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COMPARATIVE-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF THE NOVEL “BYGONE DAYS”

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolda "O'tkan Kunlar" romanining inglizcha tarjimasining qiyosiy-semantik tahlili qilindi. "O'tkan Kunlar" asari va uning muallifi Abdulla Qodiriyning ijodiy merosi haqida ma'lumot berishdan, asarning mavzusi, g'oyasi va syujetidan tortib, matndagi metafora va ritorik figuralarning semantik tahliliga, tarjimalarning taqqoslanishiga va asl matn bilan tarjima matni o'rtasidagi farqlarni aniqlashga qadar, bir qator masalalarni o'z ichiga oladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: roman, metafora, ritorika, qiyosiy, semantik, tarjima, milliy, madaniyat, sinekdoxa, lingvistik, asl matn, his-tuyg'u, odat, qadriyat.

Аннотация: В данной статье проведен сравнительно-семантический анализ английского перевода романа "Минувшие дни." "Минувшие дни" охватывает ряд вопросов, начиная от предоставления информации о произведении и творческом наследии его автора Абдуллы Кадыри, заканчивая темой, идеей и сюжетом произведения, семантическим анализом метафор и риторических фигур в тексте, сравнением переводов и выявлением различий между оригинальным текстом и переведенным текстом.

Ключевые слова: роман, метафора, ritorika, сравнительный, семантический, перевод, национальный, культура, sinekdoxa, лингвистический, оригинальный текст, чувство, обычай, ценность.

Annotation: This article presents a comparative-semantic analysis of the English translation of the novel “Bygone days” . It covers a number of issues, from providing information about the work “Bygone days” and the creative legacy of its author, Abdulla Kadiriy, to the theme, idea, and plot of the work, to the semantic analysis of metaphors and rhetorical figures in the text, to the comparison of translations, and to the identification of differences between the original text and the translated text.

Key words: novel, metaphor , rhetoric , comparative, semantic, translation, national, culture, synecdoche, linguistic, original text, emotion, custom, value.

Introduction. Is a prominent representative of Uzbek literature, a poet, playwright , and novelist. His novel “Bygone days ” occupies an important place in Uzbek literature. The novel was written in the 1920s and reflects the historical conditions before Uzbekistan gained independence. Kadiriy's creative legacy has enriched Uzbek literature and introduced readers to a variety of themes and ideas. His works reflect important themes and ideas such as social inequality, national identity, love, and betrayal. Kadiriy's writing style is unique, he skillfully uses attractive metaphors and rhetorical figures along with realistic images. Kadiriy's works have been translated into several languages, including English. The English translation of the novel “Bygone days ” plays an important role in the recognition of Uzbek literature abroad, as it is an important means of introducing Uzbek literature and culture.

Literature review. The novel “Bygone days ” describes the events that took place in Uzbekistan at the beginning of the 20th century, before it gained independence. The main character of the novel, Otabek, is the son of a wealthy and influential family. His fate is full of various events, love and betrayal. The novel describes Otabek's forced management of the family estate after the loss of his father, his dream of serving his people, and his encounter with social conditions that prevent these dreams from coming true. One of the main themes of the novel is social inequality, conflicts between the rich and the poor, the rulers and the people. The novel also includes such themes and ideas as national identity, the people's desire to have their own destiny, love and betrayal, deep penetration into the inner world of the characters and the depiction of their various feelings. The plot of the novel begins with the loss of Otabek's father and continues with his efforts to manage the family estate and serve his people. His efforts are fraught with various conflicts, love , and betrayal. In the end, will Otabek be able to achieve his dreams, or will social conditions prevent him - the main plot of the novel is to find an answer to this question.

Discussion. “Bygone days ” novel XX century at the beginning In Uzbekistan verdict pushed social - political conditions , different kind class to ' conflicts , rich and poor between inequality bright reflection The novel extensively describes rich and influential families, their lifestyle, customs and values. In addition, the novel also provides details about the lifestyle of the villagers, the peasants, and their social situation. The main spiritual and educational idea of the novel is the desire of the people to have their own destiny, to understand and protect the identity of the nation, and to strengthen unity between people. In the novel, these ideas are reflected through the actions of the heroes, their various values and their determination to defend their own ideas. In the novel, Kadiriy vividly and deeply described the Uzbek national culture, customs, traditions, the beauty of their language, the spiritual world of the heroes, and their feelings . In this regard, he made a unique contribution to Uzbek literature and caused the novel to have a deep impact on readers.

Description and Comparative-Semantic Analysis of English Translations of “Bygone days”. The novel “Bygone days” has been translated into several languages, including English. English translations aim to convey the novel's ideological and artistic values to international readers. The translations use different methods and approaches in transferring the language, style, metaphors, and rhetorical figures of the novel into English. A comparative-semantic analysis of the translations allows us to study the different methods used by the translators, how they translated the metaphors and rhetorical figures of the novel into English, how they preserved the semantic content of the original text, and how they conveyed the features of Uzbek culture and language. According to the results of this analysis, some of the translations managed to preserve the semantic and artistic features of the original text, while others failed to fully convey the meaning of the original text. In addition, there are also differences among translations in terms of the specificity of the language, the methods of translating metaphors and rhetorical figures, and the degree to which the semantic content of the original text is preserved.

The Specific Characteristics of Images Created Through Translations. the characters in the novel are faithfully reproduced in the original text or whether changes have occurred during the translation process. It is possible to determine how the translators have conveyed the characters, their feelings, motives, and actions in the novel, and how this has affected their characters. The names of the characters, their social status, family relationships, and character traits should also be analyzed in the translations. In some cases, translators may have changed the names of characters or interpreted their character traits differently. Such changes may be due to the translators' own personal approaches, taking into account certain cultural and linguistic features. It is also important to study how the changes in the characters' images through translations have affected the ideological content of the original text. This shows how much the translators understood the features of Uzbek culture and language and how accurately they tried to convey them.

Metaphor and Rhetorical Figures in the Text of the Work. is distinguished by its rich use of metaphors and rhetorical figures. These figures serve to express the ideas in the novel more deeply, to describe the feelings of the characters more vividly, and to give the text a poetic tone. When analyzing metaphors and rhetorical figures, one should pay attention to the differences between their meaning in the original text and their meaning in translations. In some cases, translators may have adapted metaphors and rhetorical figures to another language while preserving the meaning of the original text. In some cases, they may have encountered difficulties in adapting metaphors and rhetorical figures to another language. When analyzing metaphors and rhetorical figures, it is necessary to study their semantic meaning in the original text, their connection with the features of Uzbek culture and language, as well as how the translators translated them, what changes occurred in the translations, and to what extent the semantic content of the original text was preserved.

Study of the Poetics, Methodological Features, and Means of Artistic Imagery of the Work's Language. has language features, stylistic features and means of artistic depiction

typical of Uzbek literature . The language of the novel is fluent, figurative, rich in metaphors and rhetorical figures. Skillfully using the rich possibilities of the Uzbek language, Kadiriy managed to vividly and impressively describe the inner world of the characters, their feelings, and events. The means of artistic depiction used in the novel include metaphor, comparison, epithet, hyperbole, litotes, personification, syncretism , etc. These means give the novel a poetic tone, more vividly depict the characters' images, and allow readers to better understand the work. The stylistic features of the novel are based on its realistic writing style, a clear and detailed description of historical conditions, and a deep analysis of the characters' characters. Continuing the realistic writing style typical of Uzbek literature, Kadiriy's novel "Bygone days" occupies an important place in Uzbek literature.

Study of Linguistic, Semantic, and Cultural Differences Between the Translated Text and the Original Text. the translation text and the original text are very important, especially in works rich in cultural and linguistic features, such as the novel "Bygone days" . It is necessary to study issues such as how accurately the translation text was able to convey the linguistic, semantic, and culturological features of the original text, and how well it preserved the ideological and artistic values of the work. Linguistic differences between the translation text and the original text include problems in translating language features, grammatical structures, the meaning of words, phrases, and idioms. Semantic differences include how accurately the semantic structure of the original text is conveyed, and difficulties in translating metaphors and rhetorical figures. Culturological differences include how to convey the features of Uzbek culture and language into English, and problems in understanding and translating the cultural context, customs, traditions, values, and behaviors of characters. Analysis of the linguistic, semantic, and cultural aspects of translations shows how the choices made by translators affected the ideological and artistic values of the work.

Conclusion. This paper presents a comparative-semantic analysis of the English translation of the novel "Bygone days". According to the results of the analysis, the translations use different methods and approaches in transferring the language, style, metaphors and rhetorical figures of the novel into English. While some translations have managed to preserve the semantic and artistic features of the original text, some have not been able to fully convey the meaning of the original text. There are differences between the translations in terms of the specificity of the language, the methods of translating metaphors and rhetorical figures, and the degree of preservation of the semantic content of the original text. These differences may be due to the translators' personal approaches, taking into account certain cultural and linguistic features. According to the results of this analysis, the following suggestions are made for improving the English translation of the novel "Bygone days":

- We recommend that translators thoroughly study the characteristics of Uzbek culture and language, understand the semantic meaning of metaphors and rhetorical figures in the novel, and translate them correctly into English.

- We recommend that translators pay attention to making the translated text understandable and interesting to readers, while preserving the semantic and artistic characteristics of the original text.
- We recommend analyzing the linguistic, semantic, and cultural differences between the translated text and the original text and taking the necessary steps to improve the translations.

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