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LEXICO GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATION USED IN TRANSLATION

mavzusida bajarilgan

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Introduction

Translation trains to search flexibility for the most appropriate words to convey what is meant. Translation theory derives from comparative linguistics. It is mainly an aspect of semantics. All questions of semantics relate to translation theory. Social linguistics which investigates the social registers of language and the problems of languages in contact also relate to translation theory. Semiotics the science of signs, is an essential factor in translation theory. The American philosopher C. S. Peice (1934) is usually regarded as its founder. He says that a communicative factor of any sign has a self contained meaning. One word may be understood differently by different people: for eg. "My lolly", "ice". Translation is a craft consisting of replacing one statement in one language by the same statement or message in another language. The American linguistic Nida did much for the development of translation theory. In his books almost every translation problem is discussed. He adapts transformational grammar to translation. He proposes eight model kernel sentences as translational stages between source and target language structures. He applies componential analysis, discusses the logical relation of words with each other, the difference between cultural and linguistic translation practical problems of translation and etc, Federov stresses that translation theory is an independent linguistic discipline,, he believes that all experience(all words, sentences) is translatable and he rejects the view that language expresses a peculiar mental word-picture.

The object of the work the English literal works.

The novelty of the qualification paper is the last decade saw considerable headway in the development of the linguistic theory of the translation.

A number of fundamental contributions to this theory have been recently made both in our country and abroad thus we analyzed lexico-grammatical transformation thoroughly and reviewed.

Theoretical studies in translation have kept abreast with the recent advances in linguistics which provided some new insights into the mechanism of translation and the factors determining it.

The aim of the work is to observe the changes the theory of translation has benefited from new syntactic and semantic models in linguistics and from development of such hyphenated disciplines as psycho- and- socio- linguistics. Equally insightful was the contribution to the theory of translation by semiotics, a general theory of sign systems.

A condensation of the major problems of translation introduces the reader to basic concepts and defines the terminology." The subjects discussed include the

subject — matter of the theory of translation and the nature of translating, semantic and pragmatic aspects of translation/ these lectures were written by LD.Sgvaytser, Grammatical problems of translation and grammatical transformations (L.S.Barkhudarov), Lexical Problems Of translation and lexical transformations (A.M. Fiterman), Stylistics aspects of translation and its socio-regional problems (A.D.Shveitser). The summary of the lecture is based on the syllables of foreign scholars: prof. A. Neubet, prof. E.Nida, prof. Roger. T.Bell's view points on theory and practical of translation.

The theory of translation is subdivided into general .theory, dealing with the general characteristics of translation, regardless of its type, and special branches, concerned with a theoretical description and analyses of the various types of translation, such as the translation of fiction poetry, technical and scientific literature, official documents, etc. The general theory of translation has a clearly defined subject matter, the process of translating in its entirely, including its results with due regard for all the factors affecting it. Each special branch depends and specifies the general theory for it is the job of the general theory to reflect what is common to all types and varieties of translation while the special branches are mainly concerned with the specifics of each genre.

The general theory of translation is an interdisciplinary area, predominantly linguistic, but also closely allied to philology, sociology, ethnography and etc. It is based on the application of linguistics theory to a specific type of speech behavior, i.e. translating. It differs from contrastive linguistics in that the former seem to compare different language systems with a view to determining their similarities and distinctive features while the theory of translation has a subject matter of its own (the process of translation) and uses the data of contrastive linguistics merely as a point of departure. Translation, by dictionary definition, consists of changing from one state or form to another, to turn into one's own or another's language. Translation is basically a change of form. When we speak of the form of a language, we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc., which are spoken or written. These forms are referred to as the surface structure of a language. It is the structural part of language which is actually seen in speech. In translation the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the receptor (target) language. But how is this change accomplished? What determines the choice of form in the translation?

The purpose of this work is to show that translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant. Only the form changes. The form from which the translation is made will

be called the SOURCE LANGUAGE and the form into which it is to changed will be called the RECEPTOR LANGUAGE. Translation, then, consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the RECEPTOR LANGUAGE and its cultural context.

Translators will almost never have problems with these common expressions. They hardly think about the fact that the grammatical form and the lexical choices are so different. But as they more into unfamiliar material or into higher levels of syntactic structure with complicated sentences and discourses, there is a tendency for choices of lexical items and grammatical forms in the receptor language to be unduly influenced by the lexical items and grammatical forms of the source language. The result will be forms which sound strange and "foreign" to speakers of the receptor language. For example, a German speaker may say in English, "The child has fever, it is ill", instead of "The child a fever, he/ she is ill", "because of the influence of the German, "Das Kind hat Fieber, es ist krank". In English there needs to be an article, a, before fever; and child is referred to by a masculine or feminine pronoun rather than the neuter pronoun, it.

We are familiar with the kinds of mistakes non- native speakers of a language make. If analyzed, these errors almost reflect the lexical and grammatical forms of the person's mother-tongue. He has translated literally the form from his own language (the source language) and, therefore, his speech in the receptor language in unnatural. For example, a brochure used in an advertisement for tourists in Belem, Brasil says, "We glad to you an unforgettable trip to fantastic Marajo island", meaning 'We offer you an unforgettable trip to fantastic Marajo island. "In another place the brochure says, "Beyond all those things, enjoy of delicious that your proper mind can create. Marajo is inspiration", meaning "And above all, enjoy the delights which your own mind will create. Marajo will inspire you". A look at the Portuguese on the other side of the brochure shows that the unnatural English was the result of following the form of the Portuguese source language in making the English receptor language translation. To do effective translation one must discover the meaning of the source language and use receptor language forms which expresses this meaning in a natural way.

It is the purpose of this book to familiarize the reader with the basic linguistic and sociolinguistic factors involved in translating a text from a SOURCE LANGUAGE into a second language, i.e., the RECEPTOR LANGUAGE, and to give them enough practice in the translation process for the development of skills in cross- language transfer.

Translation goes back to the remote apart .Today translation is steadily growing thanks to intensity of international contacts.

In modern philology developed to the special discipline the theoretical science of translation "The theory of translation".

Translation may be fulfilled: 1) from one language into another; 2) from literary language to its dialect; 3) from the language of the ancient period to given language in its modern condition.

The process of translation decays to two moments. So that to translate, it is necessary to understand the thing of translation, to analyze it mentally.

Then, in order to translate it is necessary to find the suitable means in TL (words, word-combinations, grammatical forms).

The developing of cybernetics and structural linguistics makes it possible the machine translation in the bounds of simple scientific and business texts, moreover it is necessary the constant additional edition by the man of the texts, received with the help of machine.

The theory of translation is a specific discipline.

The task of the work is to trace the regularities in correlation with original and translation;

Translation is always has to deal with the system of language means. Stylistic has close attitude to the theory or translation. Translation is always has to deal with the various styles of national language.

Chapter I   THE MAIN DIRECTIONS IN THE HISTORY LINGUISTIC THEORY OF TRANSLATION.

The earliest linguistics theory of translation was developed by Russian scholars Y.L.Retsker and A.V.Fedorov who pioneered in a linguistic analysis of translation problems. Their theory came to be known as the theory of regular correspondences.

Translation, they agreed, is inconceivable without a sound linguistic basis, and this study of linguistic phenomena and the establishment of certain correspondences between the language of the original and that of the translation. The authors of this theory were mainly concerned with the typology of relationship between linguistic units equivalents - permanent correspondences not sensitive to context such as The League of Nations - Миллатлар Хдмдустлиги, and context - Sensitive variant correspondences , such as Slander - клевета нового поколения but also investigated some of the translation techniques, such as antonymic translation (see below, thus mapping out some ways of dealing with translation as a process).

In the 60th some linguistics N.U.Rozentsveig in Russia and L.E.Nida in the USA proposed a theoretical model of translation based on generative or transformational grammar. E.Nida subdivided the process of translation into 3 stages, analysis where an ambiguous surface structure is transformed into non-ambiguous kernel sentences to facilitated semantic interpretation / the foundation of school/ somebody founded a school or a school has a foundation / transfer where equivalent in the target language are found at a kernel or near kernel level and restructuring where target language kernel sentences are transformed into surface structures.

It is true that in some cases it is necessary to paraphrase the source language structure to facilitate it's translation. Such transformations come in hardly especially when the target - language, e.g. He stood with his feet planted wide apart; he stood, his feet were planted wide apart - Он стоял, его ноги были широко расставлены, он стоял, широко расставив ноги.

But transformations in terms of generative are not the only type of paraphrases used in translation. What is more, in some cases, especially when close parallels exist between the Source and target language structures, they are not even necessary.

The structural model of translation is based on analysis in linguistics developed others. It is based on the assimilation that languages are somewhat

different sets of semantic components, constituents of meaning to describe identical extra - linguistic situations.

The structural model provides some interesting insights into the mechanism of translation, especially when a situation is described in different semantic categories of spring fed pond, but does not seem to apply to sentences going beyond a mere description of a situation.

Different translation models complement each other, and should therefore be combined in analyzing of translation as a process.

Characteristics of language which affect translation.

There are certain characteristics of language which have a very direct meaning on principles of translation. First, let look at the characteristics of meaning components. Meaning components are "packaged" into lexical items, but they are "packaged " differently in one language than in another. In most languages there is a meaning component of plurality, for example the English. This often occurs in the grammar as a suffix on the nouns or verbs or both.

A study of any dictionary will indicate the amazing "packaging" of meaning components in lexical items. In Otomi (Mexico), one single word means watch sheep by night. All of those components are in a single lexical item. In Vietnamese, there is a word which means someone leaves to go somewhere and something happens at home so that he has to go back home. Many times a single word in the source language will need to be translated by several words. For example, a projector was called the thing that shows pictures on the wall by the Chipaya of Bolivia.

Second, it is characteristic of languages that the same meaning component will occur in several surface structure lexical items (forms). In English, the word sheep occurs. However, the words lamb, ram, and ewe also include the meaning sheep. They include the additional meaning components of young (in lamb), adult and mele (in ram), and adult and female (in ewe). In Huambisa (Peru), lamb wouldneed to be translated by" sheep its child", ram by "sheep" big", and ewe by" sheep its woman".[1]

Third, it is further characteristic of languages that one form will be used to represent several alternative meanings. This again is obvious from looking in any good dictionary. For example, the Reader's Digest Great Encyclopedic Dictionary gives fifty-four meaning's for the English word run. Most words have more than one meaning. There will be a primary meaning the one which usually comes to

[1] Швейцер А.Д. Теория перевода. Статус, проблемы, аспекты - М.: Наука, 1988. - 364 с.

mind when the word is said in isolation and secondary meanings the additional meanings which a word has in context with other words. In English, we can say the boy runs, using run in its primary meaning. We can also say the motor runs, the river runs, and his nose runs, using run in secondary senses, i. e., with different meanings. But notice the following comparison with Uzbek. Motors and noses do not in all languages.

ENGLISH	**Uzbek**
The boy runs.	Bola yuguradi(runs).
The motor runs.	Dvigatel ishlaydi (functions)
The clock runs.	Soat yuradi (walks).
His nose runs.	Burni oqmoq(drips).

This principle is not limited to lexical items for is also true that the same grammatical pattern may express several quits different meanings. For example, the English possessive phrase my house may mean "the house I own", "the house I rent", "the house I live in", "the house I built", of "the house for which I draw up the plans. "Only the larger context determines the meaning. Notice the following possessive phrases and the variety of meanings.

my car	ownership
my brother my foot	
my singing	
kinship	
part whole (part of my body) actor-activity (I sing)	

Whole sentences may also have several functions. A question form may be used for a non question. For example, the question "Mary, why don't you wash the dishes?" has the form of a question, and may in some context be asking for information, but it is often used with the meaning of command (or suggestion), rather than a real question. It is then a rhetorical question. A simple English sentence like "He made the bed", may mean either "He made (as a carpenter would

make) the bed", may mean either "He input the sheets, blanket, and pillow in neat order on the bee".

Just as words have primary and secondary meanings, so grammatical markers have their primary function and often have other secondary functions.

NON-EQUIVALENT VOCABULARY AND ITS MISLEADING WORDS.

The phenomenon of nonequivalence arouses when the word of original means the local phenomenon, which has not the equivalent in everyday life and in the conception of the other people.

The scientific terms, means in the definite language philosophical, political and others conceptions, sometimes has not the equivalent in other language.

The absence of exact and invariable lexical equivalents includes to itself: 1) neither possibility to render its meaning in context; 2) nor its untranslatable in the future. The history of every language testify about the invariable changings in the life of society, with the development of industry, culture and science.

Together with the enrichment and widening of the vocabulary the possibility of translation is increasing. It is known from the history of language that many foreign words, originally represented to itself hard translatable, discover their definite equivalents, and the interpreter coming across with such words in the original, must not neither to search, nor build a new but use with ready means of rendering.

But in the practice of any kinds of translation arises the necessity to render new words or new meanings existing words, but not reflected in vocabularies and demanding to find equivalents which in the future may acquire constant character.

Unlike the scientific and social-political terms, the possibility of their translation may increase in the course of time, words denoting the most usual subjects and having only incomplete vocabulary correspondence in other language as a rule do not discover ways, of rendering, The following English words, as "hand" and "arm" denoting various parts of live same things, of human body and translated into Uzbek by the same word "Qo'l" applies to such words, Correlation of English words "foot" and "leg" from one hand and Uzbek "oyoq" from the other is analogous.

The same polysemantic word of original, being used in various contexts makes necessary in translation choosing of various words, which corresponds to its various meanings.

For example the English word "estate" in one meaning may denote "fortune", "material means", 2 estate", moreover these special meanings units by more general meaning "property".

In a level with absence monosemantic equivalent it should be indicated to the "misleading words".

Misleading word is the word completely or partly denouncing with sounds or graphical form with the foreign word if there is full etymological community between them, but having the other meaning by known semantic affinity. The latest circumstance cause exactly partly possibility of mistakes. As examples may be the English word "artist", means" serious or variety performer and Uzbek "san'atkor", generally means "the actor of any kinds of the theatre" , with slight meaning "the men of art", "artist" in broad sense of the word.

The number of "misleadind words" in modern literary languages, constantly coming into contact with the other languages are.

1.1 THE NATURE OF TRANSLATION.

Translation is the expression in target language of what has been said in source language preserving stylistic and semantic equivalence. Traditionally under translation is understood:

1.   the process, activity of reproduction source language originally in target
language.

2.   the product of the process of
translation. ;
Translators must have:

a.   knowledge of the languages , at least 2 languages

b.   cultural background: ability to interpret the text

c.   the background of the subject knowledge of techniques, transformations and
portentous of quality translation.

The translators decodes messages transmitted in one language and records them in another. As a interlingual communicative act in which at least 3 participants are involved: <u>the sender of source</u> , the author of the source language message, the translator who acts individual capacity ,of the receptor of the source - language message and as the sender of the equivalent target - language , message , and the receptor of the target - language /translation/. If the original was not

intended for a foreign language receptor there is one more participant: the source - language receptor for whom the message was originally produced."[2]

Translation as such consists in producing a text /message / in the target language, equivalent to the original text /message/ in the source language. Translation as an interlingual communicative act includes 2 phrases: communication between the sender and the translator and communication between the translator and the receptor of the newly produced target language text. In the

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[2] Швейцер А.Д. Теория перевода. Статус, проблемы, аспекты - М.: Наука, 1988.

first phrase the translator acting as a source - language receptor, analysis the original message. Extracting the information contained in it.

In the second stage, the translator acts as a target - language sender, producing an equivalent message in the target - language and redirecting it to the target language receptor.

In producing the target - Language text the translator changes its plane of expression / linguistic form/ while its plane of context / meaning / should remain unchanged. In fact, an equivalent / target - language/ message, should match the. original in the plane of content. The message, produced by the translator, should make practically the same response in the target- language receptor as the original message in the source language receptor. That means, above all, that whatever the text says and whatever it implies should be understood in the same way by both the source -language user for whom it was originally intended and by the target - language user. It is therefore the translator's duty to make available to the target language receptor the maximum amount of information carried by linguistic sighs, including both their denotational / referential/ meanings / i.e. information about the extralinguistic reality which they denote / and their emotive 7 stylistic connotation.

1.1.1 Linguistic and extralnguistic aspects of translation

However the information conveyed by linguistic signs alone, i.e. the messages expressed in the text, would not be sufficient for adequate translation. Some linguists distinguish between what they call translation, based palely on the meaning expressed by linguistic sighs, and involving recourse to extralinguistic information. In fact, the two are very closely inter wined and in most cases

effective translation is impossible without an adequate knowledge of the speech - act situation and the situation described in the text. The phrase "Two on the aisle"

Два места ближе к проходу would hardly make much sense unless it is known that the conversation takes place at a box - office / speech act situation /. The phrase "Silindirga havo kirguncha jumrakni burang" was translated "turn the handle until the air comes into the cylinder" because the translator was familiar with the situation described in the text knowledge of the subject is one of the prerequisites of an adequate translation."

1.2 PHRASEOLOGICAL MEANS AND THEIR TRANSLATION.

Phraseological issues in different languages are intrinsic for practice and the theory of translation: they often imagine big practical difficulties and prompted big theoretical interest.

B.A. Larin gave the following classifications of the phraseological ("variable"-according to Larin: 1) variable combination of words which contains to itself stable phraseological combinations also; 2) stable metaphorical combinations of words; 3) idioms, differs from previous group "by more distortes, shortened".

The three classifications of phraseologism in many cases crossing a partly coinciding imagine itself a great interest for the theory of translation, for they has general language character.

The translating of idioms
(phraseological units)

For the translator the language of original for the great part is foreign (from native into foreign translated relatively seldom).

To the idioms of one language in other may correspond according to it's meaning the whole idioms, which may save of their true translation, being not coincided with them, according to the vocabulary meaning of separate components (for e.g. the English "cat by dogs", "Huss for ", or English: it rains cats and dogs" - about downpour); (for example, English" it rains cats and dogs and Uzbek " jala quymoq", and at last variable combination or word in direct meaning (for e.g. English" cat my dogs:, and Uzbek " qanday ajoyib!", "vo-o ajab", English" it rains cats and dogs" and Uzbek " yomg'ir quymoq".

Grammatical phenomenon of either language, in it's totality differs from grammatical phenomenon of the other language, though can imagine in separate

cases similarity or coincide with them. It follow that the grammatical tasks of translation in the sphere of morphology and syntax.

By this defines that the special place, which in the investigation of translation belongs to the cases of disseparency of the grammatical structure of the languages.

It should be specified those grammatical peculiarities of foreign languages, which may represent itself more difficulties during the understanding the meaning of text, but not at the translation, in as such much as exist more or less uniform method of rendering of such peculiarities, even if demanding the essential revision of the whole construction.

Such, for e.g. existing in English language combinations of the text object with infinitive-"I expected the travellers to be by this time" -"Я недал, что путешествие будут здесь к этому времен". They, as a rule, translated as complex sentences, where as the subject of the subordinate clause is the subject, corresponding according to the sense to the direct object of the original.

Then, this is the unconjunction attributive subordinate clause sentences of the English language

(as: "the book I have been reading", demanding of using the subordinating "men

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o'qiyotgan kitob ") at the translation of them with the help of subordinate clause attributive or rendering by participal construction ("kitoblar").

For the language peculiarities of this type is typical the grammatical revision which is necessary at the translation to the other language, is limiting usually by the narrow frame of word combination.

No theory, including the theory of translation do not exist without generalization. It is always necessary to take into consideration the exceptional specification of every language, from which or to which may get the translation. That's why the little generalized rules, which applicable to the all cases of rendering of grammatical structure of SL (starting language), suppose the maximal-concrete elaboration of those exceptional cases, in which they finds it's expression.

One of such generalization however so undoubtedly, that it is necessary to promise to the analysis of the concrete grammatical issues of translation. It comes to the following:

accurate translation in formal-grammatical relation is impossible often at all, because of lackness of formal conformity; very other it does not corresponds to the

norm of TL (translated language), word-combination, and some cases it is stylistical impossible.

Very rare the cases especially when in the composition in any way extended sentence in translation and in the original coincides the word-order and their number, their grammatical categories and their main vocabulary meanings.

Let's give an example of those, as far as in the bounds of literary norm of Russian language is possible the formal-grammatical precision of the original rendering-2 sentences from English scientific text and their translation.

"The linguistic relations between the Germanic group and the other Indo-European branches are a corollary to their geographical location and spread.

The actual starting-point of the Indo-Europeans, their original home ("Urheimat"), is not known".[2]

Despite rather considerable precision in formal-grammatical relation, still here it may be observed any kinds of inevitable discrehancy Russian text somewhat big-not only because of that the Uzbek words by syllable's meaning usually longer than English, but because of that some words renders by the combination of two, as for e.g. "corollary". In one case the verb copula("are") rendered by Russian semiconnected verb "являться", and the noun (in compond of nominal predicate) accordingly acquire the form of instrumental case, in another case copula ("is") do not obtain in translation no separate conformity and predicate expressed with the help of adjective in short form ("noma'lum"). One of the noun of first sentence of English text has the form of singular ("group") and in Uzbek translation appropriate by the role-word the form of plural. These grammatical rejections of translation from the form of the original differences in the character of scientific style in English and in Uzbek languages. During the translation of the belles-letters the possibility of such differences more less.

Prokosh E.A. Comparative Germanic Grammar. Philadelphia, 1939,p.21

THE BASIC PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION

The difference between is as follows:

The aim of professional translation is to acquaint the render with the original work of fie! ion; educational translation as a linguistic subject at the special institute and at school is one of the methods of more conscious and profound study of the foreign language *by* the way of showing up in the English text lexical, grammar and stylistic peculiarities of the English language.

Before speaking of the basic principles of translating process the concept of the term "faithfulness of translation" should be determined.

The translation is considered to be faithful when the content of the book, its stylistic peculiarities are rendered by the linguistic means of the native language. It means that very often we have to use such linguistic categories of the native language, which formally don't, coincide with those of the English language but have the same emotional and psychological effect on the Uzbek reader. The process of educational translation presents 4 stages:

1. First of all the text should be thoroughly understood. It mums that the student should be acquainted with the whole book, should have some knowledge of the history of literature and mode of life of the people from whose language the translation is being done.

2. The student should realize the stylistic functions of lexical and grammar and phonetic phenomena which are used to express the content of the text.

3.   Then the work on the choice of corresponding means of expression in the
native language should be done.

4.   The last stage is a work on the Russian or Uzbek text.

1.3 THE CHOICE OF THE WORD.

The choice of the word is one of the most difficult problems of translation which is closely connected with the following problems.

THE LOGICAL MEANING OF THE WORD.

Any grammatical phenomena or stylistic- peculiarities do not always coincide with those of the foreign language as well as the meaning of the separate words which are lexical equivalents. The main meaning of the English word "table" coincides with that of the Russian language. But the Russian **"стол** " has one additional meaning: "питание" "пансион" means while in English we have the special words to express the idea:

"board room and board". At same time English "table" has the additional meaning to «таблица»

Table	стол	board
Таблица	питание	room and board
Пансион		

INDEPENDENT AND CONNECTED MEANING OF WORD.

The logical meaning of the word may be both independent and connected with other words. The Hitler can be understood in the given combination of words.
A color bar - рангли (ярко окрашенный) барьер was seen in the distance.

There exists a color bar (расовая дискриминация) in the South Africa.

THE MEANING OF THE WORD AND ITS USE.

The meaning of the word shouldn't be mixed with its use. Sometimes even a monosemantic word can be combined with a lot of words and is rendered in Uzbek by different words:

A young man A young child Young in a crime The night is young Department of justice Ministry of defense Board of trade Admiralty

The First Lord of Admiralty

Chancellor

War office

yigitcha bolakay

tajribasiz jinoyatchi tunni boshlanishi Adliya vazirligi Mudofaa vazirligi Savdo palatasi dengiz transporti vazirligi harbiy dengiz floti moliya vazirligi

военное министерство

A bad headache   kuchli bosh og'rig'i qo'pol xato noqulay ob-

A bad mistake A   havo qaytmas qarz baxtsiz hodisa og'ir jarohat

bad weather A

bad debt A bad

accident A bad

wound

CONTEXT

The word in the sentence may acquire so-called contextual meaning. It may be not constant, as a rule we can't find the contextual meaning of the word in the dictionary. But it always has something in common with the main meaning of the word, "In the atomic war common and children will be first hostage.[1]' The dictionary gives only one meaning of the given word - «золотник», but in the given sentence the word acquires a new meaning; «qurbon». It is a great difficulty to find out the contextual meaning of the word as the dictionary only gives hints how to search for the necessary word in our native town language .

The majority of the words are known to be polysemantic and the context becomes especially important while translating polysemantic words as translating in different languages is quite different.

SYNONYMS

Besides finding the exact meaning of the word the students should be able to choose the necessary word from corresponding number of synonyms in the native language.

-'"She was brave about it."

"Brave" means храбрый, «смелый», благородный, «прекрасный» sentence and other words can be used in translating the given sentence and other words should be given preference too: "отважный", "мужественный".

The English language is very rich in synonyms. Synonymous pairs are very characteristic of the English language. They are more emhliatic.

The week and humble Jewo. ("The Path of Thunder" page 80)

MOTIVE MEANING OF THE WORD

A lot of words may acquire emotive meaning and the same word in different sentences may be rendered by different words.

- China is a large country(davlat)

- We are ready to die for our country (vatan)

While translating one should take into consideration on that in different languages the words which are lexical equivalents may arouse quite different associations.

For Russians «зима» means snow and frost, for Englishmen - fog and cold

wind[3].

"Она ходит навой перед ним" - **ДЕЛО АРТОМАНОВЫХ .**

For Russians "нава" arouses the idea of something beautiful, stately, majestic, proud /a sama - то величава, выступает будто пава - Пушкин/. For Englishmen "peahen" has nothing in common with these associations. That's why it's quite coned to translate the sentence as follows: -"She poses proudly before him / to pose - позировать/.

THE DICTIONARY

While translating one should remember he may use the words not included in the dictionary because it's impossible to include in the dictionary all the correct meanings of the word, which it may acquire in the context.

"He was developing grammatical nerves" - У него развивалось грамматическое чутьё.

We can find a lot of meanings of the word "nerves" «нервы, сила, мужество. Хладнокровнее, дерзость, нахальство» but in our text it is rendered as «чутьё»

The student are to make out that thoughts, reflections should be translated not by separate words. So it's quite possible and natural either to introduce some words and even:

I lit my candle at the watchman's/ Dickens/ - Я зажёг свою свечу от фонаря ночного сторожа

Sentences or omit them if one can manage without them.

THE TRANSLATION OF INTERNATIONAL WORDS

Those words which have similar form and meaning in different languages are called international words.

Some of them completely coincide in their meaning /such as football, diplomacy, artillery/ some of them partially.

They may be different in their stylistic coloring e.g. "businessman", "cosmopolitan" are neutral in English while in Russian they have negative meaning. Some of them have entirely different meaning: Compositor - наборщик conductor - дирижёр, кондуктор These words are called pseudointer national words: решительный- dramatic pathetic - 1) трогательный 2) политический Fan va texnika - science and technology

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[3] **Комиссаров В. Н. Theory of translation. - М.: Высшая школа**

TRANSLA TION OF NEOLOGISMS

The English language is very rich in neologisms - the word have been created recently and perhaps will not live in the language for a long time. It is very seldom that we find equivalent for the translation of neologisms and for the most part we use descriptive translation and word-for-word translation people of good will, top level talks.

A model, like all models, is an attempt at a *description* rather than an *explanation.* An explanation is a *theory.* A theory may be defined as 'a statement of a general principle, based upon reasoned argument and supported by evidence, that is intended to explain a particular (act, event, or phenomenon', " i.e. while a model answers the question what? the theory answers the question why? Given the ambiguity of the word "translation", we can envisage three possible theories depending on the focus of the investigation; the process or the product. These would be:

1. A theory of translation as process (i.e. a theory of translating). This would require a study of information processing and, within that, such topics as (a) perception, (b) memory and (c) the encoding and decoding of messages, and would draw heavily on psychology and on psycholinguistics.

2. A theory of translation *is product* (I.e. a theory of translated texts). This would require a study of lexis not merely by means of the traditional levels of linguistic analysis (syntax and semantics) but also making use of stylistics and recent advances in text-linguistics and discourse analysis.

3. A theory of translation as both process *and* product (i.e. a theory of translating and translation). This would require the integrated study of both and such a general theory is, presumably, the long-term goal for translation studies.

For the moment at least we are after a theory of translating and, given that there is considerable agreement on the characteristics, which a theory should possess, we can state what our ideal theory should looks like.

Essentially, a theory is judged on the extent to which it is externally and internally adequate. It must correspond with the data (which is external to itself) and also conform to particular (internal) design features. Ideally, a theory must reflect four particular characteristics: (1} *empiricism;* it must be testable

(2)   *determinism;* it must be able lo predict

(3) parsimony; it must be simple

(4)   *generality;* it must be comprehensive

Clearly, a theory of translation would he required to conform, as far as possible, to these criteria and (In: greater the conformity the more powerful the theory. However, the relationship between external and in internal adequacy resolves itself lie long **issue** of idealization and abstraction. The more idealized the data the more abstract and further from the "fuzziness" of the 'real world' does the theory become.

It may be that, once again, we are now asking too much of translation theory at least for the moment in contrast with (he rather minimal (or, even, impossible) demands which have been made on it in the past.

From the applied linguistic point of view, translation theory can be criticized for having limited its activities to the level of technique (the language teaching equivalent of classroom activities) or, at best, to that of method (in language teaching terms, the equivalent of global collections of techniques; audio-visual method, direct method, etc.), when what is needed is a principled approach from which the rest would flow.

Equally, in descriptive rather than applied terms, it might perhaps be more feasible to think of developing an *approach* rather than a theory, i.e. an orientation lo the problem of describing and explaining the translation process which derives from an amalgam of insights from psychology and linguistics into the nature of the activity of translating. If we adopt this plan of action, we can **draw** upon considerable expertise? in applied linguistics, from which (he approach, method,

technique series comes, and produce a tentative initial list of what we might expect from a theory of translation:

(1)   statements of \the conventions which constrain the activity of translation rather than definitions of rules which determine it; (2)

(2)   models which offer probabilistic *post facto* explanations of what has been done, rather than deterministic *a priori* models which claim predict what will be done;

3) models of (lie dynamics of the process itself rather than static descriptions of the structure of the product;

(4) indications of the relationships which exist between translation on one side and broader notions such as communicative competence, discourse coherence and appropriateness in the use of the code, rather than (lie more narrowly defined concerns of 'core' linguistics, i.e. linguistic competence, textual cohesion and grammatically in the usage of the code on the other.

We are, to summarize, in search of 'an integrated, interdisciplinary, multimethod, and multilevel approach[1] to the explanation of the phenomenon of translation'" and we would locate the approach within a broadly defined applied linguistics which would embrace, in addition to the teaching and learning of foreign languages, lexicology and lexicography', speech pathology, stylistics, language planning.

We firmly believe that such an approach will facilitate the creation of a more relevant and up-to-date theory of translation which will lake its rightful place as a key area in the human sciences (particularly linguistics - broadly defined - and psychology) and are encouraged by a striking assertion from a major figure in translation theory:

In short: *inside, or between languages, hit wan communication canals translation.* A study of translation is a study of language. How, though, are we to set about creating such an approach? This question brings us to the final part of this section: methodology.

1.4 Translation methods.

The central problem of translating has always been whether to translate literally or freely. The argument has been going on since at least the first century B. C. Up to the beginning of the XIX c, many writers favoured some kind of «free» translation: the spirit, not the letter, the sense not the words, the message rather than the form, the matter riot the manner. This was the often revolutionary slogan of writers who wanted the truth to be read and understood - Tyndale and Dalet were burned at the stake, Wycliffe s works were banned. Then at the turn of the XIX c, when the study of cultural anthropology suggested that the linguistic barriers were insuperable and that language was entirely and that language was entirely the product of culture, the view that translation was impossible gained some currency and with it that, if attempted at all, it must be as literal as possible. This view culminated in the statements of the extreme «literalists» W. Benjamin and V. Nobokov.

The argument was theoretical, the purpose of the translation, the nature of the readership, the type of text, was not discussed. Too often, writer, translator, and

reader were implicity identified with each other. Now the context has changed, but the basic problem remains. Here it is put in the form of a flattened V diagram:

SL emphases	TL emphases
word for word translation	Adaptation
literal translation	free translation
faithful translation	idiomatic translation
semantic translation	communicative translation

Word for word translation

This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation with the TL immediately below the SL words. The word-order is preserved and the words translated by their most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally. The main use of word for word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process. **Literal translation**

The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved.

Faithful translation

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It «transfers» cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical «abnormality» (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer. **Semantic translation**

Semantic translation differs from «faithful translation)) only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sound) of the SL text, compromising on «meaning)) where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version. Further, it may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents and it may make other small concessions to the readership. The distinction between <<faithful» and «semantio) translation is that, the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100 % fidelity and allows for the translator's inductive empathy with the original.

Adaptation

This is the «freest» form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry: the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten. The deplorable practice of having a play or poem literally translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have «rescued» period plays.

Free translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is the paraphrase much longer than the original, so called «intralingual translation)), often prolix and pretentious and not translation at all.

Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the «message)) of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original. (Authorities as diverse as Seleskovich and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, «naturab) translation.)

Communicative translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership. Commenting on these methods, first should be said that only semantic and communicative translation fulfill the two main aims of translation, which are first, accuracy, and second, economy. In general, a semantic translation is written at the author's linguistic level, a communicative at the readership's. Semantic translation is used for «expressive)) texts, communicative for «informative)) and «vocative)) texts.

Semantic and communicative translation treat the following items similarly: stock and dead metaphors, normal collocations, technical terms, slang, colloquialism, standard notices, pacifisms, ordinary language. The expressive components of «expressive» texts are rendered closely, if not literally, but where they appear in informative and vocative texts, they are normalized or toned down. Cultural components tend to be transferred and explained with culturally neutral terms in informative texts; replaced by cultural equivalents in vocative texts.

Badly and/or inaccurately written passages must remain so in translation if they are «expressive» although the translator should comment on any mistakes of factual or moral truth, if appropriate. Badly or inaccurately written passages should be «corrected» in communicative translation. It is referred to «expressive» as «sacred» texts: «informative»

and «vocative», following Jean Delisle, as «anonymous» since the status of their authors is not important.

So much for the detail, but semantic and communicative translation must also be seen as wholes. Semantic translation is personal and individual, follows the thought processes of the author, tends to over-trans late, pursues nuances of meaning, yet aims at concision in order to reproduce pragmatic impact. Communicative translation is social, concentrates on the message and the main force of the text, tends to under-translate, to be simple, clear and brief, and is always written in a natural style.[4]

A semantic translation is normally interior to its original, as there is both cognitive and pragmatic loss.; a communicative translation is often better than its original. As a pinch a semantic translation has to interpret, a communicative translation - to explain - theoretically, communicative translation allows the translator no more freedom than semantic translation. In fact, it does, since the translator is serving a putative large and not well defined readership, in

semantic translation, he is following a single well defined authority, i.e. the author of the SL text.

Equivalent effect

It has sometimes been said the overriding purpose of any translation should be to achieve «equivalent effect», i.e. to produce the same effect on the readership of the translation as was obtained on the readership of the original. As it is seen, «equivalent effect» is the desirable result, rather than the aim of any translation, bearing in mind that it is an unlikely result in two cases:

A)if the purpose of the SL text is to affect and the TL
translation is to inform;

B)if there is a pronounced cultural gap between the SL and the
TL text.

However, in the communicative translation of vocative texts, equivalent effect is not only desirable, it is essential; it is the criterion by which the effectiveness and therefore the value of the translation of notices, instructions, publicity, propaganda, persuasive or critical writing and perhaps popular fiction, is to be assessed. The readers respond = to keep of the grass, to by the soap, to join the Party, to assemble the device = could even be quantified as a percentage rate of the success of the translation.

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[4] Комиссаров В. Н. Thory of translation. - М.: Высшая школа

If informative texts equivalent effect is desirable only in respect of their insignificant emotional impact: it is not possible if SL and TL culture are remote from each other since normally the cultural items have to be explained by culturally neutral or genetic terms, the topic content simplified, SL difficulties clarified.

Hopefully the TL reader reads the text with the same degree of interest as the SL reader, although the impact is different.

International Terms

International institutional, terms usually recognized translations which are in fact through translations, and are now generally known by their acronyms; thus WHO, OMS (Organisation Mondiale de la Sante), WGO (Weltgnsundheitsorganisation); ILO, BIT (Bureau International du Travail) IAA (Internationales Arbesaintt). In other cases, the English acronym prevails and becomes; a Quasi-internationalism, not always resisted in French UNESCO, FAO, UNRRA, UNICEF.

Ironically, whilst there is a uniquely platitudinous international vocabulary of Marxism and communism which offers translation problems only in Lhe case of a few writers like Gramsci, the only international communist organisations are CME (Council for Mutual Economic (Assistance COmecon), the Warsaw Pact,, which appears to have no official organisation, and the International Bank for Economic Co-operation of Internationale Bank fur Hirtsehaftliehe Zusaiienarbeit IBWZ The others (World Federation of World Unions German WGB) and World Peace Council (German KHF) etc, appear to have fallen into decline.

II Chapter. The problems of lexico-grammatical transformation in translation.

At the sentence level, the most common transformations every translator makes are 1) omission, 2) addition, 3) transposition, 4) change of grammatical forms, 5) loss compensation, 6) concretization, 7) generalization 8) antonymic translation, 9) meaning extension, 10) metonymic translation, 11) sentence integration, and 12) sentence fragmentation. These transformations are caused by differences in the grammar and vocabulary of the source language (SL) and target language (TL).

A few examples.

1. **Omission.** Summer rains in Florida may be violent, while they last. Летом во Флориде бывают сильные ливни. From the point of view of the Russian language, the clause "while they last" is redundant and would make the Russian sentence sound very unnatural if it were to be translated.

2. **Addition.** The policeman waved me on. - DAN xodimi menga harakatlanishim mumkinligini ushora qildi. Or: "Полицейский рукой просигналил (показал), что я могу проезжать. The compact English phrase "to wave on" has no compact equivalent in Russian and Uzbek.

3. **Transposition.** Transposition involves changing the order of words in the target text (TT) as compared to the Source text (ST). Typically, an English sentence has a "subject+predicate+object+adverbial adjunct+place+time" word order: A delegation of Moscow State University students arrived in Gainesville yesterday. Kecha Geynizvillga Moskva Davlat universitetining bir guruh talabalari yetib kelishdi. A typical Uzbek sentence would generally have a reverse word order: time+place+ object+ subject adverbial adjunct predicate.

4. **Change of grammatical forms.** For example, in the Russian translation of Prime Minister Tony Blair was hit by a tomato, the original Passive Voice construction is changed to an Active Voice construction: ...в британского премьера попал помидор...

5. **Loss-of-meaning compensation** involves adding to or reinforcing a TT in one place to compensate for something that hasn't been translated in a different place in the ST: I ain't got no time for that kind of thing! - to compensate for the double negation in You ain't seen nothin' yet! an emphatic syntactic construction can be used in the Russian translation - То ли еще будет!

6. **Concretization** is used when something in the TL is usually expressed using concepts with narrower meaning or when preserving the original concepts with broader meaning would result in an awkward translation: There were pictures

on all the walls and there was a vase with flowers on the table. - Xonaning hamma devorlarida kartinalar osilgan bo'lib, stol ustidagi vazada gullar turardi.

7. **Generalization** is used when something in the TL is usually expressed using concepts with broader meaning or when preserving the original concepts with narrower meaning would result in an awkward translation: She ordered a daiquiri. (= a sweet alcoholic drink made of rum and fruit juice) - U kokteyl buyurdi. Or. There used to be a drugstore (a Walgreens pharmacy) around here. I need to buy some soda water. -Здесь раньше был магазин. Мне надо купить газированной воды. In the latter example, translating drugstore or Walgreens pharmacy as аптека or аптека "Уолгринз " would not only be baffling to a Russian - because in Russia they do not sell газированную воду in аптеках - but it would also be unnecessary as for the purposes of communication магазин is just as good in this context. The more specific drugstore or Walgreens pharmacy is translated here by the more general term магазин.

8. **Antonymic translation** involves translating a phrase or clause containing a negation using a phrase or clause that does not contain a negation or vice versa: I don't think you're right. - Menimcha siz nohaqsiz.

9. **Meaning extension or sense development** involves translating a cause by its effect or vice versa: You can't be serious. - Вы, должно быть, шутите. (Cause is translated by its effect: Since you can't be serious, it follows that you must be joking). In the above example, meaning extension is combined with an antonymic translation. Another example: He answered the phone. - Он поднял трубку. You can't speak on the phone unless you have lifted the receiver. The effect "answered" in the ST is translated by its cause "lifted the receiver" (-'поднял трубку") in the TT.

10.   **Metonymic translation.** A metonymic translation is similar to meaning
extension. Metonymy is a figure of speech in which one word or phrase is substituted for another with which it is closely associated, as in the use of Moscow for the Russian government. Using a part for the whole, the whole for one of its parts, or one of two contiguous concepts for the other are typical metonymic figures of speech. E.g.: School broke up for the summer recess. - Darslar tugadi. Hamma yozgi kanikulga chiqishdi. (Yoki: Yozgi kanikul boshlandi.)

11. **Sentence integration** involves combining two or more sentences into one: Your presence isn't required. Nor is it desirable. - Ваше присутствие не требуется и даже нежелательно.

12. **Sentence fragmentation** involves splitting one complex or compound sentence into two or more simpler sentences: People everywhere are confronted with the need to make decisions in the face of ignorance and this dilemma is

growing. - Люди везде сталкиваются с необходимостью принятия решений при отсутствии достаточной информации. Эта проблема возникает все чаще и чаще. Both sentence integration and sentence fragmentation are prompted by considerations of text cohesion and coherence. Cohesion is the network of surface relations which link words and sentences in a text. Coherence is the network of conceptual relations which underlie the surface text. Both concern the ways stretches of language are connected to each other. In the case of cohesion, stretches of language are connected to each other by virtue of lexical and grammatical dependencies. In the case of coherence, they are connected by virtue of conceptual or meaning dependencies as perceived by language users.

2.1 Lexical problems of translation

Due to the semantic features of language the meanings of words, their usage, ability to combine with other words, associations awakened by them, the "place" they hold in the lexical system of a language do not concur for the most part. All

the same "ideas" expressed by words coincide in most cases, though the means of expression differ.

As it is impossible to embrace all the cases of semantic differences between two languages, we shall restrict this course to the ,most typical features.

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

I. Complete correspondences.

Il.Partial correspondences.

III.   The absence of correspondences.

Complete lexical transformation ,

Complete correspondence of lexical units of two languages can rarely be found. As a rule they belong to the following lexical groups. l)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.

Partial lexical transformation

While translating the lexical units partial correspondences mostly occur. That happens when a word in the language of the original conforms to several

equivalents in the language it is translated into. The reasons of these facts are the following.

1 .Most words in a language are polysemantic, and the system of word meaning in or language does not concur with the same system in another language completely (compare the nouns "house" and "table" in English, Uzbek and

Russian). That's why the selection of a word in the process of translating is determined by the context.

2.The specification of synonymous order which pertain the selection of words. However, it is necessary to allow for the nature of the semantic signs which an order of synonyms is based on. Consequently, it is advisable to account for the concuring meanings of members of synonymic orders, the difference in lexical and stylistic meanings, and the ability of individual components of orders of synonyms to combine: e.g. dismiss, discharge (bookish), sack, fire (colloquial); the edge of the table,the rim of the moon;

3.Еасп word effects the meaning of an object it designates. Not unfrequently languages "select" different properties and signs to describe the same denotations. The way, each language creates its own "picture of the world", is known as "various principles of dividing reality into parts" Despite the difference of signs, both languages reflect one and the same phenomenon adequately and to the same extent, which must be taken into account when translating words of this kind, as equivalence is not identical to having the same meaning e.g.compare: Hot milk with skin on it.

4.The differences of semantic content of the equivalent words in two languages. These words can be divided into three sub-group:

a)Words with a differentiated (undifferentiated) meanings: e.g. In English: to swim (of a human being), to sail (of a ship), to float (of an inanimate object); in Uzbek:

b)Words with a "broad" sense: verbs of state (to be), perception and brainwork (to see, to understand), verbs of action and speech (to go, to say), partially dissemantisized words *thing, case.

c)"Adverbial verbs" with a composite stucture which have a semantic content, expressing action and nature at the same time: e.g. The train whistled out of the station.

5.Most difficulties are encountered when translating the so called pseudo-international words, i.e. words which are similar in form in both languages, but differ in meaning or use. The regular correspondence of such words in spelling and sometimes in articulation (in compliance with the regularities of each language), coupled with the structure of word-building in both languages may lead to a false

identification (e.g. in English: moment, in Uzbek: in Russian e.g. in English: moment, in Uzbek in Russian:

6. Each language has its own typical rules of combinability. The latter is limited by the system of the language. A language has generally established traditional combinations which do not concur with corresponding ones in another language.

Adjectives offer considerable difficulties in the process of translation, that is explained by the specific ability of English adjectives to combine. It does not always coincide with their combinability in the Uzbek or Russian languages on account of differences in their semantic structure and valence. Frequently one and the same adjective in English combines with a number of nouns, while in Uzbek and Russian different adjectives are used in combinations of this kind. For this reason it is not easy to translate English adjectives which are more capable of combining than their Uzbek and Russian equivalents, (a bad headache, a bad mistake.)

A specific feature of the combinability of English nouns is that some of them can function as the subject of a sentence, indicating one who acts, though they do not belong to a lexico-semantic category. Nomina Agentis. This tends to the "predicate-adverbial modifier" construction being replaced by that of the "subject-predicate".

-The strike closed most of the schools in New-York. -Ish tashlash tufayli New-Yorkdagi maktablarning ko'pchiligi yopildi. Of no less significance is the habitual use of a word, which is bound up with the history of the language and the formation and development of its lexical

system. This gave shape to cliches peculiar to each language, which are used for describing particular situations (e.g.in English. Wet paint; in Uzbek; bo'yoq surilgan. in Russian: Осторожно, окрашено!).

Types of lexical translations.

In order to attain equivalence, despite the difference in formal and semantic systems of two languages, the translator is obliged to do various linguistic transformations. Their aims 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 three elementary types are seemed most, suitable for describing all kinds of lexical transformations:

1.lexical substitutions; 2. supplementations; 3.omissions (dropping)

1.Lexical substitutions. 1) In substitutions of lexical units words and stable word combinations are replaced by others which are not their equivalents. More often three cases are met with:

a) concrete definition-replacing a word with a broad sense by one of a narrower meaning He is at school -U maktabda o'qiydi ,Он учится в школе; He is in the army. Он служит в армии;

b) generalization-replacing a word with a narrow meaning by one with a broader sense: a navajo blanket-индейское одеяло; c) an integral translation (How do you do! -Здравствуйте!)

2)Antonymous translation is a complex lexico-grammatical substitution of a positive construction for a negative one (and vice versa), which is coupled with a replacement of a word by its antonym when translated (Keep off grass—Chimni bosmang.)

3 Compensation is used when certain elements in the original text cannot be expressed in terms of the language it is translated into. In cases of this kind the

same information is communicated by other means or in another place so as to make up the semantic deficiency. (... He was ashamed of his parents... because they said "he don't" and "she don't... -Он стеснялся своих родителей что они говорили "хочут" и "хочете".

2. Supplementations. A formal inexpressibility of semantic components is the reason most met with for using supplementations as a way of lexical translation. A formal inexpressibility of certain semantic components is especially of English word combinations N+N and Adj+N: claim-Требование повысить заработную плату; Logical computer.-компьютер.

3.Omissions (dropping). In the process of lexical transformation of omission generally words with a surplus meaning are omitted (e.g. components of typically English pair-synonyms, possessive pronouns and exact measures) in order to give a more concrete expression. To raise one's eyebrows-поднять брови (в знак изумления).

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Reallaes are words denoting object phenomena and so on which are typical of object. 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 the little epoch and specific features of the country depicted in the original work.

The following group of words can be regarded as having no equivalents: realize of everyday life-words denoting objects, phenomena e g., which typical of a people (cab, dire-place); 2) proper names and geographical denominations; 3) addresses and greetings; 4) the titles of journals, magazines and newspapers; 5) weights, numeral measures etc.

When dealing with reallae it is necessary to take special account of the pragmatic aspect of the translation, because the knowledge gained by experience" of the participals of the communicative at terms out to be different. As a result, much of which is easily understood by an Englishman is in comprehensible to an Uzbek or Russian readers or exerts the opposite influence upon them. In is

particularly important to allow for the pragmatic factor when translating fiction,

foreign political propaganda material and advertisement of articles for export. There are principal ways of translating words denoting specific realiae: 1 translation (complete or partial), i.e. the direct use of a word denoting

realiae or its root in the spelling or in combination with suffixes of the mother tongue

2)creation of new single or complex word for denoting an object on the basis of elements and morphological relationship in the mother tongue.

3)use of a word denoting something close to (though not identical with) realiae of another language. It represents an approximate translation specified by the context, which is sometimes on the verge of description.

Phraseological problems of translation.

Translating a phraseological unit is not an easy matter as it depends on several factors different combinability of words, homonymy, synonymy, polysemy of phraseological units and presence of falsely identical units, which makes it necessary to take into account of the context Besides, a large number of phraseological units have a stylistic-expressive component in meaning which usually has a specific national feature. The afore-cited determines the necessity to get acquainted with the main principles of the general theory of phraseology.

The following types of phraseological units may be observed: phrasemes and idioms. A unit of constant context consisting of a dependent and a constant indicators may be called a phraseme. An idiom is a unit of constant context which is characterized by an integral meaning of the whole meanings of the components, and in which the dependant and the indicating elements are identical and equal to the whole lexical structure of the phrase.

Any type of phraseological unit can be presented as a definite micro-system. In the process of translating phraseological units functional adequate linguistic

units are selected by comparing two specific linguistic principles. These principles reveal elements of likeness and distinction. Certain parts of these systems may correspond in form and content (completely or partially) or have no adequacy. The main types of phraseological conformities are as follows:

I   Complete conformities.

II   Partial conformities.

IIIAbsence of conformities.

1.Complete conformities. Complete coincidence of form and content in phraseological units is rarely met with.

I.   black frost

(Phraseme)-

сильный

Мороз.Qattiq sovuq 2.To bring oil to

fire. (Idiom) olov qo'ymoq

-Подлить масло в огонь.

3.To lose one's head (Idiom)

Потерять голову.

II. Partial conformities Partial conformities of phraseological units in two languages assume lexical - grammatical and lexico-grammatical differences with identity of meaning and style, i.e.they are figuratively close but differ in lexical composition morphologic number and syntactic arrangement of the order of words. One may find:

1) Partial lexic conformities by lexic parameters (lexical composition);

1 .To get out of bed on the wrong foot.

(Idiom) Chap yoni bilan turmoq.

2.To have one's heart in one's

boots. (Idiom) -Душа в пятки

ушли.

3.To lose one's temper. (Phraseme) -выйти на себя, потерять терпение. 4.To dance to somb's pipe. (Idiom)Birovning nog'orasiga o'ynamoq -Плясать под чью-либо дудку.

2) Partial conformities by the grammatical parameters differing as to morphological arrangement (number).

1)　　To fish in troubled waters (Idiom) -Ловить рыбу в мутной воде.

2)　　Prom head to foot. (Idiom) Boshdan oyoq-С головы до ног.

3)　　to agree like cats and dogs (Phraseme). -жать как кошка с собакой.

4. to keep one's head (Idiom)

-не потерять головы.

b) differing as to syntactical arrangement 1. Strike while the iron is hot -temirni qizig'ida bos , 　куй железо, пока горячо 2.Egyptian darkness -тьма египетская 3.armed to teeth —tish-tirnog'igacha qurollanmoq,

вооруженный
до зубов

4.All is not gold that gliters -Hamma yaltiragan narsa oltin emas.Не все золото, что блестит. III. Absence of conformities

Many English phraseological units have no phraseological conformities in Uzbek and Russian. In the first instance this concerns phraseological units based on realiae. When translating units of this kind it is advisable to use the following types of translation. A.A verbatim word for word translation

B.　　Translation by analogy.

C.　　Descriptive translation

A verbatim translation is possible when the way of thinking (in the phraseological unit) does not bear a specific national feature. 1 .To call things by their true names (Idiom) har narsani o'z nomi bilan atamoq - Назвать вещи своими именами 2.The arms race (Phraseme) qurollanish poygasi-Гонка вооружений 3.Cold war (Idiom) -Sovuq

игшЬДоло
дна я война

Translating by analogy. This way of translating is resorted to when the phraseological unit has a specific national realiae.

to pull someboby's leg (Idiom) -kimnidir oyog'idan chalmoq.[5]

Descriptive translation. Descriptive translation i.e. translating phraseological unit has a particular national feature and has no analogue in the language it is to be translated into. 1 .to enter the House (phraseme) Parlament a'zosi bo'lmoq-Стать членом парламента. 2.to cross the floor of the House (Idiom) Bir partiyadan

■
ikkinchisiga o'tmoq-
Перейти из одной партии в
другую

Grammatical problems of translation

Every language has a specific system which differs from that of any other. This is all the more so with respect to English, Uzbek and Russian, whose grammatical system are typologically and genetically heterogenous. English and Russian belong to the Germanic and Slavonic groups respectively of the Indo-European family of languages the Uzbek language pertains to the Turkic group of the Altaic family Concerning the morphological type both English and Russian are inflected though the former is notable for its analytical character and the latter for its synthetic character in the main. Uzbek is an agglutinative language.

As to grammar the principal means of expression in languages possessing an analytical character (English) is the order of words and use of function words (though all the four basic grammatical means-grammatical inflections, function words , word order and intonation pattern are found in any language). The other two means are of secondary importance.

The grammatical inflections are the principal means used in such languages as Russian and Uzbek the rest of grammatical means are also used but they are of less frequency than the grammatical inflections.

The comparison of the following examples will help to illustrate the difference between the languages considered.

The hunter killed the
wolf. Ovchi bo'rini otib
o'ldirdi,ОхоТННК убил
волка.

In English the order of words is fused. The model of simple declarative sentences in this language is as follows:

Subject -Predicate

This means that the subject (S) is placed in the first position and the predicate (V)-in the second position. It the predicate is expressed by a transitive verb then in the third position we find the object (O) that is.

S-Vtr -O

Any violation of this order of words bring about a change or distortion of the meaning.

The corresponding Russian sentence adheres to the pattern S-Vtr-O. But it permits the transposition of the words, i.e. Охотник убил волка.

Волка убил охотник and so on. The Uzbek model S-O-Vtr differs from the English and Russian models by the order of words and morphological arrangement of the object which may be marked or unmarked. Compare: These patterns are not equivalent. The first allows transposition of words, which leads to

stylistic marking (characteristic of poetry). Besides, the ending expresses an additional meaning of definiteness. The second pattern does not tolerate transposition of words.[6]

The principal types of grammatical correspondences between two languages are as follows;

a)complete correspondence;

b)partial correspondence;

c)the absence of correspondence.

Complete morphological correspondence

Complete morphological correspondence is observed when in the languages considered there are identical grammatical categories with identical particular meanings.

In all the three languages there is a grammatical category of number. Both the general categorial and particular meanings are alike;

Number

Singular   Plural

Such correspondence may be called complete.

Types of lexical transformation

[5] www.ziyont.uz

[6] Q.Musaev.Tarjima nazariyasi Toshkent.2003

In order to attain equivalence, despite the difference in formal and semantic systems of two languages, the translator is obligated to do various linguistic transformations. Their aims are : to ensure that the text imports all the

knowledge inferred in the original text, without violating the rules of the language it is translated into .

The following three elementary types are seemed most suitable for describing all kinds of lexical transformations:

1. *lexical substitutions ;*

2. *supplementation ;*

3. *omissions;*

Lexical substitutions.

Substitutions of lexical units words and stable word combinations are replaced by others which are not their equivalents. More often three case are met with :

a.) *concrete definition* - replaced a word with a board sense by one of a narrower meaning ; Ex : He is at school - У мактабда укийди: He is in, the army - У армияда хизмат килади.

b.) *generalization* - replacing a word with a narrow meaning by one with a broader sense ; a najo-blanket жун адеяло: c.) an integral transformation Ex : How do you do ! - Салом!

2.) Antonyinous translation is a complex lexical-grammatical substitution of positive construction for a negative one (head one versa) which is coupled with replacement of word by its antonym when translated. Ex : Keep off grass - Майса устида юрманг :

3.) *compensation* •• is used when certain elements in the original text can not be expressed in terms of the language it is translated into . In cases of this kind the same information is communicated by other means or another place so as to make up the semantic deficiency. Ex: he was ashamed of his parents .... , because they said "he don't" and "she don't"...- У уз ота-онасидан уяларди, чунки улар сузларни тугри талаффуз килардилар.

4.) Supplementation.

A formal inexpressibility of semantic components is the reason most met with for using supplementation as a way of lexical transformations. A formal inexpressibility of certain semantic components is especially of English word combinations N + N and adj + N ;

Ex : Pay claim - Иш хакипи ошириш талаби. Logical computer - Логик копютер. 3. Omissions

In the process of logical transformations of omission generally words with a surplus meaning are omitted.

Ex : (components of typically English pair-synonyms, possessive pronounce and exact measures) in order to give a more concrete expressions . To raise one's eyebrows - поднять брови (в знак изумления) III. Absence of lexical correspondences . IV. Realer are words do nothing objects, phenomena and so on, which are typical of a 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. Relayed of everyday life   words denoting objects, phenomena etc. which typical of a people (cab, fire - place).

2. proper names and geographical denominations;
3. address and greetings;
4. the titles of journals, magazines and newspapers;
5. weights, linear measures etc.:

Which dealing with realer it is necessary to take special account of the pragmatic aspect of the translation, because the "knowledge gained by experience" of the participants of the communicative act turn out to be different. As a result, much of which is easily understood by an Englishman is in comprehensible to an Uzbek or Russian readers or exerts the opposite influence upon them. It is particularly important to allow for the pragmatic factor when translating fiction, foreign political propaganda material and advertisements of articles for export. Below are three principal ways of translating words denoting specific realer.

1. transliteration (complete and partial) the direct use of a word denoting realer or   its root in the spelling or in combination with suffixes of the mother tongue. Creation of new single of complex word for denoting an object on the basis of elements and morphological relationship in the mother tongue (skyscraper - осмон упар). use of word denoting something close to realer of another language. It represents an approximate translation specified by the context, which sometimes on the verge of description.

2.2 Grammatical problems of translation.

In order to attain the fullest information from one language into another one is obliged to resort to numerous interlinguistic lexical and grammatical transformations. Grammatical transformations are as follows:

1 Substitution

2)transposition

3)omission

4)supplementation

The fitted types of elementary transformations as such are rarely used in the process of translating. Usually they combine with each other, assuming the nature of "complex" interlinguistic transformations.

1. Substitution

By substitution we understand the substitution of one part of speech by another or one form of a word by another. Consequently there are two kinds of substitution constituting a grammatical type of transformation: substitution of parts of speech and the grammatical form of a word. Transformation by substitution may be necessitated by several reasons: the absence of one or another grammatical form or construction in the Target language ; lack of coincidence in the use of corresponding forms and constructions as well as lexical reasons-different combinability and use of words, lack of a part of speech with the same meaning.

An example of the substitution of a word-form may be the interpretation of the meaning of the grammatical category of posteriority of an English verb which is presented in two particular meanings: absolute posteriority (He says he will come) Uzbek and Russian verbs do not possess word-forms of this kind and communicate their meaning with use of other grammatical means:

Он говорит, что придет.

Он сказал, что придет

In Uzbek the meaning of this category is expressed by a substantivized participle ending in-жак or by the infinitive ending in -(и)ш; in Russian the future tense form of a verb is used.

There are two types of substitution of parts of speech: obligatory and non obligatory. The obligatory substitution is observed when in the Target language, there is no part of speech corresponding to the used in the Source language-e.g.the English articles.

Apart from other functions the article may function as an indefinite or demonstrative pronoun, a numeral, and may be used for emphasis. In cases of this

kind it is necessary to substitute them with functionally- adequate means of expression in Uzbek and Russian.

E.g. When we were in Majorka, there was a Mar. Leech there and she was telling us must wonderful things about you. (A.Christie).

Когда мы были в Мальлоке, там была некая миссис Лич. которая рассказывала очень много интересного о Вас.

In Uzbek and Russian an indefinite pronoun is used for translating the indefinite article. Non obligatory substitution is a substitution undertaken by the needs or demands of the context: The climb had easier than he expected.

Подняться оказалось легче, чем он ожидал.КоЧагШзп u kutganidan ham osonroq bo'lib chiqdi.

A noun in the English sentence is substituted by infinitives in the Uzbek and Russian languages.

2. Transpostion. "Transposition (as a type of transformation used in tranlations) is understood to be the change of position (order) of linguistic elements in the Target language in comparison with the Source language".

Transposition (change in the structure of a sentence) is nesessitated by the difference in the structure of the language (fixed or tree order of words etc), in the semantic of a sentence, and others.

There are two types of transpositions; transposition (or substitution) of parts of a sentence and transposition occasioned by the change of types of syntactic correction in a composite sentence. Examples:

Active defenders of the national interests of their people, the Communists, are at the same time true internationalists.

Активно защищая национальные интересы своего народа, коммунисты в то же время являются истинными интернационалистами.

The first component of the English attributive word-combination "active defenders" is an adverb while the second becomes the predicate when translated into Uzbek. In Russian the same word-combination is expressed by an adverbial word combination. The means used to express the statement may not be identical.

In English the indefinite article, the construction it is... that (who), inversions of different kinds are used for this purpose while the order of words is the most frequent means of expression in Uzbek and Russian: words communicating new information are not placed at the beginning of the sentence:"

A big scarlet Rolls Royce had just stopped in front of the local post office.

Mahalliy pochta binosi oldiga hashamatli qizil Rolls Royce mashinasi endigina to'xtagandi.

Grammatical transformation.

1 .Transformation.

2.Replacement.

3.**Grammatical equivalents.**

The translation experience shows that you can't give a word-for word translation.   There are 4-5 grammatical translation:

1

.transpositions

2. replacements

3. additions

4. omittions

Transpositions are connected with functional sentence perspectives. Transposition is a change in the order of linguistic elements such as words clauses & is connected with «functional sentence perspectives)) which is the devision of the messages into two main parts: 1 .the theme 2.the rheme

In Russian this division is expressed by the word order , what is already known is theme which is placed at the beginning of the sentence whereas what is new is the rheme.

In Eglish where the rheme is marked different by it is placed at the beginning & the theme at the end.

Within a complex sentence a similar tendency is observed. Replacement are the most common type of grammatic transposion & they effect all types of linguistic units. The subdivision of replacement: 1) the replacement of the word forms struggles 2) replacement of parts of speech is specially typical as to replacement of English nouns derived from the verbs & denoting actions. Subject of the English sentence is often replaced in Russian by corresponding secondary part such as object, adverbial modifier of time. I heard my mother go out & close the door.

The grammatical structure of language in an important part of its overall system. No less important in fact then it's lexica & vocabulary. The elements of the grammatical structure such as affixes, forms of inflexion & derivation, syntactic pattern, word order,etc. Serve to carry meanings which are usually referred to as grammatical or structural from lexical meanings. The rendering of such meaning in the process of translation is an important problem relating to the general problem of translation equivalents which now must we considered at length.. Grammatical forms of different languages only very seldom coincide fully as to the scope of their meaning & function.. As a rule there is only partial equivalence that is the grammatical meanings expressed by grammatical forms ,though seemingly identical of two different languages coincide only in part of their meaning & differ in other parts. Thus for instance the category of number of noun in English, Uzbek

& Russian seems to coincide & indeed does coincide in very many cases of their use. Ex: table-tables

However, there are many instances were this in not the case in other words where an English plural from is rendered through as Russian singular form & visa versa. This is especially common among the so-called singular & plural from whose distribution is often arbitrary & motivated only historically. Ex: oats onions peas   suburbs

also the forms of number in languages often do not coincide when the noun is accompanied by numeral.

Another good example is the category of tense. English , Uzbek, Russian distinguish such forms of predicate verbs as Present & Past, the general grammatical meanings being. Ex; He lives in Moscow He lived in Moscow

However in certain cases the Tense forms of the two verbs English & russian do not coincide;

Ex: In English there exists such a grammar rule as sequence of Tenses verb in subordinate object clauses following. The main clauses a past form is used must with a few exceptions, also be used in past form whereas in Russian this is not so & Present form is quite common in the same position.

Ex: He said he lived in Moscow. The difference is even more striking categories whose semantic content &function to still greater extent. Take for instance much category as gender Russian distinguishes 3 genders:

Masculine, feminine & neutral which are formally expressed in the followig ways:

—by the inflexional forms of the noun itself —by means of prenominal substitution.

In English the same 3 genders are also distinguished. However, the only formal way to express the distinction through prenominal substitution, there being no such things as agreement in gender or difference in inflexible endings. In Uzbek pronominal substitution doesn't exist. The translation task is

1. to find the correct meaning to this or that form, to find an appropriate form in the Target language for this expression of the same meaning.   On the whole this choice of grammatical equivalent in the Target language determined by the following factors: 1. The meaning inverent in the grammatical form itself

Ex: lives lived

2. The lexical character of the word or word group used in this or that form.

Ex: thus the use of the plural from in Russian is impossible with certain nous while possible with others. Ex: workers of all industries other philosophies

3. factors of style

ex: both English & Russian have the passive form of the verb. However, in Russian the use of this form is mainly confined to the literary or bookish style.

Ex: At the station John was met by his brother. In newspaper reports this is quite acceptable

ex: At the station the delegation was met by director .

4. frequency of use.

Replacement of parts of speech;

This transformation is especially typical as to replacement of English nouns derived from the verbs & denoting actions. Ex: It's our hope that....—

Ex: The abandonment by Irine of glittering he had given her. The same is also true of the so called nomina—aentis(it's represented in Eglish by suffix «—er»)
Ex: He is an early- riser, John is a sound-sleeper

Fairly often English adjectives may replaced by Russian & Uzbek nouns. Ex: australian property

English comparative forms of adjectives such as higher, lower, longer, shorter, better are frequently replaced by Uzbek nouns derived from adjective stems which in their turn verbalized.

Ex: They demand higher wages & better living conditions. Then comes the replacement of sentence elements.

Ex: English subject is replaced by corresponding secondary elements (object, modifiers) ex: He was met by his sister He was given money .The new film is much spoken about

Last week saw the 500 meeting the shop standard & trade union officals.

4. Replacement of sentence type;   The replacement of the simple sentence by a complex one. Thus while translating from English it often becomes necessary to render English structure with nonfinite verbal forms by means of subordinate clause. Ex: I want you to speak English

I heard my mother go out & close the door .The subject matter of theory of translation .The structure of theory of translation. The links of the translation with linguistic & non linguistic disciplines. Lexical problems of translation .Types of lexical equivalents grammatical translation.

Conclusion

All in all in the end of my qualification paper I looked through the theory of translation and came such scientific conclusions;

The main task of the translator is to give the main and notional idea of the writer and get for this he should be aware the following aspects.

1. The necessity and the relevance of transformation in the translation process.

2. Direct translation vs. transformations or non-translating

3. Basic types of transformations:

a.   non-translating

b.   transcription and transliteration

c.   caique

d.   explanatory translation (2 types)

e.   descriptive translation

f.   omission

g.   addition

h.   transposition

i.   change of grammatical forms

j. loss compensation

k. concretization

1. generalization

m. antonymic translation

n. meaning extension

o. metonymic translation

p. sentence integration

q. sentence fragmentation

4.   Typical usage of the transformations in

a.   different types of translation

b.   text of different genres

c.   different languages

d.   different layers of vocabulary

Without knowing these ways of translation translator come across the following difficulties : 1 .Lexical 2.Grammatical

That's why translator must know the types of translation thoroughly.

So we mentioned above three main course :

Transliteration

Transcription

Transformation

We are familiar with the kinds of mistakes non- native speakers of a language make. If analyzed, these errors almost reflect the lexical and grammatical forms of the person's mother-tongue. He has translated literally the form from his own language (the source language) and, therefore, his speech in the receptor language in unnatural. For example, a brochure used in an advertisement for tourists in Belem, Brasil says, "We glad to you an unforgettable trip to fantastic Marajo island", meaning 'We offer you an unforgettable trip to fantastic Marajo island. "In another place the brochure says, "Beyond all those things, enjoy of delicious that your proper mind can create. Marajo is inspiration", meaning "And above all, enjoy the delights which your own mind will create. Marajo will inspire you". A look at the Portuguese on the other side of the brochure shows that the unnatural English was the result of following the form of the Portuguese source language in making the English receptor language translation. To do effective translation one must discover the meaning of the source language and use receptor language forms which expresses this meaning in a natural way.