www.wordlyknowledge.uz Volume: 3, Issue: 1, 2023

TRANSLATION OF WORDS THAT DO NOT HAVE AN ALTERNATIVE

Gafurova Nozima Ikramovna

Teacher of Methodology of Teaching English, Fergana State University

Obidjonova Gulixon Baxromjon qizi

Student of Fergana State University, English language and literature faculty

Abstract. It is well known that in translation it is relatively rare for one concept to correspond to another. Experience has shown that in translation word for word, word for word, word for word can be. On this basis, when we say a lexical unit in translation, we can understand a word and a phrase, or even a phraseological unit that corresponds to a single word. In this case, a phraseological unit consisting of two or more words must correspond to the meaning of a single word. If the original word corresponds to one word in the translated language, then the meanings of the words in the two languages are considered to have the exact equivalent. Such words usually include well-known names, geographical and place names, names of enterprises, organizations, institutions, offices, ships and hotels, and so on. Equivalents are often monosemantic, that is, words with a single meaning

Key words: alternative, meaning, problem in translation, complex equivalents, phrase, language, imagine, concepts, indicator.

Introduction. Everybody knows that a translator is responsible for an adequate fiction translation. Proper fiction translation is the indicator of the translator's talent, which shows the accumulation of all the background information about the writer and expresses all the beauty of the source language into the target one. A translator should be a good psychologist of the writer, understand his attitude to the novel and know the peculiarities of the target language. Adequate translation is not about word-to-word translation or 'some translator's thoughts on the subject of the novel'. Fiction translation shows the balance between understanding and the language structure. If no one assesses fiction adaptation for its adequacy, the readers will never learn if they read a good translation or a bad one.

Language is a complex and beautiful aspect of human culture, eflecting the unique ways in which different communities perceive and express the world around them. However, there are instances when certain words in one language simply do not have an equivalent in another. This presents a challenge for translators and language learners alike, as these untranslatable words carry nuanced meanings and cultural significance that can be difficult to convey in another language.

One such example is the Japanese word "tsundoku," which refers to the act of acquiring books and letting them pile up, unread. This concept captures a specific behavior and feeling that is not easily encapsulated in a single word in English or many other languages. Similarly, the Portuguese word "saudade" conveys a deep emotional state of longing and nostalgia for something or someone that is absent, yet it does not have a direct equivalent in English.

The absence of direct translations for these words highlights the limitations of language and the richness of human experience. It also emphasizes the importance of cultural understanding and the need for nuanced, context-specific translations. Translators often grapple with finding creative ways to convey the essence of these untranslatable words, sometimes resorting to lengthy explanations or using multiple words to capture the original meaning.

www.wordlyknowledge.uz Volume: 3, Issue: 1, 2023

Language learners face a similar challenge when encountering untranslatable words, as they must delve into the cultural context and emotional connotations surrounding these terms in order to truly grasp their significance. This process not only enriches their understanding of a language but also broadens their perspective on different cultural norms and values.

In a globalized world where cross-cultural communication is increasingly important, acknowledging and appreciating untranslatable words is essential. It fosters a deeper respect for linguistic diversity and encourages individuals to embrace the unique expressions of various cultures. Rather than viewing untranslatable words as barriers to communication, they should be celebrated as windows into the intricacies of human thought and emotion.

Ultimately, the translation of words that do not have an alternative serves as a reminder of the inherent limitations of language while also showcasing its capacity for depth and nuance. It invites us to explore the boundaries of expression and encourages us to approach language with curiosity, empathy, and an open mind.

Certain lexical and grammar elements of the source text can be translated with the various variants if these variants are suitable for the text creation. Separate phrases, sentences and paragraphs should be rendered with the knowledge of the whole source text context. Not only some phrases determine the target text translation, but also complete text comprehension defines some separate phrases. Adequate translation creates specific difficulties for a translator. A translator should correlate the target language and his text comprehension. If we believe that mentality thinking of all the people is the same, independently on the language, the translation will be performed in one way. If we stick to the point, that there are significant changes between the languages, the translation will be performed differently. Translation shows the mentality of the source language with the comprehensible methods of the target language. If a single word in the language of translation is partially true to the original word, then we must think in part about the equivalents. In translation theory, three types of partial equivalents are also distinguished. This may be due to the fact that in one language there are several other word meanings in addition to the equivalent, corresponding to another language. One of these polysemous words is equivalent, and the rest appear as additional meanings. For example, if we take the English word "cover", it means "to cover", "to cover", "to cover", "to cover", "to cover". ymoq "," to hide "and" to cover (in the press, in an article) ".

The second variant of the semantic relationship is the phenomenon of the intersection of meanings, which corresponds in part to the equivalent word. This means that a particular word in two languages may have the same meaning or meanings, and yet they may also have inconsistent meanings. These differences in the meanings of the word are due to the fact that the languages of origin and translation belong to different families, the acquired words are derived from other languages, and a number of other linguistic and extralinguistic factors. For example, if we take the homonymous words "ball'1" and "ball" 2 in English, we can see the following differences: "ball'1" ball, ball "and score" 2 "ball dance night)". In Uzbek, the word "ball" only means dance, so the context is important in finding an alternative to these words.

The third variant of the relationship belongs to the most complex type of equivalents. The point is that different peoples perceive objective reality differently and reflect it differently in language, in their own way. As you know, there are several ways to express the concept of "hand" in English. In Uzbek, the concept of "hand" is expressed in one word. In addition to the word “hand” in English, the word “arm” is also used in addition to the word mentioned above to express this concept in the language. The word "hand" is also used in a figurative sense, and although they also correspond to most of the figurative meanings in the Uzbek language, there

www.wordlyknowledge.uz Volume: 3, Issue: 1, 2023

are many differences. The opposite is true of the Uzbek language. The Uzbek words "ama", "aunt", "aunt", "uncle", "uncle", "cherry" and "cherry" are the same. settings are coming. The translation of words belonging to the third group is of particular interest because these and similar words cause problems in the translation process. For example, if we translate the phrase “They both married their cousins,” a problem arises. The problem in translation is the verb “to marry,” which has two meanings. The first meaning is “marry (tir) moq”, the second problematic word for translation is “cousin”. It means "nephew" in Uzbek. A natural question arises here, we need to find out what kind of nephew we are talking about. In English, the word “cousin” is used for a boy’s nephew and a girl’s nephew: a boy’s nephew (cousin), a girl’s nephew (nephew). It is very difficult to translate the above sentence. To do this, you need to know the context. It is impossible to translate this sentence into Uzbek without context.

Choosing the most correct from the words that are partially equivalent is one of the current problems that need to be addressed in the focus of translation. This is directly related to the translation of words that have no equivalent (alternative) in translation. These words include names, geographical and place names, and specific words that are not used in other countries. Specific words are used as realities in the literature of translation theory. These include, on the one hand, the English lobby, muffin, drugstore, and, on the other hand, the Uzbek tandoor, somsa, girl signal, kid, and the like.

Name translation always creates specific difficulty. Names characterise the country, where the events take place, the epoch, the time the book was written. Besides, the particular feature of the fiction translation is a characterisation of the cultural and temporal differences. The fiction translation reflects the culture, the time, the language and style of the author, his conditions of life. The writer uses particular phenomena, which create a unique atmosphere and characterise the time in the book. These realia describe only the source language culture and may have another meaning in the target language. When a translator does a universal translation with the understandable realia in both languages, and a reader may come to think the events in the book can happen in any other country. On the one hand, the translation may lose authenticity, though, on the other hand, the reader of the target language will understand some notions without particular reference to historical facts. However, even knowledge of the source text history will add more benefits to the translation.

Bilingual dictionaries are of some importance in solving lexical problems of translation. However, dictionaries usually give only alternatives to the meaning of the word. No matter how perfect a translation dictionary is, it is not possible to cover all the meanings or subtleties of meaning of words, because the dictionary deals with elements of a bilingual system. For translation, it is not the language systems but the speech, or more precisely, the text that is the product of the speech, that is more important. In the process of translation, the translator must determine for himself on the basis of context which meaning of the polysemous word is used. In translation, lexical transformations are used to avoid the use of various literal, obscure combinations, and instead to translate literary, universally understood, vivid words. Lexical transformations are also referred to in translation theory as the replacement of words in context. There are five types of such transformations.

Conclusion. Therefore, the translator should solve this problem himself, how to escape such miscomprehensions. Similar mistakes lower the translation quality. It is possible to single out some general issues of text misunderstanding, caused by the following reasons: 1. Language’s structure differences; 2. Meaning differences; 3. Linguistics means; 4. Background history differences.

www.wordlyknowledge.uz Volume: 3, Issue: 1, 2023

Each language has its structure, different metaphoric expressions, idiomaticity. Sometimes these mistakes are connected with the translator´s purposes. Some translators believe that they should strictly follow the rules of the source text and express it in the target text. They keep the word order, and they choose the most similar in the phrases. However, the words are used in a figurative sense, or even in a satirical meaning. A translator should know the context of the book, how it is related to the writer's circumstances and conditions of life. Preparing for a translation is a big creative process. Before starting the translation of Leo Tolstoy's novel "War and Peace", Abdullah Kahhor visited Russia and studied the places where the events described in the play took place, the circumstances reminiscent of the environment in which the heroes lived.

References:

1. Salomov G ’. Introduction to translation theory. T.1990.
2. Salomov G. “Fundamentals of translation theory” Tashkent “Teacher”, 1983.
3. Abdurahmanov "Practical grammar of the Uzbek language" Tashkent, 1992.
4. Sharipov J. Literary translations and skilled translators. Tashkent. 1977.
5. FyodorovA. Translation theory. M. 1976.
6. Andre Lefevere. Translation / History / Culture.Australia.2001.
7. EsenboevR. The art of translation. Tashkent. 1986.
8. ChernovG.V. Synchronous transfer.M. 1989.
9. K.Musaev. Fundamentals of translation theory. Tashkent 2005