



FEATURES OF USING LEXICAL UNITS IN TRANSLATION OF MILITARY TEXTS

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ANNOTATION

This article deals with the translation of military texts and materials affecting the successful acquisition of military language by a foreign language. Translation of military-texts, the need to preserve the original image in translation, stylistic aspect of translation is very important in teaching English to military personnel. The given article considers the importance of translation. For the successful implementation of military translation, it is necessary not only to know the appropriate language and military terminology, but also to be educated in the field of military affairs and to know the peculiarities of foreign armed forces.

KEY WORDS: *Military English terminology, lexical units, military sphere, language, terminology, knowledge.*

DISCUSSION

The correct choice of a word to fully convey the meaning of the word in the translated text is one of the main and most difficult translation tasks. The difficulty of this task is due to the complex nature of the word, its versatility and semantic wealth. The word as a lexical unit in English and Uzbek does not always coincide. Often a single word in Uzbek in English corresponds to a compound word or a whole phrase (for example, "charxpalak" - merry-go-round; "dangasa" - ne'er-do-well) and vice versa: to stare - "tikilib qaramoq".

As you know, the word expresses the concept of an object or phenomenon of reality by the totality of its forms and meanings. By the meaning of a word is meant the subject-logical meaning of the word, the nominal value and the emotional meaning. The logical meaning of a word, which is also called material, basic or direct, is the expression by a word of a general concept of an object or phenomenon through one of the signs. * The nominal value of a word refers to a single object - a person or a geographical concept. The emotional meaning of a word expresses emotions and sensations caused by objects, facts and phenomena of reality, denoted by this word. * Classification of the types of lexical meanings of a word is given according to the book by Prof. I. R. Halperin, "Essays on the English Style" Publishing House in Foreign Languages. M. 1958.

It is necessary to dwell in more detail on the various types of lexical meaning of the word, in view of

the fact that this issue is directly related to translation. In many cases, the correct choice of the word in translation can be made only on the basis of the correct analysis of the lexical meaning of the word.

Logical meaning can be basic and derivative. Derived meanings are formed during the historical development of a word. In some cases, there is a coincidence of the basic meanings of the word in the English and Russian languages and a mismatch of derivatives. For example, the basic meaning of the words table and table matches. But in Russian, the word "table" also has the meaning of "food", "full board", and while in English this meaning evolved from the word board (room and board). On the other hand, another meaning of the word table - "table" - is absent in Russian. Logical meaning can be free and connected. The free meaning of the word exists in the word, regardless of its combination with other words. The associated meaning appears only in certain phrases. For example, pins and needles - "needles and pins" - the free meaning of words; the related meaning of these words is stabbing in the limbs (after numbness).

In addition to the above objective logical meanings, which form the semantic structure of the word and are always given in dictionaries, the so-called contextual meaning that does not find its reflection in dictionaries is revealed in the word in the context of this context. This ability of a word to acquire contextual meaning, which plays a huge role in translation, will be discussed in the corresponding section. The meaning of the word should not be confused with its use. Often,



even an unambiguous English word, due to the breadth of its meaning, can have broad compatibility and its use does not coincide with the use of the Russian word, as a result of which it is translated into Uzbek in different words.

For instance:

a young man – yosh inson;

a young child – yosh bola;

young in crime – malakasiz jinoyatchi;

The word stale is defined in The Concise Oxford Dictionary as not fresh, insipid, musty, or otherwise the worse for age; e.g. stale bread, stale beer, stale news, stale water, stale joke, stale air. However, in the Uzbek translation, the word stale in each case has to be conveyed with a special adjective in connection with the lack of an adjective in Uzbek with such a wide meaning and such wide compatibility: stale bread – qotgan suvi qochgan non, exhausted beer – achib qolgan pivo, old news – eski xabarlar, musty water – iflos suv, stale air – achchiq havo. It is interesting to note that in The Concise Oxford Dictionary these meanings of the word stale are separated by a comma, while in the English-Russian dictionary by V.K. Mueller they are separated by a semicolon, which emphasizes their difference.

So, as already mentioned, one of the main lexical problems of translation is the choice of a word. The task of the translator is to find the right word that would be adequate to the English word, that is, it would have the same meaning, the same stylistic coloring and would cause the reader the same associations. There are words whose meanings in both languages are almost identical. English words book, mountain, river, cold, young, to sleep, to speak almost completely correspond to Uzbek words - kitob, tog', daryo, sovuq, yosh, uxlash, suhbat. However, most of the words are far from identical in meaning. For example, the concept of the meaning of the English verb to go is much broader than that of the Uzbek verb "walk". In some cases, it corresponds to the Uzbek word "ride". (He goes to Tashkent — "U Toshkentga boradi"). The English word stream has a wide meaning and corresponds in Russian to the words: stream, river, stream (English-Russian dictionary by V.K. Muller). In such cases, the translator should determine the meaning of the English word and choose in Uzbek the word that most closely matches the meaning of English. Sometimes the translator has to enter an additional Russian word in order to convey the full meaning of English; for example, the word brinkmanship in Uzbek corresponds to the combination of the words "balancing on the brink of war."

In search of the right word, the translator usually turns to the synonymous series in Russian. The presence of synonymy gives the translator the ability to achieve adequacy in the translation.

Let us illustrate this with an example.

She was very brave about it. The word brave is translated in the dictionary of V.K. Muller as: brave, courageous; excellent, beautiful. The first two meanings of this word are clearly not suitable in this case.

The translator himself must extend the synonymous series with possible synonyms - courageous, courageous. The last synonym most accurately conveys the meaning of brave in this case: "She very courageously endured it." When choosing a word from a synonymic series, one should take into account not only the shades of meaning, but also the degree of intensity of the meaning. News that another ten Scottish pits are to be closed down brought last night a vehement demand for national action. (D. W.t 1959)

The news that ten more mines were to be shut down in Scotland aroused a decisive demand for joint action last night.

The dictionary of V. K. Muller gives the following meanings of the adjective vehement: strong, violent. However, these adjectives are not combined with the word "requirement". Therefore, for translation it is necessary to find such an adjective that would not be inferior to the adjective vehement in intensity of meaning and at the same time would not violate the usual compatibility in Uzbek.

Many words, in addition to the objective logical, also have an emotional meaning. Some words, due to their semantics, seem to always have an emotional meaning. Let us take such English words as mother, to love, radiant, or Russian - the motherland, cheerful, affectionate, etc. The emotional meaning of the word evokes not only an idea of the subject, quality, or action, but also feelings, emotions, a certain attitude to this subject or phenomenon. Words such as homeland, joy, cheerful, war, grieve, usually cause all people the same emotions. We can say that such words have an "objective" emotional meaning. Objective emotional meaning can also be expressed in the form of a word, that is, emotionally-colored suffix - a little hand, a hand; doggie, brooklet, etc. But the emotional meaning can also be subjective when it expresses the individual attitude of the speaker to an object or phenomenon. In the emotional sense, a subjective assessment is almost always manifested - positive or negative. The emotional meaning is especially pronounced in adjectives. The choice of an adjective is already affected by a subjective attitude, because the adjective highlights a single attribute of the subject. The strengthening of the emotional meaning in the adjective is often due to the weakening of the objective logical meaning, which increases its compatibility. In some adjectives and adverbs formed from them, the objective-logical meaning almost disappears, and then they can turn into amplifiers (intensives).



For example: jolly good fellow equals very good fellow; awfully nice - very nice, etc. This cannot be overlooked when translating.

The emotional meaning does not always accompany the objective logical. Sometimes it appears only in a certain context. For example, in the sentence "China is a large country", the word country has only a logical meaning: "China is a big country." And in the sentence "We are ready to die for our country" in the word country there is also an emotional meaning. In this context, it clearly means "homeland" ("We are ready to die for our homeland.") Thus, thanks to the acquired emotional meaning, the same word can be translated in different words. Therefore, adjectives that have emotional meaning and give emotional coloring to the statement require translation with words that are equivalent to them in emotional terms. They are translated, as it were, more "freely" than adjectives that have no emotional meaning.

For instance:

The ghastly blunder of the Suez war.

The dictionary meaning of the adjective ghastly is qo'rqinchli, dahshatli, yoqimsiz. The strong emotional meaning of ghastly in combination with the word blunder gives the translator the right to translate it with a more expressive word - "monstrous" or "fatal" ("Monstrous mistake, what was the war for the Suez Canal").

A word with the same objective logical meaning in different languages can acquire different emotional meanings in the same languages, which must be taken into account when translating. In the phrase "The endless resolutions received by the National Peace Committee (DW), endless cannot be translated with the word "infinite", since the Russian adjective "infinite" usually gives a negative rating ("too long", "bored", "bored", "monotonous") Therefore, the adjective endless here should be translated with the word "numerous", which does not contain a negative assessment and which does not distort the attitude of the Daily Worker newspaper to the struggle for peace. The translator must be very attentive to the emotional meaning of the word and remember that it can cause both positive and negative associations - a fact that is very important for translation. The coincidence of the objective logical meaning does not always mean the coincidence of the emotional. Logical and emotional meaning does not exhaust all the meanings of the word. In connection with the use of the word can acquire the so-called contextual meaning, which is not constant, but arises in this context. However, the contextual meanings of a word, although they are inconsistent, are not random. They are not reflected in the dictionaries, but as if embedded in the word, being its "potential" meanings, which may come to light depending on the context. Therefore, there is always a connection between the contextual meaning and the main subject-

logical one, and the translator can easily "bridge the bridge" from the meaning given in the dictionary to the arising contextual meaning.

For example:

In an atomic war women and children will be the first hostages. (D. W., 1959)

Ayollar va bolalar atom urushining birinchi qurboni bo'lishadi.

V.K.-Muller's English-Russian dictionary gives only one meaning for the word hostage - hostage. In this sentence, this word obviously takes on the meaning of "sacrifice". This contextual meaning of "potentially" is embedded in the objective logical, since the hostage is a victim, he may die. A figurative meaning is a kind of contextual meaning. Its peculiarity lies in the fact that the objective-logical and contextual meanings act simultaneously, as if coexist in the speaker's mind.

It was said above about those words that always have emotional meaning. But in the vast majority of cases, emotional significance is also contextual.

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