

LITERARY TECHNIQUES IN UZBEK TRANSLATIONS OF SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF JAMOL KAMOL'S TRANSLATIONS)

Amrullayeva Makhliyo Abdurahmonovna

Master's degree student Foreign language and literature department

University of Exact and Social sciences

Scientific Supervisor: Soliyeva Malika Abduzukhurovna

PhD in Philology, Associate Professor

Department of Translation Studies and Comparative Linguistics

National University of Uzbekistan

**MAQOLA
MALUMOTI**

ANNOTATSIYA:

MAQOLA TARIXI:

Received: 15.12.2025

Revised: 16.12.2025

Accepted: 17.12.2025

KALIT SO'ZLAR:

Shakespeare, Jamol Kamol, literary translation, stylistic devices, metaphor, poetic rhythm.

This article examines the literary and stylistic techniques used in the Uzbek translations of William Shakespeare's works, focusing on the translations by Jamol Kamol. The study analyzes the reproduction of metaphors, epithets, personification, irony, wordplay, poetic rhythm, and imagery. Particular attention is paid to the translator's ability to preserve the artistic and aesthetic value of the original while adapting it to the Uzbek linguistic and cultural context.

Introduction

William Shakespeare occupies a central position in world literature due to the artistic complexity, philosophical depth, and linguistic richness of his works. His plays and poetic texts are characterized by extensive use of figurative language, semantic ambiguity, and sophisticated rhythmic structures. These features, while contributing to the aesthetic value of the original texts, pose considerable challenges in translation. Consequently, Shakespearean translation has long been a subject of scholarly interest within the field of translation studies.

=====

In Uzbek literary scholarship, the translation of Shakespeare's works represents an important area of intercultural literary exchange. Among the translators who have significantly contributed to this tradition, Jamol Kamol stands out as one of the most influential figures. His translations are widely regarded as exemplary models of literary translation, combining semantic accuracy with stylistic and aesthetic adequacy. Rather than adhering to literal equivalence, Jamol Kamol applies functional and dynamic translation strategies to convey the artistic intent of the source text.

The present article aims to conduct a scholarly analysis of the literary and stylistic techniques employed in Jamol Kamol's Uzbek translations of Shakespeare's works. The study focuses on key devices such as metaphor, epithet, wordplay, poetic rhythm, and cultural adaptation, examining how these elements are reinterpreted within the target language.

1. Shakespeare's language: stylistic complexity and translation problems

Shakespeare's language is distinguished by a high degree of stylistic density. His texts frequently contain metaphors with multiple semantic layers, archaic lexical units, syntactic inversions, and puns that rely on phonetic similarity and semantic ambiguity. These features often resist direct translation due to structural and cultural differences between English and Uzbek.

2. Metaphor and epithet as key translation units

Metaphor plays a central role in Shakespeare's poetic discourse, functioning as a means of conceptualization and emotional expression. According to cognitive translation theory, metaphors reflect culturally embedded modes of thinking, which complicates their transfer into another language. Jamol Kamol approaches metaphor translation through adaptive reformulation, selecting Uzbek figurative expressions that evoke analogous imagery and emotional resonance.

Epithets serve to intensify characterization and emotional tone in Shakespeare's works. In Jamol Kamol's translations, epithets are often reshaped in accordance with the stylistic norms of Uzbek literary language. This approach ensures stylistic naturalness while preserving the expressive function of the original text.

Conclusion. The analysis demonstrates that Jamol Kamol's translations of Shakespeare's works exemplify a high level of scholarly and artistic competence. By applying contemporary translation strategies such as functional equivalence, compensation, and cultural adaptation, the translator succeeds in preserving the stylistic richness and aesthetic

impact of the original texts. His translations contribute significantly to the development of Uzbek literary translation and offer valuable material for further research in translation studies.

References

1. Shakespeare, W. Hamlet. Oxford University Press.
2. Shakespeare, W. Romeo and Juliet. Penguin Classics.
3. Kamol, J. Shakespeare Translations. Tashkent: G'afur G'ulom Publishing House.
4. Komilov, N. Problems of Literary Translation. Tashkent, 2016.
5. Bassnett, S. Translation Studies. London: Routledge, 2002.
6. Nida, E. Toward a Science of Translating. Leiden: Brill, 1964.

