



LEXICO- GRAMMATICAL RESOURCES OF FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENCE IN THE TRANSLATION OF TEXTS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the translation of texts with lexicogrammatical resources of functional equivalence in English and Uzbek languages. The expression of translation of texts with lexicogrammatical resources have been analyzed and differences identified.

Introduction

In the modern world, one of the most important types of language activity is translation, including the translation of a literary text. This type of creative activity allows you to preserve and transmit cultural, literary and linguistic traditions, create innovations and make them accessible to speakers of various languages - contemporaries and readers of the next generations. Within the framework of the English-Uzbek language parallel, the issue of translating a literary text becomes even more important due to the significance of their cultural heritage, the traditional close cultural ties between both peoples and their cooperation for a long time.

Translation activity is a complex creative activity based on many different factors: linguistic, cultural and socio-

communicative, which constantly necessarily causes the need for its scientific understanding. Being an interdisciplinary field of knowledge, translation studies as a scientific discipline combining the humanities of text linguistics, stylistics, semiotics, comparative linguistics, linguoculturology, primarily solves the issue that affects both the definition of the translation process itself and the characteristics of the criteria for its implementation and evaluation. In this regard, the concept of equivalence in relation to the texts of the original and the translation becomes and remains key in the theory and practice of translation.

Main part.

The relevance of this study is to clarify the concepts of functional equivalence through the description and research of the system



of lexical and grammatical resources, tools and techniques in the process of translating a literary text from English into Uzbek. The subject of the study is the specificity of the means of expression and manifestation of the principle of functional equivalence in the translation of literary texts from the point of view of lexical and grammatical resources of the original language and the translation language, considered in a comparative aspect.

In accordance with the tasks set, the following research methods were used in the work: direct observation, analytical description of linguistic facts, syntactic analysis of the text, comparative semantic analysis, analysis of dictionary definitions, critical analysis of translations and translation transformations, the method of generalization and systematization. When translating a literary text, the priority is the principle of transmitting the communicative potential of the original, which is mainly realized at the semantic and syntactic level of the text through the use of a complex of lexical and grammatical language resources within the framework of functional equivalence. For the first time, the complex of lexical and grammatical (syntactic) language resources that form functional equivalence in the process of translating a literary text is considered.

The following provisions are submitted for protection:

1. The main distinctive properties of a literary text are the functional and stylistic parameters of the language of the work of art, the significance of subtext and subtext information and artistic imagery, the consideration of which is necessary to solve translation tasks. Imagery is a key characteristic of a literary text and serves as the main author's tool for the

implementation of the most important aesthetic function of a work of art.

2. The equivalence of the translation text with respect to the original text is carried out at various levels of the text and includes its subject content, semantics of lexical and grammatical components, transformations of syntactic structures, taking into account the stylistic specifics and communicative potential of both texts.

3. Identification of the communicative effect of a literary text and its reproduction in translation is a prerequisite for communicative success. The communicative effect as the realization of the communicative potential of a literary text is the leading characteristic and the main result of its adequate translation within the framework of the theory of functional equivalence.

4. The main language resources for the implementation of functional equivalence are various lexical and grammatical means and techniques, mainly related to the specifics of interacting languages, primarily lexical and syntactic transformations.

5. In the process of translating a literary text, functional equivalence is realized in descriptive, narrative and dialogical fragments of a literary text, as well as in recreating the images of characters, which is revealed when comparing the original text and the translation text and contributes to recreating the imagery of the original in the translation text.

Text, artistic text and textuality. Linguistic aspects of the text and literary text .According to the definition given in the Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary, the object of text linguistics is "the rules for constructing a coherent text and its semantic categories expressed according to these rules," but there are different



opinions about the main tasks of this discipline. It is necessary to note the great contribution to the study of the text and other scientific discipline, the stylistics of the text, closely related to the linguistics of the text as a whole. Nevertheless, the stylistics of the text considers the issue from a slightly different angle, examining primarily the functional styles of the language and the corresponding language means determining them, while the linguistics of the text focuses on identifying the structural properties of the text.

In the broadest sense, a text can be called an organized sequence of sentences connected by both formal (i.e. morpho-syntactic) and semantic elements. Such a definition is also approved within the framework of the linguistics of the text, although due to the development of linguistic sciences in general and the complexity of this issue, there is still no generally accepted definition of the text. According to I.R. Galperin, for example, "A text is a work of the speech-making process, having completeness, objectified in the form of a written document, literarily processed in accordance with the type of this document, a work consisting of a title (title) and a number of special units (super-phrasal units) united by different types of lexical, grammatical, logical, stylistic connection, having a certain purposefulness and pragmatic attitude" [Galperin 1981: 18]. It is noteworthy that the scientist considers the text as a written work of speech, in which the literary language is involved. Text is an ordered form of communication, devoid of spontaneity and possessing a certain structurality.

The result of the correlation of these concepts is the structure of the text. The

importance of structure is also stated by the authors when describing the task of text stylistics - according to them, stylistic analysis should be aimed precisely at identifying the structure of the text.

Coherence and integrity as the main signs of textuality.

The question of determining the essence of a text is closely related to the question of what features are characteristic, distinctive for it. The quantitative criterion is not sufficient to distinguish the text from other linguistic phenomena: it is necessary to identify other characteristic properties. Moreover, the question of the volume of the text is controversial in relation to modern avant-garde literature, where a literary work can even consist of several words. The various theoretical concepts of the text are based on the concepts of coherence and integrity as defining features of textuality. These properties relate to various aspects of the organization of a speech work, the elements of which should be combined into a single whole. If wholeness indicates the inner completeness and semantic unity of a speech work, then connectedness means the relationship, the interaction between the elements of the text. Thus, coherence and wholeness are very close and mutually dependent concepts, as evidenced by the fact that in many linguistic theories they are considered together as two sides of one basic property of the text. Although coherence and wholeness are present in many linguistic theories, their definitions (and sometimes the name) may not coincide. Next, let's look at some of the basic definitions.

This is explained by the fact that in the author's concept, two properties of the text, integrity and articulateness, are



closely related and condition each other. Any text is divided into parts, through the understanding of which the reader reaches an understanding of the whole. The author of the text does not always consciously perform this division of the text, it often happens at the subconscious level, but, nevertheless, the division of the text is a prerequisite for his work, because "the integrity of perception of the surrounding world - the main condition of artistic creativity - is not conceivable without a conscious understanding of subordination and interdependence. From the assumption that the text consists of many elements, it follows that a system of connections is required to link them into a single whole. Thus, the coherence of a speech work is ensured primarily at the level of individual words, sentences and the entire text by morphological and syntactic types of communication. I.R. Galperin calls these properties of the text cohesion and emphasizes the variety of means that provide it.

Naturally, continuity and extension are carried out in different ways in each text, which is explained by a wide range of possible temporal and spatial parameters, especially in fiction. The categories of articulability, cohesion and continuity complement and condition each other.

Coherence contributes to the creation of the integrity of the text, although it does not automatically lead to it. Thus, the wholeness consists in the fact that native speakers perceive the text as a single whole, not paying attention to this or that detail, because they see a single situation

behind the text. It is situativeness that is closely related to wholeness, because the text acquires meaning only in accordance with a certain context.

Conclusion.

In this article it was talked about the connections between the components of the text, which are based on grammatical forms and relationships. Cohesion is manifested, for example, in the coordination of speech units within a sentence. It is closely related to another sign of textuality - coherence. Coherence encompasses the content aspect of the text. In the process of communication, the producer and the recipient of the text build semantic relationships between different elements of speech, regardless of the availability of cohesive means.

Among the main signs of textuality, in addition to segmentation and cohesion, it is necessary to consider continuity, as well as the autosemanticity of text segments, text modality, integration and completeness of the text. By autosemanticism, one should keep in mind the semantic independence of text elements from each other. Modality is defined as the relation of what is said to reality and clarifies how the speaker perceives reality, i.e. how the real, unreal, realized in the future, desirable, etc. are reflected and perceived. The text must be complete and must have a beginning and an end. To the question when the text is considered completed, referring to the role of the author of the text: when the goals of the author of the work are achieved and the text is completed.

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