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RE-EXPRESSING THE LEXICAL-STYLISTIC EFFECT BY MEANS OF METAPHOR IN LITERARY TRANSLATION

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***Abstract:** Metaphors convey subtle meanings and cultural contexts. Accurate translation is key for preserving the integrity and impact of the original work. This study uses comparative analysis to look at literary works in different translations. By examining the original texts and their translations side by side we uncover how translators work with metaphors. The framework relies on qualitatively analyzing metaphorical expressions and their effects in both the original and translated versions. Successful translations require creative strategies to balance faithfulness to the source with adapting linguistically and culturally.*

INTRODUCTION

Translating literary texts is challenging because it involves preserving the style and language nuances of the original. Metaphors are especially important since they have deep cultural meanings. They are not just figures of speech but also shape how we see and understand the world. In literature they convey complex emotion themes and atmospheres so translating them accurately is crucial to keep the original text's impact. Translating metaphors is more than finding equivalent expressions in another language. It requires understanding the cultural context of the original text and the author's intent while considering the effects on the audience. This study aims to explore the strategies employed by translators to re-express the lexical-stylistic effects of metaphors in

literary translation. It looks at how translators balance staying true to the original text and adapting it to the target language's style. This research looks at various literary works translated into different languages to find common patterns and techniques in translating metaphors. Understanding these issues better will help translators with similar tasks.

METHODS AND LITERATURE REVIEW

This study uses a qualitative comparative analysis to explore how translators re-express metaphors in literary works. A purposive sampling method selected diverse literary works rich in metaphorical language translated into various languages. The chosen texts cover genres and cultural backgrounds to understand translation strategies in different contexts. The sample includes works by authors like Gabriel García Márquez Haruki Murakami and Virginia Woolf translated into English French and Spanish. The source texts and their corresponding translations were carefully read and analyzed to identify metaphorical expressions. Each metaphor found in the source was then matched in the translation to see how it was translated. A thematic analysis found common patterns in the translation strategies used.

RESULTS

This study offers key insights into the tricky task of translating metaphors in literature. It shows how translators work to keep the style and meaning of the original texts. The analysis revealed that translators utilize a range of strategies literal translation, adaptation, substitution, and omission each chosen based on the specific challenges and contexts presented by the source text. Literal translation worked for metaphors with universal imagery. It kept the original metaphor's meaning intact. But this approach failed with culturally specific metaphors; they needed changes or replacements to stay meaningful and impactful. Adapting and substituting were key for handling culturally bound metaphors. Translators adjusted imagery to match the target language's culture. This kept the metaphor's style and emotion intact

Translators used various strategies to re-express metaphors in the literary works. They managed to preserve the original style and meaning effectively. When a metaphor

was too complex or culturally specific to translate well it sometimes got left out. Successful translations often involved a high degree of cultural sensitivity and awareness. Translators who understood both source and target cultures well rephrased metaphors more effectively.

Translators frequently employed creative solutions to bridge linguistic and cultural gaps. This creative touch kept the original text's style intact. Translators stressed the importance of understanding the author's intended effect and the context of the metaphor to make better translation choices. Capturing the cultural nuances embedded in metaphors was a significant challenge, especially for metaphors deeply rooted in the source culture. [1:304] The lexical constraints of the target language sometimes limited the translator's ability to find equivalent expressions. Balancing the need to maintain the original text's stylistic tone while making the metaphors accessible to the target audience required careful consideration and skill.

DISCUSSION

A significant portion of metaphors was translated literally to keep the original imagery and structure. This worked best when the metaphor's imagery was universal or well-known across cultures. For instance, in Haruki Murakami's works natural elements like "the moon is a loyal companion" were often translated literally because both cultures resonated with the imagery similarly. [3:256] Adaptation emerged as a common strategy for metaphors rooted in the source culture. Translators adjusted these metaphors to fit the cultural and linguistic norms of the target language. For instance, in Gabriel García Márquez's "One Hundred Years of Solitude," tropical landscape metaphors were altered in the French translation to reflect familiar imagery for French readers. This retained the metaphor's impact while making it relatable to the new audience. Substitution was frequently employed when direct translation or adaptation was not feasible. Translators swapped the original metaphors for new ones that had similar meanings and effects. In the Spanish version of Virginia Woolf's "To the Lighthouse," British cultural references gave way to metaphors more meaningful to a Spanish-speaking audience. This approach kept both the metaphorical meaning and

stylistic feel intact despite the change in imagery. [5:368] Translators rarely chose to omit metaphors.

The study highlights that cultural knowledge and sensitivity are vital in literary translation. Successful adaptation needs a deep understanding of both cultures involved. Omission, although less common, highlighted the limitations and challenges faced by translators. When metaphors were too complex or untranslatable and omitted; this often led to a loss of richness and subtlety. [2:176] This highlights the need for creative solutions to prevent such losses. Translators must develop a high degree of cultural competence to effectively handle metaphors. It requires not just language skills but a deep understanding of cultural contexts and references. The ability to devise creative solutions for translating complex metaphors is essential. This may mean finding similar metaphors in the target language that convey the same meaning and impact. Understanding the context and intent behind metaphors is crucial for making informed translation choices. Translators need to consider the bigger picture and main themes when translating metaphors. This ensures the text stays true to its original meaning. Translators must balance staying true to the source text while making metaphors clear and engaging for the target audience. [4:218] Maintaining the original text's stylistic tone while adapting metaphors to the target language requires careful consideration and skill. Examining how target audiences receive translated metaphors can also offer useful insights into different translation methods. handle metaphor translation could give new insights.

CONCLUSION

This study examined the detailed process of reworking metaphors in literary translation. It focused on strategies to keep the original texts' unique language and style. Several important findings came up. Translators use a variety of methods to handle metaphors. These include literal translation as well as adaptation and substitution. Sometimes they even omit parts. The choice depends on the context and cultural details of both languages. Understanding cultural contexts is essential for translating

metaphors effectively. Translators with cultural insight can adapt metaphors to engage the target audience better while keeping the original style intact. Creatively adapting metaphors is key to preserving their impact. Translators often use clever methods to connect different languages and cultures. This ensures the translated text stays true to the original's emotions and style. Translators face significant challenges, including capturing cultural nuances, dealing with lexical constraints, and maintaining the original text's stylistic tone. Skipping metaphors can make the writing lose richness and nuance. The study shows how crucial cultural understanding and creativity are in literary translation. Translators use different methods to keep the style and emotion of the original. Re-expressing the lexical-stylistic effect by means of metaphor in literary translation is a complex and nuanced task that requires a blend of linguistic skill, cultural insight, and creative problem-solving. Exploring and refining proper methods can help translators convey meanings in metaphorical language. This ensures the power and beauty of literary works remain intact across different languages and cultures.

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