



THE USE OF HYPERBOLE IN THE EPIC "ALPOMISH" AND ITS TRANSLATION

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola o'zbek folklori namunasi bo'lgan "Alpomish" dostonida qo'llanilgan mubolag'a badiiy san'ati va uning tarjimai muammolariga bag'ishlanadi. Mubolag'alarining sintaktik-semantik tahlil bilan asliyat va tarjima o'rtasidagi mutanosiblik o'rganilgan. Undan tashqari tilshunos olimlarning mubolag'a borasidagi fikrlari ham keltirib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: uslubshunoslik, expressiv stilistik vositalar, mubolag'a, substansial sintaksema, prosessual sintaksema, kvalifikativ sintaksema, lokativ sintaksema.

Abstract.

This article is devoted to the art of hyperbole used in the epic "Alpomish", which is an example of Uzbek folklore, and the problems of its translation. Syntactic-semantic analysis of hyperbole and the correlation between original and translation is studied. In addition, the opinions of linguists regarding hyperbole were also mentioned.

Key words: stylistics, expressive stylistic devices, hyperbole, substantial syntaxeme, procedural syntaxeme, qualifying syntaxeme, locative syntaxeme.

The well-known Uzbek linguist A. Hojiev emphasizes that "hyperbole is the over-exaggeration of the characteristic features of things, events, and processes." According to a number of stylistic scientists, including A. Shomaqsudov, I. Rasulov, R. Kungurov, H. Rustamov, hyperbole means exaggeration, overstatement, and embroidery. Hyperbole is also mainly based on figurative meaning. But in other types of trope, if some kind of simile or other object and event is understood on the basis of figurative meaning, excessive amplification or reduction in hyperbole requires not to be understood in the correct sense. When using the exaggeration method, he should pay attention to the extent to which it corresponds to reality. Otherwise, hyperbole can cause insecurity in the reader instead of artistic painting.

It is an artistic tool, and it is an exaggeration to express special, deliberate exaggeration, emphasis. A hyperbole, like an epithet, is built on the basis of





exaggerating the emotional meaning. In this case, the feelings and emotions of the speaker are enhanced so much that, as a result, the speaker tends to exaggerate the quality, quantity, and power of a certain object or subject in his speech. For example, the poet A. Marvel expresses his love in the poem "His Coy Mistress" as follows: "My vegetable love should grow faster than empires." (literally: my budding love must grow faster than mighty empires). Today, hyperbole is a widespread expressive stylistic tool in human speech. We often use hyperbole when we are happy about something or when we are angry about something. For example: I want to watch this movie a hundred times with my soul. I've told you this a thousand times. Thank you a million times.

These hyperbole tools have lost their originality and turned into ready-made expressions that exaggerate the speaker's emotions. Hyperbole can be expressed by all independent word groups. However, as a result of some words being used more than others, they have become the tools of this artistic art. Including "all", "every", "everybody" and counting numbers. "a million", "a thousand".

The art of hyperbole is often found in the text of the epic "Alpomish". In it, the artistic art of hyperbole is extremely strengthened, increased and exaggerated with colorful images.

At the moment, the art of exaggeration used in the "Alpomish" epic consists of three categorical (general) syntactic-semantic units, including substantial (expressed by a noun), procedural (expressed by a verb) and qualitative (adjective) represented by) is represented by syntaxeme, and mainly the art of exaggeration is represented by substantial syntaxeme. For example:

Source text:

Ko'kqamish ko'lidan suqsur uchirdim,
Suqsurni izlagan lochin bo'laman,
Bog'larim zumratdan, changalim po'lat,
Boysindan quyulgan shunqor bolaman.

Translated text:

From Kokkamish Lake a wild duck once I missed -
I am a hawk, which now seeks its own duck.
With emeralds all around my belt is stuck.
Forged steel my suit, like iron my fist will strike.

In this example, the art of hyperbole was used by calling the garden an emerald, and calling the clutch steel, which is the hardest and strongest metal. In it, the elements "emerald" and "steel" have an identifying syntactic-semantic element belonging to the substantial category. To prove this, we use the predicate





transformation experiment. In the English translation of the compound, which can be said as "My gardens are emeralds, my clutches are steel", the translator used predication and expansion transformation. But the translation would be even closer to the original if the identification transformation was used here. We will try to translate it as follows:

My garden is emerald, my fist is steel
I'm a hawk flew off from Boysun

The syntactic-semantic element of identification in the original is reflected in the version of the translation offered by us. This version of the translation is an adequate translation compared to the original.

In the following passages, the artistic art of exaggeration is represented by a noun and is represented by syntaxes belonging to the substantial syntactic-semantic category:

Source text:

Zog' uchmagan cho'llardan,
Ne bir qiya yo'llardan,
Katta, adir, bellardan,
Bir qamishzor ko'llardan,
Translated text:
Many waterfall lakes try.
No crow flying fields,
Many sliding roads,
Slopes, hills and mounts,

In this example, unlike the first example, the locative syntax is used to express the art of hyperbole. The peculiarity of this is that in the sequence of verses, repetition and repetition serve to exaggerate the artistic art of hyperbole.

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