

Lexical Problems of Translation

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Abstract: In this article the role of translation and lexical problems of it is studied.

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Translation is both a process and a product of activity. As a product of such activity, a text translated from one language (original) into another is meant. A translation series that meets all requirements usually includes texts that retain more than 90 percent meaning. It is important to note that every word used in translation has two aspects. The first is the plane of expression, the second is the plane of meaning. In translation, the plane of expression changes, but the plane of meaning remains unchanged.

Two languages are involved in the translation process. The first is the original language and the second is the translated language. For example, when it comes to translation from English to Uzbek, English is considered the source language and it is the "source language" and the translated language is Uzbek, which is called the "translation language". One of the problems of translation is that the meaning of the whole text is not limited to the sum of the meaning of its elements. The meaning given in the text is based on direct connections between denotative, connotative, stylistic, syntactic meanings of sentences, syntactic meanings of units larger than sentences, super segment and lexical-semantic meanings of words and phrases.

Each language is characterized by a special structure of the lexical-grammatical field, has its own lexical, morphological and syntactic system. In most cases, the method of expression in translation is different, and the meaning can be stored in the above-mentioned layers.

Therefore, knowing the characteristics of two languages, i.e. the foreign language and the native language, is good practical knowledge, but it is not enough for translation. In addition to knowing the characteristics of the language, the translator has several principles developed in translation theory. He should have the appropriate qualifications. Principles of translation theory are based on linguistic and extralinguistic factors.

In the process of translation, the translator must always consider the typological features of the two languages. Because the same idea expressed lexically can be expressed in another language by grammatical means. For example, when translating from English to Uzbek, it is necessary to take into account the fact that the English language belongs to the Germanic language family, its word order, the characteristics of compounds, the use of tenses, the prevalence of the passive, the use of ambiguous words, the stylistic differences of words in the synonymous line, etc. On the contrary, in the process of translation into Uzbek language, the Uzbek language belongs to the family of Turkic languages, the word order differs from the English language, the number of tenses is small compared to the English language, the use of words with few and many meanings in the Uzbek language, Arabic, Persian, Mongolian in the lexical layer of the Uzbek language. it is necessary to take into account such circumstances as the presence of words.

In addition, it is necessary to take into account the stylistic similarities and differences of word layers. Determining the genre and style of the text also allows to achieve adequacy in the translation. Taking into account the stylistic and genre differences of texts, in addition to adequacy, serves to reveal the text-making features of words and phrases. It is important to know the word, phrase, and sentence structure used in each method and genre.

In addition to linguistic factors, extralinguistic factors also create problems in translation. Any textual content will be based on non-scientific reality. It is possible to determine the author's origin, which culture he belongs to, which language he speaks, and which customs he follows. Because the writer of each nation reflects the history, traditions, national ideology, mentality and the like in his works. All this should be taken into account in the process of translation in order to adequately convey the meaning of the text.

Before talking about the translation of a lexical unit, it is necessary to clarify what the concept of a lexical unit represents. In most cases, a word is understood as a lexical unit. This understanding of the lexical unit is correct from the lexicological point of view. However, when the lexical unit is taken from the point of view of translation, it does not justify itself when it is understood as above. Explaining the lexical unit from the point of view of translation is directly related to solving the concept of translation unit. According to L.S. Barkhudarov, he believes that all the units that exist in the language, that is, phoneme, morpheme, word, word combination, and sentence can be a translation unit (Barkhudarov, 1973). Stepanov, on the other hand, believes that frames can be taken as a unit of translation (Stepanov, 2001). In our opinion, the above-mentioned points are correct to a certain extent, because there are cases where language units and translation units coincide, but this is not permanent. Considering this, before we define the translation unit, we need to define what a lexical unit is in translation.

In translation, cases where one concept corresponds to one concept are relatively rare. Experience shows that word for word, word for word, sentence for word may be correct in translation. On this basis, the lexical unit in translation can be understood as a word and a combination of words, or even a phraseological unit corresponding to one word. In this case, a phraseological unit consisting of two or more words must correspond to the meaning of one word.

If one word corresponds to the original word in the translated language, then the meanings of the words in the two languages are considered to be completely equivalent. Such words usually include proper nouns, geographical and place names, company, organization, institution, office, ship and hotel names. Equivalents are mostly mono-semantic words. If one word is partially equivalent to the original word in the translated language, then we should think about partial equivalents. In translation theory, there is a separate type of partial equivalents. The reason for this may be the meaning of a few words in one language that correspond to another language, in addition to the equivalent. One of these polysemous words is equivalent, and the rest appear as additional meanings.

In conclusion, the translation of a particular word begins with its contextual analysis, which allows the selection of an appropriate alternative word in the translation. Different contexts can be helpful in uncovering the source language, i.e. the meaning of the word originally used. The problem of word selection mainly arises when the translated language has a word that is a partial alternative to the original word, and when the alternative word itself does not exist. Translating words that have no alternative creates a number of problems. A positive solution to these problems requires the translator to have in-depth knowledge, skills, and full awareness of translation methods and methods.

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