



ROBIN SHARMA'S TRANSLATION INTO UZBEK "WHO WILL CRY WHEN YOU DIE?" LEXICAL-TRANSFORMATIVE TRANSLATION IN HIS WORK

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Article history:

Received: 6th March 2024

Accepted: 4th April 2024

Abstract:

In this article, the lexical transformative analysis of the English-to-Uzbek translation of Robin Sharman's work "O'lsang kim yigyaldi", one of the bright figures of world literature, is considered, and lexical transformation is also emphasized. . One of the important aspects of the translation process is to collect general information about the work and get to know them, so the following article focuses on the work and the author.

Keywords: Translation, lexicon, transformation, morphology, transcription, word for word, free translation, adequate translation, translator.

INTRODUCTION

Briefly about the work, this work was written by the famous Canadian writer Robin Sharma and was first published in 1999. The author is very famous for his work "The monk who sold his Ferrari". Robin Sharma worked as a trial lawyer until the age of 25, but is now a speaker and writer. He has more than 12 works.[1,2,3,4]

"Who will cry when you die?" As for his work, one of the main characteristics of the author's character is understood from the very beginning of reading it. The language is simple, understandable and at the same time rich in content. The book can simply be called "Golden Tips". Sharma lists 101 rules for a happy life. The advice given seems simple at first glance. Let's say he tells you about planting seedlings, listening to music. But the author proves how useful they are by providing an analysis of his suggestions. The size is also not large. Only 155 pages. The writer collects the information he considers important and presents it to you, adding his personal opinions. The main idea in the work is that a person cares about his world in every way, gives it colors and, of course, does not forget that the development of the inner world is closely related to the outer world. If you know that order and discipline have disappeared in your life and life, beauty and meaning have withdrawn from it, or you want it to take on a brighter color, If you don't know where to start, this book is for you. [5,6,7,8]

MAIN PART

As for the translation of the work, it was translated in 2020 by the online bookstore "Asahiybook" and is still

loved by Uzbek readers. During the translation, the translator translated the work using an adequate and free translation method. In the process of translation, we encounter lexical transformations in many cases. Bilingual dictionaries are of certain importance in solving lexical problems of translation. However, in ordinary dictionaries, only the alternatives of the meaning of the word are given. No matter how perfect a translation dictionary is, it is impossible to cover all the meanings of words or subtleties of meaning, because the dictionary works with elements of two language systems. Speech, to be more precise, text, which is a product of speech, is more important for translation than language systems. During the translation process, the translator must determine the meaning of the ambiguous word based on the context avoiding the use of verbatim, idiosyncratic combinations, instead, lexical transformations are used to translate bright words that are understandable to everyone. In translation theory, lexical transformations are also referred to as replacing words in context. When translating each work, we use the term adequacy (substitution). Adequate (alternative) translation means that the content of the original text is given correctly and clearly in the translated language. An adequate translation cannot be achieved by translating word for word.

For example: the German *wie geht es dir?* cannot be literally translated as "how are you?" Depending on the content of the context, we translate it as follows. How are you? How are you? How is it going? Which of these options is considered as an alternative depends on the knowledge and skills of the translator. If the stylistic function and grammatical form of both languages



match, then word-for-word translation is possible. But in other situations, this method of translation is considered very bad and is hardly used in translation. Below we will consider examples of lexical transformative units from the work.

Recently, I received a letter from a reader of *The Monk Who Sold his Ferrari* who lives in Washington State. (Every Day, Be Kind to a Stranger Chapter two. Page 11) I received a letter from a student. English pronouns such as who, his, etc. are observed to be dropped during the translation process, and instead they are converted into Uzbek through possessive suffixes. One day, according to an old story, a man with a serious illness was wheeled into a hospital room where another patient was resting on a bed next to the window. [9,10] (Maintain Your Perspective Chapter three Page 9) Translation: This incident is familiar to many. One day, another patient is brought in on a wheelchair, and another patient is lying on a bed near the window. English definite and indefinite articles do not exist in Uzbek, in some places these articles indicate a person and in some places the definite meaning, but these are not translated into Uzbek. One being asked about the ups and downs of his career movies star Kevin Costner responded with these words "I'm living a life" (Live a Life Chapter twenty-three Page 48) They asked about his failures. He answered "I live." In this sentence, we can see the transcription, that is, it has been translated into Uzbek in the same way as it is pronounced. We live in a world of broken promises (Develop an Honesty Philosophy .Chapter six. Page 16) Translation: We are living in a time when we do not follow promises. This sentence has 84 words, i.e. world. The meaning of this word is known to everyone, but the translator used a different meaning of this word based on the context. The meaning of the word world is exactly the same as this sentence. William Wordsworth sagely observed "When from our better selves we have too long been parted by the hurrying works, sick of its business of its pleasures tired how gracious how benign is solitude. (Learn to be Silent Chapter sixteen Page 38) Translation: William Words said : When this beautiful world deprives us of the best things for a long time, we can't bear the worries, when the peace becomes a pain, how pleasant the loneliness is. [11,12,13]

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, a translation can usually be seen as a collection of simple words. However, at the heart of it lies a complex process that is difficult for the reader to understand at a glance. In addition, it is necessary for the translator to work more on himself, to repeatedly analyze and present the finer points of the word, to solve problems related to lexical, grammatical and stylistic coloring, more deeply encourages learning. To do this, the translator must have a thorough knowledge of the translation problems we have listed above.

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World Bulletin of Social Sciences (WBSS)

Available Online at: <https://www.scholarexpress.net>

Vol. 34, May 2024

ISSN: 2749-361X

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