

The Role of Synecdoche and Irony Used in Abdulla Kadiri's Novel "The Days Gone By"

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Abstract: A. Kadiri's novel "The days gone by" is stylistically different a work of wide artistic-aesthetic value, incorporating means is considered therefore. During the process of translating this novel, it is natural that translators also faced a number of difficulties. Uzbek national imagery used in the original text of the novel such as metaphor, metonymy, exaggeration, reflecting its characteristics the semantic-cognitive nature of stylistic tools in the translated text. We aim to compare how it is presented through this article.

Keywords: disaster, event, demented, old, show no stain, tears, beard, perspective, reference, tribe, covet, gain wealth, desperate, attack, high life, pleasure, livelihood, exactly

It is known from the phraseological units in the novel "The days gone by" used very effectively. It also has phraseological units are lexical units that create an additional connotative meaning. Translations of the novel "The days gone by" (in Uzbek and English texts) in the Uzbek and English languages in the process of comparative study analysis phraseological units are fully and partially equivalent to each other we watched him get it. Phraseological units are compatible with each other when no equivalent is found, literal translation, analogical translation, figurative it is possible to witness the use of translation methods. Literary translation mainly consists of creative, free, idiomatic, adapted, semantic translation methods, and when converting from one language to another language, acquiring words from a foreign language, copying, processing vocabulary, changing the position of a word in a sentence, it is appropriate to use the translation methods of transposition, modulation, equivalence, adaptation. This process can be seen in the example of the translation of the novel "The days gone by" by translators. If we look at some of the irony and synecdoche used in the novel through the excerpts below, how they are reflected in the English translations,

Original text: « *Bizning xalqni yer yutsin. Azizbekning tulkiligiga uchdida, uning kechagi zulmlarini unutdi, yetmish kunlab bir zamon jon berib, jon olib nihoyat xizmat haqqi uchun o'ttuz ikki tanga mukofot, eng keyingi burda noningni ham ber!* »¹

Translation by I.Tukhtasinov, O.Muminov, A.Hamidov: « *Curse on our people; they **trusted Azizbek's and words and forgot everything he had done to them.** They fought seventy days against the enemies, but now **thirty-two coins of tax as a reward** for their loyalty, for their true service, they should give even the last piece of their bread!* »²

Translated by Carol Yermakova: « *May the ground open up and swallow my people! They fell for his **foxy tricks**, forgot his cruelty and defended the city for seventy long days and nights without a*

¹ A.Kadiri. The days gone by. Tashkent, 2019, P.117

² I.M.Tukhtasinov, O.M. Muminov, A.A. Khamidov. The days gone by. Tashkent, 2017, P.120

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*thought for their own lives! And here's his thanks for their service- **levying a tax of thirty-two tanga on each one, forcing them to hand over their last breadcrumb!** »³*

In two places of this passage, we can see that the meaning has changed through the lexical unit of irony in the combinations "tulkiligiga uchdi" and "o'ttiz ikki tanga mukofot". In this appeal to the public by Khoji Yusufbek with pain, the quality of promises made by Azizbek, which we mentioned above, turned into a mirage, is compared to a fox. It is important to attribute the quality of cunning in an animal to liars, traitors and people who eat someone's rights, as it is often used in our oral and written speech. The combination "tulkiligiga uchdi" is used in the opposite sense, and in fact it means "thirty-two coin tax imposed on the people." We came to the following conclusion in the process of comparing the two English translations of the lexical unit of irony used in the work.

In my opinion, the original meaning of the phrase "tulkiligiga uchdi" is also reflected in the translation of Carol Yermakova. Because, in English, the 1st meaning of the lexical unit "foxy tricks" corresponds exactly to the expression "foxy trick (adjective of cunning)". The phrase "tulkiligiga uchdi" was translated by the literal translation method in Carol Yermakova's translation. In the translation of I.Tukhtasinov, O.Muminov, A.Hamidov, it is translated as "trusted Azizbek's and words and forgot everything he had done to them". Here, the phrase "he forgot everything that Azizbek did to them" means "his oppressions", but the phrase "tulkiligiga uchdi" in the original text is used in the translation as "he believed his words". We came to the conclusion that the means of artistic expression in the original text was not reflected in the translation. Uzbek translators I.Tukhtasinov, O.Muminov, A.Hamidov translated the phrase "mukofot sifatida o'ttiz ikki tanga" thirty-two coins of tax as a reward. In Carol Yermakova's translation, this combination is given as levying a tax of thirty-two coins on each one. Uzbek and English translators translated this combination correctly through the method of literal translation.

Translation scholar Sh.Sirojiddinov⁴ said: « When a translator sets himself the goal of translating Uzbek classical literature, first of all, he should look for ways to have a pragmatic effect, and use any new method or means necessary for the foreign receptor, like the Uzbek receptor, to feel the artistic and aesthetic pleasure. The pragmatic value of translation will only increase in that way. »

Original text: « — A-a-a, — dedi Hasanali va qaytadan qulog'ini tirqishg'a olib bordi. Endi uning **butun borlig'i quloq bo'lib aylangan**, o'zini unutilib barcha diqqati hujra ichiga oqq'an edi. O'rtadan ko'b fursat o'tmadi, boyag'i uyqusirash yana takrorlandi »⁵

Translation by I.Tukhtasinov, O.Muminov, A.Hamidov: « - "Ah-ah-ah", -Hasanali said and again pressed his ear to the crack in the door. **Now he was calm and turned an ear**; he paid all his attention to the room. It did not take so much time and a sleepy muttering resumed... »⁶

Translated by Carol Yermakova: « "Aha!" said Khasanali, pressing his ear to the crack in the door once again. Now he pulled himself together, **he was all ears**, his attention fixed on Atabek's chamber. After a brief moment, the sleepy mumbling came again... »⁷

In this part of this novel, which truly reflects the unique nationality of the Uzbek people, the lexical-stylistic tool of synecdoche is used in the unit "butun borlig'i quloq bo'lib aylangan". Here, the author used the combination "butun borlig'i quloq bo'lib aylangan" instead of the combination

³ Carol Ermakova. Days gone by. Paris, 2018, P.115

⁴ Sirojiddinov Sh., Odilova G. Basics of artistic translation.- Tashkent: Classic word, 2011.- P.33

⁵ A.Kadiriy. The days gone by. Tashkent, 2019, P.25

⁶ I.M.Tukhtasinov, O.M. Muminov, A.A. Khamidov. The days gone by. Tashkent, 2017, P.26

⁷ Carol Ermakova. Days gone by. Paris, 2018, P.24

"to focus all his attention". Uzbek translators I.Tukhtasinov, O.Muminov, A.Hamidov translated this combination as follows, « Now he was calm and turned an ear- endi u sokin bo'lib qulog'i va barcha diqqatini xonaga qaratdi. » In the translation by Carol Yermakova « *Now he pulled himself together, he was all ears, his attention fixed on Atabek's chamber- Endi u o'zini qo'yib, qulog'i bilan Otabekning xonasiga diqqatli bo'ldi* » was translated. This is a synecdoche, that I came to the conclusion, was correctly translated in both translated texts through the method of literal translation.

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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