LEXICAL, SEMANTIC AND TYPOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE TRANSLATION

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Abstract: The article studies the typological aspects in the translation and lexico-semantic transformations used by the translator in the process of working with texts containing culturally loaded vocabulary. The main stages on the way to achieving this goal are the following tasks: 1) to identify the theoretical approaches to the interpretation of the concept of "lexico-semantic transformations" existing in modern linguistics; 2) to study the features of the transformation of culturally marked vocabulary in translations from Uzbek into English; 3) to identify the main difficulties that a translator, as a linguistic personality, faces in the process of working on a text containing culturally loaded vocabulary.

Key words: typology, lexical, semantic, translation, cultural, territorial, adequacy, history, biographical text, structural, scientific, technical, advertising.

INTRODUCTION

It should be noted that typology of translation is a special space that includes social, territorial and cultural components. Recreating such a space in a language different from the original one is fully considered an act of intercultural communication. The transformation affects the content plane and the expression plane. In the framework of our study, under such a transition from the language units of the original to the language units of the translation, we will understand the translation transformation.

The translator acts not just as a mechanism for transforming units of one language into another, but is a direct participant in intercultural, interlingual communication, sometimes remote and distant in time, which also creates certain

difficulties. Consequently, the functions of the translator include the pragmatic adaptation of the source text, the creation of national-cultural and socio-historical comments.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

There are no translated texts with absolute, 100% coverage of source text lexemes by their direct correspondences. This can be explained by the asymmetry of the working pair of languages at all levels, but most importantly, by the discrepancy between national pictures of the world, the peculiarities of implicit, national-cultural information, which most of the lexical units of a literary text possess. Thus, the text created by the author as a representative of a certain national picture of the world always undergoes changes both externally and internally (the original cannot be equal to the translation), although, of course, the most important task of the translator is to create a text, the effect of reading which is equal to the effect, which evokes the original text in the reader.

Consideration of translation as a process and as a result in various aspects, including in connection with different, conditionally delimited levels of the language, suggests that the object of this consideration is always the text. However, the text is of interest to translation studies not only as a kind of receptacle for certain linguistic phenomena (phonemes, words, grammatical structures), but also as an independent phenomenon that has features that are relevant for translation. It is these features that allow the translator to choose a general strategy for translation actions.

The fact that the text has such specific features was noted long ago. In any case, the development of special rules for the translation of various texts is known to us in ancient cultures, and in antiquity, and in the Middle Ages. However, in general, the idea of the relationship between the features of the text and the specifics of its translation, formed on the basis of practical experience, contains only the most general, rough gradations: scientific and technical translation, literary translation; or even simpler: literary translation and non-literary translation.

Sometimes thematic subtypes are added to this distinction: military translation, legal translation, medical translation. But, unfortunately, this thematic distinction does not reflect the specifics of translation at the text level. After all, any scientific text, whether it is a text on chemistry, biology or psychology, is translated using the same strategy, only the terms differ. On the other hand, any thematic group of texts, for example, combined in the case of their translation under the name "radio engineering" or "biology", is far from unified and can consist of a number of different types: a business letter, instruction, scientific article, advertising, journalistic essay, etc. The typological features of these different texts may be relevant, for translation or irrelevant, and in order to choose the right strategy, they must be identified. And with the terms, the situation is not so simple. Of the terminological synonyms that are in the dictionaries, some are acceptable in a scientific article, others in the instructions, and still others in the State Standard.

So, it is obvious that the distinction between text types for translation is important. At present, there is a fairly complete linguistic description of text types and their classifications are proposed on a different basis. But just as a full comprehensive philological analysis, being the basis for applied translation analysis of a text, is redundant in its content, so textual typology, which takes into account a variety of features of texts, is redundant for the purposes of translation and for creating a translation model and translation strategy. Many text parameters are irrelevant for translation, since they are common for texts of the same type in different languages, do not affect the specifics of the means of expression, and are automatically included in the translation invariant. These are, for example, elements of the architectonics of the text of a business letter or instruction. Many text gradations are not needed for our purposes, as the corresponding texts will be translated according to the same translation model. Therefore, it makes sense to consider the possibility of creating a translation-oriented classification of text types.

First of all, it is necessary to distinguish the concept of "type of text" from other aspects of text varieties. Indeed, in the study of texts can be divided from different points of view and for different purposes.

Types of texts. This term is usually considered as a semiotic concept that unites texts formed with the help of certain sign systems and delimits them on the basis of a sign system: a pictorial text from a verbal text; written text from oral; text encoded in Morse code from musical notation.

Verbal forms of texts. Under this name, texts with different typological features are combined, but characterized by any one common feature of their verbal organization:

prose texts, dramatic texts, tabulated texts, etc. Within the framework of classifications of this kind, architectonic-speech forms are sometimes also distinguished: monologue, dialogue, polylogue, based on the unidirectionality or mutuality of the communicative act reflected in the text. The concept of verbal form is closely related to the next concept - the genres of the text, and some researchers confuse them.

Text genres. This concept is traditionally used in literary criticism to distinguish between historically emerging forms of works of art. Genres understood in this sense can be monocultural (that is, existing in the same verbal and linguistic culture: Japanese tanks, Old Icelandic skaldic works) or multicultural (sonnet). Some genres are inherent in universality and lack of direct connection with the specifics of culture (fairy tale, novel, fable).

However, recently the concept of "text genres" has also found application in lingua-stylistic descriptions, where genre is understood as a system of a speech work (text) without taking into account its functioning.

Compositional-speech (style) forms of text. They mean forms of reflection of reality in the text. Most researchers distinguish narrative (reporting), descriptive (descriptive) and argumentative compositional speech forms. The concept of

compositional-speech forms is closely related to the traditional classification of functional styles.

Text types. Regarding this concept in linguistics of recent decades, there is a terminological confusion associated with the simultaneous use in the works of the term "Textsorte" (literally "text sort") and the term "Texttyp" ("text type"). However, in Russian-language studies, both German terms correspond to the Russian-language term "type text". Since the first term is more relevant for linguistics, and the second for translation studies, we will henceforth call them "linguistic text type" ("Textsorte") and "translatological text type" ("Texttype"), respectively.

Linguistic types of text. The concept of text type has been encountered and actively discussed in linguistics since the early 1970s, and by the early 1980s. we can already talk about the linguistics of text types as one of the aspects of text linguistics, as a kind of "systematics" within this science. The three main parameters for the classification of linguistic types of text are: referential (the ability to represent reality), interpersonal (the ability of the text to serve as a component of communication) and formal (the fact that the text is a verbally structured entity).

These parameters are based on the idea of the three main functions of the language, formulated by Karl Buhler in the 30s. XX century: it is expression, appeal and representation. At the same time, different researchers highlight various features of the type of text. X. Glints, for example, emphasizes, first of all, the stable nature of text forms: "Text types are stable forms (patterns) in certain situations of human communication." Summing up the results of the discussion on the criteria for classifying text types, F. Lux puts forward the following definition: "A text type is a competently recognized and relevant class of texts, lying in the sphere of coherent verbal texts, whose structure, as well as the variant framework, and participation in the cotext, and communication, is subject to certain rules." + The notion of certain rules gave rise to the special concept of convention.

Conventions in modern linguistics are understood as socially and historically determined rules (or norms) for constructing texts and rules (norms) for the selection of language means. It is easy to see that the types of texts develop as human communication improves, and the conventions worked out as a result of • life experience and, possibly, proposed by someone, being perfected, then receive the status of strict rules. The history of text types is the history of their formation and differentiation. At the same time, from the very beginning there is a tendency towards their universality; text types turn out to be a universal realization of the need for communication. Ancient types of text - and we can include a fairy tale, an IOU, a spell, etc. - are known among different peoples, regardless of the specifics of their culture and language.

Of all the features of IT, researchers noticed its communicative function first of all, pointing out the need to preserve it in translation. One way or another, this is discussed in the works of a large number of translators in the 70-80s. 20th century (V. N. Komissarov, L. K. Latyshev, A. Lyudskanov, P. Newmark) Peter Newmark, relying on his practical experience and field in the basis of the language function of K. Buhler, proposes to divide texts depending on their communicative function into 3 groups: 1) text with an expressive function; 2) texts with an informative function? 3) texts with an appellative function, believing that the translation of texts of each group has its own characteristics [8].

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process of translation, communicative equating of texts in different languages takes place." From this we can conclude that: 1) according to the author, the preservation of the communicative function is the main task of translation; 2) the author considers both texts - IT and PT - equal in terms of the objective conditions of their generation [7. P. 193].

Since translation is one way or another a process of bilingual communication, its primary task is indeed to preserve the communicative function of IT in the TT. It is she who largely determines the specifics of the content components, the design of these components by certain linguistic means and, as many researchers note, determines the composition of functional dominants in translation. Adequate transfer of functional dominants is the basis for maintaining the content invariant, i.e., the basis for the equivalence of translation.

The first attempt to create an extended and detailed translatological classification of text types was made in the early 1970s. Having considered the possibilities of the empirical, linguistic and communicative approach, Raye proposed to rely mainly on the communicative approach, based on the communicative function of the text, and, therefore, take into account the type of information transmitted by the text, the characteristics of the source and recipient. [8. P. 62]. Accordingly, she divided the texts into four main groups, pointing out the possibility of borderline cases:

1. Informative texts. Created by one or more authors for one or more readers. The communicative function and, accordingly, the language design is determined primarily by the subject of the description (information message, scientific article, popular science text, instruction, etc.).

2. Expressive texts. May also be targeted at a specific reader; also convey information on a specific topic. However, the linguistic design in accordance with the communicative function of texts of this kind depends primarily on the will and intentions of the author (novel, short story, lyrics, biographical text, etc.).

3. Operational texts. Created by one or more authors and dedicated to one specific topic. Language design is determined primarily by what means will have the most effective impact on a specific target group of recipients (advertising, sermon, propaganda, pamphlet, satire, etc.).

4. Audio media texts. According to their communicative function, texts of this type belong to one of the three above-mentioned groups. But the text is formed taking into account the technical means used, speaking in combination with non-verbal text components - visual means, music, gestures, etc.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

On the basis of this first classification, its "enriched" and somewhat modified version (the name of the groups has changed) arose, which is described by a group of translation scholars in the encyclopedia of translation "Handbuch Translation" in 1999:

I. Primarily informative (consumer) texts: business correspondence, consumer instructions and manuals, computer adaptation texts, textbooks, scientific journal articles, conference reports, patent texts, court verdicts, contractual texts, documents of individuals, philological texts, texts of news agencies.

II. Primarily appellative texts: advertising, narrative video text.

III. Primarily expressive texts: 1. Narrative texts: narrative prose, popular literature, children's literature.

2. Stage texts: drama theatre, musical theatre.

3. Film and TV texts: movie titles in the frame, "creeping line" in theatrical performance, synchronization.

4. Other types of text: comics, lyrics, audio-media texts, Bible translation.

The very appearance of such a classification of texts, although incomplete and obviously contradictory, is nevertheless significant. She discovered the key nature of the concept of "text" for the translation strategy, showed an unlimited range of textual diversity.

A special positive aspect of the 2nd version of the classification is the change in the names of groups of texts. The "primary-" component is a more realistic reflection of the design of texts, which M. Snell-Hornby wrote about in 1988, emphasizing that there are no clear boundaries between texts and proposing to create a prototypeology; texts, where each category of texts has a center (prototype) and periphery. [2].

The weaknesses of the classification mean that its basic criterion is not sufficiently refined. Probably, it is for this reason that the second type of texts (primary-appellative) is so poorly represented, and "other types of texts" have so little in common with each other. And is it possible to single out the translation of the Bible as a separate heading and not mention, say, the translation of the Koran? The abundance of emerging issues indicates the need to refine the basis of the classification.

But before proceeding to a more detailed discussion of a possible classification of texts, for the sake of completeness, it is worth mentioning the classification of Bloem, proposed in the mid-1980s. She shows that during the 80s. the search for the foundations for creating a translatological classification of texts continues. Bloem proposes to subdivide texts depending on the nature of pragmatic relations into 4 types:

I - texts pursuing common goals for FL and TL audiences (scientific, technical, advertising) - all of them have a high degree of translatability;

II - texts intended only for the audience of a foreign language (laws, local press, announcements, etc.) - they are generally untranslatable;

- fiction - it can express universal human needs that connect the audiences of FL and TL, therefore literary texts can be considered limitedly translatable (since a significant part of the form cannot be transferred);

- texts intended in advance for translation into TL and for the TL audience - they have a high degree of translatability. [2. P. 307].

Unfortunately, this classification takes into account only extralinguistic factors and does not affect the specifics of the texts themselves, and therefore cannot be useful for us to identify significant criteria for delimiting texts. Extralinguistic, hypothetical-pragmatic nature acquires in Neubert the concept of translatability, and this is its vulnerability.

Indeed, the intended use of texts for "internal use" (for example, announcements), firstly, does not mean at all that they are fundamentally untranslatable, and, secondly, does not exclude the situation that the need for their translation will still arise (for example, announcements about a foreigner becomes interested in selling apartments and asks an interpreter to translate these texts).

To clarify the classification base, let us return to the concept of the communicative function of the text.

After all, K. Raye's classification is based precisely on the specifics of the communicative function of the text. At the same time, it is argued that the communicative function determines the use of certain language means. Let's try to verify this statement on the example of a specific text. Let's take the consumer instruction, which K. Raye refers to informative texts. Consequently, the communicative function of the instruction text consists in the communicative task of informing the reader, in conveying information to him on a certain topic? Then why are there so many means of imperativeness in the text of a consumer instruction: imperative, modal verbs, vocabulary with the semantics of imperativeness? After all, it would seem that such means should be characteristic of texts with an operational function? But in advertising, classified as operational texts, there are a lot of various means of expressiveness (play on words, metaphor, hyperbole, buzzwords, ellipsis, and much more), and, perhaps, quantitatively these means dominate in the advertising text! In fulfilling its communicative task, the text carries certain types of information to the reader, and each type is drawn up using a strictly defined, well-established set of tools. Therefore, to create a

translatological classification of text types, it makes sense to introduce one more basic solution - the type of information. [7. P. 12].

Semantic aspects of translation

Semantic relations are the relations between the signifier and the signified. Semantic relations are the most significant aspect of translation, since the main function of the text is referential (denotative). It is connected with the reflection of extralinguistic reality in the text. [1].

The "meaning-sense" dichotomy correlates with the "language-speech" dichotomy and extends to units of any scale.

The meaning of a word is the meaning contained in the word, the content associated with the concept as a reflection in the mind of objects and phenomena of the objective world.

Meaning is the meaning of a language unit actualized in speech. This is the content that the word (expression, etc.) receives in a given context of use (communication situations) [4. P. 188]

Examples: 'zina' (internal staircase in the building) and 'narvon' (portable ladder). The meaning of the Uzbek word ladder is wider.

'Men Toshkentda yashayman; Men bu yerda uch yildan beri yashayman. ' - in English. language in similar contexts uses different forms that have different meanings: I live in Novgorod; I have lived here for three years.

Meaning is a linguistic category, i.e. system, so the values of units of different languages may not match in different parameters (content characteristics, volume and place in the system). Meaning is a communicative category, it does not depend on the differences between languages and can be expressed by different linguistic means in different languages.

'Boshqa joyga tushdingiz.' You've got a wrong number.

The correlation of meaning explains the need for semantic transformations.

The transformations of meanings and semes associated with these transformations do not violate the "semantic equation" precisely because such an

equation is built not on the identity of linguistic meanings and even not on the identity of semes, but on the unity of meaning.

Translation transformations are those numerous and qualitatively diverse interlingual transformations that are carried out to achieve translation equivalence (translation adequacy) despite the differences in the formal and semantic systems of the two languages. These are interlingual operations of "reexpression" of meaning [10].

Types of translation transformations:

1. Lexical.

2. Lexico-semantic.

3. Grammatically.

4. Stylistically.

Lexical translation transformations are used if an unusual language unit is found in the original. It can be a proper name, a term, as well as words that denote phenomena and objects characteristic of the original culture.

Transcription is a phonemic reproduction of the original lexical unit using the phonemes of the target language.

"His only kindness was for Snout, his bird dog, who slept in his bed and got her stomach scratched anytime she rolled on to her wiry back" - 'Uning mehribonligi faqat to'shagida uxlab yotgan va har safar chalqancha yotganda uni tirnab turardigan ovchi iti Snoutga taalluqli edi.'

Transliteration is a letter-by-letter recreation of the original lexical unit using the alphabet of the target language.

"The policeman driving us to jail was Mr. Avery Gaston, but men at the Esso station called him Shoe." "The name of the policeman who took us to the jail was Mr. Avery Gaston, although the people at Esso station called him Shoe. Tracing is a translation technique that consists in the fact that the constituent parts of a word (morphemes) or phrases are replaced by their direct counterparts in the target language. skyscraper - vertolyot; semiconductor – yarim o'tkazuvchi. [6. P.13].

CONCLUSION

Thus, the cultural component in the structure of these units can be based on ethnographic, social, territorial, historical and stylistic affiliation. It should be noted that the preservation of the structural, lexical, semantic similarity of the source and translated texts is a very difficult task, the solution of which requires balanced translation decisions.

In sum, by giving various examples, we can draw the following conclusions:

- the use of lexical-semantic transformations is a fully justified decision of the translators, as the spoken and dialectal lexical units cited as examples work to create a culturally specific national image at the lexical level;

- the structural-semantic similarity of the original unit and the preservation of the variant of its translation do not always guarantee the compatibility of stable associative connections.

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