**Transfer of stylistic devices in poetic translation (based on the examples of Magtymguly Pyragy’s poems)**

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**Подсекция: Художественное аспекты перевода**

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Translation is not the creation of a new work, but it is the skillful transfer of the work from writer’s pen into another language. Especially, expressing author’s idea, all the devices used with expressive meaning is challenging, which is required to know thoroughly both source language and target language in translation. In some cases, when a classic work is translated, its idea and content may influence the translator as well. When the meaning of the work is rich and expressiveness is high, it requires eloquence from translator. As it is known there are many types of translation, their ways and techniques. One of them is poetic or poetry translation which, to refer to a text, that functions as a poem in the target language. According to Goncharenko, poetic translation is the translation of a poetry created in one language with the help of a poetic text in the target language. This type of translation is very close to the original in terms of words, expressions and in stylistic terms. It means that translator must create a new poetic text, equivalent to the original creation in terms of conceptual and aesthetic information. The poetic translation must become a twin of original and actively used in the translated version. Translation of a poetic work must balance between accuracy and harmony. [1]. Thus, the translator should try to think just as like poet to transfer the meaning without ýiloating the rules at the same time.

In this article, we tried to observe the most challenging aspect of translation based on Magtymguly Pyragy’s poetry, who is great thinker and philosopher of the East. His poetry is rich in stylistic devices with deep meaning. Collection of manuscripts of Magtymguly Pyragy was inscribed in “On the memory of the world international register” of UNESCO in 2023. Various stylistic devices and expressive means used in the poems by the great poet of the Turkmen people Magtymguly Pyragy. Such devices as similes, metaphors, personifications, allusions, allegory, epithets and many others find their worthy places in the stanzas of the poet. These stylistic devices were transferred according to some techniques like, stylistic correspondence, stylistic substitution, stylistic individualization, stylistic amplification, and stylistic weakening.

In stylistic correspondence, all the elements in the source and target text correspond to each other on the stylistic and semantic level in poetic translation with the following examples:

If hunters hunt for him in the mountains or steppes,

A Turkmen, **the son of a lion**, won’t be caught alive. [3; 15]. (metaphor)

Turkmen variant:

Dagda-düzde kowsa saýýatlar diri,

Ala bilmez, **ýolbars ogly**, Türkmeniň. [4; 8] (“Türkmeniň”) (metafofora)

In the following examples similes were kept in English translation which correspondence as metaphor above:

Aş üstünde **it dek** hyrlar,

Ýersiz-ýere **har dek** harlar,

Her tilki bir **şir dek** gürlär,

Myrdar ölen läş üstünde [4; 219]

English translation:

He will grow **like a lion** at the meal,

He will bray **like a donkey** inappropriately,

Every fox will boast **like a lion**,

Over the dead bodies. [3; 105]

Stanzas with hyperbole in both languages is another example of stylistic correspondence.

Köňüller, ýürekler bir bolup başlar,

Tartsa ýygyn, **erär topraklar, daşlar**. [4; 8]

English translation:

When souls, hearts and minds of tribes are united,  
Their troops when gathered will **melt stones** and **ground** on their way. [3; 15]

We can come across to stylistic substitution in poetic translation as well based on Magtymguly’s poems. Thus, one stylistic device is changed into another in poetic translation. For example in the poem the existence of individuals in this world is momentary which was compared to guest with the help of simile in English translation. But in original one it is expressed with metaphor in the poem “You will be taken away”:

Bu dünýäge gelen janlar

Bir-birine **myhmanlar** [4; 237]

English translation:

The souls that come to this world,

Are all **like guests** to each other. [3; 119]

To preserve the stylistic colouring and originality of the text translator should choose appropriate way of translation. According to Gutner some features of the individual use of figurative language means and their translation into target language stylistic device is reproduced in speech in complete form, figurative turns of speech and which is individually differ. [Gutner: 44]. In the poem, “Today” there is simile “like a remedy” which was stylistically individualized by translator in English. In Turkmen version, it is used only in literal meaning as remedy “derman”:

Çyn aşygyň ol derdine,

Pyragydan **derman** bu gün [4; 158]

English translation:

Pyragy’s words are **like a remedy** today.

For the pain of a man who in truly in love. [3; 95]

There are many more examples to analyze changes of stylistic devices in poetic translation. Summing up, Magtymguly’s poetry, usage of stylistic devices have become traditional in Turkmen literary language. Through his poems, readers can imagine and feel with the help of stylistic devices from the lines, which enriches the language. Thus, translator’s aim should to determine them and translate with same stylistic colouring according to the techniques.

References:

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