



Some Characteristics of Translating Literary Speech

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Annotation: This article is devoted to the main goal of literary communication (why are we talking?) is the acquisition of aesthetic meaning; literary speech is not directly connected with a person's practical activity, it has an instructional character; in the process of literary communication, simply providing information is not a goal, but often occurs as a means; the value of a literary text is that it gives us the opportunity to play in our imagination and experience the fate of characters who embody common characteristics.

Keywords: Translation, literary speech, language tools, artistic speech, vocabulary.

Introduction

The subject of speech (what are we talking about?) is thematically unlimited, but in the artistic text it is always about a person (even when talking about animals, inanimate objects, fictional characters), the main object of the image is a person, his fate, people interaction between people, for this reason, it can be said that fiction teaches a person to be a person, gives him lessons of morality and behavior.

It can be said that literary speech has complete freedom in choosing and using language tools. The meaning of the first time has the individual linguistic flavor of a creative personality. A special feature of the artistic text is "meaningful form": language tools of ordinary language are used to create an artistic whole, figurative and emotional reality.

In artistic speech, words with specific meaning are actively used; abstract vocabulary is made concrete. Different types of figurative meaning are widely used, but in the figurative environment, not only lexical units based on figurative meaning are embodied, but any neutral words follow a single aesthetic whole with the help of a separate context organization, and as a result, figurative meaning noga - achieves a new, artistically correct content. In the creation of an image, different semantic colors of one or another grammatical forms or constructions (for example, in verb form, form and tense, monosyllabic or incomplete sentences) are involved.

Literature Review

In the rules of literary studies, it is accepted to call the subject consisting of literary speech stylistics (this term has its roots in linguistics). Stylistics is a refined branch of literature in literature with a rich and sufficiently rigorous term. The first views on the theory of artistic discourse belong to the school of formalism (V.B. Shklovsky, R.O. Jakobson, B.M. Eichenbaum, G.O. Vinokur, V.M. Zhirmunsky), which, with its discovery, will have a serious impact on later literary studies. V.Vinogradov's research in this field is of particular importance, he studied the interaction of literary speech not only with the language that meets the norms of literature, but also with the language of the people.



Concepts and terms of Stylistics are the subject of a number of textbooks. Among them, the books of B.V. Tomashevsky, who still do not lose their importance, can be included in the first place.

One of the features of fiction is artistic-figurative, verbal concretization. According to F. Nasriddinov, this is considered the most common stylistic feature of literary speech [7, 45].

The famous theoretician Z. Rahimov said that words and phrases in the composition of a work of art are like magical and charming dancers [8, 4].

In fiction, words and sentences are a unique dress and material for creating images and scenes. Under the spell of the pen of talented writers, words are a tool that clearly restores and embodies things and events in life in the human mind. Literary speech is not only a text consisting of the use of figurative words, figurative tools are a unique auxiliary means of artistic speech.

Literary speech is a text consisting of the speech of the author, the speech of the characters and the narration of the narrator. The interaction of the author's speech and the characters' speech is one of the central problems of literary speech methodology. The artistic excellence of any literary work is manifested, first of all, in the construction of speech.

The issue of literary speech is studied by one of the important branches of linguistics - stylistics. For linguists, literary speech is just one of the functional types of artistic language of book-written type. And, for this reason, they study not the aesthetic function of the literary speech of the writers, but the linguistic features. Literary scholars study the aesthetic meaning of artistic speech.

The state of literary speech is still unknown and has been the cause of many disputes. Because there is an opinion that this literary speech in general is directly related to all national languages and their functional style is not counted.

Research problem

According to Vinogradov, a work of art is a unique type of combination of words, in which different types of speech can be distinguished - not only artistic speech, but also colloquial, journalistic and other types of speech.

Also, linguists and literary critics argue whether literary speech is considered only a branch of fiction, or whether every talented storyteller and orator who does not create novels and epics also possesses it.

Using linguistic terms, it can be said that special, public, colloquial types of speech can be called practical, primarily because they perform the function of information transfer and fulfill the practical tasks of a person. The artistic-descriptive type of speech and the written artistic speech, which is one of its manifestations, differ in terms of aesthetic quality, not informative, in such a functional background.

Literary speech does not deal with "giving information", but creates a consistency of "gestural" expressions. He himself becomes a movement, a "being". Literary speech is sometimes called the language of poetry, which often appears as the language of spiritual culture. There are works of art in which speech is the inspiration behind life and permanence. Poetry, as we mentioned, is the language of the ancient gods. In the language of poetry, it is important not how accurate the message is, but how much aesthetic and emotional imagination is awakened. A person pays special attention to the choice of words and their placement.

Summery

Literary speech is an expressive speech, in which it is important for the speaker not only to convey information, but also to pay attention to the methods of transmission. Not only the meaning, but



also the form of speech itself is important. In artistic discourse, language appears not only as a means of expressing non-verbal reality, but also as an image of an object. Specific cultural expressions are observed in works of art, because the author tries to create an artistic image with the means of language. Therefore, in contrast to artistic language, literary speech has a unique creative function, through which the writer creates and sets his fantasy in motion. It is no coincidence that in ancient times cultural workers turned to artistic speech.

According to V. Kozhinova, a number of signs are characteristic for artistic speech: imagery, emotionality, individuality, volume and processing.

What is artistic speech? First of all, it consists of a figurative word. But not only these words in a figurative sense, but any neutral words can acquire a figurative and new meaning in the context. Various meaningful colors of one or another grammatical form and construction can also be involved in the creation of an image. Literary speech is a voluminous concept, which includes poetry and poetry series, figurative words (metaphor, metaphor, etc.), stylistic figures, words used in various contexts and many others. . In addition to the standardized components, it also contains tools that violate the norms of lexis, morphology, and grammar.

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