



THE EXPRESSION OF STYLISTIC DEVICES IN TRANSLATION
PROCESS OF FITZGERALD "GREAT GATSBY"

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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada F. Scott Fitzgeraldning The Great Gatsby romanida qo'llangan stilistik vositalarning tarjima jarayonida qanday ifodalanishi tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda metafora, epitet, simvol, takror, ironiyaning tarjimada saqlanishi yoki transformatsiyaga uchrashi masalalari ko'rib chiqiladi. Asarning badiiy-estetik qiymatini tarjimada qayta yaratish muammolari zamonaviy tarjimashunoslik nazariyalari asosida yoritiladi. Tahlil natijalari tarjimonning individual yondashuvi va madaniy omillarning muhimligini ko'rsatadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *stilistik vositalar, badiiy tarjima, metafora, simvol, ekvivalentlik, Fitzgerald, The Great Gatsby*

Аннотация: *В данной статье анализируется выражение стилистических средств в процессе перевода романа Ф. Скотта Фицджеральда Великий Гэтсби. Особое внимание уделяется передаче метафор, эпитетов, символов, повторов и иронии в художественном переводе. Рассматриваются проблемы сохранения эстетической ценности оригинального текста в переводе с опорой на современные теории переводоведения. Результаты исследования подчеркивают значимость индивидуального подхода переводчика и культурного контекста.*

Ключевые слова: *стилистические средства, художественный перевод, метафора, символ, эквивалентность, Фицджеральд, Великий Гэтсби*

Annotation: *This article examines the expression of stylistic devices in the translation process of F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel The Great Gatsby. The study focuses on the translation of metaphors, epithets, symbols, repetition, and irony, analyzing how these devices are preserved or transformed in translation. Based on modern theories of translation studies, the paper highlights the challenges of recreating the aesthetic and emotional impact of the original text. The findings emphasize the importance of the translator's individual strategy and cultural awareness in literary translation.*

Keywords: *stylistic devices, literary translation, metaphor, symbol, equivalence, Fitzgerald, The Great Gatsby*

Introduction

F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby* occupies a central place in American literature due to its refined style, symbolic depth, and subtle portrayal of the Jazz Age[1]. The novel is distinguished not only by its thematic richness but also by its extensive use of stylistic devices that shape its aesthetic and emotional resonance[2; 3]. These stylistic





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elements pose significant challenges in the process of translation, as they are deeply rooted in linguistic, cultural, and historical contexts[4; 5]. The translation of literary texts is not a mere mechanical transfer of meaning from one language to another; rather, it is a creative process that requires the recreation of stylistic and expressive features of the source text[6]. In this respect, Fitzgerald’s novel serves as a valuable object of study for examining how stylistic devices function in translation and how translators strive to preserve the author’s unique narrative voice[7]. This article aims to analyze the ways stylistic devices are expressed and transformed in the translation process of The Great Gatsby, focusing on key figures of speech and their role in maintaining the artistic integrity of the original work[8].

Main Part

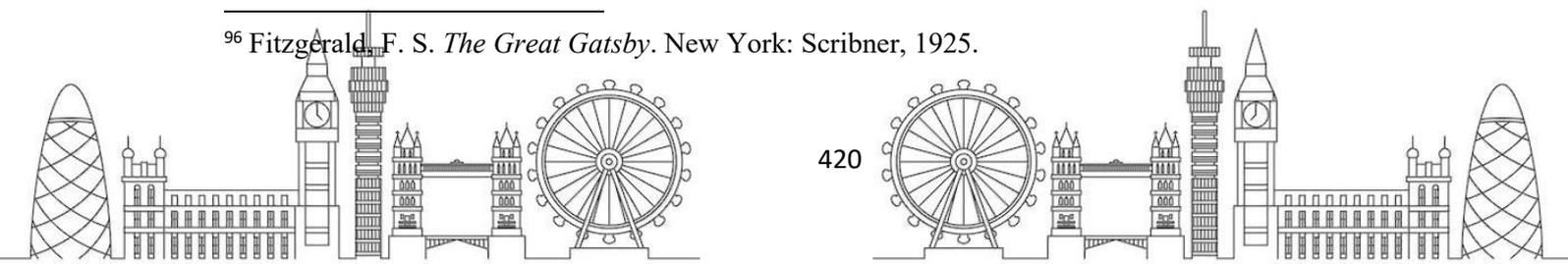
1. Stylistic Devices as a Core Element of Fitzgerald’s Prose. Fitzgerald’s narrative style is characterized by lyrical language, rich imagery, and symbolic expression. Stylistic devices are not decorative elements but fundamental components that convey themes such as illusion, wealth, love, and moral decay. Metaphors and symbols, for instance, function as vehicles of meaning that transcend literal interpretation. One of the most prominent symbols in the novel is the green light, which represents Gatsby’s unattainable dreams and the broader American Dream. The challenge for translators lies in preserving both the semantic meaning and the symbolic connotations embedded in such images. A literal translation may convey the surface meaning, yet fail to reproduce the emotional and cultural significance⁹⁶.

2. Metaphor and Epithets in Translation. Metaphors in The Great Gatsby often reflect emotional states and social realities. Fitzgerald’s metaphors are subtle and context-dependent, requiring careful interpretation. Translators must decide whether to retain the original metaphor, adapt it to the target culture, or replace it with an equivalent image. Epithets also play a crucial role in character portrayal. Descriptive phrases such as “careless people” or “vast carelessness” encapsulate moral judgments and narrative irony. The accurate rendering of epithets demands sensitivity to tone and evaluative meaning, as any distortion may alter the author’s intention.

3. Symbolism and Cultural Transfer. Symbolism is one of the most complex stylistic devices in literary translation. Fitzgerald’s symbols are closely connected to American culture and the historical background of the 1920s. Translators must bridge cultural gaps while ensuring the symbol remains intelligible to the target audience. The following table illustrates selected stylistic devices and their functions in translation:

Stylistic Device	Example from the Novel	Function in the Original	Translation Challenge
Metaphor	“boats against the current”	Expresses struggle and inevitability	Preserving metaphorical depth
Symbol	Green light	Represents dreams and	Cultural interpretation

⁹⁶ Fitzgerald, F. S. *The Great Gatsby*. New York: Scribner, 1925.





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Stylistic Device	Example from the Novel	Function in the Original	Translation Challenge
		hope	
Epithets	“careless people”	Moral characterization	Maintaining evaluative tone
Repetition	Lexical recurrence	Emphasis and rhythm	Stylistic balance
Irony	Narrative contrast	Implicit criticism	Conveying subtle irony

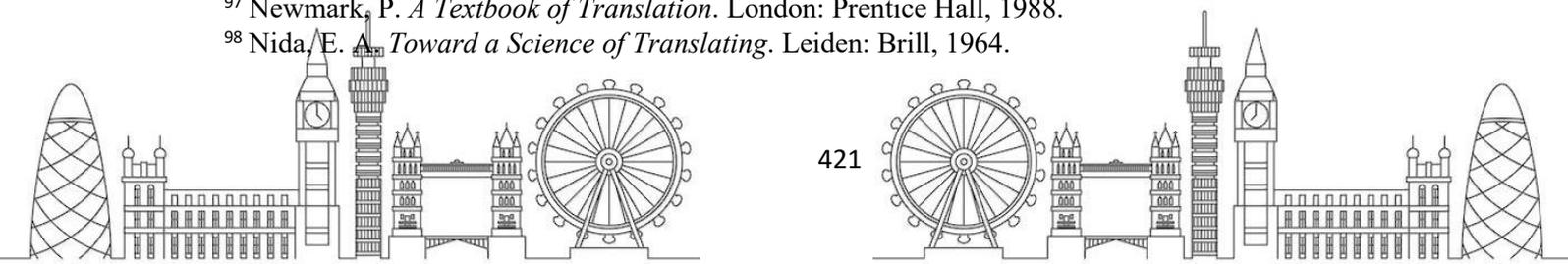
The table demonstrates that stylistic devices fulfill both aesthetic and semantic functions, making their translation a multidimensional task⁹⁷.

4. Irony and Narrative Voice in Translation. Irony in *The Great Gatsby* is often implicit and embedded in the narrator’s perspective. Nick Carraway’s reflective tone and moral ambiguity require a delicate balance in translation. Any excessive explicitation may weaken the ironic effect, while excessive literalism may obscure it. The translator’s role is to recreate the narrative voice without imposing personal interpretation. This involves syntactic choices, lexical selection, and rhythm, all of which contribute to the overall stylistic coherence of the translated text⁹⁸.

Another significant aspect of stylistic expression in *The Great Gatsby* is the author’s use of syntactic stylistic devices, which also present notable difficulties in translation. Fitzgerald frequently employs long, rhythmically balanced sentences that reflect the emotional intensity of the narrative and the psychological states of the characters. Such syntactic constructions contribute to the musicality of the text and enhance its expressive power. In translation, preserving sentence rhythm and syntactic balance becomes a complex task, as different languages have distinct grammatical norms and stylistic preferences. Complex and compound sentences in the original text often convey a sense of nostalgia, reflection, and moral contemplation. If these sentences are excessively simplified in translation, the reflective tone of the narrator may be weakened. Conversely, overly literal reproduction of sentence structure may result in unnatural or cumbersome constructions in the target language. Therefore, translators must find a compromise between syntactic fidelity and stylistic naturalness. Lexical stylistic devices also play a crucial role in shaping Fitzgerald’s narrative style. The author’s careful word choice reflects social distinctions, emotional subtleties, and ideological contrasts. Lexemes associated with wealth, luxury, and excess dominate the novel and serve as markers of the Jazz Age. Translating such vocabulary requires sensitivity to connotative meaning rather than mere denotative equivalence. Words related to social status or emotional evaluation may carry different stylistic weight in the target language, which necessitates contextual adaptation. Furthermore, Fitzgerald’s use of repetition is an important stylistic feature that reinforces key ideas and emotional motifs. Repetition in *The Great Gatsby*

⁹⁷ Newmark, P. *A Textbook of Translation*. London: Prentice Hall, 1988.

⁹⁸ Nida, E. *Toward a Science of Translating*. Leiden: Brill, 1964.





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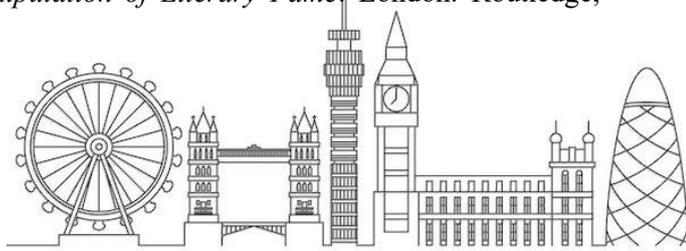
often serves to emphasize obsession, inevitability, or disillusionment. In translation, repetition may be reduced or altered due to stylistic norms of the target language, potentially diminishing its expressive effect. A competent translator recognizes repetition as a deliberate stylistic choice rather than a redundancy and seeks to preserve its function. Another stylistically significant element is imagery associated with time and memory. Fitzgerald frequently blends present events with retrospective reflections, creating a layered narrative structure. This temporal fluidity is conveyed through stylistic devices such as metaphorical expressions and descriptive passages. Translators must carefully handle tense usage and temporal markers to maintain narrative coherence and stylistic consistency. In addition, the emotional tone of *The Great Gatsby* is closely tied to its stylistic design. Melancholy, irony, and restrained criticism are expressed indirectly through stylistic devices rather than explicit statements. This indirectness is a defining feature of Fitzgerald's prose. Translators face the challenge of preserving this subtle emotional tone without making the text overly explicit or interpretative. Excessive clarification may distort the author's intent and weaken the artistic impact⁹⁹. The translator's stylistic competence becomes particularly evident in the rendering of figurative language that reflects psychological depth. Fitzgerald's metaphors often represent inner conflict and emotional tension. Translating such metaphors requires an understanding of their contextual and symbolic significance. In some cases, partial transformation of the metaphor may be justified to achieve functional equivalence, provided that the emotional and stylistic effect is retained. Overall, the additional analysis confirms that the translation of stylistic devices in *The Great Gatsby* is a multifaceted process involving lexical, syntactic, and semantic considerations. The translator must act as both a linguist and an interpreter of literary meaning. The success of the translation largely depends on the ability to recreate the stylistic harmony of the original text while adapting it to the linguistic and cultural norms of the target audience¹⁰⁰.

Conclusion

The analysis demonstrates that stylistic devices play a decisive role in shaping the artistic value of *The Great Gatsby* and present considerable challenges in the translation process. Metaphors, symbols, epithets, and irony require not only linguistic competence but also cultural and stylistic awareness from the translator. Successful literary translation depends on achieving functional and aesthetic equivalence rather than strict formal correspondence. The translator's creative decisions significantly influence how the target reader perceives Fitzgerald's work. Therefore, the translation of stylistic devices should be viewed as an interpretative act aimed at preserving the spirit and emotional depth of the original text.

⁹⁹ Baker, M. *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation*. London: Routledge, 2011.

¹⁰⁰ Lefevere, A. *Translation, Rewriting, and the Manipulation of Literary Fame*. London: Routledge, 1992.





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