

## A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF LEXICAL CHALLENGES IN TRANSLATING SHORT STORIES

*Gulomova Gulassarkhon Ulugbekovna*

*Kokand University Andijan Branch,*

*170119 Andijan, Uzbekistan*

**Abstract.** *Translating from English into Uzbek, sentences do not overlap, almost always they have different structures: a different word order, a different sequence of parts of the sentence, and the main, introductory, and subordinate clauses. The parts of speech that are expressed by the member sentences can be replaced in the translation of other parts of speech. This explains the widespread use of grammatical transformations in translation. Once again, it is worth emphasizing that all the listed types of transformations in their pure form are quite rare, as a rule, they are combined with each other: a permutation is accompanied by a replacement.*

**Keywords.** *translation, linguistics, small passages and stories, hobby.*

### Introduction

The theory of translation and the extensive practice of translation-related views, points of view, observations, and scientific and critical studies of various experiences, describe the rules and principles of translation, limits, and standards of communication. In this sense, translation theory and translation science literature theory and literary studies) are very similar to each other. It is necessary to keep in mind that translation studies also include translation criticism, which is if we can say so, the translator of translation studies and at the same time its vanguard. Translation criticism is a very good field.[1;45]

Translation experiences, quality, quality of translations, practical importance, impact on the readership, socio-aesthetic aspects, the comprehensive impact of the translation language (enlarging the vocabulary, filling it with new concepts, terms, terms, increasing the power of expressive and emotional impact), opening up new aspects of the ability to think, significantly activating social and cultural processes serves to speed it up. The originality and its environment together with the critical interpretation of the translation also enter. It conducts research to enrich the theory, increases the viability and scientific value of translation rules and principles, strengthens practical practice, and tests various concepts. It opens the way to theoretical innovations, it warns against hardening the theory, turning it into a dogma, and, moreover, over-complicating the theory, as it happens in Western translation studies, and in some places, falsely scientizing it to the extent that it is incomprehensible.

## **Methods and materials**

It is almost impossible to perform literary translation without transformation. Lexical, grammatical, and stylistic differences between the source language and the target language force translators to resort to all sorts of transformations in order to overcome different levels of difficulties in achieving an adequate translation of a work into another language.[2;56]

## **Results**

The hallmark of fiction is the use by the author of a literary work of various means of expression to provide a figurative and emotional impact on the reader, and in order to preserve it during translation, the translator will strive to convey the nuances of the form of the work, including the means artistic expression. To reproduce the features of content and form, different techniques are used. Linguistic concretization implies the replacement of a word with a broad meaning by a word with a narrower meaning, which is due to a divergence in the structure of the two languages: the absence of a word with an equally broad meaning, a divergence in stylistic characteristics, or the requirements of the grammatical structure. The next subspecies of lexical transformations, the technique of lexical addition, is due to several reasons. [3;467]Also, the reason for the introduction of additional words may be the absence of the corresponding word or the lexico-semantic version of this word.

## **Discussion**

Compensation in translation implies the replacement of a non-transferable element of the SS by some other medium that conveys the same information. Compensation is used when the transfer needs to convey interlinguistic meanings that characterize certain features of the original - dialect, individual speech features, puns, and so on. Examples of compensation can be found in our chapter, dedicated to the Yorkshire dialect in the novel and its translation. [4;50]Grammatical transformations of morphological and syntactic nature in literary translation can be caused by various lexical and grammatical reasons due to the fact that language systems differ from each other not only in vocabulary but also in grammar. In some cases, the causes that because transformations are lexicogrammatically in nature. In the practice of translation, grammatical transformations are usually combined with lexical ones, since the grammatical form and syntactic construction are not considered in the process. translation as something independent, separate from their lexical content.

As a rule, permutations are carried out in accordance with the grammatical rules of the language. In their pure form, they are rarely found in translation. The absence of any construction in the language, the discrepancy in the use of the corresponding forms and constructions, and lexical reasons - all make it necessary to replace parts of speech in translation. Permutation as a type of grammatical transformation is very common,

but almost always occur in combination with various kinds of grammatical and lexical substitutions.[5;789]

### Conclusion

As far as we are concerned, the discussion was held on translating short stories into different languages can be a crucial approach. Finally, for the purpose of clarification, it may be justified when the translator wishes to revise or return the spoken word. Translators often ask, "What language should I write my notes in?" deb question.[6;78] It is accepted that while better to translate works in any language. The translation can be completed quickly because the notes are recorded in the main language. Taking notes in the language being translated is usually very useful for fluency. We can also personalize the way you record notes It is important to note. Most translations are in other languages They record notes using lexical abbreviations and acronyms, as well as a wide variety of special designations not available in the language. What should be emphasized is the analysis of the speech's logical connection. The first things to be emphasized are the main points. The notes used for the main ideas provide the external form of the speech and should be kept in mind by the translator should help. Yes, the translator can find in his notes the adaptation of the ideas of the speaker, based on the sentence and the sentence. This should help the interpreter to quickly move from one idea to another, to re-present the speech. We emphasized that the notes reflect the structure of the speech. In conclusion, for now, it is getting take advantage of translation with the help of transfer technology, AI, global cooperation, and integrational grants in Uzbekistan.

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