THEORETICAL BASICS OF STUDYING LEXICAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN TRANSLATION

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A B S T R A C T	K E Y W O R D S
This article presents an analysis of various conceptual approaches of scientists to the concept of "lexical transformation", as well as the role of transformation in the development of practical skills of students in learning practice of translation. It explores the unique linguistic nuances and technical terminologies that often pose hurdles in achieving accurate and contextually appropriate translations. Through a thorough literature analysis, this article aims to shed light on the existing methodologies employed to overcome these challenges.	Lexical transformation, concrete definition, generalization, antonymous translation, compensation, supplementation, omission.

Introduction

In solving the lexical problems of translation, bilingual dictionaries are of certain importance. However, as a rule, only the alternatives of the meaning of the word are given in the dictionaries. How much is the translation dictionary even if it is not perfect, it is impossible to cover all the meanings of the words or subtleties of meaning, because the dictionary deals with the elements of two language systems. Not language systems for translation the speech, to be more precise, the text that is the product of the speech is more important.1 During the translation process, the translator determines which meaning of the ambiguous word is used based on the context, it is the original he should know the translation principles that ensure that he comes out closer to the memory. One of them is the transformation kernel.

The views of scientists about the concept of transformation in the theory and practice of translation let's see:

As L.S. Barkhudarov defines transformation, it is a language that originates from one another or the interaction of speech units.[I.G'ogurov, 108] Transformation in translation refers to various interlanguage exchanges used to ensure equivalence and adequacy in translation noted and cited the following types of them:

1) substitution (exchange of words and phrases in a sentence or components of a subordinate clause);

2) substitution (forms of words, substitution of clauses, syntactic substitutions in compound sentences, merging of sentences, concretization, generalization, cause with result, on the contrary,

substitution, antonym translation, compensation);

3) addition;

4) omission.

Another scientist V.N. Komissarov divided the transformations into the following types: [4, Komissarov N, 182p].

1) lexical transformations (transcription, transliteration, calque method, lexical-semantic substitutions: concretization, generalization and modulation);

2) grammatical transformations (literal translation, merging of sentences, grammatical substitutions: word forms, word groups, sentence fragments);

3) complex (lexical-grammatical transformations: antonym translation, explication (figurative translation), compensation).

Above, we got acquainted with different opinions of scientists regarding transformation. Thus, avoiding the use of various literal, idiosyncratic combinations in the translation, instead lexical transformations are used to translate literary, understandable, bright words. Lexical transformations are also referred to as replacing words in context in translation theory.

There are the following types of such transformations:

1. Concretization. 2. Generalization. 3. Replacing the cause with the result, the result with the cause. 4. Antonym translation. 5. Adding. 6. Dropping.

Concretization. The first type of transformations has a broad meaning or is difficult to define used in translating the words. This type of transformation is clarification of the original word or used when concretizing it. In most cases, it is used in the process of translating English verbs into Uzbek. Verbs in English are usually used in a general and vague sense. This is especially evident in the translation. For example, in English Let's analyze the plural verb "to get". Translate this verb

To do this, the context is definitely necessary, because its meanings there are also aspects that are not related to each other. It is in Uzbek language "to get", "to catch", "to understand", "to think', "to communicate","do", "catch", "turn", "change", "go" (for example, "to turn pale") and a number of other meanings in English the meaning of the verb used with a preposition in the language has also completely changed xhas the characteristic of leaving.We may find that in the translation of Abdulla Qodiri's "Bygone Days" by Mark Reese, in many cases concretization was used to address linguistic and cultural differences between Uzbek and English, making implicit meanings explicit and enhancing the reader's understanding of the source text. For example, let us analyze the translation of this sentence:

O'lganimdan keyin ruhimga bir kalima Qur'on o'qusa, bir vaqtlar Hasanali ota ham bor edi deb yodlasa, menga shunisi kifoya [37; 4].

After my death, if Otabek recites the Quran on behalf of my soul, commemorating the fact that at one time there lived a man named Hasan Ali Ota, that would be all I need to rest my bones in peace [45; 25].

In Uzbek, the broader term "bir kalima Qur'on o'qumoq" implies a general act of recitation for the deceased, a culturally understood practice. However, in English, the translator provides a narrower and more concrete meaning by specifying "recites the Quran on behalf of my soul", likely to make the action clearer and culturally comprehensible to the English-speaking audience.

Generalization. The second type of transformation is called generalization. In translation In most cases, the original meaning is considered excessive in the norms of the translation language precisions

are summarized. In English, it is accepted to give a person's height and weight in exact numbers. In Uzbek, the words "height" are "novcha", "tall", "daroz" and "weight" are "heavy" and "light".

is given with In Uzbek language, different numbers used for height and weight are redundant.

Generalization is also widely used in translating different meanings of words. Translation practice, in most cases, generalization is directly related to the pragmatic features of translation. Shows that For example, proper nouns in the original text are informative for speakers of that language may be important, but they will not have any informative value in the translated language. These include company names, store names, and product names. This is for the Uzbek reader the names are, firstly, unknown, and secondly, as we mentioned above, they do not have any informative value. Therefore, these names should be removed, and instead of them, what is the product of the company. It is necessary to give information about production, how the name of the store is related to the name of the owner, and summarize the words in the translation. [1, G'ofurov I. 216 p]

The phrase "shunisi kifoya" literally means "that's enough for me". The translator adds "to rest my bones in peace" to clarify the speaker's emotional or spiritual satisfaction, which is implicit in the original text.

Replacement of cause by effect and effect by cause. The third type of transformation is two based on the logical connection between events. One of them refers to the original text, while the other is considered to be its translation variant. This transformation requires semantic and logical analysis of the situation described in the text. The situation in the text, in turn, is developed semantically. If the situation if it is developed semantically correctly, that is, if the ideas in the original text and the translated text connect each other semantically as cause and effect, the transformation serves to give the content of the text, observing the norms of the translation language. In translation, cause is replaced by effect. This is the most the main thing is that the translation does not violate the language norm. In practice, there are cases where the result is replaced by the cause:For example, consider that the phrase "ruhimga bir kalima qur'on o'qusa" involves a cultural practice unique to Islamic tradition. By explicitly stating "on behalf of my soul", the translator adapts this to ensure comprehension by a non-Islamic audience, making it culturally accessible. Endi bu soatdan boshlab Marg'ilondan roziman, negaki, yo'qlab kelguchi sizning kabi qadrdonlar ham bo'lur ekan [37; 3].

Presently, Margilan pleases me because I have dear visitors such as yourselves [45; 24].

The original phrase "yo'qlab kelguchi sizning kabi qadrdonlar ham bo'lur ekan" refers to people who visit (literally, "those who come to inquire or visit") and is culturally and contextually unique, implying warmth, respect, and a sense of connection.

Antonymic translation. The fourth type of transformation is antonymic translation.[Z. Jumaniyozov 112p] This means in some cases, it means that the word used in the original is replaced by an antonym in the translation, otherwise in other words, if there is a negative word in the sentence, it will be omitted in the translation. In some cases or transformation with the demand of the context is useful in the translation of emotionally and stylistically colored texts will come.

Manimcha, uylanishdek nozik bir ish dunyoda yo'qdir [37;4].

My thoughts lead me to believe that there is nothing in the world more disastrous than marriage [45; 25].

In the original text, the concept "uylanishdek nozik bir ish" carries a positive or neutral expression, "a delicate matter like marriage". In the translation, the phrase is rendered as "there is nothing in the world more disastrous than marriage", replacing the positive connotation of "delicate' with the

negative "disastrous". This change from positive/neutral to negative shows that the translator purposely used antonyms, likely for style or context. By using this approach, the translator helps express the speaker's deeper, possibly sarcastic or critical view of marriage. This technique adds more layers of meaning to the translation.

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