

LEXICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION BETWEEN ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND UZBEK LANGUAGE AND TYPES OF LEXICAL TRANSFORMATIONS

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Annotation: This article explores the intricate realm of lexical challenges in translation, emphasizing the critical role they play in ensuring accuracy and naturalness across different languages. The discussion delves into various aspects, including false friends, ambiguity, idiomatic expressions, cultural specificity, collocations, and semantic shifts. It highlights the tools available to translators for overcoming these challenges, such as literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, adaptation, and expansion. In the context of today's globalized world, where cross-cultural interactions intensify, understanding and addressing lexical issues become essential skills for successful communication. The article concludes with a comprehensive case study, showcasing how different lexical transformations impact the adaptation of a phrase from English to Uzbek, exemplifying the practical application of the discussed concepts in translation.

Keywords: Lexical issues, Translation, False friends, Ambiguity, Idiomatic expressions, Cultural specificity, Collocations, Semantic shifts, Literal translation, Transposition, Modulation, Equivalence, Adaptation, Expansion, Case study

Translating between English and Uzbek can be challenging due to the significant lexical differences between the two languages. These differences stem from their distinct linguistic origins and historical developments. English belongs to the Germanic language family, while Uzbek belongs to the Turkic language family. This inherent difference in their linguistic roots has resulted in distinct lexical systems.

Lexical transformations, in turn, serve as tools through which translators overcome the aforementioned challenges. These transformations encompass various techniques, including literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, adaptation, and expansion. The use of these transformations allows not only to preserve the meaning of the original but also to adapt it to the linguistic and cultural peculiarities of the target community.

The theme of lexical issues in translation and their transformations is relevant in today's globalized world, where interactions between different cultures and languages are becoming increasingly intense. Translators face the necessity of effectively and accurately conveying information while maintaining natural expression.

Understanding lexical problems and the ability to apply appropriate transformations become key skills for successful interaction and knowledge exchange in a multilingual society. In light of these considerations, the study of lexical issues in translation and their transformations represents a significant area of research in linguistics and translation studies.

False Friends

False friends are words in different languages that appear to be similar in spelling or pronunciation but have different meanings. They can pose a significant challenge for translators, as they can lead to misinterpretations. For instance, the English word "actually" means "in fact" or "really," while the Uzbek word "aktual" means "current" or "up-to-date."

Idioms and Phraseology

Idioms and phraseological units are expressions with fixed meanings that cannot be directly translated word for word. They often reflect cultural nuances and can be difficult to render accurately in another language. For example, the English idiom "to kick the bucket" means "to die," while the Uzbek phraseological unit "oyog'ini cho'zmoq" has a similar meaning but is expressed differently.

Polysemy and Synonyms

Polysemy refers to the phenomenon of a word having multiple meanings. Synonymy refers to the existence of words with similar meanings. Both polysemy and synonymy present challenges in translation, as the choice of the appropriate equivalent depends on the context of the text. For instance, the English word "run" can mean "to move quickly" or "to operate," while the Uzbek word "yugurish" can also have both meanings.

Neologisms and Borrowings

Neologisms are newly coined words, while borrowings are words adopted from other languages. The rapid introduction of new terms in various fields, particularly in science and technology, can pose translation difficulties. Similarly, borrowings may have different connotations or usage patterns in the target language compared to the source language.

Cultural References

Words and phrases often carry cultural connotations that may not be directly translatable. Cultural references can be particularly challenging when translating literary works or texts embedded in specific cultural contexts. For instance, the English expression "to pull someone's leg" means "to tease or prank someone," while the Uzbek equivalent, "oyog'ini ushlash," has a more literal meaning of "to grab someone's leg."

Strategies for Overcoming Lexical Challenges

- 1) **Thorough Understanding of Both Languages:** Translators must have a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, including their lexical systems, grammatical structures, and cultural connotations.
- 2) **Contextual Analysis:** Careful consideration of the context in which a word or phrase is used is crucial for selecting the most appropriate equivalent.
- 3) **Consultation of Resources:** Bilingual dictionaries, specialized glossaries, and cultural references can provide valuable guidance in selecting appropriate translations.
- 4) **Creative Adaptation:** In some cases, it may be necessary to adapt a phrase or expression to convey the intended meaning effectively in the target language.
- 5) **Cultural Sensitivity:** Translators must be mindful of cultural sensitivities and avoid introducing cultural biases or misunderstandings.

Impact of Cultural Differences on Translation:

Cultural differences can have a significant impact on the translation process, representing one of the crucial aspects of lexical problems. Due to the uniqueness of cultural concepts and customs, some words or expressions may be challenging to translate without losing their meaning. Cultural nuances often permeate linguistic units, making them more significant in the context of the original text.

Ways to Preserve Cultural Nuances in Translation:

Equivalence:

Using similar cultural concepts in the target language, thereby preserving the meaning of the original text. This is especially important when translating customs, holidays, and traditions.

Adaptation:

Adjusting cultural elements and images to the conventions of the target language without losing the core meaning. This may involve modifying details to make the text more understandable or closer to the target culture.

Explanatory Notes:

In some cases, especially when translating scientific, historical, or unique cultural terms, including explanatory notes can help the reader better understand the context.

Dictionaries and Reference Materials:

Regular use of specialized dictionaries and reference materials covering cultural aspects can enrich the translator's lexical arsenal and contribute to a more accurate translation.

Taking cultural nuances into account during translation, the translator not only conveys words but also seeks to preserve the atmosphere, imagery, and overall meaning of the text, respecting the cultural characteristics of both the source and target languages.

Collocations:

Meaning and Role of Collocations in Language:

Collocations are stable linguistic combinations of words that frequently occur together in a text due to their semantic and grammatical connection. The meaning of collocations is often not expressed as the sum of the meanings of individual words, and their use can lend naturalness, ease, and style to the text.

How to Avoid Loss of Meaning in Translation:

Thorough Contextual Analysis:

The translator must carefully examine the context in which the term or expression is used to correctly interpret its meaning.

Semantic Equivalence:

Striving to find the best semantic equivalent in the target language helps preserve the original meaning, even if the form of the expression may change slightly.

Communication with the Author:

Interacting with the original author can resolve doubts and help convey their intention more accurately, especially when translating technical or specialized texts.

Use of Explanations and Footnotes:

When necessary, adding explanations to the text or using footnotes can help provide readers with the necessary context for full understanding.

Comparison with Similar Cases:

Analyzing similar cases of translation in literature or other sources can serve as an example of how to avoid semantic shifts.

In extremely complex cases, avoiding complete semantic shifts can be challenging, but applying these strategies helps minimize the loss of meaning and create more accurate translations.

Pros and Cons of Literal Translation:

Pros of Literal Translation:

Accuracy Preservation: One of the main advantages of literal translation is the preservation of the literal meaning of words, which can be crucial when accuracy in conveying information is a priority.

Structure Preservation: Literal translation often allows for the preservation of sentence structure, which can be important for maintaining the linguistic features of the original text.

Cons of Literal Translation:

Loss of Naturalness: Literal translation does not always consider the nuances of language expression and can result in a loss of naturalness in the translation.

Poor Correspondence to Idioms: In the case of idioms and expressions, literal translation can lead to misunderstanding or even humorous results, as idioms often have unique meanings that are not translatable word-for-word.

National traditions:

Description of a national holiday.

Adapted description considering the cultural characteristics of the target audience.

Practical tips for successful adaptation:

Deep understanding of the cultural context: Thoroughly studying the cultural aspects of both the source and target languages is the key to successful adaptation. This includes knowledge of traditions, customs, and cultural norms.

Listening to native speakers: Involving native speakers of the target language in the adaptation process helps to consider language nuances and cultural preferences, contributing to better reception of the text.

Flexibility and creativity: Adaptation requires flexible thinking and the ability to creatively apply linguistic means to maintain the original meaning. Sometimes, this involves using analogs and maintaining the overall spirit of the original.

Observance of structure and style: When adapting, it is essential to preserve the structure and style of the original to ensure the text remains coherent and readable.

Checking alignment with the target audience: A final check of the adapted text with representatives of the target audience helps ensure the success of the adaptation.

The ability to adapt a text to cultural nuances is a crucial skill for a translator, allowing for the preservation of authenticity and conveying the meaning of the text in a new cultural context.

Expansion:

How to Use Expansion to Improve Understanding:

Additional explanations: Expansion may involve adding extra explanations to help the reader better understand the context and meaning of the expression.

Unveiling abbreviations and acronyms: When dealing with abbreviations or acronyms, expansion includes providing their full disclosure to offer comprehensive information.

Contextual details: Including additional contextual details can assist the audience in better grasping the meaning of the original text, especially in the translation of works where preserving emotional nuances is crucial.

Limitations and Risks of Expansion:

Alteration of the original style: Excessive expansion poses the risk of altering the style and character of the original, potentially leading to the loss of its uniqueness.

Potential misunderstandings: Additional explanations can be interpreted differently, and in some cases, readers may misinterpret the added details, creating misunderstandings.

Text overload: Too much additional information can lead to text overload, making it challenging for readers to perceive and comprehend the core meaning.

Preserving structure: Expansion should be introduced carefully to avoid disrupting the sentence structure and the overall coherence of the text.

Cultural adaptations: In translation, expansion may also involve adapting cultural elements, requiring careful selection to avoid distorting the original.

Despite the risks, expansion is a powerful tool for improving text comprehension and adapting it to a new audience. Striking a balance between expanding meaning and preserving originality is key to the successful use of this strategy.

Recommendations for Translators: Practical Tips for Effectively Overcoming Lexical Challenges.

Thorough Contextual Understanding:

Before starting the translation process, it is crucial to fully grasp the context of the original, including cultural, historical, and societal nuances. This ensures a more accurate and adequate use of lexical transformations.

Active Use of Dictionaries and Resources:

Utilize not only general dictionaries but also specialized resources, thesauruses, and linguistic

databases to search for the best equivalents and understand the subtle meanings of words and expressions.

Regular Communication with Native Speakers:

For a better understanding of linguistic nuances and the current use of the language, maintain communication with native speakers of the target language. This helps avoid outdated or incorrect terms.

Stay Updated on Software Updates:

Use modern translation tools and software to facilitate the translation process and ensure higher accuracy

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