DOI 10.5281/zenodo.8402510

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LEXICAL SEMANTIC REPLACEMENTS IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

The transformation of modulation or semantic development consists of the fact that the translation uses a word (phrase), the meaning of which is the logical development of the meaning of the translated word (phrase). At the same time, to accomplish the adequacy of the translation, various substitutions have to be made in translation: reasons for effect, actions for its result, actions for its cause, subject of an action for action, and other transformations.

Much of what is filling your TV and movie screens do not represent our views of an ethical and moral society. – G'arbiy ekranda namoyish qilingan narsalarning aksariyati, etik va axloq haqidagi tushunchamizni aks ettirmaydi.

Here, the transformation is characterized by the replacement of the cause by the effect, which is due to the need to neutralize the discrepancy between the source language and the target language, since such a translation as “much of what fills your TV screen” is unusual from the Uzbek language norm point of view.

And it's so good to see so many of you here to discuss this topic. – Bizning mavzuga juda ko'p o'qituvchilar qiziqayotganini ko'rish juda yoqimli.

In this case, the grammatical discrepancy between the English and Uzbek languages led to the semantic replacement of the effect by the cause.

The transformation of concretization implies the replacement of the word in the target language, expressing a generic concept, with the word in the source language, expressing a concept with a narrower scope.

A book is made out of cellulose, paper, and some kind of ink... – Kitob qandaydir bosma siyohidan qilingan.

And those are becoming very hard issues for us as teachers to deal with. – Va bizga o'qituvchilar sifatida bu bilan kurashish juda qiyin.

In the first example, the translator's choice of a word with a more specific meaning of "bosma siyohi" is explained, in our opinion, by the desire for maximum semantic differentiation.

In the second example, the use of the concretization technique is caused by the fact that for the given word “to deal with” there is no correspondence with the same broad meaning in Uzbek, so the translator has to select a word with a specific meaning that corresponds to the situation being described.

Generalization transformation is the opposite of concretization and consists of replacing the unit of the source language, which has a narrower meaning, with the unit in the target language with a broader meaning.

As I will say later on in my second talk this morning we are born rather unfinished. – Bugun bo'lib o'tadigan ikkinchi ko'rsatuvda siz bilan qanday qilib tugallanmay tug’ilishimiz haqida suhbat qilamiz.

While translating, the word with broader meaning was chosen by the interpreter.

But our students are confused about what is right and what is wrong, because of the mixed messages that they are receiving in the media and from the adults around them.– Ammo, bizning o'quvchilarimiz yaxshilik va yomonlik nima ekanligini to'liq anglamaydilar, shuning uchun ko'pincha ularga ommaviy axborot vositalari va atrofdagi dunyo yomon ta'sir qiladi.

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In the described situation, semantic omission as a result of using the generalization technique did not have a significant effect on the semantic content of the phrase.

The lexical replacement consists in replacing one lexical unit in the target language with a verb + noun phrase.

Again attempt to form a caring relationship with this student and create opportunities to talk privately. – Va, albatta, siz bunday talaba bilan g'amxo'rlik, do'stona munosabatlar o'rnatishingiz, u bilan shaxsiy suhbatlar o'tkazishingiz kerak.

In the above example, the use of lexical replacement is associated with neutralizing the inconsistency in compatibility, since one cannot say in Uzbek "shaxsan gaplashish ". The meaning of the verb “to talk” is conveyed by the phrase “suhabtlar o’tkazish”, where the main semantic load is carried by the nouns “suhbatlar” and "o’tkazish".

Stylistic transformations consist of replacing the original segment of text with a stylistic coloration with a segment of the translated text with different stylistic coloration. The expression is most important for the translator, as his task is to achieve maximum brightness and persuasiveness.

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