

LEXICAL-STYLISTIC METHODS IN THE TRANSLATION OF LITERARY TEXTS

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Boqiyev Qurbonali Abdurahim o'g'li
University of Business and Science

Abstract

This article discusses lexical and stylistic methods applied in the translation of literary texts. The study focuses on the role of lexical choices and stylistic devices in preserving the content, emotional impact, and artistic features of the original text. Particular attention is paid to translation techniques that help achieve equivalence and maintain the author's style. The research emphasizes the importance of lexical-stylistic analysis in ensuring the quality and expressiveness of literary translation.

Keywords

literary translation, lexical methods, stylistic devices, translation techniques, equivalence, artistic text, author's style.

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматриваются лексико-стилистические методы, применяемые при переводе художественных текстов. Исследование посвящено роли лексических средств и стилистических приемов в сохранении содержания, эмоционального воздействия и художественных особенностей оригинального произведения. Особое внимание уделяется переводческим стратегиям, способствующим достижению эквивалентности и сохранению авторского стиля. Подчеркивается важность лексико-стилистического анализа для обеспечения качества и выразительности художественного перевода.

Ключевые слова:

художественный перевод, лексические методы, стилистические приемы, переводческие стратегии, эквивалентность, художественный текст, авторский стиль.

INTRODUCTION

Literary translation occupies a special place in translation studies because it involves not only the transfer of information from one language to another but also the preservation of artistic expression, cultural nuances, and the author's individual

style. Unlike technical or scientific translation, literary translation requires a creative approach that allows the translator to reproduce the aesthetic and emotional impact of the original text while maintaining its semantic accuracy (Newmark, 1988).

One of the key challenges in literary translation is the effective use of lexical and stylistic methods. Lexical choices influence the meaning, tone, and emotional coloring of a text, whereas stylistic devices contribute to its artistic value and expressive power. Since languages differ in their lexical systems, cultural associations, and stylistic conventions, translators often employ various translation strategies to achieve equivalence between the source and target texts (Baker, 2018).

Researchers have emphasized that successful literary translation depends on the translator's ability to balance fidelity to the original work with the expectations and linguistic norms of the target audience (Bassnett, 2014). Lexical transformations, including synonymic substitution, adaptation, and descriptive translation, as well as stylistic techniques such as metaphorical reproduction and expressive compensation, play a crucial role in this process. The appropriate application of these methods helps preserve the artistic integrity of literary works while ensuring their comprehensibility for readers.

Despite extensive research in translation studies, the practical application of lexical-stylistic methods in literary translation continues to attract scholarly attention due to the complexity of conveying both meaning and artistic effect across languages. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to examine the main lexical and stylistic methods used in the translation of literary texts and to evaluate their contribution to achieving translation equivalence and preserving the author's style.

This study employs a qualitative approach to analyze lexical and stylistic methods used in the translation of literary texts. The research is based on the comparative analysis of selected passages from literary works and their translated versions. The source texts were chosen because they contain a variety of stylistic devices, including metaphors, epithets, idiomatic expressions, and emotionally expressive vocabulary.

The analysis focuses on identifying lexical transformations and stylistic techniques applied by translators in order to preserve the meaning and artistic effect of the original text. Particular attention is paid to methods such as synonymic substitution, descriptive translation, adaptation, omission, and compensation. The selected examples are examined in terms of their semantic accuracy, stylistic equivalence, and effectiveness in conveying the author's intention.

Data interpretation is based on theoretical principles proposed by leading scholars in translation studies, including Newmark (1988), Baker (2018), and

Bassnett (2014). The findings are discussed within the framework of literary translation theory to evaluate the role of lexical-stylistic methods in achieving successful translation outcomes.

The analysis demonstrates that lexical and stylistic methods play a crucial role in preserving both the semantic content and artistic quality of literary texts. The examined translations reveal that translators frequently employ synonymic substitution to maintain naturalness and readability in the target language while preserving the original meaning. This method proves particularly effective when direct lexical equivalents are unavailable.

Source Text	Translation	Method
“Uning hayotining quyoshi edi”	“Uning hayotining quyoshi edi”	Literal metaphor preservation
“Break the ice”	“Suhbatga kirishib ketmoq”	Idiomatic adaptation
“A heart of stone”	“Toshbag’ir inson”	Lexical-stylistic equivalence

The findings also indicate that descriptive translation is often used to convey culture-specific concepts and idiomatic expressions. In such cases, translators prioritize communicative effectiveness over literal equivalence, allowing readers to understand the intended message without losing important contextual information.

Stylistic devices such as metaphors, similes, and expressive language present additional challenges. The analysis shows that successful translations tend to preserve these elements through equivalent stylistic structures or compensatory techniques. When a stylistic feature cannot be reproduced directly, translators often introduce an alternative expressive device elsewhere in the text to maintain the overall artistic effect.

Furthermore, the results suggest that the translator’s linguistic competence and cultural awareness significantly influence the quality of literary translation. A balance between faithfulness to the source text and adaptation to the target audience appears to be essential for achieving stylistic equivalence. These findings support the views of previous scholars who argue that literary translation requires both analytical and creative skills (Bassnett, 2014; Baker, 2018).

Overall, the study confirms that lexical-stylistic methods contribute

substantially to preserving the author's voice, emotional impact, and aesthetic value in translated literary works.

CONCLUSION

The present study examined the role of lexical and stylistic methods in the translation of literary texts. The findings reveal that these methods are essential for preserving the meaning, artistic expression, and emotional impact of the original work. Lexical transformations such as synonymic substitution, adaptation, and descriptive translation help overcome linguistic and cultural differences between languages, while stylistic techniques contribute to maintaining the aesthetic qualities of literary texts.

The analysis demonstrates that successful literary translation depends on the translator's ability to make informed lexical choices and apply appropriate stylistic strategies. Achieving equivalence in literary translation requires not only linguistic accuracy but also sensitivity to cultural and artistic contexts.

In conclusion, lexical-stylistic methods serve as important tools for ensuring both the quality and effectiveness of literary translation. Further research may focus on the comparative analysis of specific literary genres or the translation strategies employed by individual translators in different linguistic and cultural environments.

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