

An Analysis of Lexical Transformations Encountered During the Literal Translation of Mag Cabot's „The Princess Diary”

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Abstract. This article is about the problems encountered in the process of literal translation of „The Princess Diary” written by Mag Cabot from English to Uzbek and their analysis. The article also provided information about the transformations used.

Key words: lexical transformation, antonymic transformation, compensation, punctuation analysis, lexicological analysis, morphological analysis.

INTRODUCTION

The Princess Diaries is part of Mag Cabot's book series for teenagers, the first volume of which was published in 2000. It was made into a movie. The film entered the New York Times children's bestseller list and ran for 48 weeks. The paly follows New York teenager Amelia (Mia) Thermopolis, who discovers she is the queen of a small European principality called Genovia. Mag Cabot wrote the play, he says about the reason: „ I was motivated to write „The Princess Diary” when my mother started dating one my teachers after my father's death”.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Cross-sectional, comparative, analytical, statistical methods of research were used in the translation of this article from English to Uzbek.

DISCUSSION

Many translation in the translation of this work from English to Uzbek had to be done. Including lexicological transformations. Now let's look at them and base them on the example of sentence: „ Psychoanalysts find out about people's feelings”[2, 8-p]. Lexicology is a branch of linguistics that studies the lexicon of a specific language. No matter how perfect dictionaries are, it is impossible to capture all the meanings of words or the subtleties of meaning. Lexical transformations are also referred to as contextual substitution of words in translation theory. There are five types of such transformations: 1. The first type of transformations is used to translate words that have a broad meaning or the meaning of which is difficult to determine [109-p]. The above sentence uses the type of transformation. The verb „find” in the sentence means to find. But as a result of adding the preposition „out” to this verb, the meaning of the word has changed to learn and this word has undergone transformation. The fourth type of lexical transformation is an antonymic

translation, [112-p] we explain it on the example of this sentence: „ I’m not good at math”. „ My math is bad”. Although the quoted sentence is negative, in the process of translation, using the antonymic transformation, instead of the word „good” in the combination „not good at”, the transformation as carried out using its antonym, i.e. „bad”. The second type of lexical transformation is called generalization. In translation, in most cases, some specifics are generalized because the meaning given in the original is considered excessive in the norms of the translation language. In English, it is accepted to give a person’s height and weight in exact numbers. But in the Uzbek language, various numbers used in reference to height and weight are redundant. Instead of numbers, qualifiers such as „tall”, „long”, „heavy”, „light” are used.[111-p] For example: „ He is six feet and and very good at sports”[2, 9-p] „ He is tall and very good at sports” the number denoting a number is generalized, that is, the combination „ six feet” is represented by the word „ tall”. „There are about two million guys in Manhattan. She could go out with any of them. Why does she want to go out with my Algebra teacher?”[2, 10-p] Why is mom dating my algebra teacher when there are so many people in Manhattan?” Generalization type of lexical transformation was also used in this sentence. The phrase „ about two million guys” used in the sentence was changed to the phrase „ so many people”, that is, the word indicating the number was generalized. The third type of lexical transformation is based on the logical connection between these two phenomena. One of them refers to original text, while the other is considered to be its translation variant. This transformation requires a semantic and logical analysis of the situation described in the text. „My mom was there, and she was making pancakes!”[2, 12-p] When I went into the kitchen early in the morning, my mother was there baking pudding.” If we translate the quoted sentence literally „ I went into the kitchen early this morning, my mother was there and she was cooking pancakes.” As you can see, some clauses in the sentence were omitted because they were considered redundant and two sentences were converted into one sentence.

CONCLUSION

Being able to correctly and perfectly translate a phrase, sentence, text or entire work in the original language into a second language is actually a skill. Not all translators can convey the events, feelings and experiences of the translated work to the heart of the reader. For this, perfect vocabulary, responsibility and strong knowledge are required from the translator. Because the content and words of a work in another language are created based on the traditions and culture of that nation. The translator translates the work from the original language into the second language based on its traditions and culture. Therefore, the translator should be responsible and a master of his work. Before starting to translate a work, it is necessary to study the origin of that work, the life and work of its author, his previous works, and thr educational significance of this work.

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