

**LEXIC, GRAMMATIC AND STYLISTIC CHANGES IN ENGLISH - UZBEK TRANSLATION ARE AN EXAMPLE OF DALE CARNEGIE'S "HOW TO WIN FRIENDS AND INFLUENCE PEOPLE".**

*Inog'omjonova Robiya Rustamjon qizi*

*Student of Tashkent State Transport University*

**ANNOTATION**

It is during this article that all transformation change, which is one of the changes that occur during the translation process, is discussed in detail during the analysis of Dale Carnegie's "How to win friends and influence people". Below are some examples of lexical, grammatic and stylistic changes to better understand this type of change.

**Key words** : stylistic transformation, lexic transformation, grammatic transformation, language, allusion, types of meaning transfer, translator, habit, methodology.

**INTRODUCTION** : There are many languages in the world. In addition, the vocabulary of these languages is incomparable. Every nation had sultans of the word property in their time. In particular, in the Uzbek nation, our great ancestor Alisher Navoi, in the Russian nation, A.S. Pushkin, Shakespeare among the English people, Abdulla Tokai among the Tatars and others. When reading the works of these great people, it is impossible not to recognize how well they used words and that they had the art of finding artistic, attractive and colorful words. When translating the rare and rare works of foreign writers and poets, we must first know the meaning of the words they used and be able to perceive what they actually want to say through our hearts and minds.[1,2]

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

As I mentioned above, let's talk with you about the translation of one of the most popular books in 1936 - the book of "How to win friends and influence people". "How to Win Friends and Influence People" is a 1936 self-help book written by Dale Carnegie. Over 30 million copies have been sold worldwide, making it one of the best-selling books of all time. Carnegie had been conducting business education courses in New York since 1912. In 1934, Leon Shimkin, of the publishing firm Simon & Schuster, took one of Carnegie's 14-week courses on human relations and public speaking, and later persuaded Carnegie to let a stenographer take notes from the course to be revised for publication. The initial five thousand copies of the book sold exceptionally well, going through 17 editions in its first year alone. In 1981, a revised edition containing updated language and anecdotes was released.[3] The revised edition reduced the number of sections from six to four, eliminating sections on

effective business letters and improving marital satisfaction. In 2011, it was number 19 on Time's list of the 100 most influential books.

### RESULTS:

There is a lot of stylistic transformation in this work. Stylistics (Gr. *stylos* - writing, letter stick), stylistics, methodology - researches the language styles of linguistics, studies the essence and peculiarities of functional folding of the language at the lexic-phraseological, phonetic, morphological, word formation and syntactic levels from the point of view of synchrony and diachrony, studies the literary language in various ways a network describing the norms and methods of use in linguistic situations, in various types and genres of written literature, in various spheres of social life. Stylistics studies the semantic and expressive nuances of parallel synonymous language expressions, the interrelational options of linguistic units. In such options, there is an opportunity to choose the one necessary for a specific speech situation. Stylistics studies the semantic and expressive nuances of parallel synonymous language expressions, the interrelated options of linguistic units. In such options, there will be an opportunity to choose the one that is necessary for a specific speech situation. [4,5] Grammatical transformations consist in transforming the structure of a sentence during the translation process in accordance with the norms of the target language. The transformation can be complete or partial depending on how the structure changes offers - in whole or in part. For example, transformational grammar relates the active sentence "John read the book" with its corresponding passive, "The book was read by John." The statement "George saw Mary" is related to the corresponding questions, "Whom [or who] did George see?" and "Who saw Mary?" Although sets such as these active and ... The Grammar-Translation method had been defined and described as follows: A way of teaching in which students study grammar and translate words into their own language. They do not practise communication and there is little focus on speaking. [6,7]. Lexical transformations change the semantic core of a translated word. They can be classified into the following groups: 1. Lexical substitution, or putting one word in place of another. It often results from the different semantic structures of the source language and target language words. Thus the word *молодой* is not always translated as young; rather, it depends on its word combinability: *молодой картофель* is equal to new potatoes. This translation equivalent is predetermined by the word combination it is used in. This type of translation can hardly be called substitution, since it is a regular equivalent for this phrase. 2. Compensation is a deliberate introduction of some additional element in the target text to make up for the loss of a similar element in the source text. The main reason for this transformation is a vocabulary lacuna in the target language. For example, one of the Galsworthy's characters was called a leopardess. But there is no one-word equivalent of the same stylistic coloring in Russian. Therefore, the translator



compensated the word by using the word тигрица to characterize the lady.3. Metaphoric transformations are based on transferring the meaning due to the similarity of notions. The target language can re-metaphorize a word or a phrase by using the same image (Don't dirty your hands with that money! – Не марай рук этими деньгами!) or a different one (Он вернет нам деньги, когда рак свистнет. – He will pay us our money back when hell freezes over). The source language metaphor can be destroyed if there is no similar idiom in the target language: Весна уже на пороге. – Spring is coming very soon. Or, on the contrary, the target text is metaphorized either to compensate a stylistically marked word or phrase whose coloring was lost for some reason, or merely to express a source language lacuna: Он решил начать жить по-новому. – He decided to turn over a new life. [8,9].

### DISCUSSION :

Let us now turn our attention to the following lexic, grammatic and stylistic changes from the work: If you want to gather honey, don't kick over the beehive. In translation: Asal yig'ishni xoxlasang, Asalari uyasini buzma. Analysis: In this sentence, we can see translation of names. Namely, the title name has been translated here. For example: When translated into uzbek, the conjunction —If|| was dropped. It consist lexical transformation (If you want to gather honey , don't kick over the beehive .Part one .Page number:25). Moreover, What would Lincoln do if he were in my shoes? How would he solve this problem? In translation: Mening o'rnimda Linkoln nima qilar edi ? Analysis : Grammatical change .In the process of translation , it was observed that the conjunction was dropped.In the uzbek language , the preposition —in|| performed the function of clouse .An idiom is also used in this sentence . And it consists to grammaticaltransformation( If you want to gather honey, don't kick over the beehive.Part one. Page number: 32). Furthermore, John Dewey, one of America's most profound philosophers, phrased it a bitdifferently. In translation : Amerikalik filosof Jon Dyui buni boshqacha ifodalaydi . Analysis : Alliteration is the art of using words that start with the same letter in a sentence.In this sentence , alliteration is observed in the letter P . And it consists to Stylistictransformation( The big secret of dealing with people. Part two. Page number 37). Moreover, We provide them with roast beef and potatoes to build energy, but we neglect to give them kind words of appreciation that would sing in their memories for years like the music of the morning stars. During translation: Biz ularga quvvat bo'lsin deb qovurdoqlar bilan siylaymiz , ammo uzoq yillar ularning xotiralarida tongi musiqaday takrorlanib turishi mumkin bo'lgan iliq so'zlarni dariqtutamiz . Analysis : Stylistic deviation Metaphor. ( O'xshatish )Like the music of the morning starTong yulduzining musuqasi kabi . ( The big secret of dealing with people. Part two. Page number 44 ). Moreover, I wasn'tthe slightest bit busy, but I was eager to make an impression on Richard Harding Davis, so I ended my short note with the words: —Dictated but not read.|| In Uzbek: Men g'irt

bekorchi bo'lsam ham Richard Harding Devisda taassurot qoldirmoqchi edim. Shuning uchun xatni "Aytib turib yozdirilmagan ammo o'qilmagan " degan jumlar bilan tugatdim. Analysis: Grammatical change The translator used a negative sentence as an prognostic sentence and also prognostic sentence used as a negative sentence during the translation process and made a mistake. A synonym is used to strengthen the meaning. The sentence contains a type of dysphemism ( disfemism ) of the synonym. ( If you want to gather honey, don't kick over the beehive. Part one. Page number 33). Moreover, The gunman who didn't smoke or drink – was at bay, trapped in his sweetheart's apartment on West End Avenue . In Uzbek : Chekmagan va ichmagan odam o'z mashuqasining uyida chorasiz holda qamalib qoldi. Analysis: Sweetheart is polysemous word. In this sentence, this word has a negative meaning . And also we can say it compound word. If we translate it one by one it means sweet- shirin heart-yurak. West end Avenue - a language unit that doesn't have lexical meaning . That is to say, No compatibility . It belongs to L.S. Barxudarov. ( If you want to gather honey, don't kick over the beehive . Part one . Page number : 25). ( it consists to lexical transformation).

### CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, it is natural that changes occur during the translation of the text from one language to another. And we talked about all types of transformation, which is one of the common types of these changes. I think that the above examples give a sufficient understanding of this type of change.

### References :

1. Dale Carnegie "How to win friends and influence people" 1936
2. Achilov, Oybek Rustamovich, & Inog'Omjonova, Robiya Rustamjon Qizi (2023). THE ROLE OF LEXICAL TRANSFORMATION IN THE TRANSLATION PROCESS. Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, 3 (4), 288-294.
3. Rustamovich, A. O. (2023). TARJIMADAGI MUAMMOLAR. INNOVATION IN THE MODERN EDUCATION SYSTEM, 3(27), 187-193.
4. Achilov, O. (2023). ANATOMY OF LANGUAGE AND THEORETICAL ASSUMPTIONS OF COGNITIVE SCIENCE, COMPARATIVE ANALYZES. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5). извлечено от <https://fl.jdpu.uz/index.php/fl/article/view/7983>
5. Achilov, O. (2023). TARJIMA JARAYONIDAGI O'ZGARISHLAR VA ULARNING TURLARI. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5). извлечено от <https://phys-tech.jdpu.uz/index.php/fl/article/view/7977>
6. Achilov, O. (2023). ILGARI SURISH VOSITALARINING UMUMIY VA O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI, KOGNITIV-SEMANTIK ASPEKTI. Журнал

- иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5). извлечено от <https://fll.jdpu.uz/index.php/fll/article/view/7980>
7. Achilov, O. (2023). ILGARI SURISH - LISONIY HODISA SIFATIDA. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5). извлечено от <https://phys-tech.jdpu.uz/index.php/fll/article/view/7986>
8. Achilov, O. (2023). BADIY MATNLARNI TARJIMA QILISH JARAYONIDA YUZAGA KELADIGAN TRANSFORMATSIYA VA ULARNING QIYOSIY TAHLILI. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5). извлечено от <https://phys-tech.jdpu.uz/index.php/fll/article/view/7978>
9. Achilov, O. (2023). FOREGROUNDING AND INTERPRETATION. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5). извлечено от <https://fll.jdpu.uz/index.php/fll/article/view/7984>
10. Achilov, O. (2023). O.MUXTORNING “KO’ZGUDAGI ODAM” VA O. WAYLDNING “DORIAN GREYNING PORTRETI” ASARLARI QIYOSIY TAHLILI VA ILGARI SURISH VOSTILARINING ASARDA AKS ETISHI, O’XSHASHLIK VA FARQLI JIHLTLARI. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5). извлечено от <https://fll.jdpu.uz/index.php/fll/article/view/7982>