

## Some Artistic Imagery Usage in the Translations of the Novel “The Days Gone By”

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**Abstract:** The purpose of this article is to analyze some of synecdoche, comparison and irony means which are actively used in the novel "Bygone Days" by the famous writer, the founder of the Uzbek school of novels Abdulla Kadiri, with their English translations.

**Keywords:** disaster, event, demented, old, show no harm, tears, beard, prospect, reference, clan, covet, gain wealth, desperate, attack, high life, pleasure, livelihood, exactly

G. Salomov, one of the scientists who greatly contributed to the development of the theory and practice of translation in Uzbekistan, defines translation as follows: "The main feature of translation is a creative process of re-creation with other language tools, it is the art of words."<sup>1</sup> The main goal of translation is to qualitatively convey meaning and information from the original language to the translated language using different methods. In this case, it is important not only to know both languages well, but also to have a good understanding of the cultural content of each nation. In this sense, the translation of figurative tools such as synecdoche, simile, and irony used in the novel "The days gone by" allows to pay attention to the similarities and differences between the languages and to understand the subtleties of meaning of the two languages more deeply. For example, if we focus on the following passage,

Original text: « *Ul o'g'lining qutilishi yo'lida har bir mulohaza ko'chasiga kirib chiqmoqda, ammo har birisidan ham bo'sh va umidsiz qaytmoqda edi. Eng so'ng o'g'lig'a hujum qilg'an bu falokatning tadbiridan aqli ojiz qoldi, miyasi ishlashdan to'xtadi va shundan so'ng — «Parvardigoro, keksaygan kunlarimda dog'ini ko'rsatma», dedi va ko'z yoshlari bilan soqolini yuvdi.* »<sup>2</sup>

Translation by I.Tukhtasinov, O.Muminov, A.Hamidov: « *He was thinking how to find the way out for his sons escape but his thoughts came out hopeless. He was unable to analyze the misfortune of that the last attack on his son and he lost his head. After that, he said: "Almighty! Don't grant me with filth like this, at my old age!" he said and washed his beard with his tears.* »<sup>3</sup>

Translated by Carol Yermakova: « *Searching for a way to save Atabek, he probed every corner of his mind, but each time he came back to the sense of hopelessness which held him in its clutches. His intellect was powerless to suggest a way out of this difficult situation. "Oh, great Allah! Let no harm befall him! Do not ruin my old age!" he cried, and tears rolled down his cheeks, drenching his face and beard.* »<sup>4</sup>

The combination "dog'ini ko'rsatma" used in this passage is made by the method of synecdoche. The quality of pilgrimage means that Yusufbek is an honest and pure person who fully fulfills the

<sup>1</sup> Salomov G. Language and translation. Tashkent: 1966, P.232

<sup>2</sup> A.Kadiri. The days gone by. Tashkent, 2019, P.148

<sup>3</sup> I.M.Tukhtasinov, O.M. Muminov, A.A. Khamidov. The days gone by. Tashkent, 2017, P.150

<sup>4</sup> Carol Ermakova. Days gone by. Paris, 2018, P.145

rules of religion. He feels in his heart that the spring of his life is over, the evening is near, the time of reckoning is coming. That's why his prayer: "Parvardigoro, keksaygan kunlarimda dog'ini ko'rsatma" sounds very natural. The combination "dog'ini ko'rsatma" actually means "do not show the death of my child" This combination I.Tukhtasinov, O.Muminov, A.Hamidov "Almighty! Don't grant me with filth like this, at my old age!

In the translation of Karol Yermakova, " Oh, great Allah! Let no harm befall him! Do not ruin my old age!- Ey buyuk Allox keksayganimda unga zarar yetkazib meni xarob qilma!" was translated. I.Tukhtasinov, O.Muminov, A.Hamidov were able to translate this synecdoche correctly. Because, in the translation given by them, in English, "filth" corresponds to the meaning of "farzand dog'i". Carol Yermakova translated it as "let no harm befall him."

Original text: « *Bu ikki firqa bizning nazarimizda bir-birisidan mumtoz, idora ishida biri-biridan ortiqroq xalqlar emasdir. Shunga binoan Turkiston xalqlarining istiqbollarini bu ikki firqaning bittasiga havola qilish baayni (Baayni- ajratib bo'lmaydigan darajada o'xshash, aynan, huddi o'zi) **qo'yni bo'riga topshirish** qabilida bo'ladir. Nega desangiz, har ikki tomonning ish boshig'a intilgan kishilarining ko'kragiga qo'l solib ko'rsangiz, birisining faqat el talamoq, boyliq ortdirmoqqag'ina bo'lg'an g'arazini, ikkinchisining ko'rkli xotinlar, yuqori turmishlar uchun bo'lg'an maqsadinig'ina ko'rib, ikki oradan «elni tinchitay, el ham rohat-tirikchilik qilsin» degan uchunchi bir oliy maqsadni **charog' yoqib axtarsangiz ham topolmassiz.** »<sup>5</sup>*

Translated by I.Tukhtasinov, O.Muminov, A.Hamidov: « *These two sides are not better from each other. So it isn't a good idea to give the future of Turkistan to one of those sides. It is **like giving a sheep to the wolf** because if you are going to know their aim, one of them is going to be rich and second one wants to get a beautiful life and women. There is no one who wants to give "peace and good life to the nation". The third one: **you can't find even with the candle in the day time.** »<sup>6</sup>*

Translated by Carol Yermakova: « *We believe one cannot show preference for one or the other; in matters of governance, neither side acts better or worse. To bind the future of Turkestan to only one of these sides is tantamount to **handing sheep into the care of wolves**. Why, you ask? Well, because on both sides there are those who strive for power and are governed by one thing alone: greed. Some seek to increase their riches at the expense of ruining the people; others dream of a luxurious life and, of beautiful women. In truth those who follow the great goal of bringing the people peace and prosperity are **as rare as hens teeth.** »<sup>7</sup>*

The phrases "qo'yni bo'riga topshirish" and "charog' yoqib axtarsangiz ham topolmassiz" used in this passage express a figurative meaning through the lexical unit of simile. From the phrase "qo'yni bo'riga topshirish" said by Yusufbek Khoji, the reader can quickly learn that he passionately cares for the future of the country for the benefit of the people, and his dedication to the development of the country. The phrase "qo'yni bo'riga topshirish" actually means "to hand over the prospects of the people who live in Turkestan to the heads of the departments that come above him" and the phrase "charog' yoqib axtarsangiz ham topolmassiz" means "it's hard to find such a person." We came to the following conclusion in the process of comparing the two translations of these meanings used in the work into English.

The combination "qo'yni bo'riga topshirish" is used in the translation of I. Tukhtasinov, O.Muminov, A.Hamidov in the form of giving a sheep to the wolf. In our opinion, the original meaning is reflected here, but we came to the conclusion that the translation of the verb "to give"

<sup>5</sup> A.Kadiriy. The days gone by. Tashkent, 2019, P.82

<sup>6</sup> I.M.Tukhtasinov, O.M. Muminov, A.A. Khamidov. The days gone by. Tashkent, 2017, P.80

<sup>7</sup> Carol Ermakova. Days gone by. Paris, 2018, P.78

with the lexical unit "bermoq" somewhat loses the effectiveness of the artistic text. In Carol Yermakova's translation, this combination is correctly translated as handing sheep into the care of wolves. Because the 2nd meaning of hand lexical unit given in OALD illuminates the meaning of "topshirmoq" (hand something to somebody).

"Charog' yoqib ahtarsangiz ham topolmassiz" word-by-word translation by I. Tukhtasinov, O.Muminov, A.Hamidov; In Carol Yermakova's translation, "bringing the people peace and prosperity are as rare as hens teeth - halqqa tinchlik va farovonlik olib kelishni maqsad qilganlar, tovuqda tish bo'lmaganidek, uchramaydi" was translated with the figurative equivalent translation method, and we came to the conclusion that the original text of the novel has preserved its resonance.

### Conclusion:

It is known that phraseological units are used very efficiently in the novel "The days gone by". Phraseological units are also lexical units that create an additional connotative meaning. During the analysis of the comparative study of translations of the novel (texts in Uzbek and English), we observed that phraseological units in Uzbek and English can be fully and partially equivalent to each other. When the equivalent of phraseological units is not found, it is possible to witness the use of literal translation, analogical translation, and pictorial translation methods.

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