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### LEXICAL ERRORS FOUND IN THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH FICTION

Ruziyeva Madina Rajab qizi

Trainee teacher Uzbekistan State University of World Languages

#### Annotation:

The article examines the linguistic and cultural barriers that arise when interpreting the original text by the translator. The main translation problems include: the specifics of translating stable expressions; the problem of translating lexical errors; cultural differences, while the main task of the translator is to eliminate the problems that arise.

**Keywords:** translation, text interpretation, stable expressions, lexical error, language and cultural barriers, English fiction.

At first glance, the profession of a translator of linguistic works may seem like a simple process, armed with only the most sensible foreign dictionary.

But in fact, translation is a process associated with the translation of not only the text, but also the author's thoughts, using all possible means of artistic expression, while relying on the stylistic structure of the presentation. What was said in the original text should be stated in the words of a foreign language, while building not only the correct text, but also convey to the reader the depth of the work.

Throughout the entire working time associated with the analysis of the work, the main tool of translators are dictionaries of various types.

In the understanding of translators, the most complex translations are works of philosophical and religious literature, but artistic works are not inferior to them, because every word in such works is filled with the deepest meaning, since in the process of working on artistic texts, translators face some difficulties, such as conveying the meaning of the original text, the speech characteristics of the characters, as well as preserving the writer's style. Such a text cannot exist without the means of literary expression, since it is these additions that create all the information saturation, which leads to the realization of the creative idea conceived by the author of the works and an easy presentation of the artistic picture for the reader.



One of the main dilemmas faced by translators is the choice: to preserve an authentic text or, using other possibilities, to present the reader with a meaning that deviates from the original, but preserving the artistic features of the work. There are many details here. Each language has its own sequence of words, which is why the style of the same word in different languages can be completely different.

Studying the problems of translation of English literature, it is worth noting the master of the plays of William Shakespeare, and in particular his most famous work “Romeo and Juliet”. Undoubtedly, the work is one of the most difficult works to translate.

In Shakespeare's “Romeo and Juliet”, we can meet the following artistiesphodavositat orgalius-lubes. In particular, in the pardaV scene I used irony (irony) with the writer master-monlik as follows. Juliet ironically expresses to her maid Romeo's identity, whether he is married or not, her own severe regret if married. In this, the writer uses the style of dramatic irony. This is a blatant irony, and the viewer watching the performance realises that he is dying on the eve of his wedding. Here is a translation example of the interpretation of this content as follows:

Original text: “Go ask his name: if he be married.

My grave is like to be my wedding bed.”

Translate text: Mutlaq bilib olgin uning ismini!

U uylangan bo‘lsa, demak, ortiq men uchun

Nikoh to‘yi, yotoq joyim—sovuq g‘or bo‘lur.

The translator kept the content and structure of the text intact in the translation of the literal text. This is considered the greatest achievement of the translator. Because only a master, a skillful translator with the ability to write a poem, mastered both languages by perfect, can translate a poetic text in such a perfectly. Otherwise, neither the artistic style of the original text nor the rhyme of the poem nor means would have found a place in the translation.

The key obstacle to translation is the poetic rhythm of the play. This work is saturated with a variety of means of artistic expression, giving the work an exceptional stylistic coloring, with some carelessness and beauty of description. But the play “Romeo and Juliet” is especially unique for its metaphors. It can be noted that a huge number of metaphors used by the author are a stylistic feature of the play.



Almost all of Shakespeare's works cannot be imagined without metaphor. The metaphor is based on the idea that both is an object or human being that is completely unrelated to each other. The most famous metaphor in "Romeo and Juliet" is Romeo's monologist at the nursery. It is recounted below by the famous writer:

Original text: Romeo: "But, soft! what light through yonder window breaks?  
/ It is the east, and Juliet is the sun".

Translate text : Derazada lippillagan o'sha nur nima?

U yerdadir oltin rang qiz, Juliyetta – quyosh!

While the sentence has nothing in common with the type of Star radiating hundreds of thousands of miles from the physical aspect-Juliet is metaphorically compared to the sun.

The process of translating a play is a work during which different views of the world and the uniqueness of thinking, the experience of reading literature, different historical epochs, as well as different traditions and values come into contact. It should be noted that the foundation of a high-quality translation of a literary text is the transmission of the main idea of the text, since this leads to the need for the translator to preserve all the characteristic personalities of the artistic work as a whole, as well as to convey the essence of the means of artistic expression.

Translation of a text can generally be defined as the creation of an equivalent text in another language based on the original text in one language, equivalent to the original in a communicative sense. According to the genre and stylistic coloring of the translated material, the following classifications of text translations can be distinguished: scientific and technical, socio-political, military, legal, household and artistic translations. In this work, we will pay attention to the peculiarities of the translation of literary texts.

The relevance of the research topic is due to a steady interest in the problems of understanding the author's idea and adequate transmission of the meaning of a foreign language text, functioning both in fiction and in real life. The study of the peculiarities and difficulties of translation is conducted in philology in different directions: phraseological, idiomatic, word-formation, lexicological, lexicographic, stylistic, etc. Translation is an important auxiliary tool that ensures that the language fulfills its communicative function in cases where people express their thoughts in different languages. The possibilities of translation are



reflected in the peculiarities of the translation of literary texts with their characteristic expressiveness and specific functions.

The essence of the above is that an artistic text has a number of various properties and features, during the translation of which the translator is obliged to preserve the meaning of the text and the colorful excerpt conceived by the author, the originality of the artistic picture, which contributes to high-quality translation.

Artistic translation of works is a long and laborious process, which is a kind of challenge for any translator, since it requires not only an exceptional level of knowledge of two languages, but also their culture. At the same time, for one reason or another, it is not always possible to convey all the information that the original carries. The exact and closest translation to the text of the language of the characters of the work as part of the author's idea and features of reflecting the character and personality of the characters of the work. In the course of the study, the main problems of translating a literary text were identified, which consist in the difficulties of lexical errors, translating idioms, puns and expressive phrases reflecting the national mentality. A distinctive feature of literary translations is that they convey not only the meaning of the original text, but also, due to their specificity, the peculiarities of the translator's perception. In general, the essence of this process can be defined as an attempt to eliminate the linguistic and intercultural barrier between the author and the reader, passing the original text through the "prism of perception" of the translator.

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