

Lexical Problems Encountered in Translation and the Concept of Transformation

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Abstract: This article analyzes many problems of translation and ways to solve them through examples.

Key points: translation, adequate, equivalent, lexical meaning, polisemy, term, transformation.

In today's globalized world, we need translations from many languages. For this reason, the demand for learning foreign languages and translation theory has increased. The problems of translation from other languages are the reason for conducting many experiments and researches in this field. The word translation is an activity that involves interpreting the meaning of a text in that language. G. Salomov writes that the term "translation" is Arabicized from the Persian word "tarzabon" and "tarzabon" in Persian means "a beautiful orator, a person with a glib tongue". In the Uzbek language, it is expressed through the terms "chevurish", "o'tkazish", "qaytarish". There are concepts of adequacy and equivalence in translation theory. Scientists have classified these concepts in different ways. For example: R. Leviskiy uses these two terms as synonyms in the article "On the principles of functionally adequate translation". "Scientists such as V.A. Komissarov and A.D. Shveytsar believed that these words are not equal to each other at all. This causes a lot of problems in translation. In translation, a skilled translator chooses the correct equivalent depending on the context. For example, if we pay attention to a sentence in the movie Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone "stick your right hand over the broom and say up". The translator skillfully translates it into Uzbek as "supirgini chap tomomiga o'ting, qo'lingizni supirgi uzra ko'tarib shunday deng:uch". To choose such a beautiful equivalent and adequate, we need to use lexical transformations. Such transformations are divided into five.

1. Translating words that have multiple meanings or the meaning of which is difficult to define. This is also related to the word originality. For example, if we take the word "to get", it can be translated into Uzbek as "ushlab olmoq", "aylanmoq", "o'zgarmoq", etc. There are translations like context helps us translate this. The translator chooses words depending on the meaning in the context. It is often used to translate polisemy.
2. Generalization - this type of transformation is necessary to generalize the meaning of the word in translation.

3. This type of transformation is based on a logical connection between two events. In translation, cause is often replaced by result. For example: My parents are workers-Mening avlodlarim ishchilar.
4. Antonym translation. In this translation, in some situations, the negative word is omitted in the sentence. The translator, depending on the context of the text, translates the sentence in the negative form according to the situation. For example, it can be in the form He is young- U qari emas.
5. The last type of transformation is called covering or compensation of the omitted part of the sentence. Let's understand this by example: Paddle your own cancer – O'z aravangni tort. In fact, the direct translation is different, but since it covers the meaning of the word, we can use it in the Uzbek version.

In conclusion, it is important for the translator to be a master of words and to be able to correctly assess the situation in order to correctly use the levels of equivalence, adequacy and types of transformation in the translation process. A solution to the lexical problems of translation can be found through the types of transformation discussed above.

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