

## THE NORMS OF THE LITERARY LANGUAGE AND IT'S TRANSLATION

**Durdonaxon Xasanxonova Jo'raxon kizi**

*Student of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages*

**Ubaydullayeva Sabrina Shuhratovna**

*Student of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages*

**Nizomova Sarvinoz Faxriddin kizi**

*Student of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages*

### ARTICLE INFO.

**Keywords:** Translation, literary language, work-related speech, prose genre, dramatic genre.

### Abstract

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.

<http://www.gospodarkainnowacje.pl/> © 2023 LWAB.

### Introduction

Along with the concept of "genres of literary literature", concepts such as "genre of speech", "genre of artistic speech", "genre of work-related speech", "genres of journalistic communication", "genres of scientific and scientific-informative communication" are also used.

Monologues, dialogues and polylogues are understood as speech genres.

Genres of artistic speech are lyric genre (elegy, ballad, ode, dedications), prose genre (novel, short story, novella), dramatic genre (tragedy, drama, comedy). In its place, genres of artistic speech are divided into plot and plotless. The plot genre includes epic, epic, ballad, tragedy, comedy, etc. The non-plot genre includes duma, hymn, elegy, dedication, and others.

Genres of business speech include contract, order, decree, business letter, etc.

Genres of journalistic communication are divided into three: informational, analytical, artistic and journalistic. Literary-publicistic genres include essays, feuilletons, pamphlets, parodies, essays.

### 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. 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.

When it comes to the language of a work of art, it is necessary to pay special attention to another aspect of it - its differentiation (that is, differentiated). Of course, when we say "the language of a work of art", it is known that we are actually talking about artistic speech, because the elements of the language become a speech phenomenon when they form a certain context. The difference between the artistic speech is that it distinguishes between the speech of the author and the speech of the characters. It should be noted that this distinction is mainly characteristic of epic and lyric-epic works. In such works, the description of the event, the place where the event is taking place or the conditions, the description of the characters, the opinions of the author are given directly from the author's language. As the image of the author is the subjective basis that integrates the artistic reality depicted in the work, the speech of the author is the element that integrates the material side of the work. By means of the author's speech, parts of the work, events, and details are combined into a single organism - an artistic text. The author's speech is grammatically close to the norms of the literary language, but it would be a mistake to demand that it fully conform to the norms of the literary language. After all, a writer can deviate from the norms of the literary language as he strives to expand the capabilities of the national language, to express his feelings and thoughts as vividly as possible. And it is not unlikely that these deviations will eventually become the norm of the literary language.

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.

### **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.

Artistic 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.

### **Summary**

Artistic speech is a form of language that aims at the figurative expression of works created on the basis of the art of words, and uses the aesthetic functions of language to create artistic works. They differ from other forms of speech in that they express figurative content, not household, scientific, and

primarily fulfill aesthetic requirements.

Artistic speech is in the form of prose and poetry. The main criterion for dividing prose (prose) and poetry (verse) is the presence or absence of a rhythmic order.

With the help of artistic speech, he gets to know the world through the images of speech art and perceives them emotionally. Artistic speech develops in conditions of interaction and influence of tradition and innovation. Over the centuries, they have preserved many stylistic figures and figurative words. However, if folklore has created permanent characterizations and other methods, then the gradual development of literature is associated with the increase in the individual-new role in the structure and function of individual traditional artistic means of speech.

## USED LITERATURE

1. Сдобников В. В. В поисках стратегии // Проблемы теории, практики и дидактики перевода: Сборник научных трудов. Серия «Язык. Культура. Коммуникация». Выпуск 20. Том 1. Н.Новгород: НГЛУ, 2017. 37- 47 с.
2. Krings H. P. Was in den Köpfen von Übersetzern vorgeht: Eine empirische Untersuchung zur Struktur des Übersetzungsprozesses an fortgeschrittenen Französischlernern [Текст] / H.P. Krings. – Tübingen : Narr, 1986.
3. Комиссаров В. Н. Современное переводоведение [Текст]/ В.Н. Комиссаров. – М.: ЭТС, 2002. – 424 с
4. Шлепнев Д. Н. Стратегия перевода и параметры стратегических решений // Перспективы науки и образования. 2018. № 5 (35). 161-170 с.
5. Kizi, K. M. A., & Nosirovna, K. A. (2023, May). Idioms in oral and written business communication in English. In International Conference on Research Identity, Value and Ethics (pp. 452-454).
6. Abdirashidovna, C. N., & Nasimovna, A. K. (2021). Features of Translation of British Articles of the Internet Media into the Uzbek Language. EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION, 1(2), 230-232.
7. Asror, Y. (2022). TARJIMONLARDA LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK KOMPETENSIYANI SHAKLLANTIRISH. IJTIMOIIY FANLARDA INNOVASIYA ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 2(12), 138-140.
8. Asror, Y. (2020). Methods of translation of socio-political texts (with the examples of English language). Наука и образование сегодня, (4 (51)), 35-38.
9. FJ, B. (2023). The polysystem theory of subtitling. Journal of Universal Science Research, 1(2), 468-471.
10. Kudratovich, D. N. (2023). СИНХРОН ТАРЖИМА ҚИЛИШДА ҚЎЛЛАНИЛАДИГАН АЙРИМ УСУЛЛАР ТАСНИФИ. IQRO JURNALI, 1(2), 322-330.
11. Муладжанов, Ш. & Насрулаева, Т. (2021). Stylistic approaches of literary translation. Общество и инновации, 2(3/S), 196-201.
12. Муладжанов, Ш. & Насрулаева, Т. (2021). Стилистические подходы литературного перевода. Общество и инновации, 2(3/S), 196-201.
13. Nasrullayeva, T. (2021). ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДА НАУЧНО ТЕХНИЧЕСКИХ ТЕКСТОВ. Мир исследований, 2(2).
14. Nasrullayeva, T., & Rozikova, F. (2023, May). Modern methods and approaches to teaching simultaneous translation for translation students. In International Conference On Higher Education

Teaching (Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 59-62).

15. Tozagul, N. (2023, May). AKT DAN FOYDALANGAN HOLDA MORFOLOGIK KATEGORIYALARNI TARJIMA QILISH. In Конференция: Союз Науки и Образования (Vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 6-13).
16. Suhrobovna, N. T. (2023). O 'QITISHDA PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN UNUMLI FOYDALANISH. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(12), 69-72.
17. Sukhrobovna, N. T. (2022). AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARDA MATNLARNING GRAMMATIK XUSUSIYATLARI. Gospodarka i Innowacje. 24, 1087-1090.