LEXICAL TRANSFORMATIONS AND ITS TYPES

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Abstract: Here is a description of lexical change and its types. Excerpts from the novel are also given. As it is clear, lexical transformation is related to the translation of word. Such kinds of scientific facts and examples are also can be seen.

Key words: translator, translation, work, dictionary, analysis, comment, author, concept, change, method.

Introduction

The term "transformation" in translation studies is used to show the relationship between the source and target language expressions, the substitution in the process of translation of one form of expression by another, a substitution that we figuratively call conversion or transformation.

Lexical meaning refers to the sense (or meaning) of a word (or lexeme) as it appears in a dictionary. Also known as semantic meaning, denotative meaning, and central meaning. Lexical translation is the task of translating individual words or phrases, either on their own (e.g., search-engine queries or meta-data tags) or as part of a knowledge-based Machine Translation (MT) system. Lexical transformation involves replacing words or phrases in the source text with equivalent expressions in the target language. Grammatical transformations involve adjusting the grammatical structure of sentences in the source text to better fit the target language's rules. Lexical transformations change the semantic core of a translated word. They can be classified into the following groups: 1. Lexical substitution, or putting one word in place of another. It often results from the different semantic structures of the source language and target language words.

Among the lexical problems offered are the absence of direct TL counterparts, the different function of the TL counterpart, words with opposite meanings, eponyms, acronyms, abbreviations and proper names. The syntactic problems include: tense, word order and syntactic ambiguity.

One popular approach is to assume a set of two binary features, and combine them in such a way as to define the four main lexical categories, noun, verb, adjective, and preposition.

Main body

Lexical transformations change the semantic core of a translated word. They can be classified into the following groups:

1.**Lexical substitution,** or putting one word in place of another. It often results from the different semantic structures of the source language and target language words. Thus the word *молодой* is not always translated as *young;* rather, it depends on its word combinability: *молодой картофель* is equal to *new potatoes.* This translation equivalent is predetermined by the word combination it is used in. This type of translation can hardly be called substitution, since it is a regular equivalent for this phrase.

Deliberate substitution as a translation technique can be of several subtypes: **Specification,** or substituting words with a wider meaning with words of a narrower meaning: *Will you do the room? – Ты уберешься в комнате? I'll get the papers on the way home. – Я куплю газеты по дороге домой.* The underlined English words have larger scopes of meaning than their Russian counterparts and their particular semantics is recognized from the context.

Examples from novel :

The **Unbreakable Vow.** Snow was swirling against the icy windows once more; Christmas was approaching fast. Hagrid had already **single-handedly** delivered the usual twelve Christmas trees to **the** Great Hall; garlands of holly and tinsel had been twisted around the banisters of **the** stairs; everlasting candles glowed from inside the helmets of suits of armor and great bunches of mistletoe had been hung at intervals along the corridors. **Ron, who might once have found the necessity of these detours excuse for jealousy** rather than hilarity, simply roared with laughter about it all. Although Harry much preferred this new laughing, joking Ron to the moody, aggressive model he had been enduring for the last few weeks, the improved Ron came at a heavy price.

Buzilmas ont. Ойнаси яхлаган дераза ортида қор айланиб ёнганча, Рождество якинлашмокда. Хагрид Катта Залга, одатдагидай, ўн иккита арча келтириб, ўрнатишга улгурди. Илгари Рон бундай ҳолатни кўрса, ҳасаддан ичи емирилган бўлар эди, хозир эса юмалаб кулмокда. **Қовоғидан қор ёғилиб**, табиатан тажовузкор бўлиб қоладиган Рондан, кувнок Рон афзал, албатта.

Single-handedly lexical generalization. The meaning of 2 separate words is combined to create a new word.The generalization of the content of the sentence in the text is observed. **Harry Potter and half- blood prince.**Chapter fifteen Pages 201-202

Late in the afternoon, a few days after New Year, **Harry**, **Ron**, and **Ginny** lined up beside the kitchen fire to return to **Hogwarts.** The Ministry had arranged this one-off connection to the Floo Network to return students quickly and safely to the school. Only Mrs. Weasley was there to say good-bye, as Mr. **Weasley**, **Fred, George, Bill**, and **Fleur** were all at work. Mrs. Weasley **dissolved into tears** at the moment of parting. Admittedly, it took very little to set her off lately; she had been crying on and off ever since Percy had stormed from the house on Christmas Day with his glasses splattered with mashed parsnip (for which **Fred, George**, and Ginny all claimed credit).

Янги йил байрамидан кўп ўтмай, Гарри, Рон ва Жинна «Хогварц»га йўл олиш учун камин олдида саф тортишди. Ўқувчиларни мактабга тез ва хавфсиз олиб ўтиш мақсадида, вазирлик, саёҳат йўллари тармоғининг бир маротаба ишга туширилишини ташкиллаштирибди. Болаларни миссис Уэсли ёлғиз ўзи кузатмоқда. Мистер Уэсли, Фред, Жорж, Билл ва Флёр ишга кетишган. Миссис Уэслининг кўзидан шашқатор ёш оқмоқда. Тўғрисини айтиш жоизки, сўнгги кунларда у, аниқроқ айтганда, Рождество оқшомида Перси уйдан кўзойнагига бўтқа ёпишган ҳолатда отилиб чиққан фурсатдан буён, деярли тинимсиз йиғламоқда.

Dissolved into tears- in the translation of this sentence, it was translated by the translator in the free translation method. That is, the word "dissolve" is translated as "shed tears". Lexic transcription has changed due to the translation of names like Weasley-Ginny to Mrs. Weasley Ginny. Harry, Ron, and Ginny - Hogwarts. Lexic - anthroponymic and toponymic application. **Harry Potter and half- blood prince.** Chapter seventeen Pages:232-234

Generalization, or substituting words of a narrower meaning with those of a wider meaning: *People don't like to be* <u>*stared*</u> *at. – Людям не нравится, когда на них <u>смотрят.</u>* If we compare the semantic structure of the English and Russian verbs, we can see that the English *stare* specifies the action of seeing expressed by the Russian verb. The Russian *смотреть* can imply staring, facing, eyeing, etc. The specific meaning in the Russian sentence can be expressed by the adverb *пристально*. Another reason for generalization in translating can be that the particular meaning expressed by the source language word might be irrelevant for the translation receptor: *She bought the <u>Oolong</u> tea on her way home. – По дороге домой она купила <u>китайского</u> чаю. Oolong* is a sort of Chinese tea but for the receptor this information is not important; therefore, the translator can generalize.

Differentiation is a rather rare technique of substitution. It takes place when we substitute a word by another one with parallel meaning, denoting a similar species: *bamboo* curtain – *железный занавес*. Both *bamboo* and *железо (iron)* are materials known for their hard nature. They are used figuratively to denote the barriers between the Western and Communist countries (*bamboo curtain* in reference to China, *железный занавес* in reference to other Comecon (Council for Mutual Economic Aid) states. There are no hyponymic relations between the notions of *bamboo* and *iron* (though the referential area of *железный занавес* is of course much wider than that of *bamboo curtain.*)

Modulation is a logical development of the notion expressed by the word: *But outside it was raining. -– Но на улице шел дождь.* The primary equivalent of the word *outside* is *снаружи.* But it is impossible to say in Russian **Но снаружи шел дождь.* By means of unsophisticated logical operation the translator finds another equivalent: *на улице.* Thus he takes into consideration a tradition of the word combination and acceptability of collocation. He is aided in this by the metonymical closeness of word meanings based on contiguity of the two notions.

Compensation is a deliberate introduction of some additional element in the target text to make up for the loss of a similar element in the source text. The main reason for this transformation is a vocabulary lacuna in the target language. For example, one of the Galsworthy's characters was called *a leopardess.* But there is no one-word equivalent of the same stylistic coloring in Russian. Therefore, the translator compensated the word by using the word *тигрица* to characterize the lady.

Conclusion

If we conclude from the analysis, it is natural that changes occur during the translation of the text from one language to another. We talked about **lexical** transformation, which is one of the most common types of these changes. I think the examples given above provide a sufficient understanding of this type of change.

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