



Stylistic changes in English - Uzbek translation are an example of Dale Carnegie's "How to win friends and influence people".

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ABSTRACT

It is during this article that stylistic change, which is one of the changes that occur during the translation process, is discussed in detail during the analysis of Dale Carnegie's "How to win friends and influence people". Below are some examples of stylistic change to better understand this type of change.

Keywords:

stylistic transformation, language, allusion, types of meaning transfer, translator, habit, methodology.

Introduction: There are many languages in the world. In addition, the vocabulary of these languages is incomparable. Every nation had sultans of the word property in their time. In particular, in the Uzbek nation, our great ancestor Alisher Navoi, in the Russian nation, A.S. Pushkin, Shakespeare among the English people, Abdulla Tokai among the Tatars and others. When reading the works of these great people, it is impossible not to recognize how well they used words and that they had the art of finding artistic, attractive and colorful words. When translating the rare and rare works of foreign writers and poets, we must first know the meaning of the words they used and be able to perceive what they actually want to say through our hearts and minds.[1,2]

Material And Methods

As I mentioned above, let's talk with you about the translation of one of the most popular books in 1936 - the book of "How to win friends and influence people". "How to Win Friends and Influence People" is a 1936 self-help book written by Dale Carnegie. Over 30 million copies have been sold worldwide, making it one of the best-selling books of all time. Carnegie had been

conducting business education courses in New York since 1912. In 1934, Leon Shimkin, of the publishing firm Simon & Schuster, took one of Carnegie's 14-week courses on human relations and public speaking, and later persuaded Carnegie to let a stenographer take notes from the course to be revised for publication. The initial five thousand copies of the book sold exceptionally well, going through 17 editions in its first year alone. In 1981, a revised edition containing updated language and anecdotes was released.[3] The revised edition reduced the number of sections from six to four, eliminating sections on effective business letters and improving marital satisfaction. In 2011, it was number 19 on Time's list of the 100 most influential books.

Results:

There is a lot of stylistic transformation in this work. Stylistics (Gr. stylos - writing, letter stick), stylistics, methodology - researches the language styles of linguistics, studies the essence and peculiarities of functional folding of the language at the lexic-phraseological, phonetic, morphological, word formation and syntactic levels from the point of view of

synchrony and diachrony, studies the literary language in various ways a network describing the norms and methods of use in linguistic situations, in various types and genres of written literature, in various spheres of social life. Stylistics studies the semantic and expressive nuances of parallel synonymous language expressions, the interrelational options of linguistic units. In such options, there is an opportunity to choose the one necessary for a specific speech situation. Stylistics studies the semantic and expressive nuances of parallel synonymous language expressions, the interrelated options of linguistic units. In such options, there will be an opportunity to choose the one that is necessary for a specific speech situation. [4,5]

Discussion:

Let us now turn our attention to the following stylistic excerpts from the work: John Dewey, one of America's most profound philosophers, phrased it a bit differently. In translation : Amerikalik filosof Jon Dyui buni boshqacha ifodalaydi . Analysis : Alliteration is the art of using words that start with the same letter in a sentence. In this sentence , alliteration is observed in the letter P . (The big secret of dealing with people. Part two. Page number 37). Moreover, We provide them with roast beef and potatoes to build energy, but we neglect to give them kind words of appreciation that would sing in their memories for years like the music of the morning stars. During translation: Biz ularga quvvat bo'lsin deb qovurdoqlar bilan siylaymiz , ammo uzoq yillar ularning xotiralarida tongi musiqaday takrorlanib turishi mumkin bo'lgan iliq so'zlarni dariqtutamiz . Analysis : Stylistic deviation Metaphor. (O'xshatish) Like the music of the morning star Tong yulduzining musuqasi kabi . (The big secret of dealing with people. Part two. Page number 44). Furthermore, King George V had a set of six maxims displayed on the walls of his study at Buckingham Palace. One of these maxims said: —Teach me neither to proffer nor receive cheap praise.|| That's all flattery is - cheap praise. I once read a definition of flattery that may be worth repeating: —Flattery is telling the other person precisely what they think

about themselves.|| Translation : Qirol Georg V oltita hikmatni yoqtirgan . Ular Buckingham saroyida xonasini bezab turar edi . Shulardan biri: " Meni arzon maqtov tarqatishga ham, olishga ham o'rgatmang, xushomad — bu aynan arzon maqtov demakdir". Bir kuni bu so'zning lug'aviy ma'nosini o'qidim: "xushomadgo'ylik biror kishining o'zi haqida o'ylayotganini aytish , demakdir" . Analysis: Stylistic deviation Metaphor (O'xshatish) Flattery is cheap praise . Translation of realia . First type: Proper names don't translate — Buckingham. (The big secret of dealing with people. Part two. Page number 45,46)

Conclusion

Based on the analysis, it is natural that changes occur during the translation of the text from one language to another. And we talked about stylistic transformation, which is one of the common types of these changes. I think that the above examples give a sufficient understanding of this type of change.

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