

LEXICAL DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSFORMATION

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ABSTARCT

Language is an essential component of our human nature. Without it, we could not represent the world to ourselves, nor could we share our thoughts with others. However, if we wish to understand fully this most basic form of communication, we must as a practical necessary study at least one other language gives us an objective viewpoint from which to observe the phenomenon of language itself. At the same time, it requires us to project ourselves into the mental and psychological dimensions of another people, an effort that will likewise reflect ourselves giving us insight into our own way of speaking and thinking. The aim of this work was to introduce the translation approach to Political literature so that to make it easy to perceive for those willing to keep up their educational and scientific carrier in the science of translation, it was purposed to broaden their view on translation studies and peculiar features while translating Political literature.

Key words: semantic, lexical difficulties, peculiarity, perception, semantic structure, political literature, lexical transformations.

Every word in a language carries some concrete notion. The semantics of a word reflects different signs of the subject and the relation of its meanings to other objects it denotes. The semantics of a word includes word perception characteristic to the studied language, being more precise to the bearers of the studied language. When studying the reality of some object we can identify that its name reveals its functions which finds the reflection in the semantics of the word. Lets take as an example the word glasses – (ko'z) oynak. In English it reveals the substance of which the object is made and in Russian firstly it reveals its function – second eyes – **ko'z**. Despite distinguishing all kinds of differences we should say that, both languages sufficiently reflect one and the same perception of reality. Therefore the difficulty stylistic devices represents to a translator is based on word play, if in corresponding words of both languages are featured different signs. The second reason, causing lexical difficulties to translation of political literature is the difference in the semantic volume of a word. In every language a word exists in a close connection with the lexical-semantic system of a given language. It may have various kinds of lexical meanings (lexical-semantic) variants; it may widen or narrow its meaning and make it

more abstract or concrete.

The third reason presenting lexical difficulties in translation the difference in combinability. Words in languages have some definite relation characteristic only to the given language. It should be mentioned that word combinability is possible if words point to similar objects they denote. This difference of word combinability in various languages is very important; therefore some types of combinability are easily accepted in one of language and are completely unacceptable in other languages. Last but not the least is the accepted usage of words in a language. It is, of course related to the development of a given languages and formation of its lexical system. Every language worked out its own clichés and some set expressions used by speakers, nevertheless those word expressions are not phraseological units but they possess complete form, which, in comparison with the phraseological units, are never broken by adding some introductory words or substitution of some of its elements.

Translation studies showed that there are cases when due to the distinguished signs a word acquires wider semantic volume and can not be covered by corresponding equivalent in the target language. Let us take teenager for example: etymologically it is related to the numerals from thirteen till nineteen. The Uzbek *balog'at* does not semantically cover its meaning in complete volume for its is narrower in its meaning. Therefore the word teenager is usually translated by different words – *balog'at, o'tish yoshi* and in plural as *yoshlar*. Difference in the semantic structure of a word represents one of the main reason causing lexical difficulty in translation. These difference are related to peculiar features of separate words or word groups. And it is quite natural that this matter covers a wide range of examples. Practically, even identical words in different languages are not al ways equal in their meaning, they never correspond completely. Most often is the correspondence of first lexical-semantic variants of such words – their primary meaning – then we have various lexical-semantic variants for the course of development of these words was of different nature. This is characterized by different functioning of a word in language, different in usage and combinability, but even the primary meaning of an English word maybe wider of the corresponding one in Russian.

The semantic structure of a word predefines the possibility of its contextual use, and the translation of contextual meaning presents a hard task to translators. Contextual meaning of a word in many instances depends on the character of semantic context, on the semantics of the words combining with it. Occasional meanings, suddenly originated in the context are not always arbitrary – its is based into the semantic structure of the word. In contextual usage of a word in poetry or prose – often point to the author's penetration into the depth of the word's semantic structure. For paradigmatic and semantic relations are characteristic to any words and the lexical potential of words can be revealed in both cases. But revealing these potentials of words

is closely connected with the specificity of lexical-semantic aspects of every language and here forth we may observe the difficulty of translation of contextual meaning of words. What is possible in one language maybe impossible in another because of its difference in semantic structure and its usage. In an atomic war women and children will be the first **hostages**. The word hostage according to different dictionaries has got only one meaning – заложник garovdagi. But in the given instance the hostage acquired the meaning qurbon. Its contextual meaning probably exists in its paradigmatic meaning; any hostage may get killed therefore while translating this example we have to use the word qurbon since garovdagi is not used in the given contextual meaning. Ayollar va bolalar atom urushininhgk ilk qurbonlari bo'ladi. Contextual meaning of a word is always effective semantically and stylistically owing to its unexpectedness as well. It often used in stylistic purposes and therefore a translator runs into two obstacles: he should avoid (нивелировка) and at the same time not to break the norms of translation.

The most difficulty presents the translation of emotional coloring that demands lexical changes. There is a wide range of words in a language that besides their logical meaning have emotional meanings or co-meaning. One should not mix emotional co-meaning with the multiple meaning words. Emotional meaning of words usually presents in paradigmatic meanings of words, that is it is objective and but subjective, like in the words: hate, love, friendship. But it is not an exception when emotional meaning originates from contextual usage. Emotional meaning, based in the word is usually created by association – positive or negative – which a word causes and the associations that exist in it despite the context of perception.

A peculiar group of words demanding transformation in translation are the words that possess different volume of meaning in Russian and English languages. To this group belong international words, some words of human perception, mental activity. But we should mention that the words that belong to these groups are of different semantic structure. International words and the words of human perception, mental activity represents polysemantic words in English.

International words are words that are used in a wide range of languages in one or several forms. These words express scientific and social-politic notions. The volume meaning of these words does not usually coincide (except term-words). Though it is well-known that they comprise the false-friends of translators and the mistakes in their translation are frequent. These mistakes are caused not only by difference in their semantic structure but by the difference of their usage as well which demand lexical changes: We are told that television this autumn will give a **massive** coverage to the General Election. Xabar berishlaricha, ya'ni kelayotgan kuzda teledasturlarda parlament saylovlari **keng ko'lamda** yoritiladi. The word massive along with the meaning keng, has other meanings like keng ko'lamli, kata, ulkan and so on. For

example: massive success –ulkan yutuqlar, massive problems – muhim muommolar. Since international words possess wider meaning volume they are more used in English if comparing to Uzbek: Never before in the history of the world have there been so many persons engaged in the translation of both secular and **religious materials**. Insoniyat tarixida hali bu qadar ko'p shaxslar secular va **diniy adabiyotlarni** tarjima qilish bilan band bo'lmagan. Ещё никогда в истории человечества столько людей не занимались переводом как светской, так и **духовной литературы**. Russian words религиозные материалы are absolutely unacceptable in this case because of their different usage. In this instance the usage plays the main role though their meaning is identical in both languages.

Lexical transformations are also caused by necessity to concretize a word while translating. It is characteristic to English language the availability of words with wide spread meaning. They can be nouns, adjectives and verbs, for example:

thing, point, stiff; nice, fine, bad; to say, to go, to come, to get.

Translation of these words depends on the context, which helps to identify their concrete meaning. Usually they are translated by various Uzbek words that have concrete meaning (importance). Practically it refers to verbs — to verbs of speech and verbs of movement. Concrete lexical meaning(importance), this or that the lexical-semantic variant of a verb depends on structure and lexical meaning of words that distribute them. At the by-election victory **went** to the Labor candidate. Qo'shimcha saylovlarda go'liblik Leyborist aga berildi. На дополнительных выборах победа **досталась** лейбористам (победу одержал кандидат от лейбористской партии). The use of words of abstract meaning strongly differs in various languages. Therefore follows the necessity of concrete definition in translating. The Saigon regime used every form of pressure and violence to compel a reluctant **electorate** to go to the polls. Сайгонский режим прибегал ко всем видам давления и насилия, чтобы заставить упрямых **избирателей** принять участие в выборах. Sometimes it is necessary to concretize some word due to different qualitative distinction (valeur) the generalizing words have in languages. The following words belong to them: meal and трапеза that usually illustrate the this phenomenon and the words limbs and a'zolar, from which limbs is widely common, and Uzbek word the a'zolar has much narrower usage. In the given translation, besides concrete definition of руки qo'llar and ноги oyoqlar, we also had to use fixed word phrase. The following problem which demands careful consideration in lexical transformations of translation is problem of word combinability. In all languages there are typical norms of word combinability. The concept of norm is relative, on the one hand, with system of language, and on the other hand, it is closely connected with speech, in which the originality of speech formation is displayed. Each language can form uncountable number new word combinations that will be understood by its bearers. In any language

there exists generally accepted tradition of word combinations, which do not coincide with the corresponding tradition of word combinations in the other languages. And it makes look for similarly accepted word combinations in the target language. The main part combined words usually coincides in translation, but the second one is frequently translated by a word possessing other logical meaning, but performing the same function, as for example, trains run — поезда ходят *poezdlar turyapti*, rich feeding — обильная пища *boyu ozuqa*. The wider is the semantic volume of a word, the wider is its combinability, thus due to this feature it can interact with various word forms and word combinations. And this features enables the translator to use his creativity in translation. Along with traditional combinations in languages unexpected combinations are also possible, but they are quite clear, for they follow generally accepted semantic models of word combinability. This phenomenon — the connection of words with completely various semantic features - is peculiar to all languages, but in each language it has various rules and traditions. In English language such unexpected word combinations are formed very easily. It is probably caused by conversion and easiness in formation of new words in various ways, heterogeneity of languages vocabulary and some other reasons. Not only poets and writers, but also journalists frequently create unexpected word combination that makes their statements significantly vivid and original. The unexpectedness of word usage is closely connected with expressiveness of the statement. Unexpected usage of word combinations hardens the task of translators, for words interrelate in combinations not only with one word, but also with a large number of other words of the sentence, for example: The use of an adjective sharp in this context is unexpected: none of its meanings given in dictionaries gives the description of a hand. The difficulty of its translation is aggravated by presence of the second definition white, which excludes translation by words *костлявый* and *сухой*. *Белая, сухощавая рука мадам лежала на широком колене Адама*. In the given translation the sense of the sentence has been rendered but the unexpectedness of the used word was lost. The last feature of lexical transformation to be discussed in this Paper is **traditional** word usage for every language and which causes frequent lexical transformations. This traditional usage is to some extent related to another approach to the phenomena of reality. For example: The military base is built on terraces **rising** from the lake. For Russian the traditional use will be: *Военная база построена на террасах, спускающихся к озеру*.

In this case preposition is omitted in translation because as the originality of the English word usage required complete transformation. To the traditional word usage can also be referred the so-called clichés — order, and the clichés in wider sense. *Hands up! Руки вверх! Qo'llar tepaga!*

Long live America! Да здравствует Америка! Assalom Amerika The assault of

the castle was followed by continuous bombing. **Loss of life was uncountable.** За штурмом крепости последовала длительная бомбардировка. Жертвы были бесчисленны. Qurbonlar soni sanoqsiz.

The Commonwealth countries handle a quarter of the world's trade. На страны Британского содружества приходится четверть всей мировой торговли As you can see from the examples given above – in translations corresponding Russian clichés are also used.

Most translators prefer to think of their work as a profession and would like to see others to treat them like professionals rather than as skilled or semi-skilled workers. But to achieve this, translators need to develop an ability to stand back and reflect on what they do and how they do it. Like doctors and engineers, they have to prove to themselves as well as others that they are in control of what they do; that they do not just translate well because they have ‘flair’ for translation, but rather because, like other professionals, they have made a conscious effort to understand various aspects of their work. Unlike medicine and engineering, translation is a very young discipline in academic terms. It is only just starting to feature as a subject of study in its own right, not yet in all but in an increasing number of universities and colleges around the world. Like any young discipline, it needs to draw on the findings and theories of other related disciplines in order to develop and formalize its own methods; but which disciplines it can naturally and fruitfully be related to is still a matter of some controversy. Almost every aspect of life in general and of the interaction between speech communities in particular can be considered relevant to translation, a discipline which has to concern itself with how meaning is generated within and between various groups of people in various cultural settings. This is clearly too big an area to investigate in one go. So, let us just start by saying that, if translation is ever to become a profession in the full sense of the word, translators will need something other than the current mixture of intuition and practice to enable them to reflect on what they do and how they do it. They will need, above all, to acquire a sound knowledge of the raw material with which they work: to understand what language is and how it comes to function for its users.

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