

Abilities to Express Lexical Units in Translation

Abdullayeva NabiyaIdrisovna, Artikova Mavjuda Maqsudovna,
Sulaymonova Diloraxmonova and
Fattoyeva Zarina Raxmatovna

Abstract--- *A person who is expressing his thoughts through language does not use new words in thinking, but uses words in his vocabulary. The translator also uses words in the dictionary of the language when translating their thoughts. Therefore, the vocabulary in the mind of the translator becomes enriched depending on the language capabilities of the translator. Languages, however, differ in their expressive capabilities, including their breadth and narrowness.*

Keywords--- *Word Combination, Sentence, Visual Translation, Speech, Language, Translation, Grammatical Structure.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Before talking about lexical unit translation, it is important to clarify what the lexical unit means. In the majority of cases lexical unit is a word. This understanding of lexical unity is correct from the lexicological point of view. Explaining the lexical unit from the point of view of translation is directly related to the solution of the concept of translation unit. According to L.S. Barhudarov, all the units in the language (phoneme, morpheme, word, phrase, sentence) can be a unit of translation. It is well known that the translation of one concept into a single concept is relatively rare. Experience shows that in translation a word can be a word, a word combination, and even a sentence. On this basis, the lexical unit in the translation can also be understood as a word and a phrase or a phraseology that corresponds to one word.

A person expressing his thoughts through language does not use new words in thinking, but uses words in his vocabulary. The translator also uses words in the dictionary of the language when translating their thoughts. Therefore, the vocabulary in the mind of the translator becomes enriched depending on the language capabilities of the translator. Languages, however, differ in their expressive capabilities, including their breadth and narrowness. Translation of foreign language symbols that represent words in the language, that language may not be available in a describing the daily life of the people who speak these words. Therefore, it is more difficult to translate lexical rich language or language from more developed countries into more productive countries. For example, there is no the equivalent of the English "software" in the Siberian Eskimos.

Consequently, as languages undergo an independent development process, similar linguistic tools within the same systemic languages will not be able to replace each other in certain textual situations. This is due to the fact

Abdullayeva NabiyaIdrisovna, Teachers of "Languages" Department, Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization, Engineers, Bukhara Branch.

Artikova Mavjuda Maqsudovna, Teachers of "Languages" Department, Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization, Engineers, Bukhara Branch.

Sulaymonova Diloraxmonova, Teachers of "Languages" Department, Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization, Engineers, Bukhara Branch.

Fattoyeva Zarina Raxmatovna, Teachers of "Languages" Department, Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization, Engineers, Bukhara Branch.

that languages are traversing the path of independent historical development, and therefore, their specific ability to express ideas comes from them.

II. METHODS AND ANALYSIS

In translation, the use of multiple means of translation is generally used. There are 3 different situations that need to be taken into account: 1) There is no equivalent word in the language to be translated (a word in general or a certain meaning in the text); 2) incompatible, that is, the words cover part of the meaning of the word in a foreign language; 3) each meaning of a multivariate word is expressed with separate independent words;

A translator will be required to translate accurately so that there are no misunderstandings. The meaning of the words is not understood individually, just as in the original text, the context plays a major role in explaining the meaning of the word. Sometimes the meaning of the word is even more pronounced in the context, depending on the skill and experience of the interpreter. Sometimes the original translation of the two words with a word or two words may also be given. Even when a whole term is omitted in the translation or transmitted in diamonds. Later in translation, the word itself comes in place of a diamond. Also, the meaning of a particular sentence is not independently understood, and its meaning is sometimes associated with an entire paragraph. As a result, in the translation process, one sentence can be subdivided into several smaller sections or combined into several single sentences. Indeed, every word or phrase in the original language is linked to many other elements in the translation. Even when translating a word separately, it is important to remember the context surrounding the word.

Finding the equivalent of the original word is often a problem in translation. Translating polysemantic words in particular is more complex because the task of translation is to determine which word is used. Context helps the translator. In linguistics there are usually two types of context - linguistic and extra-linguistic. The linguistic context, in turn, is divided into two types - broad and narrow contexts. The narrower context can be within the context of the phrase and sentence, and the broader context can be a unit larger than the phrase and the whole text. In most cases, the meaning of the word is defined within a small context. The words used in their own meaning and the words used in the literal sense have their own peculiarities. In the context, translation problems usually arise when words are not used in their own meaning. In some cases, we need to understand a whole sentence to fully understand the meaning of the word. Context is important in choosing the right words from the many meanings. Take, for example, the word "bus" in English. When it comes to horseback, the word "bus or trolleybus" is a shortened form, and in the United States and Canada only means "to transport children from one area to another."

In addition, the word is used in the student kitchen cabinets to mean "self-serving, to take the tray and place it in empty containers after use". A specific word translation begins with its contextual analysis, allowing for the choice of relevant and alternative words. Different contexts can be used to reveal the meaning of the source language, the word used in the original speech. Problems in word choice usually arise when a translation coincides with a word that is in part equivalent to the original word used in the translation language and when the alternative word itself is absent. Translation of non-alternative words presents a number of problems. Positive resolution of these problems requires a profound knowledge of the interpreter and a thorough knowledge of the techniques of translation.

It should be remembered that the synchronous translation is a little more difficult to understand the context the meaning of the word. Because the translator as soon as you hear the text may not always have time to analyze the context.

The translation process also contains words that cannot be translated at all. But they are very few. According to Fedorov, this happens when words are of a national nature and the word does not exist in the thinking of other nations. Gafurov cites several ways to translate alternative words. They are transliteration, explanation, translation with similar words, and visual translation.

Transliteration is the preservation of word pronunciation. This method is used to give names, places, geographical names, positions, names of newspapers and magazines, periodicals, names of companies, organizations, firms, companies, ships and hotels. The existing literatures in the practice of translation show that the use of transliteration is useful. There is also a transliteration of the word Isaac in English in several ways. In a religious context, this name is given by Isaac, in the scientific and literary texts as Ayzek. In Uzbek, Jesus is translated as Iso and Ishaq and also Ayzek. When it comes to transliteration of names of periodicals, the emphasis should be on the names of newspapers and magazines, and at the same time who they serve. For example, in translating the title of The New York Times, it would be appropriate to clarify the name of the newspaper and to translate it to inform the Uzbek reader: US National Newspaper New York Times.

Information that is not directly given in the original language is provided by an interpreter. For this, the translator must have a very deep knowledge. The next way to translate a word that has no alternative in the translated language is also to translate the word closer (translation by word analogy). For example, it is recommended to do so in translating the words "halim" in Uzbek. To do this, a foreign word or similar word is selected for this word. Word combination can be used instead of words. There is no English word for 'halim' but it can be used as 'porridge with wheat and stewed meat'. Through visual translation, a combination of words, phrases, or whole sentences may be used instead of one. For example, the word "formulate" in English is rendered "expressly" in Uzbek.

Communication in two or more languages is a prerequisite for interference in the process. The concept of linguistic interference can be understood as the interplay of communication languages that may be positive, which represents an escalation of the normative differences in one language. It is the person who translates one language that causes linguistic interference. It allows meaning to be impaired when it tries to adapt certain elements, events and functions in one language system to elements and functions in another bit system. Grammatical, lexical, and semantic interference are the most common types of interference transmitted by translators. When we encounter the interference of lexical norms, we see that the word meaning in the semantic structure of English is not in the native language. For example, with the full meaning of the verb to take, it is not possible to use the verb 'to take' in the Uzbek language: 'to take a rest' is not 'to take a rest'.

III. DISCUSSION

The lexical valence of vocabulary in both English and native languages is often mutually exclusive and may also cause interference. For example, the verb "to lift" in Uzbek can be combined with the words "hand" and "chair," but

when the word "up" is used in English, it is only "hand. The word "chair" is used for "lift". A translator who does not know this can mistakenly say "raise a chair." When we translate from one language to another, we face various difficulties. When translating from English into Uzbek, it is important to pay attention to phrases. The difficulty of translation is the ability to use the word in different combinations. The way we translate depends on the correct understanding of the lexical units in the context.

The use of synonyms and differences in their meanings can cause interference. These types of errors occur when a word in a native language is expressed by multiple synonyms. The word "accept" in Uzbek can be expressed in English by a series of synonyms that consist of several synonyms: "to accept", "to adopt", "to receive," and "to take." Therefore, not all electronic versions can be used with electronic translators. Electronic interpreter programs often contain possible meanings reflected in the language system, and in some speech situations none of these meanings are used. Consequently, the translator's task is not only to select the most appropriate of the linguistic meanings included in the dictionary, but also to form a textual analysis of the meanings that have not yet been found in the vocabulary but are relevant to this speech situation consists of. As we have already said, some of the meanings and meanings of a linguistic tool are expressed in a number of synonyms in the language, all of which are impossible to reflect in a dictionary.

In summary, it is not uncommon for the bilingual language tools to be compatible with each other in terms of their meanings and functions. Consequently, the use of more or less linguistic means of speech in relation to the linguistic equivalents of the translation does not allow the two language equivalents to overlap in all textual situations. In this case, the problem is solved by searching for a suitable text option.

In fact, the idea expressed by a combination of free speech can sometimes be substituted by two variants that make up a synonymic series, one of which is materially similar to the original expression and the other is lexical in its content. It is desirable to use the next option in translation because it is traditional for the language of translation.

In the translation process, it is important to consider the synonymic position of language units in the proper choice of linguistic means. The use of synonyms with the use of synonyms in terms of meaning and style often undermines the meaning and style of the original language, if the translation is adequate, between the signs and the methodical synonyms.

The translation uses lexical transformations to avoid the use of varied verbs and strange phrases, and instead translates literary, understandable, and brilliant words. Lexical transformation is also called translation of words in context. There are several types of transformation: wholly type of transformation is ambiguous or difficult to define the meaning of words in the translation. This is most often used to translate English verbs into Uzbek. English verbs are generally used in a general and vague manner. For example, let us analyze the verb 'to get' in the English language. Context is required to translate this verb because it comes in Uzbek with the meaning of "take", "grab", "grasp", "go" and a number of other meanings. Since synchronous translation cannot wait for context, an interpreter can listen for at least 2-3 sentences and then translate.

The second type of transformation is called generalization, which means that generalizations are made in the language of the original because the accuracy in the translation is overridden by the rules of translation. For

example, well-known names in the original text may have informative value for the speakers of the language, but in the language of translation they do not provide any information. Therefore, it is necessary to omit these names and summarize the relationship between the name of the shop and the name of the owner.

The third type of transformation is antonymic translation. Sometimes translating through antonyms may be the best way to make sense: "... a murder is only safe when he is in prison" - "... a murderer is not safe in prison." The word 'safe' here is translated as 'trustworthy', 'safe from danger'. However, it is desirable to translate it as 'unsafe' in context.

The lexical problems of translation can be solved by the types of transformation discussed above. It is up to the translator's skills and experience to decide which method of transformation will be most useful.

The grammatical structure of each language consists of specific structures. The grammar of languages belonging to different language families is fundamentally different. English and Uzbek are both typological and genetically related. The Indo-European languages are also different from the morphological point of view of the English. English has an analytical (non-verbal, grammatical meaning in words), while the Uzbek language is agglutinative. In English, the order of words in the sentence is more strict than in the Uzbek language: possession (subject) + section (predicate) + secondary parts (secondary parts of the sentence). If the sentence is replaced by a semicolon, the semantics change. For example, when the words "Ann fed the baby tiger" - "Anna fed a baby tiger" change the meaning of "Ann" and "tiger": the tiger fed the baby Anna.

As can be seen from the example above, an interpreter who synchronously translates from Uzbek to English should be able to properly evaluate the discrepancies in the structure of both languages and express their opinion in a meaningful way.

Many translators think that in the synchronous translation process, the basic terms and general dictionary content are sufficient to understand the message. However, when focusing only on vocabulary, an important aspect in two languages may be forgotten. These are syntactic differences between languages. Each translator must have different constructions in the syntax of the two languages. For example, the English phrase "by the way" has several equivalent terms in Uzbek.

In many publications, in particular, in the textbook "Translation: theory and practice", published by ES Aznaurova, there are 3 types of grammatical compatibility: full compliance, partial compliance, and inconsistency. As the grammar section is divided into two main parts, there are six types of compliance: 3 types of morphological compatibility and 3 types of syntactic correspondences.

Full morphological consistency is observed in both languages when there are grammatical categories with the same grammatical meaning. The English nouns category corresponds to the category of Uzbek nouns (unity and plurality). For example, books, tasks, etc.

Partial morphological consistency is observed when grammatical categories of languages are incompatible. For example, there are 2 syllables in English, and 6 terms in Uzbek are expressed by other means in English (word order, preposition, etc.).

Morphological inconsistency is observed in the case of incompatibility of grammatical categories in languages. For example, Uzbek has a grammatical meaning of ownership. It is expressed by affix, but such grammatical categories are not available in English and Russian. In such a situation, they use egos in this situation. For example, words such as my book, school, and students in Uzbek are expressed in English through their vocabulary (my book, our school, their students). There are also "the" "an" and "a" expressions in English that express certainty and ambiguity. We express them in Uzbek through lexical or syntactic units. For example:

Do you think it may have a difference?

Do you think it has any meaning to us?

Complete syntactic consistency is a consistency in structure, and is followed when the order of words in the sentence is fully consistent:

Adjective + noun = red pen - red pen

Subject + predicate = he laughed- he laughed.

Partial syntactic coherence is understood to mean compatibility of meaning but different in structure. For example, N + N = brick + house; Adj. + N = Brick + House. In the syntactic part of the sentence, we understand that word order, word drop, and word replacement are not mutually exclusive. For example:

It is allowed to smoke here. = Smoking is allowed here.

IV. CONCLUSION

Generally, it is advisable to translate the original text in the synchronous translation into the ready-made syntactic forms of the translation. Only then the translator doesn't spend a lot of time placing complex syntactic templates. When translating English words into Uzbek, a reverse translation is used. Lack of syntactic consistency means that there is no specific syntactic structure used in the source language for the translation but the translated language. In addition, the absence of one or other grammatical forms and constructions in the language in which they are translated, inconsistencies in the use of forms and constructions, differences in the vocabulary of words, and the use of the word constituents of the same meaning is not.

REFERENCES

- [1] Akhmedova Mehrinigor, Baqoyeva Muhabbat. Analysis of "Spirituality" Category and its Structure in the English Language. *International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)* ISSN: 2278-3075, Volume-8, Issue-9S3, July 2019.
- [2] Kholikova Nozima Nematilloeyvna, Saidov Khayrulla Shavkatovich. Observation and Analysis of the Peculiarities of English and Uzbek Detective Genre (in the Examples of J.H. Chase's Works. *International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)* ISSN: 2278-3075, Volume-8, Issue-9S3, July 2019.
- [3] Kadirova N.S, Akhmedova Sh.N. Style and skill: critic's artistic ability. *International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)* ISSN: 2278-3075, Volume-8, Issue-9S3, July 2019.
- [4] ZarnigorSohibova, DilraboQuvvatova. Symbolic description of the year seasons in Uzbek poetry. *International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering*. Volume-8 Issue-9S3, July 2019. 363-367-b. (ISSN: 2278-3075 Website:www.ijitee.org).

- [5] Campos V.P. et al. Main problems of language and communication in Interpretation // *Memorias del v foro de estudios en lenguasinternacional*. 2009. № 05. P 481-491.
- [6] Chen Z. Synchronous Interpreting: Principles and Training // *Language Teaching and Research*. 2010. Vol. 1, No. 5, pp. 714-716.
- [7] Donato V. Strategies Adopted by Student Interpreters in SI: A Comparison between the English-Italian and the German-Italian Language-Pairs // *The Interpreters' Newsletter*. 2003, №12: p101-134.
- [8] Kalina S. Discourse Processing and Interpreting Strategies — An Approach to the Teaching of Interpreting // In *Teaching Translation and Interpreting: Training, Talent and Experience*. Papers from the First Language International Conference, Elsinore, Denmark, 31 May - 2 June 1991. Ed. Cay Dollerup & Anne Loddegard. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 1992. pp. 251-257.
- [9] Li Ch. Coping Strategies for Fast Delivery in Synchronous Interpretation // *Specialised Translation*. 2010. Issue 13 – p 19-25.
- [10] Liu M. et al. Working memory and expertise in synchronous interpreting // *Interpreting* 6:1. 2004. p 27.
- [11] Sane M. Yagi. Studying Style in synchronous Interpretation // *Meta*. 2000 № 453. p 520–547.
- [12] Bakti M. Speech Disfluencies in synchronous Interpretation // *Selected Papers of the CETRA Research Seminar in Translation Studies*. 2008. p 12
- [13] Komilov N. Our translation traditions // *Shark yulduzi*. Issue 8, 1968 P.p. 15-21
- [14] Salomov G.T. Some Facts about Translation History // *Uzbek tilivaadabiyoti*. Tashkent. 1964 Issue 3 Pages 21-27. Ismatullayeva N.R. Texts of lectures in the subject of synchronous translation. Tashkent S.I.O.S. , Department of Translation Theory and Practice Tashkent, 2013 - 55 p
- [15] Thakre, N. (2019). Innovation in the Study of Gun Detection in Bank to Prevent Weapon Attacks of Surveillance. *Test Engineering and Management*, 81(March-April 2019), 05–08.
- [16] Williams, M. (2019). Management Model: Employee Database model for Spatio-Temporal Relationship. *Test Engineering and Management*, 81(March-April 2019), 09–16.
- [17] Zirmite, R., & Vaidya, R. (2019). The Study of Gesture Recognition by using Gesture Algorithm and Image Processing. *Test Engineering and Management*, 81(March-April 2019), 01–04.
- [18] Banerjee, S. (2019). A Dynamic Business Model for IT Industries. *Test Engineering and Management*, 81(January-February 2019), 01–06.