Lexical Problems in Translation

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Annotation: This article talks about lexical problems in the translation process in translation studies. Also, ideas about lexical units and methods of finding their appropriate alternatives are given.

Keywords: lexicology, lexical unity, lexical coherence, complete coherence, lexical problems.

Introduction

The correct choice of words to fully convey the meaning of the word in the translated text is one of the main and most difficult tasks of translation. The difficulty of this task is determined by the complex nature of the word, its versatility and semantic richness. Translation from Russian into Uzbek is characterized by similar problems [1, 2, 3, 4].

The semantic features of the language, their use, the possibilities of combination and connection with other words, the place of "location" in the lexical system of the language have their own characteristics in different languages and are not always compatible [5]. Since it is impossible to equally cover all cases of semantic difference between two languages, we study it according to its typical features.

Main Part

Types of lexical agreement in Russian and Uzbek languages can be classified as follows:

1. Full lexical compatibility.

2. Partial lexical compatibility.

3. Incompatibility in general.

4. Full lexical compatibility.

Full lexical agreement is a rare condition in the Russian and Uzbek languages. They usually belong to the following lexical groups:[2]

1) nouns and names of geographical places;

2) scientific and technical terms;

3) month, week, day and numbers.

Partial lexical coherence. Partial correspondence of lexical units is often observed in translation practice [6, 7, 8, 9]. A partial match occurs when a word in the source text has multiple matches in the target language. Its reasons are as follows:

1) many words in a language are polysemous (that is, they have many meanings), and the meaning of a word in one language and the meaning of a word in another language do not completely

correspond to each other. Therefore, in the process of translating words, their meanings are revealed in context;

2) selection and interpretation of words according to the synonymous series. When using synonyms, it is necessary to determine the essence of their semantic features. This takes into account the meanings of the members of the synonymous series, the differences in their lexical and stylistic meanings, the possibility of combining some components of the synonymous series: *уволить, освободить* (dismiss, release) – *lavozimdan ozod qilmoq* (in literary language); *выгонять* (drive out) - *haydamoq* (in oral speech);

3) each word has its own nominative meaning. Nominative units in different languages can mean the same thing. Because the nominative unit of each language has "different principles for expressing reality in different parts," specific to that language.

Although the signs are different, the equivalence that constitutes the value that should be taken into account when translating does not have exactly the same meaning: *"море по колено"* – *"tizzagacha dengiz"* ("the sea is knee-deep").

Incompatibility in general. When translating special words, a lexical discrepancy between lexical units is observed.

The type without a lexical alternative may include words belonging to the following group: 1) special words used in everyday life (hat, cloak, cradle); 2) common nouns and geographical toponyms; 3) greetings and congratulations; 4) names of newspapers and magazines; 5) units of weight and length, etc.

In scientific literature, the migration of things, objects, events, or even foreign words into other languages does not depend on the development of literary relations, especially translation ones. This is also due to the influence of international relations, political-historical, cultural events on the worldview of other peoples. Thanks to this, for example, through the Russian language, many foreign words related to politics, religion, economics and science were absorbed into the Uzbek language. It is worth noting here that through the translation of foreign literature, Uzbek readers become acquainted with special words that often express many incomprehensible concepts.

When translating specific words, two types of difficulties are usually encountered:

1) absence of equivalent words characteristic of the original language;

2) specific words of the original language, the difficulty of fully expressing the national and historical flavor of this people in the translated language.

From this point of view, the following cases are noticeable in the translation of special words:

1) specific words of an international nature. In translation they can be combined by form;

2) only events characteristic of a certain region or country. They represent only concepts characteristic of the way of life of this people. If the translator does not understand this uniqueness and turns it into a word expressing a different meaning, then the national flavor of the work will spoil the originality of the meaning expressed by the word. In such cases, the specific words are given in foreign language form and the explanation is given in a footnote.

3. Some specific words are left separately in the text and explained in context.

Thus, when translating specific words, the following techniques are most often observed:

1) transcription;

2) transliteration;

3) creation of a new word - neologism through translation;

4) literal translation;

5) handle a word whose meaning is approximated;

6) explain a specific word;

7) replacement with a contextual alternative.

Conclusion

An important aspect of studying lexical problems of translation is the careful preparation of future translators, knowledge of ways to overcome emerging difficulties, and the development of their skills.

Studying lexical problems that arise during the translation process, the levels of their complete, partial and total inconsistency, knowing how to correctly apply methods used in the case of complete lexical inconsistency will help improve the quality of translation. In this regard, it is appropriate to deeply study the issue of translating specific words without alternative vocabulary.

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