

THE ROLE OF TRANSPOSITION IN CONVEYING CULTURAL AND EXPRESSIVE MEANING IN LITERARY TRANSLATION

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Annotation: *This study explores the role of transposition as a stylistic and linguistic strategy in literary translation, emphasizing its significance in conveying cultural and expressive meaning across languages. Transposition enables translators to modify grammatical structures, shift syntactic patterns, and reconfigure figurative expressions while preserving the emotional tone, aesthetic beauty, and authorial intention of the original text. Through examples from Shakespeare, Dickens, Alisher Navoi, and Chingiz Aitmatov, the research demonstrates how transposition helps maintain poetic rhythm, cultural nuance, and rhetorical impact in the target language. The findings highlight that successful literary translation requires not only linguistic equivalence but also cultural sensitivity and creative transformation, making transposition an essential technique in producing accurate and artistically faithful translations.*

Keywords: *transposition; literary translation; stylistic equivalence; cultural adaptation; expressive meaning; grammatical transformation; metaphorical shift; translation strategies; poetic language; intercultural communication.*

Translation of literary texts plays an essential role in fostering intercultural communication, enabling readers to access the artistic, cultural, and emotional world of other nations. However, literary translation is not merely a mechanical transfer of words from one language to another; it is a creative process that requires a deep understanding of the source language, target language, literary style, and cultural nuances. One of the most significant linguistic and stylistic techniques used to achieve this goal is transposition, which involves changing the grammatical category or syntactic structure of words and expressions without altering their meaning[6].

In literary translation, transposition helps preserve the expressive, aesthetic, and emotional value of the original text, ensuring that the translated version reflects the author's intention, tone, and stylistic choices[7]. As languages differ in grammatical structures, cultural references, figurative expressions, and narrative traditions, direct word-for-word translation often leads to semantic distortion or stylistic loss. Therefore, transposition enables translators to adapt the text to the linguistic and cultural norms of the target audience while maintaining authenticity and artistic impact.

This technique becomes especially important when dealing with culturally-rich expressions, metaphors, idioms, emotionally-loaded vocabulary, and stylistic devices unique to a particular language and culture. By applying transposition effectively, the

translator can recreate the same emotional resonance and cultural imagery in the target language, thus ensuring equivalence in meaning and aesthetic perception.

Consequently, research on the role of transposition in literary translation contributes to a deeper understanding of how cultural and expressive meaning can be transmitted across languages. It also supports the development of translation strategies that help preserve literary individuality and artistic beauty, which are essential for promoting cross-cultural understanding and intercultural dialogue.

The application of transposition in literary translation can be clearly observed in the works of writers from different historical periods and cultural traditions. For instance, in Shakespeare's *King Lear*, the line "I am a man more sinned against than sinning" can be translated literally as "I am a man who has suffered more sins than I have committed." However, a transposed and stylistically refined version such as "I have been wronged far more than I have ever wronged others" offers a clearer emotional resonance for modern readers[2]. Through this transformation, the passive construction is reformulated into an active and expressive statement, making the moral contrast more direct and accessible. This example illustrates how transposition allows the translator to retain the ethical emphasis and dramatic tone of the original, while adjusting the syntactic structure to suit contemporary linguistic norms and cultural expectations.

A similar phenomenon can be observed in Charles Dickens' novel *Oliver Twist*, where the line "Please, sir, I want some more" can be translated literally as "I want some more." Yet, when transposition is applied, the sentence becomes "Please, may I have a little more?" or in Uzbek cultural adaptation, "Ustoz, yana biroz ovqat bersangiz...", reflecting politeness, humility, and social norms characteristic of the communicative context[3]. Here, the verb phrase "I want" is transformed into a polite request form, demonstrating how transposition serves both grammatical and cultural adaptation.

Transposition is also evident in the translation of Eastern classical literature. In Alisher Navoi's poetic line "Ko'nglum seni izlar, topolmas hech dam", the literal English translation would be "My heart seeks you, cannot find even for a moment." [4] However, a transposed version such as "My heart seeks you, yet finds you never" maintains lyrical rhythm, emotional resonance, and poetic style. The phrase "hech dam" (any moment) is condensed into "never", illustrating a syntactic and lexical transformation that strengthens poetic expressiveness.

Chingiz Aitmatov's prose also provides a vivid example. The sentence "Uning ko'zlari osmondek chuqur edi" is literally "Her eyes were as deep as the sky." Yet, a stylistically enhanced translation such as "Her eyes held the depth of the sky" transforms the simile into a metaphor, enriching the imagery and creating a more evocative emotional impression[5]. Likewise, Shakespeare's line "Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May" may be translated literally as "Strong winds shake the delicate buds of May," but a transposed poetic rendering such as "Harsh winds shake the tender buds of spring"

introduces inversion and lexical adaptation to preserve rhythm, imagery, and a poetic tone in the target language[1].

These examples demonstrate that transposition is not merely a grammatical technique but a means of achieving emotional, stylistic, and cultural equivalence in translation. Through structural transformations, translators are able to convey cultural etiquette, poetic harmony, metaphorical depth, and expressive subtlety, ensuring that the translated text resonates naturally within the linguistic and cultural framework of the target audience.

In conclusion, the analysis of literary examples demonstrates that transposition plays a vital role in conveying expressive, emotional, and cultural meaning in translation. By transforming grammatical structures, shifting syntactic patterns, and adapting stylistic layers, translators are able to reproduce the artistic effect and ideological intent of the original text. This technique is particularly essential when dealing with emotionally charged and culturally specific literary passages, where literal equivalence would lead to semantic loss or stylistic distortion. As demonstrated through excerpts from Shakespeare, Dickens, Navoi, and Aitmatov, transposition enables translators to achieve a balance between accuracy and aesthetic beauty, ensuring that the translated text resonates naturally within the linguistic and cultural context of the target audience. Ultimately, transposition acts not only as a linguistic strategy but as an artistic tool preserving literary value and reader impact across languages.

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