

LEXICAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN TRANSLATION BETWEEN ENGLISH- RUSSIAN TRANSLATION

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Annotation. *In this article the main types of lexical transformations are discussed. First, is explained by the theories why do we use transformation in translation then it is analyzed with examples. Furthermore, some examples are taken from books called «The accidental tourist», or «The book of lost names» which will be useful and easy to understand.*

Аннотация. *В данной статье рассматриваются основные типы лексических трансформаций. Сначала объясняется, почему мы используем трансформации в переводе, а затем проводится их анализ на примерах. Кроме того, приводятся примеры из книг, таких как «Случайный турист» или «Книга утраченных имен», которые будут полезны и просты для понимания.*

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada leksik transformatsiyalarning asosiy turlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Avval tarjimada nima uchun transformatsiyalardan foydalanishimiz tushuntiriladi, so'ngra ular misollar asosida tahlil qilinadi. Bundan tashqari, "Tasodifiy sayyoh" va "Yo'qolgan ismlar kitobi" kabi kitoblardan olingan misollar ham keltiriladi, ular tushunish uchun foydali va sodda hisoblanadi.*

Key words: *lexical transformations, translation, concretization, generalization, modulation, compensation, translation techniques, source language, target language*

Ключевые слова: *лексические трансформации, перевод, конкретизация, генерализация, модуляция, компенсация, теория перевода, исходный язык, целевой язык.*

Kalit so'zlar: *leksik transformatsiyalar, tarjima, konkretizatsiya, umumlashtirish, modulyatsiya, kompensatsiya, tarjima nazariyasi, manba til, maqsad til.*

Introduction.

As individuals speak different languages, we all need translators to understand each other fully. Each language has different structures, grammar rules, the ways of expressing ideas, sometimes it is really difficult to find equivalents while translating as we have cultural realities, proverbs, idioms or fixed sayings that we can't even translate. For some people, translator's role in modern world can be seen as unnecessary, for them translators just needed to learn two languages and find translation in the other language. However, translation is not just replacing words from English into Russian, but it also the reflection of culture, history, emotions, art, and the context the view of translation atmosphere.

If translator's work connected with book, they not just simply open it and translate they firstly need to understand what author wants share with readers. As we know each work of

art or literature is connected with the period or time in the history. World wars greatly influence how authors wrote their works. Moreover, there was the time when feminism greatly affected to the translation so each work must be translated strictly in the feminine way. Also, if we look back to the history, we can find some debates connected with the ways of translation. In some periods interpreters aim cultural identity, it means to keep one nation's culture, traditions and style while in the other their aim is to fully adapt the translation so it will guarantee target audience's perception. Because of this, a direct or word-for-word translation is often impossible or unnatural. In many cases, the meaning of a word depends on the context, situation, or cultural background. To solve these problems, translators use different techniques called translation transformations. One of the most important groups of these transformations is lexical transformations. Lexical transformations are changes in the meaning or form of words during translation in order to make the text natural and understandable in the target language. Among lexical transformations, the most commonly used are concretization, generalization, modulation, and compensation. These methods help translators deal with differences between languages and preserve the meaning of the original text.

In translation theory, the term translation transformation refers to changes that are made during the process of translation in order to transfer meaning correctly from one language to another. V. N. Komissarov also explains that translation transformations are methods that help the translator move from source language units to target language units when direct dictionary equivalents cannot be used.[1]

Concretization is a lexical transformation in which a word with a general or broad meaning in the source language is translated into a word with a more specific and narrow meaning in the target language. This happens because some English words are very general and can be used in many situations. In translation, the meaning must often be made clearer depending on the context. For example, Macon lay on the daybed in his grandparents' sun porch, and listened to Rose singing as she got the breakfast. [2] Translation: Мейкон лежал на кушетке на веранде своих бабушки и дедушки и слушал, как Роуз пела, пока готовила завтрак. In this example, the verb get has a very wide meaning in English. It can mean receive, obtain, prepare, or bring, depending on the context. In this sentence, it refers to preparing breakfast.

In the Russian translation, the verb is rendered as готовила (prepared/cooked). This is a more specific meaning. Therefore, the translator narrows the meaning of a general word and chooses a more precise equivalent. This is a clear example of concretization.

Generalization is the opposite of concretization. It occurs when a word with a narrow and specific meaning is translated by a word with a broader and more general meaning. This transformation is used when specific details are not important for the meaning or when the target language does not require such precision. For example, in the sentence: He bought a tin cup- Он купил чашку-The English word tin cup contains specific information about the material of the object (tin). However, in the Russian translation, this detail is omitted, and only the general word чашка (cup) is used. The translation becomes more

general because it does not keep the information about the material. The focus is only on the object itself, not its specific features. That is why, a narrow meaning is replaced by a broader one, which is an example of generalization.

When a source language (SL) text is translated literally into another language, problems may occur if there is a lexical gap between the two languages. In such cases, important information may be lost or not properly expressed in the target language (TL). Bassnett explains this problem using the term “untranslatability”. According to her, untranslatability occurs when there is no lexical or syntactical equivalent in the target language for a source language item. In other words, some words or expressions in one language cannot be directly replaced in another language because of differences in structure and vocabulary. This idea is closely connected to the concept of lexical gaps, which was also discussed by Vinay and Darbelnet. A lexical gap appears when a word or expression in the source language has no direct equivalent in the target language. To solve this problem, Vinay and Darbelnet propose several translation techniques, one of which is modulation. Modulation is defined as “a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective, and very often of category of thought”. This means that the translator changes the way an idea is expressed by using a different perspective, while keeping the same meaning. In many cases, modulation is used when a literal translation does not sound natural in the target language or does not reflect the way speakers of that language think. Therefore, the translator changes the form of the message but keeps its meaning. [3]. As an example, we may take: It's staring out at me from a photograph in the New York Times, which someone has left open on the returns desk.[4] Translation: Она оказалась прямо передо мной, на фотографии в «Нью-Йорк Таймс», оставленной кем-то развернутой на стойке для возврата книг. In the original sentence, the photograph is described as if it is “staring” at the narrator. In the translation, this is not preserved literally. Instead, the meaning is expressed differently: the photograph “appeared right in front of me”. The translator changes the perspective of description. The focus shifts from the action of “staring” to the fact of sudden appearance. However, the overall meaning remains the same. Therefore, this is a clear example of modulation, because the idea is preserved but expressed from a different point of view.

Compensation in translation is a method where some meaning from the source text cannot be translated directly, so the translator expresses it in another way in the target text. This means that if something is lost in one place, it is added or changed somewhere else to keep the same overall meaning or effect. The idea of compensation was first described by Vinay and Darbelnet. They explain it as a technique where a feature that cannot be translated in the same place is moved to another part of the sentence, but the general meaning and style are still kept. Compensation is often used when translating things like slang, dialect, jokes, or special style of speaking. These things are hard to translate directly, so the translator changes them or adds similar effects in other parts of the text. Sometimes compensation is used in small parts of the text, for example when translating speech style.[5] Sometimes it is used in a larger way, when the translator balances the

whole text by adding expressive or natural phrases in other places. In this way, compensation helps keep the meaning, style, and feeling of the original text, even if some details cannot be translated exactly. For instance: It's raining cats and dogs. Translation: Льёт как из ведра. The English idiom “It's raining cats and dogs” is a fixed expression meaning heavy rain. If translated literally, it would sound unnatural and confusing in Russian. Therefore, the translator uses the Russian idiom “Льёт как из ведра”, which expresses the same idea. Although the image changes completely, the meaning and emotional effect remain the same. This is a clear example of compensation, because the original idiomatic expression is replaced by another idiom with the same function in the target language.

Conclusion

Lexical transformations are an essential part of translation. They help translators deal with differences between languages and express meanings in a natural and understandable way. Concretization makes meaning more specific and clear. Generalization makes meaning broader and less detailed. Modulation changes the way an idea is expressed without changing its meaning. Compensation helps to preserve stylistic and emotional effects when direct translation is not possible. The analysis of examples shows that these transformations are necessary for producing accurate and natural translations. Without them, translation would often sound unnatural or lose important meaning.

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