

NON-ALTERNATIVE LEXICON IN THE VOCABULARY OF THE LANGUAGE AND ITS LINGUISTIC AND EXTRALINGUISTIC BASIS

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Abstract. The article aims to investigate the concept of non-alternative lexicon, its linguistic and extralinguistic basis. The findings of the research depicts that non-alternative lexicon has a great impact on language system. The use of non-alternative lexicon in linguistics and extralinguistics is of huge importance. Therefore, it should be fully analyzed and special features ought to be taken into account.

Keywords: lexicon, non-alternative lexicon, vocabulary, language, linguistic, extralinguistic.

Introduction. In world linguistics, the close interaction of languages inevitably leads to changes at the lexical level of the language system. Paying special attention to the study of the English, Russian and Uzbek languages in comparative and comparative aspects is a requirement of the time. This makes it possible to comprehensively study the commonality and difference of these languages in their current state. In the aspect of what has been said, the question of non-equivalent vocabulary stands apart. At the same time, the main difficulties in this direction arise precisely in connection with the “non-alternative” of individual language units of English and other languages.

The object of research in this article is the consideration and justification of the theoretical problems of the term "non-alternative lexicon" in linguistics.

Non-alternative lexicon is “lexical (phraseological) units that are not subject to constant authorial neologisms; semantic (conceptual) lacunae, broad semantic words used in the text in its broadest sense; the meaning is different types of complex words, which in translation are translated only by description or by various transformations. The second type of non-alternative lexicon related to pragmatic differences in the content of the corresponding units in the original and translated languages includes: [1:82].

1) Types of deviations from the general norms of language: territorial and social dialects, jargons, slang, forbidden vocabulary, archaisms, as well as other types of collective deviations from the norms of common language: simplification (dialectisms, substandard vocabulary, inaccuracy in speech) and elevation (archaisms, poetisms) ;

2) originally preserved (used without translation) foreign language words (or phrases), as a rule, it is not difficult to elucidate their reference content, but at the same time, their pragmatic content cannot always be fully elucidated;

3) abbreviations, their pragmatic structure (position of letters or sounds) do not always correspond to the target language;

4) words with subjective evaluation suffixes;

5) pronouns;

6) imitation words;

7) associative lacunae, that is, certain additional associations that are formed in the minds of speakers of one language, but do not exist in the minds of speakers of another language.

To a separate group of non-alternative lexicons, we can include well-known nouns and adverbs, the feature of which is that the non-alternative becomes referential or pragmatic, depending on which method is chosen when translating. In translation theory, traditionally, the following are included in the non-alternative lexicon: words denoting reality, temporary non-alternative terms, and random non-alternative words. [5:163].

It is clear from the descriptions of non-alternative lexicons in scholarly works on translation theory that the non-alternativeness of concepts understood from certain lexical units is due to cultural differences, which means that words belonging to the above groups should be studied as objects of linguistics.

Russian researcher G. V. Chernov identifies three types of non-alternative:

1) material - occurs when the subject or event does not exist in the life of the translators (people);

2) lexical-semantic - in the absence of a similar concept of a given object or phenomenon of objective reality;

3) stylistic (methodological) - when there is a difference in the lexical-stylistic features of the corresponding lexical unit in the original language and the language in which it is translated. [4:67].

Vocabulary without an alternative is usually assimilated from language to language. For example, for English, keywords related to the topic, representing the current social or national color in Uzbek, are irreplaceable, so it was necessary to master them in time. Commanding words in sports, Uzbek national wrestling, such as chala, yonbosh, halal, tanbeh. These words have other meanings in Uzbek, but are accepted as a sports term in English. This is also the case with national traditions and national costumes. If a lexicon without an alternative has not been mastered, it cannot be translated into a single word in a foreign language using any exact correspondence. In this case, the lexical concept has to be translated as described in explanatory dictionaries. If, for example, an Englishman encounters an irreplaceable word in the works of Uzbek writers translated into English, he will not understand the meaning of the word. The interpreter is therefore obliged to describe realities and concepts. Thus, it is impossible to understand the realities and peculiarities of other peoples without

knowledge of lexicon without alternatives. It is through the lexicon of no alternative that we understand the culture, customs, and traditions of peoples.

Conclusion. Thus, lexicon without alternatives is an important, multifaceted linguistic phenomenon for language communication, literary translation, translation theory, text pragmatics, linguoculturology, ethnolinguistics. Such lexemes have their own semantic content, stylistic features. The complex study of non-alternative lexicon as a multi-layered group of lexical units, which is the subject of research in the theory and practice of translation and linguistics, allows us to more accurately describe the diversity of these language units, ways to translate them into other languages.

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