



The Analysis of the Usage of Lexical Transformations in the Translation of the Words Expressing the Concept “Hospitality”

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Abstract: The topic of this article is the classification of types of transformations in the translation of words expressing hospitality, including some issues of lexical equivalence in Uzbek and English literature. And the subject of this article is the novel “Silence” by the famous writer Said Ahmad and its translation into English. Through studying the types of transformation, it is possible to ensure consistency, which is important in translation. There are three main types of transformation: lexical, grammatical, and lexical-grammatical. It is explained with examples that a translator cannot achieve perfect translation of the concept of hospitality without studying all three types of transformation.

Keywords: types of transformation, lexical transformation, grammatical transformation, lexical-grammatical (complex) transformation, transcription, transliteration, addition, omission, substitution, contextual translation.

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Introduction. Translation is a bilingual process that requires the translator to translate as fully as possible. Such a goal can be achieved when semantic, stylistic, lexical changes are given correctly and clearly in translation. Eliminating lexical and grammatical differences between languages are called transformations in the translation process. Various transformative classifications can be observed during the translation process. Well-known translator VN Komissarov and the candidate of philological sciences G ' . H. Rakhimov divided translation transformations into 3 groups:

1. Lexical transformation;
2. Grammar transformation;
3. Lexical-grammatical (complex) transformation [Raximov G'. X.].

Material and methods. As mentioned above, translation transformations are complete changes of the appearance of a translated word, phrase, or sentence. In foreign translation theory, transformations are known as shifts of translation. They can be classified into three main groups.

Below we will explain some of them with examples. One of the types of lexical transformations is transcription.

Transcription is a method of writing down speech sounds. One should pay special attention to transcribing Asian words into English, especially when doing literary translation of Asian words into English. It is necessary to remember that because of the difference in phonetic systems, Asian sounds are designated differently in English.

Abroad, **transliteration**, defined as writing a word in a different alphabet, is often associated with transcription. However, strictly speaking, the notion of transliteration is based on representing written characters of one language by the characters of another language.

Lexical substitution, or putting one word in place of another. It often results from the different semantic structures of the source language and target language words.

Specification, or substituting words with a wider meaning with words of a narrower meaning.

Generalization, or substituting words of a narrower meaning with those of a wider meaning.

Antonymic translation is describing the situation by the target language from the contrary angle.

Omission is giving up redundant and communicatively irrelevant words [Прошина З.Г.П].

Discussion and results. Lexical transformations are used in the translation process to preserve the semantic meaning of words, sentences, and phrases, and translation is one of the most important areas of the process and includes transcription, transliteration, addition, omission, substitution, and contextual translation (specification, generalization, antonymic translation, compensation), modulation.

These lexical transformations are widely used in the translation of words expressing the concept of hospitality taken from the novel "Silence" by S.Ahmad. for example:

Transcription:

“Odatda, Mirvali «Jiguli», «Niva» mashinalarida yurardi. Volga»ni faqat Toshkentdan keladigan mehmonlarni kutgani chiqqanda yurgizardi. Bugun Sog'liqni saqlash ministrini kutish uchun shofyoriga atayin «Volga»ni tayyorlashni buyurgan edi [Said Ahmad]”.	“Mirvali used to drive “Tziguli and Niwa cars. He drove the Wolga only to meet guests from Tashkent. Today, he had purposely ordered his driver to prepare a "Wolga" to welcoming the Minister of Health”.
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Transliteration method:

Shofyordan <i>xasip bilan kalla go'shti</i> soat beshga tayyor bo'lsin, deb qayta-qayta tayinladi Bek [Said Ahmad].	Beck repeatedly ordered the driver to make the <i>khasip and sheep-head meat</i> ready by five o'clock.
U kim bilandir gaplashib: «Qaynarga joy qilinglar, mehmon boradi», deb tayinladi-da, Tolibjon ketidan hovliga kirdi [Said Ahmad].	He talked to someone and said, "prepare the lunch at <i>Kaynar</i> , the guest visits," and followed the Talibjan into the courtyard.

Omission:

“Tog'u toshlarda jasadi bo'rilariga, shoqollarga yem bo'ladi [Said Ahmad].	– His dead body would be eaten by wolves and jackals”,
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Lexical substitution:

“Uchylbo’ldine-nemehribonchiliklarqilganopasiningqabrig’aribbo’lib, qovjiragano’tlargako’milibyotibti[SaidAhmad].	– Three years passed, the grave of his sister, who did much kindness, is in poor condition being covered with withered grass”,
Mehmon Toshkentdan, <i>nozik odam</i> [Said Ahmad].	The guest is from Tashkent, a <i>gentleman</i>

Specification:

Tanaffus paytida ham <i>kazo-kazolar</i> bu favqulodda voqeani <i>choy</i> ustida muhokama qilardilar[Said Ahmad].	Even during the break, the <i>prosperous statesmen</i> would discuss this emergency <i>having lunch</i> .
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Generalization:

Nurmat tog'a kolxozda kassirlik paytida ko'p ziyofatlarni ko'rgan, noz-ne'matlarga to'la dasturxon bezab, qancha-qancha mehmonlarni kutgan. Ammo Rasulbekdaqa dasturxon bezaydigan mezbbonni ko'rmagan edi [Said Ahmad].	Uncle Nurmat had been in many banquets when he had worked as a cashier, and also entertained many guests. But he had not seen any host in feasting as Rasulbek.
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Antonymic translation:

Oyda-yilda bir keladigan mehmonni kutishdan va shu polizga qarashdan boshqa Nurmat tog'aning ishi yo'q edi[Said Ahmad].	Uncle Nurmat's only task was receiving visitors whenever they came and looking after this garden.
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Conclusion. Each language has different words and phrases that must be translated with the help of translation transformations. In short, in order to make a perfect translation from Uzbek into English or vice versa, it is necessary to study the types of transformations. Today, many translators are doing researches on the theme of translation transformations. It is no secret that each nation has their own alphabet, language, grammar, literature and there are many difficulties in translating them. The translator's task is to overcome these difficulties and ensure the perfection of the translation.

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