

## SYTLISTIC PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION

*Supervisor: Egamberdiyeva Iroda*  
*Associate professor of ASIFL*  
*Azimova Dildoraxon*  
*Student of ASIFL*

**Annotation.** This study examines the stylistic challenges encountered in translation processes, focusing on the complex interplay between linguistic structures and cultural nuances. The study analyzes how translators manage stylistic elements, including tone, register, imagery, and rhetorical devices, in transferring meaning between languages. Exploring both theoretical foundations and practical applications, this study identifies key stylistic challenges that arise in the translation process, including the preservation of cultural references and genre-specific language patterns.

**Аннотация.** В этом исследовании рассматриваются стилистические проблемы, возникающие в процессе перевода, с упором на сложное взаимодействие языковых структур и культурных нюансов. В исследовании анализируется, как переводчики управляют стилистическими элементами, включая тон, регистр, образность и риторические приемы, при передаче смысла между языками. Изучая как теоретические основы, так и практические приложения, в этом исследовании определяются ключевые стилистические проблемы, возникающие в процессе перевода, включая сохранение культурных ссылок и жанрово-специфических языковых моделей.

**Keywords:** Translation studies, stylistic equivalence, cultural adaptation, register, rhetorical devices, linguistic transformation, literary translation, cross-cultural communication, textual analysis, functional equivalence.

**Ключевые слова:** Переводоведение, стилистическая эквивалентность, культурная адаптация, регистр, риторические приемы, языковая трансформация, литературный перевод, межкультурная коммуникация, текстовый анализ, функциональная эквивалентность.

Translation is crucial not only for education but also for sharing cultural mentality, customs, and traditions between nations. It helps us compare and understand different cultures, which is essential when learning foreign languages to properly comprehend texts. When working with foreign language materials, translators, writers, and readers face challenges in capturing true meaning because texts can be interpreted differently.

Quality translation isn't a simple direct conversion between languages; translators must employ various methods to preserve meaning. Essentially, translation is a process of transforming source text into target text. Unlike other text processing activities like commenting or summarizing, translation establishes equivalence between texts in different languages.

Wolfram Wilss, a German translator, defined translation as "a text-processing and re-verbalization process creating an equivalent target text, requiring understanding of the original's content and style." Translation involves two phases: comprehension (analyzing source text meaning and style) and linguistic reconstruction (reproducing content with communicative equivalence).

Cultural elements should be preserved but used judiciously. Translators need awareness of both linguistic and non-linguistic aspects, maintaining cultural features of words and expressions during translation.

This topic is relatively unexplored by scholars, particularly regarding Uzbek-English translation challenges. Such research helps readers understand cultural nuances and national character. It enables translation of culturally valuable works, showcasing Uzbekistan's literary heritage globally while strengthening "Anthropocentrism" in linguistics [1;23].

Translation methods include word-for-word, literal, faithful, semantic, adaptive, free, idiomatic, and communicative approaches. Translation has historically been a cross-linguistic and cross-cultural communication tool, with new trends emerging, including ideological considerations in translation studies.

Translation challenges can be categorized into stylistic, linguistic, and cultural issues. Stylistic problems primarily include lexico-stylistic, grammatical-stylistic, and genre-specific challenges. Linguistic problems encompass grammatical differences and lexical/meaning ambiguities, while cultural problems involve situational differences. This aligns with El Zeini's identification of six main translation challenges between Arabic and English: pragmatic factors, textual differences, rhetorical variations, morphology, syntax, and vocabulary [2;54].

Untranslatability presents additional complexity in translation work. Cultural aspects are particularly challenging, as inadequately translated literature can cause misunderstandings about the source culture. Zidan questioned whether target culture content might influence EFL education goals, while Fonti noted that poor translations distort the original's tone and cultural references. Hassan emphasized the importance of translating irony within the original language context to properly convey cultural elements.

Transferring stylistic units is a core translation responsibility requiring special attention. A language's stylistic devices fall into four categories:

1. Lexical devices (epithet, metaphor, metonymy, irony, etc.)
2. Syntactical devices (repetition, parallelism, rhetorical questions, etc.)
3. Lexico-syntactical devices (represented speech, antithesis, simile, etc.)
4. Phonetical devices (rhyme, alliteration, rhythm, etc.)

Translating these stylistic elements requires addressing certain normative standards:

1. Semantic correspondence - ensuring the translation reflects the original's true meaning
2. Literacy - consistency with general language rules and absence of errors
3. Lexical and stylistic consistency - correct selection of equivalents and maintaining perception style.

Technical translations typically feature precise phrasing, neutral language, simple sentences, and impersonality. Effective speech requires mastery of stylistic resources and knowledge of stylistic norms. The translation process connects meaning with emotional color, requiring preservation of both sense and expressive-stylistic features of the original. Translators face challenges when using expressive means to maintain emotional impact, especially when source texts belong to specific speech styles. Rather than directly copying stylistic devices, the task is to convey the text's emotional background. This requires creative approaches and skill in evaluating and comparing stylistic device functions between languages [3;54].

Several additional considerations should be considered when addressing stylistic issues in translation. Pragmatic equivalence—ensuring that the translated text has the same effect on the audience as the original—is essential to maintaining stylistic integrity. This involves recognizing speech marks, patterns of harmony, and implication that may operate differently across languages. Register shifts pose another important challenge. Translators must identify and appropriately represent formal, informal, technical, poetic, or colloquial language styles. The level of formality often has cultural implications that require careful adaptation rather than literal translation. Idioms, proverbs, and fixed expressions pose particular challenges because they often contain cultural meanings in addition to their literal meanings. Translators must decide whether to find target language equivalents, express meaning, or sometimes preserve the original expression with explanation.

Wordplay and sound-based stylistic devices (such as alliteration, assonance, and onomatopoeia) often resist direct translation. These elements may require creative compensation strategies, in which stylistic devices are inserted elsewhere in the text

when they cannot be preserved in their original form. Intertextuality references to other texts within a culture - represents another stylistic problem. Culturally specific allusions, quotations, or references may be meaningless to the target audience without appropriate adaptation or explanation [4;12].

The translator's perspective also influences stylistic choices. Some translation theories promote transparency (reading the translation as if it were written in one's own language), while others value foreignization (preserving elements of the source language culture). This basic decision shapes a common stylistic approach.

Different types of texts require different stylistic approaches. While literary translation prioritizes aesthetic qualities and emotional impact, technical translation emphasizes precision and clarity. Legal translation requires formal equivalence and terminological consistency, while advertising translation aims to achieve similar persuasive effects rather than literal translation.

Modern digital tools have transformed stylistic translation practices. Translation using translation memory systems, corpus analysis, and artificial intelligence offer new possibilities, but they also pose challenges in preserving stylistic nuances that automated systems cannot fully capture. Ultimately, solving stylistic translation problems requires a balance between faithfulness to the source text and adaptation to the rules of the target language - a dynamic process that requires technical knowledge and creative intuition from the translator

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