



A Comparative And Stylistic Study Of Personification Translation In Literary Texts.

Olimjonova Fazilat Rustam qizi

Tashkent State Transport University student, TNI-3r

rustamovnafazilat0110@gmail.com

Annotation. This article analyzes the stylistic features and translation techniques of personification in literary works. Using examples from *Wuthering heights* and *Goldilocks and the Three bears* the study shows how personification is used by authors to make texts more vivid and interesting. The research focuses on the methods by Larson to evaluate the preservation of aesthetic and moral value in the target language.

Аннотация. Данная статья исследует стилистические особенности и техники при переводе олицетворения в художественных произведениях. В примерах из *Грозового перевала*, и *Трех медведей* анализируется как автор передает стилистические приемы при в переводе. Исследование подчеркивает также методы Ларсона для сохранения эстетической ценности.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola badiiy asarlarda personifikatsiyaning stilistik xususiyatlari va tarjina usullarini o'rganadi. *Wuthering Heights* and *Three bears* misollari yordamida yozuvchi stilistik tarzda personifikatsiya islatishi analiz qilingan. Tadqiqot tarjima tilida estetik qiymatni saqlab qolish uchun Larson usullari o'rganilib chiqilgan.

Key words: personification, translation techniques, figurative language, literary discourse, source language, target language.

Ключевые слова: олицетворение, техники перевода, образный язык, литературный дискурс, исходный язык, язык перевода.

Kalit so'zlar: personifikatsiya, Tarjima Texnikalari, Ko`Chma Ma`Noli Til, Badiiy Diskurs, Asl Til Va Tarjima Til.

Introduction

Language plays an important role in people's life as without words it is complex to share ideas, emotions and thoughts quickly. It serves as the primary vessel for human communication, enabling the exchange of thoughts and difficult ideas societies. (Siregar et al., 2021) [1]. However, in the sphere of literary discourse, language goes beyond its informative function. As noted by Baily (1994) [2], figurative language is a vital component of poetry and prose because it empowers authors to convey difficult concepts and feelings in a way that is impactful. Furthermore, Rahimi (2019) [3] emphasizes that such language creates unforgettable experience for the reader.

Among the various tropes, personification holds a unique position. It is not just a literary device but a cognitive tool that allows readers to use knowledge about themselves to see inanimate subjects, or abstract concepts. [4]

The most complex task for translator lies in preserving this aesthetic value (Newmark, 1988) [5,12-19] while taking into account the linguistic and cultural gaps between source language and target language.

Literature Review

The term personification, derived from the Greek *prosopopeia*, which is defined by Abrams and Harpham (2014) [6] as a figure in which an inanimate object or an abstract idea is endowed with life or human qualities.



According to Dewi (2020), this technique creates an implicit metaphor where a human is always the subject of comparison, allowing inanimate objects to move and speak like people.

Functions and Types of Personification

Perrine (1991) argues that figurative language, particularly personification, is more effective for three reasons:

1. **Addition of imagery; it will help to catch reader's attention.**
2. **Provides emotional intensity.**
3. **It offers a way of saying a lot in a short amount of time.**

To know about their types, Dors et al. (2011) exists four types:

Conventionalized Personification: Mapping between a human sense and a non-human sense and a non-human sense found in standard references.

Novel Personification: A unique mapping created by the author that cannot be found in standard references.

Default personification: When a term can be interpreted as human or general, but a human interpretation is favored.

Personification with metonymy: A complex form where a related attribute is personified alongside the object.

Theory and Methodology of Translation

While translating we deal with two languages: first we read and understand the meaning of one text in a given language then we try to interpret and preserve the same meaning but with the other words in another language. According to Newmark, translation is the process of replacing one source language with another target language. It means, if text is given in the one for example in the Russian and while we trying to explain the plot in the other language means translation. So we have one original language and the aimed language.

Mostly some difficulties may occur while translating figurative language. Unlike straightforward and accurate technical or business texts, this type of text or language gives you freedom for creation text in literature with emotions. In this type of text translator should choose appropriate grammar, preserve emotive tone with stylistic devices, translate contextually without translating word by word.

But we still have some foundational methods for translating such figures from Larson (1998):

1. Translating the figurative language into its literal meaning in the target language. In this method, the image may be lost but the sense is kept.
2. Using the closest equivalent figurative language.
3. Translating the figurative language as it is (maintaining the original image).

Before analyzing the practical parts of translation it is important to understand their relevance to different things

They mostly used in literary texts to describe:

1. Nature and weather
2. Emotions
3. Abstract ideas
4. Animals

Practical analysis

In this part, some examples will be given from *Wuthering Heights* depending on its types and how they can portray nature, emotions or abstract ideas: The storm came rattling over the heights in full fury.

While writing this work author tries not only to describe weather itself but also relationship between Catherine and Heathcliff. While reading, the reader may understand this feeling of aggression and abuse.

Another example from *Goldilocks and Three Bears* in this fairy tale the idea is fully connected to personification as how bears can live in a home with furniture as people:



Human habits of animals – The three bears had each a pot for their porridge; a little pot for the little, Small, wee bear; and a middle-sized pot for the Middle bear; and great pot for the great, huge Bear.

У каждого медведя была своя чашка для каши- маленькая чашечка для маленького медведя, средняя чашка для среднего и большая чашка для большого медведя.

In this example we can notice that writer gives human traits and objectives by this way it seems unusual but very meaningful and interesting for young readers.

The speaking objects – Someone has been at my porridge!

Кто-то хлебал из моей чашки!

In this part bears talk with each other with emotions and wonder but in real life bears we didn't even hear how bears talk with each other.

The feeling of comfort – the bed was not too soft, not too hard, but just right; and Goldilocks fell asleep.

Кровать была не слишком мягкой, не слишком твердой, а в самый раз и Златовласка уснула.

In this example, despite the fact that the bed is just a thing, but it also has its own characteristic you must choose appropriate one.

Conclusion

To conclude, it is really important to highlight that personification is widely used literary device which is used for creating great emotions and fantasy for readers. Translating this technique is not just replacing words but also preserving the atmosphere, emotions, figurative language and others.

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