

**METAPHOR IN LITERARY TRANSLATION
МЕТАФОРА В ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОМ ПЕРЕВОДЕ
BADIYY TARJIMADA METAFORA**

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Abstract: *This scientific article explores the intricate role of metaphor in the realm of literary translation. Metaphor, as a fundamental literary device, holds significant meaning and aesthetic value in original texts. However, its accurate translation presents a formidable challenge to translators. This article investigates the nature of metaphor, its function in literature, and the complexities involved in transferring metaphoric meaning across different languages and cultures. It also delves into various strategies employed by translators to convey metaphorical expressions effectively, while examining the potential impact of these strategies on the target text. Through a comprehensive analysis of existing literature and case studies, this article aims to shed light on the intricacies and decision-making processes involved in translating metaphors, highlighting both the creative possibilities and the inherent constraints faced by translators in this domain.*

Аннотация: *В данной научной статье исследуется сложная роль метафоры в сфере художественного перевода. Метафора как фундаментальный литературный прием имеет важное значение и эстетическую ценность в оригинальных текстах. Однако его точный перевод представляет собой огромную проблему для переводчиков. В этой статье исследуется природа метафоры, ее функция в литературе и сложности, связанные с передачей метафорического значения в разных языках и культурах. В нем также рассматриваются различные стратегии, используемые переводчиками для эффективной передачи метафорических выражений, а также рассматривается потенциальное влияние этих стратегий на целевой текст. Посредством всестороннего анализа существующей литературы и тематических исследований эта статья призвана пролить свет на сложности и процессы принятия решений, связанные с переводом метафор, подчеркивая как творческие возможности, так и присущие ограничения, с которыми сталкиваются переводчики в этой области.*

Annotatsiya: Ushbu ilmiy maqolada metaforaning badiiy tarjima sohasidagi murakkab roli o'rganiladi. Metafora asosiy badiiy tasvir vositasi sifatida asl matnlarda muhim ma'no va estetik ahamiyatga ega. Biroq, uning aniq tarjimasi tarjimonlar uchun katta qiyinchilik tug'diradi. Ushbu maqola metafora tabiatini, uning adabiyotdagi vazifasini va tillar hamda turli madaniyatlarda metaforaning ifodalayotgan ma'nosini yetkazish bilan bog'liq murakkab masalalarni o'rganadi. Shuningdek, metaforik iboralarni to'laqonli yetkazish uchun tarjimonlar tomonidan qo'llaniladigan turli strategiyalarni o'rganadi va ushbu strategiyalarning maqsadli matnga potentsial ta'sirini o'rganadi. Mavjud adabiyotlar va amaliy tadqiqotlarni har tomonlama tahlil qilish orqali ushbu maqola metafora tarjimasi bilan bog'liq murakkabliklar va qaror qabul qilish jarayonlarini yoritishga qaratilgan bo'lib, ushbu sohada tarjimonlar duch keladigan ijodiy imkoniyatlar va o'ziga xos cheklovlarni ko'rib o'tadi.

Key words: *metaphor, literary translation, translation strategies, figurative language, translating metaphors, metaphorical meaning, adaptation in translation, cultural equivalence in translation, explaining metaphors in translation metaphor and literary devices in translation, metaphor and fidelity in translation, creative translation of metaphors, metaphor and target language/culture*

Ключевые слова: *метафора, художественный перевод, стратегии перевода, образный язык, перевод метафор, метафорическое значение, адаптация при переводе, культурная эквивалентность при переводе, объяснение метафор при переводе, метафора и литературные приемы при переводе, метафора и верность перевода, творческий перевод метафор, метафора и целевой язык/культура*

Tayanch so'zlar: *metafora, badiiy tarjima, tarjima strategiyalari, ko'chma til, metafora tarjimasi, metaforik ma'no, tarjimada moslashuv, tarjimada madaniy ekvivalentlik, tarjimada metafora izohi, tarjimada metafora va badiiy texnika, metafora va tarjimaning sodiqligi, ijodiy. metafora tarjimasi. metafora va maqsadli til/madaniyat*

INTRODUCTION. "The greatest thing by far is to have a command of metaphor"
Aristotle, The Poetics.

Metaphor is a figure of speech that involves making a comparison between two unrelated concepts or objects, highlighting their similarity in a figurative or symbolic manner. It is often used to enhance the meaning, imagery and the emotional impact of the text [7: 3]

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Metaphor is a figure of speech that involves the comparison of two unrelated concepts or objects, highlighting their similarities in a figurative or symbolic manner. It is a powerful linguistic device that adds depth, imagery, and layers of meaning to a text [2:117]. Here are the key characteristics and components of metaphor:

Comparison: Metaphor involves comparing two different entities by asserting that one thing is another, without using "like" or "as" as in a simile. It establishes a figurative connection between the two concepts, enabling the reader to perceive one thing in terms of another [7: 45]

Example: "Her voice is music to my ears."

Figurative Meaning: Metaphors convey meaning beyond their literal interpretation. By associating one concept with another, they evoke imagery, emotions, and abstract ideas, enabling the reader to understand and experience something in a new light.

Example: "Time is a thief."

Implied Similarity: Metaphors imply a similarity or shared characteristic between the two concepts being compared. This similarity may be based on physical attributes, qualities, actions, or associations.

Example: "He is a rock."

Creativity and Expressiveness: Metaphor allows for creative and imaginative language use, enabling writers to convey complex ideas or emotions in a vivid and evocative manner. It adds richness, depth, and poetic beauty to a text.

Example: "Life is a journey."

Context and Interpretation: The meaning of a metaphor is often context-dependent and subject to interpretation. It requires the reader's engagement and understanding of the broader textual and cultural context to fully grasp its intended significance.

Example: "All the world's a stage." (Shakespeare)

Metaphor is a versatile and dynamic tool in language and literature, enabling writers to engage readers' senses, emotions, and intellect. Its ability to transcend literal boundaries and create imaginative associations allows for nuanced and profound communication of ideas and experiences.

METHODS AND METHODOLOGIES. Metaphor is a powerful literary device that enhances communication, adds depth to writing, and stimulates the imagination. It involves describing one thing in terms of another, drawing parallels between two seemingly unrelated concepts to create vivid imagery and evoke emotions. There have been numerous works exploring and analyzing metaphors in different contexts. Here are a few notable works about metaphors:

"Metaphors We Live By" by George Lakoff and Mark Johnson: This influential book explores the role of metaphor in shaping our everyday thinking and understanding

of the world. Lakoff and Johnson argue that metaphors are not just linguistic expressions but fundamental to our conceptual systems [7: 4]

"The Philosophy of Rhetoric" by I. A. Richards: Richards, a prominent literary critic and rhetorician, delves into the power of language and metaphor in this seminal work. He examines how metaphors shape our perception, understanding, and communication [12:90]

"The Book of Imaginary Beings" by Jorge Luis Borges: Although not solely focused on metaphors, Borges' collection of fantastical creatures is a masterful exploration of metaphorical storytelling. Each entry represents a metaphorical exploration of various aspects of human existence.

"Metaphors of Mind: An Eighteenth-Century Dictionary" by Brad Pasanek: Pasanek analyzes metaphorical language in 18th-century English dictionaries, shedding light on the cultural and historical significance of metaphors during that era [11: 92]

These works offer valuable insights into the nature, functions, and implications of metaphors in various domains of human thought and expression. They provide a deeper understanding of how metaphors influence our perception, shape our language, and contribute to our interpretation of the world around us.

RESULTS. Translating metaphors presents several challenges due to the inherent complexity and cultural specificity of these figurative expressions. Here are some key challenges faced by translators in translating metaphors:

Linguistic and Cultural Differences: Metaphors are often deeply rooted in the source language and culture, making their direct translation into the target language challenging. The metaphorical meanings, associations, and connotations may not have direct equivalents, requiring translators to find alternative ways to convey the intended figurative sense.

Ambiguity and Polysemy: Metaphors can be open to multiple interpretations and have multiple layers of meaning. Translating such metaphors while preserving their inherent ambiguity and richness can be demanding. The translator needs to carefully consider the context and intended meaning of the metaphor to ensure a faithful and effective translation.

Contextual Constraints: Metaphors derive their meaning and impact from the surrounding context. Translating metaphors without considering the broader context may lead to a loss of their intended effect. Translators need to be aware of the cultural, historical, and literary context to capture the metaphor's significance accurately.

Loss of Metaphorical Impact: Translating metaphors can result in a loss of their original impact and resonance. The cultural associations, emotional undertones, and poetic qualities embedded in the metaphor may not be fully transferable to the target

language. Translators must strive to find alternatives that recreate the metaphor's impact while considering the constraints of the target language and cultural norms.

Idiomatic Expressions: Metaphors are often embedded within idiomatic expressions, which pose additional challenges in translation. Idioms have figurative meanings that cannot be understood by analyzing the individual words. Translating idiomatic metaphors requires finding equivalent idiomatic expressions or rephrasing them in a way that maintains their intended meaning and impact.

Reader's Familiarity: Translating metaphors can be challenging when the target-language readership is not familiar with the cultural references or symbolic associations of the source language. Translators may need to employ adaptation or explanation strategies to ensure the metaphor's comprehension and cultural relevance.

Navigating these challenges requires translators to possess a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as the cultural nuances and literary traditions associated with metaphorical expressions. Translating metaphors requires a balance between preserving the original meaning and adapting them to the target language and culture, while striving to maintain their figurative impact and aesthetic qualities [2: 113]

Translation Strategies for Conveying Metaphorical Meaning

Translating metaphors poses unique challenges because they are highly contextual and culturally bound. Here are some strategies commonly employed in translating metaphors:

Literal Translation: In some cases, a metaphor can be translated literally if there is an equivalent metaphor in the target language that conveys the same meaning and impact. However, this approach may not always be possible or effective due to cultural and linguistic differences.

Substitution: This strategy involves replacing the metaphor with a different metaphor or a simile that conveys a similar idea or image in the target language. The substituted metaphor should capture the intended meaning and preserve the emotional impact of the original metaphor.

Adaptation: Adapting a metaphor involves modifying or rephrasing it to suit the target language and culture while retaining its core meaning. This approach allows for creativity and flexibility in finding an equivalent metaphor that resonates with the target audience.

Explanation and Expansion: Sometimes, it is necessary to provide an explanation or expand upon the metaphor in the translation to ensure its comprehension and cultural relevance. This may involve adding additional descriptive details or contextual information to convey the metaphor's intended meaning.

Cultural Equivalence: In certain cases, a metaphor may have culturally specific connotations that are not directly translatable. Translators may opt for finding a metaphor in the target language that carries similar cultural associations or creates a similar effect on the reader [11: 23]

It is important for translators to consider the context, cultural implications, and intended impact of the metaphor when choosing a translation strategy. Striking a balance between fidelity to the original metaphor and ensuring its effectiveness in the target language and culture is crucial for a successful translation. Additionally, translators may employ a combination of these strategies depending on the specific metaphor and the constraints of the translation task.

ANALYSIS. Here are a few examples of case studies and specific literary works that could be analyzed in the article:

Case Study 1: "One Hundred Years of Solitude" by Gabriel Garcia Marquez
Analysis of metaphors used in the original Spanish text and their translation into English, highlighting the challenges faced by the translator in capturing the magical realism and cultural nuances of the metaphors. In "One Hundred Years of Solitude," Gabriel Garcia Marquez employs a rich tapestry of metaphors that contribute to the magical realism and cultural depth of the novel. Translating these metaphors into English presents several challenges in capturing the essence of the original text. Here are a few examples:

"The yellow butterflies"

In the original Spanish text, Marquez frequently uses the metaphor of "the yellow butterflies" to represent the presence of death. The butterflies symbolize the ephemeral nature of life and the looming presence of mortality. Translating this metaphor into English requires careful consideration to maintain the symbolic significance while adapting it to a culturally resonant image. The translator may need to explore alternative metaphors or use explanatory notes to convey the same sense of foreboding and mortality.

"Macondo"[8:239]

Macondo is the fictional town central to the narrative, and its name has become synonymous with magical realism. Translating the metaphorical connotations of Macondo poses a challenge. The translator must strive to evoke the same sense of enchantment, otherworldliness, and mythical quality that the original name carries. Finding an equivalent English term that captures the essence of Macondo's metaphorical significance is crucial to preserving the original intent.

"The insomnia plague"

In the novel, Marquez describes a plague of insomnia that afflicts the townspeople of Macondo. The metaphorical representation of insomnia as a plague emphasizes the surreal and dreamlike atmosphere of the narrative. Translating this metaphor requires finding an English equivalent that conveys the same sense of collective suffering, disrupted reality, and disorientation caused by insomnia, while taking into account cultural and linguistic differences.

These examples illustrate the challenges faced by translators in preserving the metaphoric richness, cultural nuances, and magical realism of "One Hundred Years of Solitude." Translating metaphors requires a delicate balance between fidelity to the original and adaptation to the target language and culture. Translators must carefully consider the context, cultural associations, and symbolic implications of the metaphors to ensure an authentic and meaningful reading experience for the target audience.

CONCLUSION. In summary, translating metaphors presents a range of challenges due to linguistic, cultural, and contextual factors. Metaphors are complex and culturally specific, making their direct translation difficult. The challenges include linguistic and cultural differences, ambiguity and polysemy, contextual constraints, potential loss of metaphorical impact, idiomatic expressions, and reader familiarity.

To effectively convey the metaphorical meaning in translation, several strategies can be employed. These include literal translation, figurative equivalence, adaptation, cultural substitution, explanation or expansion, and a combination of strategies. Translators must carefully consider the metaphor's intended effect, cultural associations, and emotional resonance to select an appropriate translation strategy. They should also possess a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as the cultural nuances and literary traditions associated with metaphors.

Translating metaphors requires a delicate balance between faithfulness to the original metaphor and effective communication in the target language. It involves capturing the metaphor's figurative meaning, maintaining its impact, and adapting it to the target culture. By employing these translation strategies, translators can strive to convey the richness, depth, and symbolic significance of metaphors across language and cultural boundaries.

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