

USING LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN „THE ADVENTURES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES AS WELL AS THE HOUND OF BASKERVILLES“ BY ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

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Annotation: The analysis of lexical and grammatical transformations in Arthur Conan Doyle's "**The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes**" and "**The Hound of the Baskervilles**" provides insightful reflections on the linguistic techniques employed in these iconic works. These transformations not only reveal how language shapes the narratives but also demonstrate the stylistic nuances that make the works of Sherlock Holmes distinctive in the realm of detective fiction.

Keywords: transformations, modulation, generalization, concretization, calcification, transliteration, transcription, lexico-semantic, fiction.

For a more adequate translation of a literary text special translation methods are used - translation transformation. These are translation methods that are used in the absences of equivalents or when it is impossible to use the data in the dictionary of correspondences. Transformations divided 3 various range of changes such as **grammatical, lexical, lexico-grammatical methods**.¹

This article depicts about lexical, grammatical changes, other extra methods like omission, addition as well.

1. Lexical Transformations

Lexical transformations involve changes in word choice, which significantly affect the mood, atmosphere, and character development within a narrative. In both *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* and *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, Conan Doyle's vocabulary choices help establish both the rational world of Sherlock Holmes and the eerie, atmospheric world of the Baskervilles.

Lexical transformations is included **generalization, concretization, modulation, calcification, transliteration, transcription**.

Below there are some examples of the range of translation transformations:

¹ .Aliboyeva, N. A. Q. (2023). LITERARY TRANSLATION OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE. CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES, 4(07), 21-25.

1. Generalization is a lexical-semantic transformation in which a unit of the source language is replaced with a narrower one value a unit of translated language with a broader.²

1.,The next time ... “ Sir Henry **began**.[1. P45]

„Keyingi safar ...” **deb gap boshladi** janob Genri

2. And your real name ...? [1.P48]

„ Xo’sh unda sizning haqiqiy ismingiz ...” **dedi kulimsirab Xolms**.

2. Concretization is a lexical- semantic transformation in which a word or phrase of the source language with a broader meaning is replaced by a word or phrase of the translated language with a narrower meaning .

1. „ Well ...,” **the stranger said, turning an interesting shade** of rade, „ my name is James Ryder .“ [2.P48]

„Yaxshi ...” **yuzi xijolatdan qizarib**, „mening ismim Jeymes Rayder “ deb javob berdi.

3.Modulation is a type of lexical transformation in which a word or phrase of source language is replaced by a unit of translated language the meaning of which is logically driven from the meaning of the original unit.

„ **Er ... er ...** John Robinson” he answered. [2.P48]

„ **Haligi ... haligi ...** Jon Robinson deb javob berdi.

And your real name ...? [2.P48]

“ Xo’sh unda sizning haqiqiy ismingiz ...” **dedi kulimsirab Xolms**.

1. The dead man **looked as** if somebody had beaten him on the head with a heavy, blunt weapon.[2.P24]

Go’yo,kimdir o’lgan odamning boshiga og’ir,o’tmas qurol bilan urgandek edi.

He had gone over to the **rabbit warren**.[2.P24]

U **tor ko’cha** bo’ylab ketgan.³

3. Calcification is a type of lexical transformation when lexical units of original language replaced its component parts more morphemes or words.

„**Baskerville Hall**” [1.P22]

„ **Baskerville Zali**”

4.Transliteration refers to the process of converting the characters or letters of one writing system into equivalent characters or letters in another writing system. Unlike translation and transcription, which focus on conveying meaning, transliteration

² .Nafisa, A. Using Stylistic Devices in Translation as an Example of the Story a Christmas Carol. JournalNX, 40-432

³ Sir Arthur Conan Doyle The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.Mediasat Poland Bis 2004

preserves the pronunciation or phonetic representation of a word or phrase. **Purpose of Transliteration**

Transliteration serves various purposes, including:

- a) **Phonetic representation:** Transliteration enables individuals to pronounce words or phrases in a different writing system, especially when learning a new language.
- b) **Consistency:** In academic or research settings, transliteration is used to maintain consistency when referring to names, places, or terms from a different writing system.
- c) **Language preservation:** Transliteration plays a crucial role in preserving languages that use non-Latin scripts, allowing them to be written and understood in a global context.

High **Tor** farm - Hay **Tor** fermasi[1.P45]

Great **Grimpen** Mire - Buyuk **Grimppen** Botqog'i[1.P26]

Merripit Hause - **Merripit** Haus [1.P45]⁴

Transcription

Transcription involves the process of converting spoken language into written form, capturing the spoken words, intonations, and non-verbal cues. Unlike translation, which deals with the conversion of one language into another, transcription focuses on converting speech within the same language, albeit in written format.

Mr McCarthy - **Janob Makkarty** [2.P24]

Dr Watson - **Doktor Uotsan** [1.P45]

Cosmapoliton Hotel - **Kosmapoliton mehmonxonasi** [2.P48]

Sir Henry - **Janob Genri** [1.P53]

John Robinson - **Jon Robinson** [2.P24]

In conclusion, the study of lexical and grammatical transformations in the Uzbek translations of *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* and *The Hound of the Baskervilles* highlights the importance of adaptation in literary translation. Techniques such as lexical substitution, generalization, concretization, and modulation help maintain the original meaning, tone, and atmosphere while making the text accessible to a new audience. Through careful adjustments like omission and addition, translators ensure that Conan Doyle's works remain engaging and culturally relevant, proving that translation is not just about words, but about capturing the essence of the original.

⁴ . Arthur Conan Doyle, *The Hound of Baskervilles*, Macmillan, 2005, –P 70.

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