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THE FEATURES OF CONCRETIZATION AS A TYPE OF LEXICAL SUBSTITUTIONS

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Abstract: Translation is the process consisting in "reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in meaning and secondly in style". It is a complicated process beset by many problems and difficulties. These problems may have been the main reason that made many people through ages reluctant to carry out translation. Since "no two languages are identical, either in the meanings given to corresponding symbols or in the ways in which such symbols are arranged in phrases and sentences", translation, which aims at conveying a message from the SL into the TL, is often accompanied by many linguistic problems: lexical, syntactic, semantic and stylistic. The article demonstrates various opinions and sample examples of the concretization, which means replacing a word with a broad sense by one of a narrower meaning, as a type of lexical substitution that denotes the words and stable word combinations are replaced by others which are not their equivalents.

Key words: lexical transformations, concretization, lexical substitution, Source Language (SL), Target Language (TL).

Аннотация:
Таржима –бу "аслият тилидаги манбанинг таржима тилидаги, биринчидан, маьно, иккинчидан, услуб жиҳатидан муқобил тенгини топиб ўгиришдир. Бу кўплаб муаммо ва қийинчиликлар билан боғлиқ бўлган мураккаб жараён ҳисобланади. "Иккала тил бир-бирига ўхшаш белгиларга берилган маьноларда ҳамда бундай белгиларни ибора ва жумлаларда жойлаштириш услубида ҳам бир хил эмаслиги" сабабли, аслият тилидаги хабарни таржима тилига етказишга қаратилган таржима жараёнида кўпинча кўплаб лингвистик, яьни лексик, синтактик, семантик ва услубий муаммолар кузатилади. Ушбу мақола конкретлаштириш, яьни асл матн тилидаги маьноси кенг сўз ва сўз бирикмаларининг таржима тилидаги маьноси тор бўлган сўз ва сўз бирикмалари билан алмаштирилишига доир турли хил фикрлар ва мисоллар изоҳига бағишланган.

Калитсўзлар: лексик трансформация, конкретлаштириш, лексикалмаштирув,аслият тили, таржима тили.

Аннотация: Перевод - это процесс, состоящий в «воспроизведении на языке-рецепторе ближайшего естественного эквивалента сообщения на исходном языке, во-первых, по значению, а во-вторых, по стилю». Это сложный процесс, сопровождаемый множеством проблем и трудностей.Эти

проблемы могли быть основной причиной, по которой многие люди на протяжении многих лет отказывались выполнять перевод. Поскольку «нет двух языков, идентичных ни по значениям, данным соответствующим символам, ни по способам их расположения во фразах и предложениях», перевод, который направлен на передачу сообщения из SL в TL, часто сопровождается многими языковыми проблемами: лексическими, синтаксическими, семантическими и стилистическими. Данная статья посвящена конкретизации, то есть интерпретации различных идей и примеров замены слов и словосочетаний с широким значением в языке исходного текста словами и словосочетаниями с узким смыслом на языке перевода.

Ключевые слова: лексическая трансформация, конкретизация, лексический обмен, исходный язык, переводящий язык.

Introduction

Due to the semantic features of language the meanings of words, their usage, ability to combine with other words, associations awakened by them, the "place" they hold in the lexical system of a language do not concur for the most part. All the same "ideas" expressed by words coincide in most cases, though the means of expression differ. [1] As it is impossible to embrace all the cases of semantic differences between two languages, we shall restrict it to the most typical features. The principal types of lexical correspondences between two languages are as follows: I. Complete correspondences. II. Partial correspondences. III. The absence of correspondences.

In this article we discuss about the second type, partial correspondences. As E.S. Aznaurova stated that while translating the lexical units partial correspondences mostly occur. That happens when a word in the language of the original conforms to several equivalents in the language it is translated into. Thereasonsofthesefactsarethefollowing:

• Most words in a language are polysemantic, and the system of word-meaning in one language does not concur with the same system in another language completely. That's why the selection of a word in the process of translating is determined by the context.

• The specification of synonymous order which pertain the selection of words. However, it is necessary to allow for the nature of the semantic signs which an order of synonyms is based on. Consequently, it is advisable to account for the concurring meanings of members of synonymic orders, the difference in lexical and stylistic meanings, and the ability of individual components of orders of synonyms to combine.

• Each word effects the meaning of an object it designates. Not unfrequently languages "select" different properties and signs to describe the same denotations. The way, each language creates its own "picture of the world", is known as "various principles of dividing reality into parts". Despite the difference of signs, both languages reflect one and the same phenomenon adequately and to the same extent, which must be taken into account when translating words of this kind, as equivalence is not identical to having the same meaning.

• The differences of semantic content of the equivalent words in two languages.

• Each language has its own typical rules of combinability. The latter is limited by the system of the language. A language has generally established traditional combinations which do not concur with corresponding ones in another language.

In order to attain equivalence, despite the difference in formal and semantic systems of two languages, the translator is obliged to do various linguistic transformations. Their aims are: to ensure that the text imparts all the knowledge inferred in the original text, without violating the rules of the language it is translated into.

Literature review

It was mentioned by E.S. Aznaurova that the following three elementary types are deemed most suitable for describing all kinds of lexical transformations: 1. lexical substitutions; 2. supplementations; 3. omissions (dropping). Lexical substitutions. In this kind of lexical alteration lexical units wordsand stable word combinations are replaced by others which are not their equivalents. More often three cases are met with:

a) concretization/a concrete definition - replacing a word with a broad sense by one of a narrower meaning.

b) generalization - replacing a word with a narrow meaning by one with a broader sense: a navajo blanket - junadyol, индейскоеодеяло;

c) an integral transformation: How do you do! - Salom! - Здравствуйте!

The need for concretization in translation is caused not by the absence of semantic content of the equivalent words in Russian, but by the differences of semantic content of the equivalent words in two languages. Thesewordscanbedividedintothreesub-groups:

• Words with a differentiated (undifferentiated) meaning: e.g. In English: to swim (of a human being), to sail (of a ship), to float (of an inanimate object); in Uzbek: сузмоқ (одамларҳақида), сузмоқ (кемаҳақида), сувюзидақалқибюрмоқ (предметтўғрисида); in Russian: плавать, плыть.

• Words with a "broad" sense: verbs of state (to be), perception and brainwork (to see, to understand), verbs of action and speech (to go, to say), partially desemantisized words (thing, case).

Research methodology

The following research of identifying concretization in the text is based on the sample examples from the books of E.S Aznaurova, L.S. Barxudarov, V.N. Komissarov, Y.I. Retsker. For instance, a word with a broad sense "to be" is used to "*identify people, talk about age, talk about origin, talk about general facts, in questions, use adjectives/nouns after "to be", talk about weather, talk about animals, talk about professions, talk about o'clock, talk about inanimate things*" in English. [2] The list of samples:

*'He **is** at school.' - Он**учится**вшколе;*

*'He **is** in the Army.' - Он**служит**вармии;*

*'The book **is** on the table.' - Книга**лежит**настоле.*

*'The picture **is** on the wall.' - Картина**висит**настене.*

*'He **was** at the ceremony.' - Он**присутствовал**нацеремонии.*

*'The concert **was** on Sunday.'* - Концерт**состоялся**ввоскресенье.

'He's in Holliwood.' - Он**живет**вГолливуде.

*'Name something you'd like **to be**.'* -Назови, кембытебехотелось**стать.**

*'She**was**inbed.'* - Она **лежит** в постели.

*'Then her blouse and stuff **were** on the seat. Her shoes and socks **were** on the floor, right underneath the chair, right next to each other.'* - Блузкаивсепрочее**лежало**насиденье, атуфли, сосвернутыминоскамивнутри, **стояли**рядышкомподстулом.

*'Like most young Frenchmen of his generation he **was** athletic.'* – Подобнобольшинствуфранцузовсвоегопоколения, он**увлекался**спортом.

In the above given examples you can see different meanings of *"to be"* and their translation into Russian. While translating the word with a broad sense *"to be"*, the utterances came across to the lexical substitutions and translator obliged to do concretization by using appropriate words in the translation keeping the meaning of the utterance in source language.

Analysis and Results:

According to L.S Barxudarov, there are two types of concretization:Language concretization and contextual concretization. In language concretization, the reason of replacing a word with a broad sense by one of a narrower meaning depends on the differences of semantic content of the equivalent words in two languages. [3] The first factor is that target language may not have a lexical unit that corresponds in a broad sense of the original text. The second factor is the stylistic features of lexical units in two languages may not match. Third factor is the reason for such a substitution may be due to grammatical features. The words *thing, come, go, say, tell* may cause the differences of semantic content of the equivalent words in two languages. Here is a list of the above mentioned words with their meanings and examples of concretizations.

Let's look at the following examples of the word ***say***which means *"express something using words, have opinion, mean something, give information/orders, show what someone/something is like, imagine something happening, use something as example, tell someone to do something, repeat words"*:

*'So**what?'** I **said.*** - **Ну**так что же? **спрашиваю я.**

*'She**had**said**thatshewasinbedandill.'* - Бекки **писала,** что она больна и лежит в постели.

*'Hello', I **said**whensomebodyansweredthegoddamphone.* - Алло! **- крикнул я,** когда кто-то подошел к этому треклятому телефону.

One normally assumes that ***tell***means *"give information, order/advise to do something, recognize something, have clear effect, fail to keep secret, inform about something bad"*. Examples of concretization with the word *"tell"*:

'He told *us we should always pray to God...'* - И**намтоже**советовал**всегдамолитьсябогу...

'He told *me to come right over, if I felt like it.'* - **Вел**елхотьсейчасприходить, еслинадо.

*'Thanks for **telling** me,' **I** said.* - Спасибо, что**предупредила! -**говорю.

According to V.N. Komissarov a word *"thing"* is an entity of any kind and always translates into any language as *"object/item, action/activity, situation/event, fact/condition , aspect of life, idea/information, something not specific, someone/something young you like".*[4] And it was mentioned by V.N. Komissarov, Y.I. Retsker and V.I. Tarxov that an English word **meal** means *an occasion when you eat, especially breakfast, lunch, or dinner.* [5] But while translating this word into target language there will be occur a problem of lexical substitution. For example:

*If one had to miss **a meal**, what comfort in the knowledge that many others had to miss it too? - Еслинечегоесть, развеутешаетсознание, чтоидругиеосталисьбезобеда?*

Haveyouhadyourmeal? - Вы уже позавтракали?(пообедали, поужинали). [6]

It is essential that you should be able to guess that there is not given an exact time of the meal in the example. And this kind of sentence appears lexical problems to the translators. But sometimes the context of source language may have indicating elements of a given word. For instance:

At seven o'clock a dull meal was served in the oakpanelled dining-room.

Here indicator of the time allows you to establish that we are talking about lunch, and translator can easily select the required translation option.

Y.I Retsker stated the following sample of the concretization. The word *"mount"* has a very differentiated meaning in English. It means any *"animal under a saddle", as well as "a means of transport that is ridden (bicycle, motorcycle, scooter)".* [7] Y.I.Retsker gave an example of concretization to analyse which was written under the picture of Napoleon: *"Napoleon on his mount visiting the plague-stricken in the streets of Jaffa".* And there is not given any indicating element of the animal on which Napoleon was sat. And a careless translator who is not familiar with this picture can write the first idea that comes to the mind "ride a horse". But Napoleon rode a camel in the picture.

As for contextual concretization, it is sometimes caused not by systemic-structural discrepancies between the language of original and target language, but by factors of a given specific context, most often, stylistic considerations, such as the need for completeness of a phrase, the desire to avoid repetitions, to achieve greater imagery, clarity, etc. Examples of contextual concretization:

'We had strolled over.' — Мыподошликеезабору.

*'You could hear him putting away his **toilet articles**.' - Слышнобыло, каконубираетсвои**мыльницыищетки.***

*'I don't know of any landowner around here who begrudges those children any **game** their father can hit.' - Я не знаю у нас в округе такого землевладельца, который пожалел бы для этих детей **зайца**...*

*'Mr. Raymond sat up against **the tree-trunk'** — МистерРеймондселиприслонилсяк**дубу**.*

Conclusion

Since it is a process of constant search for the transfer of a messagefrom the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL), translationis often

accompanied by many problems and difficulties that may be aresult of the differences in both languages or differences in the culturesrepresented by them.[8] And to sum up, it can be considered that concretization differs from other types of lexical substitutions with its complexity, that words and phrases with broad sense of the source language are replaced by words and phrases with narrower meanings in the target language. And the reason for this kind of change is that while translating the lexical units partial correspondences mostly occur which happens when a word in the language of the original conforms to several equivalents in the language it is translated into.

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