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LEXICAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE TRANSLATION OF FICTION (BASED ON MARK TWAIN`S NOVELS)

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Abstract: This article deals with some theoretical problems connected with the general translation theory, classifications of the translation transformations by different linguists. The use of some lexical transformations in the process of translating Mark Twain`s novels is analyzed.
Key words: Translation, translation transformations, lexical transformations, specification, generalization.
Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada umumiy tarjima nazariyasi bilan bog'liq ba'zi nazariy muammolar, turli tilshunoslar tomonidan tarjima o'zgarishlarining tasnifi ko'rib chiqiladi. Mark Tven romanlarini tarjima qilish jarayonida ba'zi leksik o'zgarishlardan foydalanish tahlil qilinadi.
Kalit so'zlar: tarjima, tarjima o'zgarishlari, leksik o'zgarishlar, spetsifikatsiya, umumlashtirish.
Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются некоторые теоретические проблемы, связанные с общей теорией перевода, классификации переводческих трансформаций разными лингвистами. Анализируется использование некоторых лексических трансформаций в процессе перевода романов Марка Твена.
Ключевые слова: перевод, переводческие трансформации, лексические трансформации, спецификация, обобщение.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this article is to identify translation lexical transformations used when translating a literary text in the works of Mark Twain were used as material for the study.

The relevance of the research is determined the need for a comprehensive study of lexical and lexico grammatical transformations used in the translation of works Mark Twain to achieve adequacy and equivalence of translation. Following T. A. Kazakova, we understand translation as a transformation message in the source language into a message in the target language (Kazakova 2002: 9). Often, during the translation process, deviations from straight lines arise dictionary matches. In such cases, it is customary to contact translation transformations that serve to transform internal form of a word or phrase or its complete replacement in order to conveying the content of the utterance. The main goal of the translator is to achieve an adequate translation. To achieve this goal it is necessary to skillfully use translation transformations, observing corresponding norms of the target language, thereby ensuring more accurate transmission of information contained in the source text. Currently, there are many works devoted to translation transformations, since this aspect is one from the central in the work of any translator, and knowledge of its theoretical the basics are extremely important. Various points of view of many scientists on this issue gives rise to a large number of definitions translation transformations and their classifications. Moreover, linguists did not come to a common opinion regarding the very essence of the concept translation transformations. Having considered the definitions proposed such linguists as V.N. Komissarov, R.K. Minyar-Beloruchev, L.S. Barkhudarov, Ya.I. Retzker, V.G. Gak, A.D. Schweitzer, we will rely on this work to determine L.S. Barkhudarov, who noted that translation transformations are numerous and qualitative various transformations that are carried out to achieve translation equivalence (“adequacy”) of translation despite differences in the formal and semantic systems of the two languages. The theoretical basis of the study was the classification translation transformations proposed by the famous linguist V.N. Komisarov. His concept includes the

following types transformations, like lexical transformations, to which he refers transliteration, translation transcription, tracing, some lexical-semantic replacements, for example, modulation, specification and generalization; grammatical transformations, including literal translation (or syntactic assimilation),
grammatical replacements (replacements of sentence members, word forms, parts speech) and sentence division; complex (or lexico-semantic) transformations represented in this classification by explication (descriptive translation), antonymic translation and compensation. Let us turn to the analysis of the features of the use of lexical transformations.
Example 1.
Askairt. He even said askairt instead of afraid, like a kid.
Askairt. Hatto qo‘rquv o‘rniga so‘rang, dedi, xuddi boladek.
In this example, the functional replacement technique was used: because in the English version the spelling is grammatically incorrect the words afraid, stylistically characterizing the speech of a small child, then in translation, it was necessary to create a similar stylistic device.
Example 2.
Dreams are for kids. Orzular bolalar uchun.
Here we see a method of concretization: the English word dreams, having a broader conceptual character, in Uzbek there are two equivalents: “Orzular, bolalar” and “Orzular”; as well as reception omissions. And one more example of concretization: the English verb to be has wide semantic field, so when translating it often becomes it is necessary to specify its meaning. It was everywhere translated it spread everywhere. Lexical transformations represent deviations from direct dictionary matches. They are caused by the fact that the volume of values lexical units of the source language and the target language do not match. During research we found that the most common lexical transformation is concretization. In all the examples we considered, the presence of this transformation. We can explain this by the fact that the vocabulary of theUzbek language characterized by greater specificity than the corresponding lexical units of the English language. This has been noted several times and linguists. We also noted the generalization technique as a frequently used
transformation. Its use is due to the peculiarity of the English vocabulary. English words often have a more abstract character, than Russian words related to the same concept. Thus, the analysis of works and their translation demonstrated the features of translation of literary texts literature and the use of lexical translations in them transformations.

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