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LEXICAL SEMANTIC PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATION

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Abstract: The problems of translating foreign texts and vocabulary in any sector of the life is experiencing rapid development, as is the growing interest of users and developers in different terms itself. The primary and most pressing problem in working with a foreign text in this area is the choice of a suitable equivalent to a newly emerging concept. The key and most informative words that carry the main semantic load in the text of this topic are terms.

Keywords: dealing with different terms, competent translation, the usage of synonyms, the peculiarity of the translation of terms, literal translation, semantic problems;

As important as the use of synonyms is in creating an original work of art, it is even more important in literary translation. In order for the translation to be adequate, the translator must be faced with the problem of choosing an alternative word. In order to preserve the original content and national-cultural features as much as possible, synonyms of this or that phrase are used.

It is well known from research that words that mean one common concept, but differ according to subjective evaluation and style, are called synonyms. Or synonyms are language units that have one common meaning (the same denotative meaning) and are differentiated by additional (connotative) meaning (expressive, stylistic, and other relational features). Four types of them are distinguished: absolute, ideographic, contextual, and stylistic. synonyms.

Since the synonyms differ according to their mutual stylistic or positive-negative evaluation, one cannot always be used instead of the other, because the general content of the context requires another synonym. For this reason, it is said that there are no absolute synonyms in the language.

While studying the synonyms of happiness/baxt lingvokulturema in literary translation, we first got acquainted with the explanations in the synonym dictionaries of both languages. In the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" it is noted that the word "happiness" means "satisfaction with life", "well-being". Lexemes such as "iqbal", "tole", "saodat" are given as synonyms. If the synonym of "iqbal" is mainly characteristic of the artistic style, the word "happiness" and "luck" prevail over the meaning of "iqbal". The word "happiness" is also characteristic of artistic style and is rarely used as a single word.

The English thesaurus also lists the synonyms of the word happiness: happiness, felicity, beatitude, blessedness, bliss. Happiness – (is generic, and is applied to almost every kind of enjoyment) is a neutral word that means "joy", "satisfaction"; felicity – (is a more formal word, and is used more sparingly in the same general sense, but with elevated associations) is mainly characteristic of the formal style, happiness associated with elevated associations is also used in a neutral state; blessedness — (is applied to the most refined enjoyment arising from the purest

social, benevolent, and religious affections) means "very happy", "happy" and is used to express benevolence and religious happiness; bliss – (denotes still more exalted delight, and is applied more appropriately) to the place anticipated in heaven) means "happiness", "peace" and is used to express the infinite joy associated with the divine spirit.

According to another synonym dictionary of the English language, the word happy has synonyms such as glad, joyful, cheerrful. Among them, glad is a lexeme with a wide range of use and no stylistic limitations, characteristic of oral speech. We turn to examples, Winterbourne was glad when that little job was done (R.Aldington). Winterbourne was glad that this small service was done. Joyful is a synonym for more artistic style: I was recklessly joyful, but each time I caught my mother's eye I felt I had never seen such triumph (L. Lindsay). I thought I was crazy with joy, but when I looked into my mother's eyes, I realized that my joy was nothing compared to her joy. The synonym of cheerful is an emotional lexeme: Meeting him and finding him cheerful, sparkling, vibrating with good humor, Slppens could scarcely believe his eyes (Th. Dreiser). Sippens couldn't believe his eyes when he saw him (Cowperwood) cheerful, in good spirits, literally glowing.

The word happy differs from its synonyms in the following semantic aspects: a) happy - often expresses a personal feeling and means that the states of "happiness", "satisfaction with life" are related to the subject. b) happy - is used to express any pleasant, pleasant situations for the subject, as well as the leisure moments that appear as the subject achieves his goals, the complete fulfillment of his dreams and hopes. In addition, happy is distinguished from its synonyms (glad, joyful, cheerful) by having an enhanced sign: He looked very happy in his sleep. Like a little boy who had gone to bed with a pleasant thought and kept the sign of it still on his face (P. Abrahams) looked like a child who did not leave).

As a result of observations, the following types of synonymous variants of happiness/baxt linguokulturemas were found: absolute synonyms were not found in both languages. Ideographic synonyms include the words "umid", "tole" in Uzbek, "fortunate", "luck", "joy" in English, stylistic synonyms in Uzbek are baxt (even if it is a neutral word), masud, saodat, tole (characteristic of the book style), in English ecstasy, exaltation, felicity (the introduction of the words characteristic of the bookish and poetic style) was determined. It was found that the word happiness as a main word does not have a positive-negative value and is not stylistically specific, that is, it is a neutral word. In the process of translation, contextual synonyms are used in both languages, and translation through synonyms requires great skill from the translator. Therefore, in this study, the translational features of contextual synonyms were studied in depth.

The vocabulary of any language contains words with multiple meanings. However, in the process of translation, the text is approached not only by the dictionary meanings of the words, but also by relying on the context. The synonymous relationship between lexical meaning and lexical usage can be called contextual synonymy. Such a synonymous relationship always occurs in the speech itself, in the same speech situation, this synonymy does not exist. When determining

the synonymy of two or more words, it is necessary to distinguish between the lexical meaning and the meaning of the word realized in the context. Synonymy is based on the sameness of the lexical meaning, synonymy does not occur on the basis of the meaning realized in the context of the lexical meaning. A. V. Fedorov reacts to such views as follows: When synonymous means of the language are meant not only words with the same meaning, but words that do not have the same meaning in the dictionary are understood to be synonyms in a certain context. Contextual synonyms that are materially closer to the original unity are formed under the influence of foreign languages. Its meeting in speech, more precisely, in translation, the combination of words on a logical basis, and the expression of thought within the norm, are not objectionable. A combination that differs from it in terms of lexical content is basically "own" of the translation language. Turning to this option in translation ensures the naturalness of the translated language.

Accordingly, below is an analysis of translated examples using contextual synonyms. For example, consider a passage from Mark Twain's famous book, *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Compare: She didn't know how she was ever going to be happy there, knowing the mother and the children warn't ever going to see each other no more... – ...after the mother was unable to see her children for a lifetime, she he said, is there fun on earth?

Although the dictionary meaning of the word "to be happy" given in the original is considered to be happy, but the translator translated it in Uzbek based on the general content of the text, not directly, but using a purely Uzbek statement, i.e., the word "entertainment" characteristic of oral speech. As a result, an artistic concretization was created in the text.

We find similar cases in Oscar Wilde's *"Portrait of Dorian Gray"*. Compare: And how happy we used to be together! - How much peace we will have if we both hum together!

In this passage, the lexeme of happiness, which is a peripheral expression of the language culture of happiness, and the lexeme of happiness in the English language created a contextual synonymy and acquired additional meaning and stylistic coloration in the translation methodically in accordance with the original. So, one of the distinguishing features of synonyms is whether or not they have additional shades, and this feature determines the scope and position of the words in the same synonymous line. In the translation of the next example into Uzbek, a lexeme with an additional meaning is used. Compare: Surely you should be glad to think that, though you are going away, you leave me happier than I have ever been before – You should be glad to see me so happy when you are leaving.

It is known that although synonyms are words that express a common concept, the meanings they represent cannot be considered absolutely equal, but differ in terms of existing meanings. If synonyms were completely equal in terms of semantics and stylistics, in our opinion, synonymous lines, pairs of words would not exist in the language. Because the principle is to pair two words with the same meaning and thereby express a certain concept, additional meaning does not appear with the use of words. Therefore, there was no need for double words. The semantic and stylistic

difference of other (synonyms) plays a key role in expressing a certain meaning by using synonyms in pairs.

Based on the analysis, clusters were formed from the English and Uzbek language works of happiness/baxt linguocultures and their synonyms found in their translation. In translations from English to Uzbek, synonymous expressions of the same linguokulturema are widely used, but in translations from Uzbek to English, they are interpreted somewhat narrowly. We think that the reason for this is that the translators are not native speakers.

In conclusion, in both languages, there is emotionality in the synonymous expressions of happiness/бахт linguokulturemas, which are used to show emotion and expressiveness in the appropriate speech situation. Also, there are almost no absolute synonyms in the English and Uzbek languages.

In translation, it is important to take into account the semantic aspects, contextual features and stylistic coloring of synonymous expressions. Therefore, among the synonyms that differ in terms of their spiritual characteristics and methodological tasks, finding the one corresponding to the content of the original and using it appropriately ensures the adequacy of the translation.

Contextual synonyms are often used in the analyzed examples. Moreover, in contrast to the English language, Uzbek works of art and their translations show the unique features of the Uzbek language in the use of pairs of words. Despite the abundance of synonyms of happiness/бахт linguokulturema in both languages, translators used them less. This undermines the adequate reflection of these linguo-cultures in translation.

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