LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC TRANSFORMATION IN WRITTEN TRANSLATION

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Abstract: *This article presents the lexical and semantic features of the non-related languages such as English and Uzbek languages and their semantic and lexic transformations in written translation.*

Key words: *translation studies, translation, object, neologism, new word, lexicology, lexicon, contact communication, transformation.*

The semantic features of the language, their use, the possibilities of combining and connecting with other words, the place of "location" in the lexical system of the language have their own characteristics in different languages and are not always compatible. Since it is not possible to cover all cases of semantic difference between two languages equally, we will study it according to its typical features.

Types of lexical agreement in English and Uzbek languages can be classified as follows:

1. Full lexical compatibility.
2. Partial lexical compatibility.
3. Incompatibility in general.
4. Full lexical compatibility.

Complete lexical concordance is a rare condition in English and Uzbek. Usually, they belong to the following lexical groups:

1) nouns and names of geographical places; 2) scientific and technical terms; 3) month, week, day and numbers.

Partial lexical coherence. Partial correspondence of lexical units is often observed in translation practice. A partial match occurs when a word in the source text has several matches in the target language. Its reasons are as follows:

1) many words in the language are polysemantic (that is, they have many meanings), and the meaning of the word in one language and the meaning of the word in another language do not completely correspond to each other. For example: house (house, shelter, parliament, etc.), head (head, head, leader, chief, etc.). Therefore, in the process of translating words, their meanings are revealed within the context;

2) selection and interpretation of words according to the synonymous line. When using synonyms, it is necessary to determine the essence of their semantic signs. In doing so, the meanings of the members of the synonymous series, the differences in lexical and stylistic meanings, the possibility of combining some components of the synonymous series are taken into account: dismiss, discharge - to dismiss (in literary language); sack, fire – to drive (in oral speech);

3) each word has its own nominative meaning. Nominative units in different languages can mean the same thing. Because the nominative unit of each language has "different principles of expressing reality in different parts" specific to this language.

Although the signs are different, the equivalence that constitutes the quantity that must be taken into account when translating does not have exactly the same meaning: hot milk with skin on it.Incompatibility at all. When translating specific words, lexical inconsistency of lexical units is observed.

Words belonging to the following group can be included in the type without a lexical alternative: 1) special words used in everyday life (hat, cloak, cradle); 2) common nouns and geographical place names; 3) greetings and congratulations; 4) names of newspapers and magazines; 5) units of weight and length, etc.

In scientific literature, the migration of things, objects, events or, in general, foreign words to other languages does not depend on the development of literary relations, especially translation. It is also related to the influence of international relations, political-historical, cultural events on the outlook of other people. Because of this, for example, through the Russian language, many foreign words related to politics, religion, economy and science have been absorbed into the Uzbek language. At this point, it is worth noting that through the translation of foreign literature, Uzbek readers are introduced to special words that often express many incomprehensible concepts.

In the translation of specific words, two types of difficulties are usually faced:

1) non-existence of equivalent words specific to the original language;

2) specific words in the original language, the complexity of fully expressing the national and historical color of this people in the translated language.From this point of view, the following cases are noticeable in the translation of special words:

1) specific words of international character. In translation, they can be combined in their form;

2) only events specific to a certain region or nation. They represent only the concepts specific to the way of life of this nation. If the translator does not understand such uniqueness and turns it into a word expressing another meaning, the national color of the work will be damaged, the uniqueness of the meaning expressed by the word. In such cases, specific words are given in the form of a foreign language, and the explanation is given in a footnote.

3. Certain specific words are left alone in the text and are explained in context.Thus, the following methods are more often observed in the translation of specific words:

1) transcription;

2) transliteration;

3) creating a new word - neologism through translation;

4) word-for-word (calque) translation;

5) turn with a word whose meaning is approximated;

6) explain the specific word;

7) replacement with a contextual alternative.

An important aspect of studying the lexical problems of translation is to thoroughly prepare future translators, to know the ways to overcome the difficulties that arise, and to develop their skills.Studying the lexical problems that arise in the process of translation, their complete, partial and total inconsistency levels, knowing how to correctly apply the methods used in complete lexical inconsistency will help to increase the quality of translation. In this regard, it is appropriate to deeply study the issue of the translation of specific words without an alternative lexicon.

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