THE IMPORTANCE OF LEXICAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN LITERARY TRANSLATION.

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Abstract: This article is about the importance of lexical transformations in literary translation.

Key words: lexical transformation, literary translation, literature, style, transformation.

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.

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....

1. 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.

If we take the verb "to be" mentioned above, its following properties can be determined. The main meaning of this verb is Uzbek corresponds to the verb "to be" in the language. But that is the meaning of the verb so broad, that depending on the word that comes after it, the meanings shines differently. The breadth of the meaning of the verb depends on which word it is directly related to the arrival. As an auxiliary verb, it is the most widely used in English and is subject to various transformations. If we compare the translations of "He is in Hollywood" and "He is in Cambridge", we will see that the above ideas have been confirmed. So the first sentence translates as "He works in Hollywood" and the second sentence "He studies in Cambridge." In most cases, this auxiliary verb in Uzbek corresponds to the suffix (-) or "-dir". This verb can be used with nouns, adjectives, numbers, forms and other phrases, and the meaning of the verb varies from time to time. Taking into account these features of the verb in translation creates the basis for the successful output of the translation.

It is also considered semantically neutral words such as " thing ", 'matter', 'stuff', 'challenge' and so on. It is recommended to use transformation when translating words are given. Because these words always come out of context translated differently. For example, "thing" in the Uzbek context depending on, can be translated as thing, blessing, factor, aspect, side. Sometimes there are cases when

the translation falls completely. In translation, the context requires that such words be dropped and this word is redundant in translation. For example, the phrase "I don't know this thing" can be translated into two ways "I don't know this thing" or "I don't know this". As can be seen from the translation, the content of the translation was not compromised by dropping the word '' thing ''.

In translation, words are not only denotative but also connotative meaning 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 .

2. 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. In translation, cause is replaced by result. The most important thing is that the translation does not violate the language norm. In practice, there are cases when the result is replaced by the cause stands: "I'm not only shared a cabin with him and ate three meals a day at the same table." The same thing is observed in the Uzbek translation of the sentence. Translating this phrase into Uzbek as "I would meet him around the same table three times a day" is a good example of this. It is clear that the literal translation of an English sentence does not give the reader any information. The literal translation of the phrase is "I would not only meet him in a compartment, but also meet him three times around a table". Apparently, the phrase "I'm just in the same compartment with him" is redundant here.

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".

There are three main reasons for the need for antonymous translation: 1) the nature of the original and translated languages; 2) contextual requirements and 3)

the existence of a traditional norm in the language of translation. Let us now consider each reason separately.

1) In cases when the group of antonyms does not have to coincide in the languages of origin and translation: the words "armament" - "disarmament" are translated into Uzbek as "qurollanish" and "qurolsizlanish".

2) Sometimes the translation of antonyms can be considered the most appropriate way to convey meaning in the context: "a murder is only safe when he is in prison" - "a murder is not dangerous only when he is in prison." Here, the word "safe" taken separately is translated as "reliable", "risk-free". However, based on the context, it is appropriate to translate it as "not dangerous". In some cases, or with a contextual requirement, transformation is useful in translating emotionally and stylistically colored texts. "Why don't you know he is dear?" "He's dumb!" "Don't you know he's dumb?" can be translated as, but the level of emotionality of the sentence is much lower than the previous one.

3) The final transformation is called compensation or filling in the omitted part of the sentence. This is usually used when there is no alternative or equivalent in the target language to the original stylistic methods. Instead of a stylistic method in making the text stylistically complete, as much as possible the use of another stylistic tool or stylistic method that completely replaces it. Compensation is widely used in the translation of the protagonist's speech features, word play, and rhyming. The main idea in its application is to preserve the features of speech in translation, because it is not always possible to find the equivalent of words that have a given stylistic meaning in the original text. The phonetic, grammatical, stylistic means and methods used by the author in the text are often omitted, and it is advisable to use compensation to compensate for it and to maintain the balance of content, to compensate for the stylistic loss. It is recommended to use a wide range of stylistic tools and language elements in translation, which can replace the same stylistic method. For example, one of the Uzbek films is called "Sevginator". The suffix of this word is taken as a rhyming word for the American film "Terminator". From the stylistic layers, this word related to oral speech can also be

taken as a neologism, that is a new word. Translating it into "Love-abundant" instead of "Loveminator" in English can be chosen as a stylistic alternative and a unit that replaces the above Uzbek word.

5. There is another type of compensation in translation theory, which actually implies the creation of the same general effect in the language of translation. For example, in the works of many writers, the protagonists' oral speech, shortcomings in their speech, misuse of words due to illiteracy, and so on. In English, the language can sometimes use the sound [s] instead of the sound [sh]. In translation, if possible, it is possible to use the sound s instead of the sound sh in Uzbek. In the Uzbek language, this is often the case. In addition to the above-mentioned phonetic shortcomings in the Uzbek language, there are cases when using / l / or / y / instead of [r]. The phonetic features of the translated language at the phonetic level, the lexical features of the translated language at the lexical level, and finally its grammatical features at the grammatical level of the translated language must be taken into account. Appropriate use of lexical layers of language, lexical-stylistic tools and methods allows to positively solve lexical problems of translation and, as a result, to improve the quality of translation, to achieve a level of adequacy.

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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