

## LEXICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION AND TYPES OF LEXICAL TRANSFORMATIONS

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**Annotation:** This article presents information about lexical problems of translation and types of lexical transformations.

**Key words:** Lexical problems, complete correspondence, partial correspondence and absence correspondence, types of lexical transformations, lexical substitution, supplementation, omissions.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada tarjimaning leksik muammolari va leksik o'zgarishlar turlari haqida ma'lumotlar keltirib o'tilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Leksik muammolar, to'liq mos kelish, qisman mos kelish va umuman mos kelmaslik, leksik o'zgarish turlari, almashtirish, qoshimcha qo'shish, tushib qolish.

Due to the semantic features of the language, the meaning of words, their usage, ability to connect with other words, their place in the lexical system of the language do not match in many cases. All the same ideas expressed by words coincide in most cases, though the means of expression differ.

The principal types of lexical correspondences between two languages are as follows:

- I. Complete correspondences.
- II. Partial correspondences
- III. The absence of correspondences.

### COMPLETE LEXICAL CORRESPONDENCES

Complete correspondences of lexical units of two languages can rarely be found.

1. Proper names and geographical denominations;
2. Scientific and technical terms / with the exception of terminological polysemy/;
3. The months and days of the week, numerals

For example: Uzbekistan, Tashkent, November, Monday.

### PARCIAL LEXICAL CORRESPONDENCE

While translating the lexical units partial correspondances mostly occur. That happens when a word in the language of the original conforms to several equivalents in the language it is translated into there many reasons for this: for example;

1. Differentiated and undifferentiated words; swim, sail, float
2. Synonyms; get, obtain, gain
3. Pseudo international words;

English	Russian
magazine-	jurnal.
	магазин-
	do'kon

Structure is the same, meaning is different.

### **ABSENCE OF LEXICAL CORRESPONDENCES**

Realiae are words denoting objects, phenomena and so on, which are typical people. In order to render correctly the designation of objects referred to in the original and image associated with them it is necessary to know the tenor of life epoch and specific features of the country depicted in the original work.

The following groups of words can be regarded as having no equivalents: 1. realiae of everyday life – words denoting objects, phenomena etc, 2. Addresses and greetings; 3. The titles of journals, magazines and newspapers; 4. Weights, linear measures and etc. For instance; duppi, good morning, hello, Times, mile.

### **TYPES OF LEXICAL TRANSFORMATIONS.**

In order to obtain equivalence, despite the differences in formal and semantic system of two languages, the translator is obliged to do various linguistic transformations.

Their purposes are to ensure that the text imparts all the knowledge inferred in the original text, without violating the rules of the language it is translated into the following 3 elementary types are seemed most suitable for describing all kinds of lexical transformations:

- I. lexical substitution;
- II. supplementation;
- III. omissions / dropping.

### **LEXICAL SUBSTITUTION**

In substitutions of lexical units words and stable word combinations are replaced by others which are not their equivalents. More often 3 cases are met with:

\*A concrete definition- replacing a word with a broad sense by one of a narrower meaning: e.g. she is at university- u universitetda o'qiydi.

\*Generalization- replacing a word's narrow meaning by one with a broad sense: e.g. A Najavo blanket- jun adyol.

\* An integral transformation: e.g. How do you do- Salom.

## SUPPLEMENTATION

A formal in expressibility of semantic components is the reason most met with for using supplementation as a way of lexical transformation. English word combinations N+N and Adj + N

Pay claim- Ish haqqini oshirish talabi.

## OMMISSION/DROPPING

In the process of lexical transformation of omission generally words with a surplus meaning are omitted. e.g. To raise one's eye-brows - yalt etib qaramoq

## Conclusion

In conclusion, this article examines some lexical and syntactic problems of translation and offers simple solutions to each of them. At the same time, it compares opposites in translation.

## APPENDIX

**transformation(n)**- a complete change in the appearance or character of something or someone;

**substitution(n)**- the use of one person or thing instead of another;

**supplementation(n)**- something that is added to something else in order to improve it or complete it;

**omission(n)**- the act of not including something or someone that should have been included.

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