

## LEXICAL TRANSFORMATION IN TRANSLATION

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**Annotation:** *in this article we will talk about the process of transfer, namely the change in the translation process. According to this, lexical transfers in the original language and the translation process in the translation process and several ways of translating them are mentioned.*

**Keywords:** *transformation, adequate translation, antonymic translation, semantic translation, comparative translation.*

Translation is a creative work; translation is a general philological science. This sphere has a strong place in the development plans and programs of foreign languages. Translation plays an important role in the knowledge of language, in the study and teaching of language, in the knowledge and assimilation of the peculiarities of other peoples and in the promotion of our own culture abroad. Bilingual dictionaries are of great importance in a certain sense when it comes to the lexical problems of translation. However, usually in dictionaries, alternatives to the meaning of the word are given. No matter how perfect the translation dictionary is in it, it is impossible to cover all the meanings of the word, since the dictionary works with a two-language system items. Speech, not language systems for translation. more precisely, the text, which is the product of speech, is considered important. In the process of translation, the translator determines on the basis of the context which meaning of the word is used in the plural. It uses lexical transformations to avoid the use of different vocabulary, odd combinations in translation, to translate into its place a literary, all-understanding, bright vocabulary. Lexical transfactions are also referred to as substitution in the context of words in translation theory. There are five types of such transformation. 1. The first type of transformation is widely used in the translation of words that are difficult to determine in meaning. This type of transformation is used when making a definition to the word original or concretizing it. This is often used in the process of translating English words into Uzbek. The verb in English is usually used in a general and indefinite sense. This is especially evident in the case of sweating. Verbs in the Uzbek language represent an accurate and concrete action. For example, let's analyze the multi-meaning verb "to get" in English. To translate this verb, the context will necessarily be needed. Because of its meanings there are also aspects that are not interconnected. "Take it", into the Uzbek language. "understand", "speculate", "communicate", "arrive", "swirl", "transform". the meaning of the verb" roll "and a number of other meanings, used with the preposition in English, also has the property of completely changing. For example, there are also a few in the form of the same verb itself "to get out", "quit», «take out "has the meaning of" fall". The same concept can be

said about a number of other English-speaking verbs. Among them are "to be", "to have", "to make", "to become" and other verbs you can.

The sentence is about giving in translation not only the general, but also the exact meaning of the plural verb. If we take the above verb "to be", then it is possible to determine its following features. The main meaning of this verb is the verb "be" in the Uzbek language. But the meaning of this verb is so wide that it depends on the word that comes after it, the meanings can be different. The width of the meaning of the verb is directly related to what word it comes to. As an auxiliary verb, this is the most commonly used and widely used in English, as it has three different transformations. If we compare the translation of "He is in Hollywood" and "He is in Cambridge", we will witness that the above opinions have found their confirmation. So, the first sentence is "he works in Hollywood", and the second sentence is translated as "he reads in Cambridge". In most cases, this auxiliary verb in the Uzbek language corresponds to the suffix *-dir* or *-dir*. With this verb, the noun, adjective, number, adverb and other word category can be applied, and each time the meaning of the verb changes depending on them. Taking into account these features of verb in translation leads to a successful exit of the translation. It is also recommended to use transliteration in the translation of such a wide range of meaningful vocabulary as "Think", "matter", "stuff", "challenge", which is also semantically considered neutral, since these words are translated differently each time, proceeding from the context. For example, "thing" can be translated into Uzbek as something, blessing, factor, aspect, side, depending on the context. Sometimes in translation, cases of complete miscarriage are also encountered. Such colloquial in translation requires context to fall, and this word is superfluous in translation. For example, the phrase "I don't know this thing" can be translated into two ways - "Men bu narsani bilmayman" or « Men buni bilmayman ». As can be seen from the translation, with the dropping of the word "think" has not changed to the meaning of the translation. In translation it is necessary to take into account not only the denotative, but also the connotative meaning of words. The verb "to employ" in English usually has the meaning of < to get to work > < recruit >. In addition to the fact that this verb has a positive connotation, it can have a negative connotation with a context. Verbs with a negative meaning are usually translated with an extreme common verb. In English pronoun <you> has special attention. It should be translated into the Uzbek language by the pronoun "sen" or "siz", which differ in style and meaning. When translating this word, it is necessary to take into account who the word is used for, its age, gender, the role it occupies in society, its relationship with the speaker and the circle in which the word is used. 2. The second type of transformation is called generalization. In translation, some clarifications are generalized, since in most cases they are considered excessive in the norms of the translation language in the meaning given in the original. In English, it was accepted that a person should be given height, weight in exact figures. In the Uzbek language, the height is given by such determinants as high, taller, and the weight is heavy, light. Different figures used in the

Uzbek language in relation to height and weight are considered superfluous. Generalization is also widely used in the translation of the word meaning differently. In the practice of translation, generalization in most cases also indicates a direct link to the pragmatic features of the translation. For example, nouns with pronouns in the original text may have informative significance for speakers of the same language, but in the translation language these will not have any informative significance. These include the names of firms, the name of shops, the name of products. To the Uzbek reader, these names, firstly, are unknown, and secondly, as we have already mentioned above, do not have any informative value. Therefore, leave these names down. to their death it will be necessary to generalize the vocabulary in the translation, giving information about what kind of products the firm produces, what relationship the name of the store has with the owner's name. It is sufficient to give the name known to the international community through transcription and transliteration. For example, "Coca Cola", "Pepsi Cola", "Chevron", "Toyota" are from like these.[1]

3. The third type of transformation is based on the logical connection between the two phenomena. One of them is called the text of the original, the other 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 is developed semantically correctly, that is, if the original text and the thoughts in the translation text connect each other semantically as a cause and a result, the transformation will serve to give the content in the text, adhering to the norms of the translation language. In translation, the cause is alerted by the result. The main thing in this is not to violate the language norm in translation. In practice, cases where the result is replaced by a reason are also encountered: "not only shared a cabin with him and ate three meals a day at the same table .. : the same thing is observed in the translation of the sentence into Uzbek. Translating this sentence into Uzbek as "I would meet with him three times a day around one table is a vivid example of our above views. It is clear that the literal translation of the word English will not give any information to the reader.

This is a literal translation of the phrase "Men u bilan nafaqat bir kupedamiz, balki u bilan bir stol atrofida uch mahal uchrashar edik ham ". It seems that this is the saying "I'm just a trophy with him». on earth plus. 4. The first type of transformation is an antonymic translation. This means that in some cases the word used in the original means that it will be replaced by an antonym in translation, and in another way, if the verb predicts a negation in the sentence, then it will be lowered in translation. "take it easy-don't worry," can be translated as "I don't want to cheat-I'll tell you the truth." [2] There are three main reasons for the emergence of the need for an antonymic translation: 1) feature of the original and translated languages; 2) context requirements, as well as 3) the presence of a traditional norm in the translation language. Now we will consider each reason separately. In cases where the antonym

group of words does not have to coincide with each other in the original and translation languages: "annament" - "disannarment"

the words are translated into Uzbek as "qurollanish" and "qurolsizlanish". Sometimes the translation of antonyms can be considered the most optimal way of meaning in the context: "a murder is only safe when he is in prison" - "the killer is not dangerous, as long as he is in prison". Here, the separately taken Safe question is translated as "reliable", "safe from danger". But on the basis of context it is desirable to translate it as "not dangerous". In some cases, or with demand of context, transformation comes to hand in the translation of emotional and stylistic painted texts. "Why don't you know he is dear?" - "He's dumb-go!". This sentence is quote; do not you have a message from his dumbness? «it can also translate, but the level of emotionality of the sentence compared to the previous one is much lower.[3] The Last transformation is called compensation or replenishment of the dropped part of the sentence. This is usually used in cases where stylistic methods in the original do not have an alternative or equivalent in the translation language. . Stylistically fullness of the text implies the use of another stylistic tool or stylistic method, which, instead of one stylistic method, as much as possible, completely replaces it. In the translation of the speech characteristics of the hero from compensation, it is widely used to give the word match as well as rhyming words. The main idea in the application of this is aimed at maintaining the characteristics of speech in translation, since it is not always possible to find the equivalent of words that have a stylistic meaning given in the text of the original [4]. In the text, the phonetic, grammatical, stylistic means and methods that are specially used by the author are often omitted, and it is desirable to use compensation to compensate for it and maintain the balance of the content, replenishing the stylistic loss. This is a stylistic tool that can cover the role of the same stylistic method, and it is recommended to use widely in translation from language elements. For example, one of the Uzbek films is called "Sevginator". This suffix is taken as a rhyming word for the American Film Terminator - Terminator. From the stylistic layers, this word of speech can also be considered as a new word, that is, neologism. Translating it into English as "Love-abundant" instead of calling it "Loveminator" can be stylistically chosen as an alternative and a substitute unit of the above English word.[5] There is another type of compensation in the theory of translation, which implies the creation of the same general effect in the original in the translation language Lexical layers of language, lexical - stylistic means and methods reasonable use allows you to positively solve the lexical problems of translation and, as a result, improve the quality of the translation, achieve the level of adequacy. The lexical problems of translation can be solved with the help of five types of transformation, which are considered above. The determination of where the method of transformation comes from depends on the skill and experience of the translator. In addition to the fact that the translator knows two languages perfectly, it is very

important to be aware of all its areas. When choosing a word, it is better to take into account the features of the style and genre, the possibilities.

In conclusion, in any translation, we can make high-quality translations using such types of transformations, using it correctly.

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