

## SOME ASPECTS OF LEXICAL TRANSFORMATIONS

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### Annotation:

This article discusses the importance of lexical transformations in literary translation.

**Keywords:** lexical transformation, literary translation, literature, style, transformation.

### INTRODUCTION

Bilingual in solving lexical problems of translation dictionaries are important in a certain sense. But usually in dictionaries only alternatives to the meaning of the word are given. No matter how perfect is the dictionary, it is impossible to cover all of the words in it, the meanings or subtleties of meaning, because the dictionary deals with elements of a bilingual system. For translation speech systems, not language systems, more precisely, speech the text that is the product is more important. Interpreter in the translation process the context in which the meaning of the plural should determine itself.

### MAIN PART

The use of a variety of word-for-word translation, confusing phrases avoid, instead of literary, understandable, bright words lexical transformations are used for translation. Lexical transformation in the context of words in translation theory also referred to as replacement. There are five types of such transformations....

Transformations of the first type have a broad meaning or it is used when translating words whose meaning is difficult to determine. This type of transformation adds clarity to the word originality or it used when concretizing. In most cases, this is used in the process of translating English verbs into Uzbek. The verb in the language is usually used in a general and ambiguous sense. This is especially evident in translation. Verbs in the Uzbek language represents a clear and concrete action.

For example, let's analyze the plural verb "to get" in English. Context is definitely needed to translate this verb. Because there are also aspects where its meanings are not related to each other. It is translated into Uzbek as "to take", "to catch", "to understand", "to think", "to communicate", "to reach", "to turn" (e.g., "to turn pale"), "to change", "to leave" and a number of other English meanings. The meaning of the verb used with the preposition in the language has also changed completely cutting feature. For example, this verb itself has several meanings in the form "to get out". It means "to go out," "to get out," "to fall." The same can be said of a number of other English verbs. These include "to be", "to have", "to make", "to become" and other verbs. It is not only a question of giving the general but also the exact meaning of a polysemous verb in translation.

In translation, words are not only denotative but also connotative meanings should also be taken into account. The verb "to employ" in English usually means "to hire." This is a positive character as well as the context may require, meaning negative can also make sense. Verbs with a negative connotation usually translated with a very general verb.

The English word "you" deserves special mention. It differs in style and meaning and the caller must be translated with the pronoun "sen" or "siz". It should be taken into account that the word is used in the translation of the word, his age, gender, position in society, was with the speaker attitude and scope of the word.

1. The second type of transformation is referred to the generalization. The translation is mostly given in the original in a sense some because it is overestimated in the norms of the language of translation the specifics are generalized. In English, a person's height, weight accepted to be given in exact numbers. In Uzbek, height is given by the words tall, long, and weight is given by the words heavy and light. The various numbers used in Uzbek for height and weight are redundant.

Generalization is also widely used in translating different meanings of a word. Most use of translation practice generalization also manages the pragmatic use of translation treatment management. For example, proper nouns in the original text has the ability to finish information for speakers of that language, but in the language of translation these are not be able to done in informative way. These include company names, design names and under the name of the service. To the Uzbek reader, these names are, first of all, unknown, secondly as mentioned above, has no



informative value. Therefore, these names are dropped, instead of them it gives information about what product the firm will produce, how the store name relates to the owner's name and generalize words in translation will be required. Names that known to the international community transmission by transcription and transliteration is sufficient. For example, it includes "Coca Cola", "Pepsi Cola", "Chevron", "Toyota".

3. The third type of transformation is based on logical communication between two events. If one of them calls the text of the original, the latter is considered its translation variant. This transformation requires a semantic and logical analysis of the situation described in the text. The situation in the text, in turn, develops semantically. If the situation develops semantically correctly, the original text and the ideas in the translated text are semantically linked as cause and effect, the transformation serves to convey the content in the text, following the norms of the translation language.

4. The fourth type of transformation is the antonymous translation. This means that in some cases the word used in the original is replaced by an antonym in the translation, in other words, if there is a negative word in the sentence, it is omitted in the translation. "take it easy-don't worry" can be translated as "I don't want to cheat - I'm telling the truth".

## CONCLUSION

The lexical problems of translation can be solved using the five types of transformation discussed above. It is up to the interpreter to determine which method of transformation will come in handy depends on skills and experience. It is very important that the translator is fluent in both languages as well as knowledgeable in all areas of it. When choosing a word, it is best to take into account the characteristics and capabilities of the style and genre.

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