

ANALYSIS OF STYLISTIC MEANS IN THE TRANSLATION OF ALEXANDER FEINBERG'S POEM "THE PAINTER" FROM RUSSIAN INTO ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

The main content of this article is devoted to the analysis of stylistic devices in the works of the national poet of Uzbekistan Alexander Arkadyevich Feinberg. The main stylistic means used in the poem "The Painter" are reviewed in detail.

Keywords: *the painter, metaphor, metonymy, epithet, synecdoche, hyperbole, paraphrasing.*

ALEKSANDR FAYNBERG'NING "RASSOM" SHE'RINING RUS TILIDAN INGLIZ TILIGA TARJIMASIDAGI STILISTIK VOSITALAR TAHLILI

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolaning asosiy mazmuni O'zbekiston xalq shoiri Aleksandr Arkadevich Faynberg ijodidagi stilistik vositalarni tahlil qilishga bag'ishlanadi. "Rassom" she'rida qo'llangan asosiy stilistik vositalar batafsil ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: *rassom, metafora, metonimiya, epitet, sinekdoxa, giperbola, parafrazlash.*

АНАЛИЗ СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКИХ СРЕДСТВ ПРИ ПЕРЕВОДЕ ПОЭМЫ АЛЕКСАНДРА ФАЙНБЕРГА «ХУДОЖНИК» С РУССКОГО НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

АННОТАЦИЯ

Основная часть статьи посвящена анализу стилистических средств в творчестве народного поэта Узбекистана Александра Аркадьевича Файнберга. Подробно рассматриваются основные стилистические средства, использованные в стихотворении "Художник".

Ключевые слова: *художник, метафора, метонимия, эпитет, синекдоха, гипербола, перефразирование.*

INTRODUCTION

The charm of Alexander Feinberg's poetry, which shines in the sky of Uzbek and Russian poets, has won the hearts of people of different ages, views, and feats. Alexander Arkadyevich Feinberg is the author of 15 collections of poetry, including a posthumous two-volume edition, published in Tashkent, Moscow, and St. Petersburg,

magazines called “New World”, “Youth”, “Mega Polis”, “Star of the East”, “New Volga”, “Arion”, as well as in periodicals on both sides of the Atlantic.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

In this article, we are going to provide our translation of the poem by Alexander Feinberg “Художник” from Russian into English which describes the spirituality of nature and actions of the skillful painter.

***Metaphor** (translated from the ancient Greek – “transferring, figurative meaning”) – a trope, word, or expression used in a figurative meaning, comparison between two objects that are not related. In metaphor, qualities or characteristics of one object are carried over to another;

In the poem “Painter”, Leonardo is compared to “a fish, drunk man” and it can be an example of the metaphor.

***Metonymy** (translated from the ancient Greek – “renaming”) – a figure of speech, in which one word or phrase is replaced by another (something very close to the original meaning), denoting an object. It is important to distinguish metonymy from metaphor, which is sometimes confused with it.

“Reinforcement” under the cornice used in the poem refers to the whole house and is given as a part of it. As a result, this phrase is producing metonymy.

***Epithet** (comes from the ancient Greek “epitithenai”, indicating “to put on” or “to add”, and “attached”) is a descriptive word or phrase, especially one joined by fixed association to the name of someone or something. An adjective or phrase, like “Ivan the Terrible”, that describes a certain quality of a person or object;

“A broken plate” is considered a simple form of epithet.

***Synecdoche** (comes from the ancient Greek, meaning “simultaneous understanding”) is a figure in which a phrase is applied to a whole that refers to a component, or vice versa, when a term is applied to a part of something that refers to the whole;

It is pointed out that the “reinforcement” which is visible to all indicates the whole house, as one can see it under the cornice expressing the bad construction of the house.

***Hyperbole** (derived from the ancient Greek, expressing the word “throwing beyond”) is a literary device in which a claim or statement is often overstated or exaggerated in order to add emphasis without the intention of being literary true. The author uses specific words and phrases that overemphasize the basic crux of the statement to effect noticeably;

“Posing nudity” and “walking Leonardo in the smokes” in the poem can prove the examples of hyperbole.

***Paraphrasing** (translated from ancient Greek - “descriptive expression”, “allegory”, “statement”) is the trope that descriptively expresses one concept with the help of several indirect mentions of an object by not naming, but describing;

We can see the “It would be better to have been a plasterer...” sentence in the poem. It means that the poet is going to say to Leonardo that not only being a plasterer but also being any kind of black worker would be better for him.

Художник	Painter
<p>Твой Леонардо вечно как в дыму. То нем как рыба, то напьётся сдуру. То снова обнажённая натура Среди холстов позирует ему.</p>	<p>Your Leonardo, always in the smokes. Sometimes dumps like a fish Sometimes drunk stupidly That’s nudity again, posing him among the canvases.</p>
<p>Куда ни глянешь – всё не по уму. Торчит из-под карниза арматура. Уж лучше бы подался в штукатуру. Ни радости, ни денег нет в дому.</p>	<p>Wherever you look, it is imaginary. A reinforcement sticks out from under the cornice.</p>
<p>Старее, колесо вращая, белка. В ведро летит разбитая тарелка. И ты рыдаешь, стоя у окна.</p>	<p>It would be better to have been a plasterer Neither happiness, nor budget at home.</p>
<p>Эй, Леонардо, Вот твоя удача! Скорей пиши портрет, пока она У занавески так прекрасно плачет</p>	<p>Gets older squirrel rotating the wheel. A broken plate flies into a bucket, And you are crying standing by the window.</p>
<p>[8].</p>	<p>Ooh Leonardo, here's your luck! Hurry to draw a picture of her, While she is crying by the curtain.</p>

Studying the works of Alexander Feinberg, we became interested in his translation activities and wanted to “open” his poem “Painter” to English-speaking readers. While translating this poem, we tried to reveal the undiscovered aspects of Alexander Feinberg’s creativity in literature and realized that he was an extremely skilled in poetry and was able to penetrate the heart of the reader through his poems.

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