

Analysis of Lexical, Grammatical and Stylistic Transformations in "The Prince and The Pauper".

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Annotation

This article analyzes transformations in Mark Twain's "The prince and the pauper". At the beginning of the article, the writer's life and work, as well as several famous works are discussed. The lexical, grammatical, and stylistic aspects of the language are skillfully explained in the example of this work.

Key words: simile, allusion, metaphor, stylistics, compound word, translation, lexicon, metonymy.

Introduction: Mark Twain (real name Samuel Langhorne Clemens) was an American writer and humorist who was born on November 30, 1835 in Florida, Missouri and died on April 21, 1910. He is known for his famous works such as "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" and "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn". These works are considered to be not only children's literature, but also works that shed light on American social life. Twain spent his childhood on the banks of the Mississippi River, which inspired many of his stories. He lost his father at the age of 12, dropped out of school and worked at various jobs to support his family. Twain began working in the press and later began writing stories for newspapers. He became famous in 1865 with the story "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County". His most famous work, The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (1884), is often considered the greatest American novel. Mark Twain is still recognized today as one of America's greatest writers. His works are still read and studied by many literary scholars. To learn more about Twain's life and work, it is recommended to read his autobiography and works such as Life on the Mississippi.[1]

Research Methodology: "The Prince and the Pauper" is a famous social-satire novel by Mark Twain, which shows the exchange between two children - a prince from a royal family and a boy from a poor family. In the play, they shed light on the lives of different social classes by experiencing each other's lives. - The story begins in the 16th century, in London, England. Tom Canty and Edward VI meet by chance one day and realize that they look a lot alike. - Tom and Edward decide to try changing each other's clothes for a day. As a result, Edward stays out of the palace and Tom starts living in the palace. - Edward faces various challenges as a street child, while Tom tries to find himself in the complex and problematic situations of the royal court. As Edward tries to prove his true identity, Tom feels the responsibility of being king. - At the end of the play, Edward proves his true identity and switches places with Tom again. Edward VI is the rightful king, and gives Tom a place at court as his loyal friend and assistant.[2]

The book clearly describes the differences between different classes of society. The characters of the play change by experiencing other people's lives. Throughout the play, Edward and Tom learn the values of justice and humanity. "The Prince and the Pauper" shows Mark Twain's attention to justice and social inequality. This work is interesting and educational for both young students and adults.

Analysis And Results: The speaker was a sort of Don Caesar de Bazan in dress, aspect, and bearing. He was tall, trim-built, muscular. Translation: (The person who spoke these words was a young, handsome, muscular young man. He resembled Don César De Bazan in his clothing, movement, and even appearance.)

Analysis: Stylistic Transformation (Allusion). Quote from another work. In this passage, Don Cesar de Bazan, the hero of Victor Grugor's "Riuri Bliz", is compared.[3,4]

He was very grateful, and came to love them dearly and to delight in the sweet and soothing influence of their presence. He asked them why they were in prison, and when they said they were Baptists he smiled, and inquired. Translation: (The king was pleased with them, took a sincere liking to them, and was pleased with their good behavior. He asked why they were put in prison, and the women said that they were only put in prison because they were Baptists.) Lexical transformation. Reality word. That is, in this sentence, the

word "Baptists" is a real word, meaning women who belong to the Baptist sect of the Christian religion. That's why this word is not translated during the translation process.

I never said nothing'; but go 'long, Mas'r George! Why, I shouldn't sleep a wink for a week, if I had a batch of pies like dem ar. Why, dey wan't no count't all." Translation: the blink of an eye I shouldn't sleep. Analysis: Grammatical + stylistic transformation; (Using words consisting of 2 negative combinations in one sentence. This sentence also belongs to both types of transformation. It is stylistic in terms of strengthening the meaning. ket is a type of grammatical transformation.)

A Mexican with a knife, miss," he answered, moistening his parched lips and clearing his throat. "It was just a fight. Translation: ("A Mexican stabbed me, miss," he replied, licking his lips and coughing to clear his hoarse voice.) Analysis: Stylistic Transformation: Metonymy: This sentence refers to Mexican, or a Mexican person, and this sentence is a metonymy. phenomenon was observed.

Discussion: Poor Tom was listening, as well as his dazed faculties would let him, to the beginning of this speech; but when the words 'me, the good King' fell upon his ear, his face blanched, and he dropped as instantly upon his knees as if a shot had bought him there. Lifting up his hands, he exclaimed. Translation: (Poor Tom listened to her words in a daze. As soon as he heard her saying "your kind father, the king", he turned as pale as if he had been shot, suddenly fell to his knees, raised his hand and screamed involuntarily.) Analysis: Stylistic transformation: Simile : The simile in this sentence is equated with the sentence pale as gray as if hit by an arrow.[5]

The crowd filed up the aisles: the aged and needy postmaster, who had seen better days; the mayor and his wife--for they had a mayor there, among other unnecessary; the justice of the peace; the widow Douglass, fair, smart, and forty, a generous, good - hearted soul and well-to-do, her hill mansion the only palace in the town, and the most hospitable and much the most lavish in the matter of festivities that St. Petersburg could boast; the bent and venerable Major and Mrs. Translation: The crowd took up the sidewalks: an old and needy postmaster who had seen better days; the mayor and his wife—because there was the mayor, among other junk; justice of the peace; the widow Douglas, fair, intelligent, and forty, generous and pure of heart, and wealthy, whose palace on the hill is the only palace in the city, and the most hospitable and most sumptuous in the matter of feasts that St. Petersburg can boast of; bowed and respectable major and mrs. Analysis: Lexical transformation: Compound noun: Although the word "good-hearted" in this sentence is made up of two separate words, it is a compound word with one meaning, i.e. pure heart.

Conclusion: Overall, The Prince and the Pauper shows Mark Twain's creative skills and sensitive approach to social issues. This work is an important example of classic literature that has not lost its relevance. This work was briefly studied and analyzed during the translation process. Examples of lexical, grammatical and stylistic transformation types given in the article create an opportunity to study these translation types, which are the basis of the article.

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