



Stylistic changes in the translation process in the interpretation of John Green's *The Fault in Our Stars*

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ABSTRACT

In this article, stylistic change, which is one of the changes that occur in the translation process, is discussed in detail during the analysis of John Green's *The Fault in Our Stars*. Below are examples of stylistic change to better understand this type of change.

Keywords:

translator, translation, work, dictionary, analysis, review, author, concept, change, method

Introduction

John Green is the #1 bestselling author of *Looking for Alaska*, *Catherine the Great*, *Paper Towns*, *The Fault in Our Stars*, and *Turtles Straight*. He is also the author of *Will Grayson* and *Will Grayson with David Levithan*. The writer was born on August 24, 1977.

Green's first novel, *Looking for Alaska*, published by Dutton Children's Books in 2005, is a school story and teenage romance inspired by her experiences in Indian Springs, Alabama, where she grew up as Culver Creek Preparatory High School. invented.

The author of "The stars are guilty" left the platform in 2015. He returned to the post in December 2022 to help promote the coffee brand with his brother Hank Green. John Green is back on Tumblr for the holidays, nearly eight years after backlash from some users prompted him to walk away from the site.

Writing has always been a safe and sane way to vent my obsessiveness and recursive thinking. But then suddenly it wasn't liberating," he said. It was then that John realized he no longer needed to write.

With a variety of bestsellers under her belt, Greene has established herself as one of the

best authors in the YA genre. The popularity of the books led to film adaptations, which is how Greene made most of his net worth. Part of his income also comes from YouTube, which helps him earn \$3 million a year.

This article focuses on stylistic change. It should be said that this type of change can include the change in the literary genre without any hesitation. As an example, we can cite units such as metaphor, metonymy, simile, etc. This type of change can be better understood by the following examples.

The main part

The Support Group, of course, was depressing as hell. It met every

Wednesday in the basement of a stone-walled Episcopal church shaped like a

cross. We all sat in a circle right in the middle of the cross, where the two

boards would have met, where the heart of Jesus would have been.

Participating in this group was very difficult.

The service is held on Wednesdays in the basement of the Episcopal Church, whose foundation is laid on the cross. It is as if we were sitting on the altar where the cross was

cut and the heart of Jesus Christ was to be placed.

Here, similes type of stylistic change is expressed by the addition of *as*. In addition, the statement that it was difficult to participate in the support group is also a metaphor for stylistic change.

She said—as she had every other time I'd attended Support Group—that she felt strong, which felt like bragging to me as the oxygen-drizzling nubs tickled my nostrils.

He'd insist that he was strong-willed at every meeting, and with those oxygen tubes poking up my stuffy nose, his words sounded like braggadocio.

Here we can see the simile type of stylistic change through the structure of *as* and the logical development type of lexical change through the word "ghirt" introduced by the translator during the translation process.

"Quick, give me a throw pillow and some thread because that's what I need be an Encouragement," Augustus said, and his dad looked a little annoyed, but then Gus wrapped his long arm around his father's neck and said, "I'm just kidding, Dad. I like the freaking encouragements. I really do. I just can't admit it because I'm a teenager." His father rolled his eyes.

- Give me a needle and thread as soon as possible, I will sew this sentence on a pillow, - exclaimed Augustus. His father didn't like the bite, but Gas put his long arms around his neck and said, "Just kidding, Dad."

The fact that a whole sentence is meant by the word "bite" in this sentence, that is, expressing the whole through a part, created synecdoche, which is a type of stylistic change.

"I guess?" I said. "I have to be home by ten. Also I don't, um, eat meat?"

"No problem. We'll vegetarianize some," she said. "Are animals just too cute?" Husasked.

"I want to minimize the number of deaths I am responsible for," I said.

Maybe, I said. I should be home by ten. I don't eat meat after that. "Okay, if you don't like it, we'll make some vegetarian," said his mother.

Here we can see a metonymy type of stylistic change. Say ten to this change can sentence caused. That is, the word "hour" is omitted here.

"Do you have siblings?" I asked.

"Huh?" he answered, seeming a little distracted.

"You said that thing about watching kids play."

- Do you have brothers and sisters? - I asked

- What? - he looked at me confused.

You talked about the games of young children...

The passage reflects a metaphor, which is a type of stylistic change

"Oh, yeah, no. I have nephews, from my half sisters. But they're older.

They're like—Dad, how old are Julie and Martha?"

"Twenty-eight!"

"They're like twenty-eight

They live in Chicago. They are both married to very fancy lawyer dudes. Or banker dudes. You have siblings?

- Yes, yes. I have nieces and nephews from my half-sisters, they are now grown up. Dad, how old are Julia and Martha?

- At twenty eight.

- Ana is twenty-eight years old. They live in Chicago.

Metanomic type of stylistic change is observed here. That is, it should have been said that he is twenty-eight years old and lives in the state of Chicago, not in Chicago.

"There!" Augustus almost shouted. "Hazel Grace, you are the only one

teenager in America who prefers reading poetry to writing it. This tells me so

much. You read a lot of capital-G great books, don't you?"

"Guess?"

"What's your favorite?"

"Um," I said.

Which is your favorite? "Remember," I answered. "Royal Disease" is in first place, among my favorite books. Author Peter van Houten makes me feel down to my core.

Which is the most favorite style of the translated sentence that shows the metanomic type of stylistic change. Actually, which one should be your favorite work?

"Then I am a cancer-fighting machine," I told him.

"That you are, Hazel. Keep resting, and hopefully we'll get you home soon."

On Tuesday, they told me I'd go home on Wednesday. On Wednesday, two minimally supervised medical students removed my chest tube, which felt like getting stabbed in reverse and generally didn't go very well, so they decided I'd have to stay until Thursday. I was beginning to think that I was the subject of some existentialist experiment in permanently delayed gratification when Dr. Maria showed up on Friday morning, sniffed around me for a minute, and told me I was good to go.

Then I'm just a cancer-fighting machine," I exclaimed.

- That's right, Hazel. Rest and you will go home soon.

I was told on Tuesday that I would be going home tomorrow, Wednesday. On Wednesday, under the supervision of two medical students, they made a mistake while removing the drain from my side. And I was going to stay on Thursday.

When Dr. Maria came in on Friday morning, she gave me a thorough examination and finally said I was good to go.

Mom opened her bloated bag, pretending to catch me

put on the clothes to take home. A nurse came in and took my catheter.

Here we can see several types of changes. The hero of the work likened himself to a machine that fights against the disease, and this caused a type of metaphor of stylistic transformation.

"Everything tastes like pennies. Aside from that, I'm on a roller coaster

that only goes up, kid," Gus answered. Isaac laughed. "How are the eyes?"

"Oh, excellent," he said. "I mean, they're not in my head is the only one problem."

- How are you?

"Except for the bad taste in my mouth, I'm still in as good a state as a man climbing a

mountain," said Gas. Isaac laughed. - How are your eyes?

"What do you want," said Isaac. - Only now they are not in the same place as before.

In these sentences, the main character compares his situation to a person flying a kite. And this, as we know, belongs to the metaphor type of stylistic change.

A couple days later, I got up around noon and drove over to Isaac's house.

He answered the door himself. "My mom took Graham to a movie," he said

Two days later, at noon, I got up and went to Isaac's. He opened the door himself.

Mom took Graham to the movies, she said;

Here, a metonymy type of stylistic transformation was created by the translator omitting the word and translating it during the translation process. That is, I should have gone to Isaac's house, not Isaac's.

Summary

Based on the analysis, we can conclude that stylistic changes occurred during the translation of the text from one language to another. To be more precise, the omission of words in a sentence, simile, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, etc. all show stylistic change. Also, the above-mentioned examples provide a sufficient understanding of this type of change.

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