

## Lexico-Semantic Transformations in the Translation of Ecological Terms

Nigmatullina Almira Shamsunovna

Senior Teacher, "Uzbek Language and Teaching Languages" Department, Fergana Polytechnic Institute

### ABSTRACT

The article considers about lexical-semantic transformations as a means of achieving translation adequacy based on the material of the English and Uzbek languages. The purpose of the work is to study the patterns of formation and evolution of environmental terminology, its formation as a term system, description of the metalinguistic, lexical-semantic, structural and word-formation features of terms in the environmental sphere.

**KEYWORDS:** translation transformations, lexical-semantic transformations, generalization of meaning, modulation, holistic transformation

The development of science and technology calls for the need to study terminological systems, their ordering in order to create the ability to manage the terminological process. The structural elements of the language of ecology are terms that assign relative autonomy from similar phenomena to any studied fragment of ecological reality and give it a name.

The term, as a carrier of a certain amount of knowledge, is the most important tool for both theoretical thinking and practical work. If the essence and scope of the term are clearly defined, then it becomes a means of both identifying similar phenomena in the mass of environmental material and clarifying and deepening the understanding of the phenomenon being defined.

Eco-terms of the English and Uzbek languages are a system of terms and term combinations and are part of the general vocabulary of the language, therefore they are characterized by all word-formation processes characteristic of the language in general.

The development of any science is based on knowledge of language. Language enriches science, and science in turn nourishes it. Thus, there is a constant relationship. Scientific language is based on terms, but at the same time, it uses all the building materials of the general system of language. As science develops, it forms its own terminological system.

The modern era is rich in the emergence of new scientific systems, and therefore new terminologies.

Ecology is one of those sciences with which linguistics has been establishing connections only recently. The process of metalinguistic education in the environmental sphere is observed. Metalinguistic substantiality creates the possibility of finding new solutions so that the stability of these metalinguistic states is recorded in a certain way in lexicography. The emergence of ecology as a science is reflected in a number of lexicographic sources. The classification of the definition of the concept "ecology" is

noteworthy. Ecology is defined as a part of biology, a discipline, a comprehensive science, a field of knowledge, a study. It should be noted that the concept of "ecology" has evolved, since the idea of ecology has changed significantly since its inception.

Terminology changes over time as it continues to develop, is constantly improved and enriched due to new discoveries, achievements and innovations, and every concept that arises in science requires clarification and consolidation in the form of a term. A term is an actualized word, rigidly associated with one and only one special concept within one system of concepts. The content of the e/co-term - a special scientific concept - is determined by the current level of development of ecology and its place in the system. Therefore, the relationships between words-terms within the terminological system are determined exclusively by the relationships between the corresponding concepts, i.e. internal organization and orderliness of this system of concepts. In this regard, the word used as a term leaves the lexical-semantic system of the language and is often deprived of properties acquired and characteristic of it only in the paradigmatic system of the language. The system of specialized concepts endows the word-term with its own syntagmatic properties - unambiguity, accuracy of definition and concept, and consistency. Terms should be used consciously and not arbitrarily. That is why the question of ordering the terms of ecology is acquiring such great importance today.

The terminological system of the ecological sphere is formed as a result of updating the acquired properties of words as elements of the lexical-semantic system of language by selecting for termination such words, the invariant meaning of each of which corresponds to the selected cognitively relevant differential feature of the special concept to be terminated.

However, eco-terms do not live separately from the general language; they obey its laws and are part of the vocabulary of a given language. They only perform a special function, clarify the concept, distinguish it from related ideas.

It is obvious that the conceptual and terminological body of the eco-sphere is systemic, open, international and interdisciplinary in nature. The environmental sphere includes a huge number of general scientific terms and terms of other related sciences: geography, biology, medicine, economics, mathematics, sociology, psychology, as well as specially formed terms from term elements of classical languages. The terminology of the environmental sphere should be international, since the commonality of terminology makes it possible to understand the essence of the issue in different languages, which is especially

important in connection with the change in the paradigm of human development, the transition to a new ecological era.

International eco-terms are based on Latin-Greek roots, i.e. have a common lexical meaning. Each national language changes them depending on grammatical and phonetic rules, ensuring their originality, but the basis and the meaning that it carries remains the same for many languages.

The study of such international terms is especially important when mastering a foreign language.

The number of eco-terms is constantly growing, therefore, conscious intervention in the system of their creation, unification and streamlining is necessary.

The basis of the conceptual and terminological apparatus of modern ecology are specialized dictionaries, which sometimes are only advisory and not normative in nature due to the complex nature of the reflected phenomena, the ambiguity of some concepts, and the debatable part of statements.

The diversity of environmental disciplines leads to the diversity of their terminologies. To determine the possibility of establishing general principles for the normalization of environmental terminology and developing recommendations for the selection of specific methods for normalizing the terminologies of various areas of ecology, it is necessary to have a preliminary fairly accurate systematic description of individual areas of environmental vocabulary and the terminological processes occurring in them, which determined the choice of terms with the element "eco" as object of our research.

A systematic approach to the study of terminology involves the description of lexemes in their real, objectively inherent connections and relationships in the language and the unification of linguistic units into various lexical / or thematic / groups. Thematic groups, identified on the basis of subject-logical commonality, record both the connections of words-terms and the connections of objects or phenomena denoted by them, but are also connected by some linguistic community. The identification of such thematic groups in the terminology system contributes to its logical division into micro terminology systems and, naturally, facilitates the process of study and cognition. This allows us to trace the dynamics of development, determine productive ways of naming, establish all the meanings of the term, and clarify its concept.

In the ecological terminological system, there are terms of various thematic groups and of various shades, for example, synonyms, antonyms, homonyms.

Word formation, structural and morphological analysis revealed compliance with the linguistic criteria for standardized terminology. Tendencies were revealed towards the regularity of the functioning of word-formation models, towards specialization of the meaning of word-forming affixes and models, towards the nested formation of conceptually and structurally correlative words-terms. The minimum semantic, terminological unit of the environmental sphere is the element "eco", which, due to its frequency and functional properties, is defined as a term element.

The morphological structure of eco-terms reveals a general pattern of inversely proportional dependence of the productivity of a model on its structure: the more complex the structure of the model, the lower its productivity.

Linguistic views on the structure of terms are still one-sided and incomplete. Based on this fact, the study and description of two-word, three-word, four-word, five-word terms and term combinations identified in the ecosphere, as well as terms and term combinations constructed from a larger number of word parts, seems very relevant.

The typology of system analysis is universal: any set of terms can be represented as a system with an extensive network of connections and relationships. The network of relationships within a multi-level system is carried out through the core zone, which can be represented by a term - the name of the industry: ecology, sociology, biology, etc., the same of which covers the entire semantic space of the industry and is the core in relation to any term of the general semantic space.

The number of common structural formations determines the complexity of a multi-level terminological system. Modeling, being a special type of classification in terminology, allows us to predict the ways in which terms are formed.

The presented dictionary description of synonymous and variant terms is an indisputable fact of the presence of characteristic linguistic variability, modifications that may be the result of evolution, the use of different linguistic means to denote similar or the same phenomena, or the result of other reasons.

In our study, we examined environmental terms that have the element "eco" in their structure, which we consider as a term element, paying special attention to their lexical-semantic, word-formation and structural features in the English and Uzbek languages.

In the sphere of real functioning, more is addressed than is recorded in dictionaries of ecology terms. An additional difficulty when working with environmental terminology is the inconsistency and vagueness of the use of terms, which is characteristic even of specialized and educational reference literature. Moreover, with a detailed and systematic study of sources on environmental issues, one may encounter an abundance of professional vocabulary and even jargon, which indicates an urgent need to streamline this terminology, as well as its standardization at the national and international levels.

In the process of working on a text, untranslatable details may arise due to various factors, such as changes in sentence structure, attempts to avoid semantic overload, the desire to maintain rhyme, etc. The most effective solution would be translation transformations. The intensity and frequency of use of certain techniques determines the degree of distortion of the original text, or, conversely, its proximity to the original. Through such techniques as rethinking and semantic development, it is possible to achieve expressiveness in the target language, but this is fraught with the loss of semantic connections of the original. It is important to note that distortion and holistic rethinking of the text is possible even in related languages, therefore any transformations require the translator to have a sense of proportion, understanding the text and allow them to arrive at an adequate translation.

It should be noted that when studying semantic transformations as translation techniques, we can only rely on the source text of the original work and the text of its translation. Therefore, we can determine the technique itself only by the result. During lexico-semantic transformations,

the sum of the semantic components of a source text unit is equal to the sum of the components of a target text unit. This type of semantic transformation of a sign preserves the original sum of semantic components regardless of changes in structure.

1. Narrowing the information structure of the original during translation
2. Expansion of the information structure of the original by introducing new units into the translation text.
3. Distortion of the information structure of the original due to unsuccessful translation, misinterpretation of the meaning of the instructions.

To achieve equivalence when translating terms, lexical-semantic transformations are widely used - techniques of logical thinking that help to reveal the meaning of an English word in context and find a foreign language correspondence to it. Considering them from the perspective of this article, we took as a basis the classification of L.S.Barkhudarov, who distinguishes the following types of lexical-semantic transformations: concretization; generalization; addition; omission; semantic development; antonymic translation; compensation [1, p. 210].

1. Specification.
2. Generalization.
3. The addition is due to a number of reasons:
  - differences in the structure of the sentence and the fact that more compressed sentences in one language require a more detailed expression of thought in another;
  - differences in the grammatical structure of languages, in particular.
4. Omission.
5. Semantic development.
6. Antonymic translation.

## 7. Compensation.

So, by lexical-semantic transformations we mean transformations of the content plan of the source text when translated into another language, occurring as a result of rearrangements, substitutions, additions and omissions of lexical units.

## Reference

- [1] Barkhudarov L. S. Language and translation / L. S. Barkhudarov. – M.: International. Relations, 1975. – 240 p.
- [2] Almira N. Etymological Specificity of English-language Ecology Terms //Бюллетень науки и практики. – 2021. – Т. 7. – №. 4. – С. 530-535.
- [3] Shamsunovna N.A. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ECOLOGICAL TERMINOLOGY IN THE ENGLISH, UZBEK AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.
- [4] Галиакберова А.Р., Нигматуллина А.Ш. РОЛЬ ОБУЧЕНИЯ, АКЦЕНТИРОВАННОГО НА УЧАЩИХСЯ, В ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ //ПРИОРИТЕТНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ НАУКИ И ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ. – 2020. – С. 67-77.
- [5] Shamsunovna N.A. Integration of the modern pedagogical technologies into the assessment process of students' knowledge //Проблемы современной науки и образования. – 2019. – №. 11-2 (144).
- [6] Shamsunovna N.A. EFFECTIVE METHODS AND TECHNIQUES OF TEACHING READING IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE //Учёный XXI века. – 2016. – №. 9 (22). – С.92-95.
- [7] Almira N. Etymological Specificity of English-language Ecology Terms //Бюллетень науки и практики. – 2021. – Т. 7. – №. 4. – С. 530-535.
- [8] Shamsunovna N.A. THE CONCEPT, ESSENCE, FEATURES OF THE METHODS AND TECHNIQUES USED IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES. – 2022.