"FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF TRANSLATION OF CONVERSION WORDS"

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Abstract:

In this article the cognitive semantic translation method is substantiated with the help of English conversion characteristics. Peculiarities of conversion are numbered alongside with the ways of transferring it by means of the Uzbek language.

Keywords: conversion, cognitive semantics, translation, word building.

A full disclosure of the essence of the cognitive-semantic method of translation is impossible without a thorough analysis of the linguistic phenomenon that causes the appearance of such a method - conversion phenomena. Even a superficial look at the phenomenon of word-formation conversion in English allows us to conclude that it is necessary to study it. It is in English language, the material side of the sign is filled with the most diverse grammatical content almost without changing the form, thereby solving the issue of saving language resources and often making the expression more expressive. However, when studying the properties of the conversion as linguistic feature almost immediately reveals its unique productivity, unusual other languages, which gives rise to a difference in the set of language tools, in the formation of speech forms and in speech production as such, thereby leading to the complication of tasks when translating a text from English into any other. In other words, the thesis about the uniqueness of English conversion and the thesis about the difficulty of translating directly language material, in contrast to meaning or purpose of the utterance, together open the question of what to do with converses in general, that is, words that participate in the word-formation process of conversion.

It would seem that this issue cannot cause controversy. Thinking about the idea of untranslatability. Schweitzer connects it with "the idea of translation as a purely

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linguistic operation" [5;109]. This means that metalinguistic units, such as puns, are the most difficult to convey in the text, since the impact of the text created by such units will be based on the language material. Similar formations in the new text are selected approximate analogues that reproduce the effect created by the verbal game, while the form - consonances, polysemantic words, syntax, and so on - is sometimes not taken into account due to the absence of any function in the translation text. In view of the language specifics of the conversion with it suggested to do the same. Within the framework of the transformational model of translation, the problem of transferring linguistic material is not even raised: a word is either replaced by a phrase with a similar meaning, or an equivalent/analogue is selected for it, reflecting semantics and connotation.

However, almost immediately, in the next sentence, Schweitzer adds: "untranslatable or difficult-to-translate components [of the functional parameters of the text] are often compensated with the help of other components" [5;110]. The translator's task here is in identifying the most important aspects of one text that need to be preserved in translation, and recreating the impact of the original text by searching for similar linguistic means. This means that in practice the text can have completely different properties and affect to the addressee in various ways, including exclusively linguistic ones. From this, the problem of an ambivalent attitude towards converses arises: on the one hand, their translation is not difficult; on the other hand, such a translation is, by and large, an omission of the specifics of a language unit, which can affect the level of impact. In this regard, the uniqueness of the English conversion may not seem like a compelling enough reason to treat it differently. In this regard, it will be advisable to dispel possible doubts with some arguments and explanations. First of all, we should dwell in more detail on the nature of the conversion itself, partly based on the above. As already noted, the conversion may have some expressiveness, thereby causing additional significant difficulties in translation, but in fact this is not the case with all conversives. Motivated conversives, the use of which is not conventional, deserve special attention. If the word was formed by conversion, but lost its motivation - this often affects conversives that are often encountered or appeared a long time ago - then its translation with a small degree of probability will reflect anything other than semantics. For example, the verb "to Netflix" with the meaning "to spend a lot of time in front of the TV, watching whole series and not doing anything productive"

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unambiguously refers to the site with the same name with series, where you can perform the corresponding action . The use of such verbs definitely complicates the translation process, since the omission of the structure sentences using such a verb not only deforms its simplicity, but also affects the meaning of the statement. Speaking not even so much about demotivated in terms of language, how much about conventionally limited words, we can give an example of such a sentence: "thetiredness we feel as we age" [7]. The everydayness of the topic of age imposes a large degree of conventionality on thematically relevant words, thereby not only pushing the meanings to the first

plan regarding the form, but also forcing the translator to look for the most frequent option, and namely, "as we age, we feel tired." Before proceeding directly to the subject of study of cognitive semantics; should turn to a more difficult to determine conversion trait, located somewhere on the intersection of language and thought. When an English speaker looks at the verbs "to vote", "to chill", "to nail", "to DIY" and many others, he sees that with the help of his form they directly refer to the corresponding linguistic signs, which is reflected in the meanings of derivative words. Minimal changes in the process of convertive word formation indicate that that concepts, objects, phenomena, called generating conversives - here it is "a vote", "(a) chill", "a nail" and "DIY" are built into a new utterance using a grammatical change in the part of speech, which allows you to represent an object, for example, a nail, through a typical the action inherent in a nail in a typical situation is nailing. The same applies to the electoral voice, the cold and the "crazy hands" that become objects of recategorization. – conceptual rethinking [6, 50-51]. Conversion is the main tool for implementation of a "direct reference" to another word, direct both in relation to the plan of expression and and content plan. "Link" at the semantic level is connected with the concept of actualization. The basis for the formation of a new meaning is, as noted above, a typical quality, action, situation or object, defined at the conceptual level. Consider, for example, the verb "to chair" with the meaning "to be present as a chairman or preside (in an organization, at a meeting or public event)" [5]. The research of Bradley Love and Stephen Sloman helps us identify the essentials of the conceptual structure of a noun "a chair" characteristics, without which the existence of a chair is unthinkable, namely "sit, comfortable, legs, back, holds people" and so on [3, 3-4]. The meaning of the homonymous verb cannot but contain the seme "sitting", in this case in relation to the person presiding over event,

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since the function of the chair is a key element in the organization of its conceptual structure, without which the idea of the chair cannot appear in the mind of the interlocutor.

The actualization process consists in the fact that an important link is allocated to the producing word conceptual structure, with the help of which the connection between the values of two converses takes place; reflection in the semantics of the derived word of such a link becomes a feature of word production with the help of conversion.

The next characteristic feature of conversion is related to how often this phenomenon occurs in the English language. In oral speech, it is quite easy to refer to any subject, inserting it into the sentence in place of the predicate and not bothering to build long phrases for conveying the same meaning. It is worth at least looking at the entry on the verb in the Urban Dictionary of Slang.

The speech about verbs here and before does not come by chance, since it is this part of speech that is most is often the result of a conversion. The reason for this spread can be seen in the special role of the verb in the language. Noting, among other things, a large set of different grammatical categories reflected in the verb, N. Yu. Lakina concludes that "in syntax, the verb is considered as the structural and semantic center of the utterance, capable of naming not only action, but also designate the whole situation as a whole, predict all its participants, which allows us to call the verb a model of a future sentence" [4, 6]. It follows from this statement that the verb organizes the speech process around itself and cannot be omitted in translation if it is endowed with additional information, and converses carry much more information than other verbs. This is proved by E. A. Smirnova, who argues in her article about the phenomenon of incorporation - the ability of a verb to include both obligatory and optional tative participants in the situation. The researcher assumes that such verbs as, for example, "to Netflix", already carry a folded sentence, including the object of action. So Thus, conversion becomes a means of concentrating information, a roundabout way in the sentence structure, leading not only to saving speech resources, but also to highlighting information.

in the flow of the utterance, which cannot be omitted in translation. If, without this argument, conversion could be described as an exclusively linguistic phenomenon, essential only for native speakers, now the conversion education should be considered as a cognitive a process potentially readable by any brain. The interest of

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writers in conversion as a stylistic device also cannot be left without attention. The described features of conversion make it possible to create non-standard poetic forms. This is demonstrated by the American poet Elaine Equy in her poem "The Libraries Didn't Burn": "Neither completely oral nor written — a somewhere in between". The effect of indeterminacy is enhanced by the article, which at the same time indicates the part of the affiliation of this substantivized pronoun. Another example is the poem "A Start", where conversion through homonymy of forms helps to confuse the reader in the grammar of the work:

"The // silver // hour // drops— // a spider // on the mirror. // Silver // the hour // like drops // of a spider's

// mirror. // The silver drops, // the spider's hour, // the mirror . . . "

Translation of both works is complicated by specifically functioning converses in speech, which convey a special expression and carry a poetic meaning. It is noteworthy that in the literary text a special attitude to conversives is most relevant, because it is obvious that in prose and poetry words are endowed with

increased importance, and the translation of such texts is the most difficult. However if in journalism a linguistic sign loaded with a special meaning is encountered and translated in detail quite rarely, then in a literary text it is not possible to skip such a unit, which leads to the use of compensation.

However, the special relationship to conversion is not limited to the poetic text. We have already mentioned the functions and capabilities of this word-formation tool, which manifest themselves in different registers and types of text. However, from the point of view of translation theory, the neglect of conversion expressed in the "omission" strategy is classified as semantically non-equivalent translation. This follows from the observations of V.N. Komissarov on types of equivalence translation. In his work, he writes that "the content of an utterance does not exist apart from the meanings of the linguistic units of which it consists, although it often cannot be completely reduced to a simplethe sum of such values"; the task of the fourth and fifth types of equivalence is "to find equivalent correspondences to the meanings of the language units of the FL", and often this turns out to be possible [2, 69-70]. The translation must to some extent convey the original language, and the desire of the text for maximum equivalence is equated here with the maximum possible generality of individual seme, "included in the meanings of the related words in the original and in the translation" [2, 79]. The desire to fully transfer the

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functions nested in the conversion during translation should be one of the tasks of the translator, and its goal is to create an equivalent text in the target language. Summarizing the above, there are several reasons that lead to the need for translation attention to such linguistic units as converses:

1. motivated conversives are emotionally and stylistically colored;

2. converses have a complex conceptual structure;

3. conversion and conversive verbs are very common in English

language

4. converses convey more information;

5. conversion can become a means of expression;

6. taking into account the specifics of converses ensures a high equivalence of the translation.

In view of the above, it makes sense to consider the translated text from such scientific points of view that explain the phenomena occurring inside the text. When it comes to conversion, then a special approach to it is demonstrated by such a linguistic direction as cognitive semantics. From the name of this branch of science it already follows that the essence of conversion is considered from the point of view of mental operations that determine and structure the meaning of the word. The study of conversion in this refraction is carried out by the linguist Sandor Martsa. Considering this type of word formation, the researcher argues that conceptual metaphors and metonymy play the role of the main engines of conversion[6;3]. Metaphorical transfer is not observed so often, it is limited mainly to the formation of lexical units from the names of animals, whereas metonymic transfer is a significant difference between conversion and other types word formation.

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