

TRANSLATION OF METAPHORS IN LITERARY SPEECH

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the metaphorical meaning of words and phrases, the writer reveals his individuality, his personal associative character, and the non-repetition of objects by showing his views on the world. Metaphors are simple and extended. In twentieth-century poetry, the use of extended metaphors is revived, and the character of simple metaphors changes accordingly.

Keywords: Translation, metaphors, literary speech, stylistic figures, colloquial speech.

Introduction

It is known that the word is the main unit of language and a significant element of its artistic tool. Expressiveness of speech is primarily connected with words.

Literary speech means of expression include tropes (figurative, metaphorical words) and stylistic figures (figurative phrases). The use of tropes in literary speech creates new combinations with new meaning, enriches speech with new colors of thought, conveys the color of thought needed by the speaker for a certain event, its meaning, and passes it on to event evaluation.

We distinguish the appearance of the following tropes: simple (simile, epithet) and complex (metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, allegory, irony, exaggeration, litota, periphrasis, etc.)

A word in a literary text is a separate world. The artistic word is a reflection of the individual-author's attitude to the reality, the different perception of the surrounding world. In the literary text, its accuracy is metaphorical, and its truth is an artistic opening; the entire function of the word that emerges through the context changes: "I would like to pour out my grief and sorrows in a single word..." [8, 5]. Metaphorical thoughts in the literary text are connected with the individual perception of the surrounding world. Art is an expression of the author's own opinion about personality. Literary meaning is woven from metaphors, creating an image that excites us, and the image of a work of art has an emotional impact on us. Words acquire additional meanings, stylistic colors, create a different world that surrounds us while reading fiction.

Literature Review

Not only in art, but also in oral and colloquial speech, we use all means of expression without thinking to make the speech more convincing, emotional, and figurative. Metaphors give the unique expressiveness of our speech.

Metaphor is a way of creating a linguistic picture of the world based on the language of existing meanings. There are several types of metaphors:

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- hardened, dry or historical metaphor: the bow of a boat, the eye of a needle, etc.;
 - Phraseologisms are figurative fixed word combinations in the memory of many speakers of the language and have a metaphorical, emotional, emotional character: a connected circle, khippa dhogish, avagam's avaga, etc.
 - A lonely metaphor: says the heart
 - Extended metaphor: And in my dream, my heart didn't hurt. It was a porcelain bell in yellow China [9, 36].
 - Traditional-poetic metaphor: fire of love, tomorrow of life;
 - Metaphor of individual authorship: the bend in the road
- Metaphors can simultaneously be revitalization, irony, periphrasis, exaggeration, litota, meiosis, and other figurative words.

The word metaphor comes from the Greek word meaning "to move". This implies the transfer of the name from one subject to another. In order for such a transfer to take place, these objects must have some similarity, that is, they must be similar to each other by some edge and must be connected to each other. Metaphor is a word or phrase used in the transfer of meaning based on the similarity of two objects or events according to some signs. An image is created as a result of the transfer of meaning from one object to another. Metaphor is one of the bright expressive means of poetic and artistic speech. But its absence does not mean that this work of art lacks expressiveness.

Through the metaphorical meaning of words and phrases, the writer reveals his individuality, his personal associative character, and the non-repetition of objects by showing his views on the world. Metaphors are simple and extended. In twentieth-century poetry, the use of extended metaphors is revived, and the character of simple metaphors changes accordingly.

Research problem

The need to individualize the speech of the characters further increases the differentiation in the language of the artistic work. Because the speech of each character in the work should be in accordance with his character traits, outlook, environment, spiritual image, cultural and educational level. After all, character speech is one of the main means of creating a hero's character in epic and dramatic works.

Literary speech exists in two forms: *sochma* (prose) and *tizma* (verse) forms. Prose speech is similar to the language of everyday communication in terms of its structure, while poetic speech is considered to be a speech of a certain dimension, emotionally saturated. Prose speech is the main speech form of epic and dramatic works. At the same time, it should not be forgotten that epic and dramatic works can be created on the poetic path. Poetic speech is the main speech form of lyric works. When talking about the forms of artistic speech, its monologic and dialogic forms are also distinguished. The monologic form of speech refers to the speech of one person, while the dialogic form of speech refers to the speech of several people during a conversation. If monologic speech is dominant in lyrical works, dialogic speech is dominant in dramatic works, both of them occupy a large place in epic works. In this case, the author's speech is mainly in a monologic form, while the characters' speech is mainly in a dialogic form.

Summery

One of the most striking features of literary speech is the delivery of the characteristics (speech characteristics) of the characters of the work using language tools. For example, exaggerated politeness and use of diminutive suffixes are considered characteristic features of zamindar Manilov's speech. The appearance of his face, his movements, the place where he lives, and the description of his characteristics through literary speech will help the reader to understand the character. Means of literary speech can convey not only the characteristics of the characters and the author's opinion, but



also any subject or events expressed in the work. Another main function of literary speech is the separation of the character's speech from the author's speech. In this case, the author stands aside and gives the speech to some character. Usually, literary speech has bright features in the story (common sense, dialect words, etc.), and the author, on the one hand, connects the reader who is looking at the storyteller.

Literary speech realizes the purpose of the author and reveals the meaning of the work with the help of each used word and construction. Language appears both as a means of image and as a subject of image at the same time. Because the author, on the one hand, uses them to describe events, people and objects, and on the other hand, he confuses the students with the linguistic features of the characters' speech.

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