MAIN ROLE OF LEXICAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH PUBLICISTIC MATERIALS INTO UZBEK WITH APPROPRIATE EXAMPLES

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Abstract. This article examines the role and application of lexical transformations in translating English publicistic texts into Uzbek. Particular attention is paid to the main types of lexical transformations, including transliteration, transcription, concretization, generalization, omission, and modulation. The study analyzes examples taken from English newspaper materials and their Uzbek translations to demonstrate how lexical transformations contribute to preserving the semantic content, communicative purpose, and stylistic features of the source text. The analysis shows that the appropriate use of lexical transformations enables translators to overcome lexical and cultural differences between English and Uzbek and to produce clear, accurate, and contextually appropriate translations.

Keywords: lexical transformations, publicistic texts, translation, English, Uzbek, transliteration, transcription, concretization, generalization, omission, modulation.

Lexical transformations is considered in linguistics concerning translation of scientific and social and political texts. However, little attention is paid to the features of lexical transformations in terms of literary translation. Mostly, the matter of lexical transformations concerns stylistic norms of the language because lexical transformations are connected mostly with such translation techniques as 1) generalization; 2) omission; 3) concretization;4) transliteration; 5) transcription; 6) modulation.

In the translation process , lexical transformations are used to ensure that the text of the translation is universally understood, to avoid inappropriate words, and to make a brilliant translation. First type of lexical transformation is transliteration.

Transliteration is an accurate, verbal re-creation, translating the original unit of a lexical unit, using the alphabet of the translation language [1, 79]. For example,

Daisy had been part of Rita and Philip Potter's family for five years before she was stolen from from their Old Buckenham doorstep in November 2017 by two men in **a** white **Nissan Navara.**

Daisy 2017-yil noyabrda oq rangli **Nissan Navara** moshinasida eski Bukingham ostonasidan ikki kishi tomonidan o'g'irlanishidan oldin 5 yil vaqt mobaynida Rita va Filipp potterlarning oila a'zosi bo'lgan [2, 7].

In this example, also transliteration was used while translating newspaper article. Because, Nissan Navara is the name of car in source language that is translated as also Nissan Navara in target language. Main reason of that, Nissan Navara is an English car name; however, in the Uzbek language there is no any equivalent for that word to translate properly. That is why its original name was used in order to achieve concrete, understandable translation to reader. Furthermore, in this sentence, another type of transformation named omission was also used while translation. Due to the fact that, indefinite article a was omitted in target text in order give short information to the reader.

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One of the most common types of transformations is considered as the concretization method.

Concretization is used when something in the target language is usually expressed using concepts with narrower meaning or when preserving the original concepts with broader meaning would result in awkward translation [3, 129].

For example,

Family friend Emma Downes has been leading a campaign to find Daisy, and said the theft had been "devastating" [2, 7].

Bu oilaning do'sti hisoblangan Emma Dovnes bu o'g'irlikka bardosh berib bo'lmasligini bildirdi va Daisyni toppish uchun maxsus guruh tashkil qildi

In this sentence, One of the main types of lexical-semantic transformations called concreatization is used effectively while translating. In fact, if the sentence had been translated as word for word, it would have been translated as Bu oilaning do'sti hisoblangan Emma Dovnes bu o'g'irlikka bardosh berib bo'lmasligini aytdi.

Though, there is one rule to translate verb to say into Uzbek language in the translation process. Let's take a look at the concrete case of meanings of verb to say in English: to tell corresponds to говорить – gapirmaoq, сказать – aytmoq, demoq in the Russian and Uzbek. Even though, in some situations it has a specific meaning: промолвить – luqma tashlamoq; повторить – takrorlamoq; сообщать – xabar qilmoq; просить – so'ramoq; возразить – e'tiroz bildirmoq; велеть – buyurmoq - can also be created concrete form. For this reason, The sentence was translated as Bu oilaning do'sti hisoblangan Emma Dovnes bu o'g'irlikka bardosh berib bo'lmasligini bildirdi in order to achieve concreat translation. Another type of lexical transformation is generalization.

Generalization is used when something in the target language is usually expressed using concepts with broader meaning or when the preserving the original concepts with narrower meaning would result in an awkward translation [1, 79].

For example,

The whole village loved Daisy because sh was always out playing in their garden," said the 38-year-old [2, 7].

Daisyni hamma yaxshi ko'rardi, chunki u har doim bog'da o'ynardi deydi 38 yoshli kishi.

In this example, the generalization method, which is a type of translational transformation, was widely used. The word whole village in the original language was translated by word hamma which means a broader, more general concept instead of narrow meaningful word. By doing this, the translator carried out the translation, realizing that the content of the sentence was much broader and it needed to be generalized. As a result the translator achieved to given more appropriate translation to the reader.

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