

**LEXIC CHANGES IN THE TRANSLATION OF THE A FAREWELL  
TO ARMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK**

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***Abstract:** This article deals with lexical change, which is one of the changes that occurs during translation. This type of change can be better understood through the examples given below in two languages.*

***Key words:** translation, work, dictionary, analysis, comment, author, concept, change, method, lexic, translator.*

**Introduction.**

Ernest Hemingway is an American writer. In 1917, he started working as a journalist and reporter in Kansas City. Participant of the First World War. Hemingway lived in Paris until 1928, and in Cuba in 1939-1960. The first book of stories is "In our time". "The sun rises", "Goodbye, gun!". Among many great American writers, Hemingway is famous for his objective and terse prose style. As all the novels Hemingway published in his life, The Old Man and the Sea typically reflects his unique writing style. The language is simple and natural on the surface, but actually deliberate and artificial. He was not a simple fellow, by any means: he was vastly complex. Film-maker Ken Burns describes Hemingway as "tantalisingly complicated, which is what we like, because it is faithful to human beings". It's what we like, too — and it was doubtless this complexity that made Hemingway's novels as exceptional as they are.

A Farewell to arms! - Ernest Hemingway's 1929 novel. The book tells the story of love during the First World War. The novel is largely autobiographical - Hemingway served on the Italian front, was wounded in battle and was in a Milan hospital, where he became a nurse.

As mentioned above, the article talks about **lexical** transformation. That being said, there are several types of lexical transformation, and you can see

specific examples of them.

### **Main body**

In the late summer of that year we lived in a **house** in a village that looked across the river and the plain to the mountains.

Уша йили ёз охирларида биз кишлокда, **кулбада** ту рардик. Кулбадан карида дарё билан водий, улардан ҳам олисроқда тоғлар ёстаниб ётарди.

House here translated as “**kulba**” so this word causes to **lexic compensation** translation. **Chapter one Pages: 15-17**

In the **bed** of the river there were pebbles and boulders, dry and white in the sun, and the water was clear and swiftly moving and blue in the channels.

Дарёнинг ўзани офтобда оқарган, қуруқ қайрағочлар ва майда шағал билан қопланган, дарё шохобчаларида это сув тип-ти-ник ва кўм-кўк бўлиб, шўх шалдираб оқиб борарди

Here, the third meaning of the word bed, the meaning of the bottom of the river, shows the **compensation** type of **lexical** change. In addition, the descriptive expression in the sentence also created the **descriptive way of translation** of the **lexic**. Because the figurative expression is widely used in the sentence. **Chapter one Pages: 19-20**

**Troops** went by the house and down the road and the dust they raised powdered the leaves of the trees

Кульба олдидаги йўлдан **қўшинлар** ўтиб борар, уларнинг оёғидан кўтарилган тўзон оғочларнинг баргларига утирарди.

There the word troops is translated as its another meaning and it causes to **lexic concretization** transformation **Chapter one Pages: 21-22**

The **trunks of the** trees too were dusty and **the** leaves fell early that year and we saw the troops marching along the road and the dust rising and leaves, stirred **by** the breeze, falling and the soldiers marching and afterward the road bare and white except for the leaves.

Оғочларнинг **шоҳлари** ҳам чанга бурганди, ўша йили япроқлар эрта тўкила бошлаганди, биз бул- сак, йўлдан қўшинларнинг ўтиб боришини,

чанг-тўзон нинг кўкка ўрлашини, шамол япроқларни юлқиб-сул-киб урири б кетётганини, одимларини, сўнгра бу кимсасиз, бўм-бўш тупроқ йўлда ёлғиз япроқларгина тўкилиб ётишини томоша қилардик.

The word trunk is translated as a horn and it lead to **lexic concretization** transformation. **Chapter one Pages: 23-25**

The others were shouting. "There is good hunting.

Бошқалар ўз гаплари билан овора эди. У эрда мазза килиб ов қилиш мумкин

### **Lexic, Generalization,**

In this passage, it is observed that exactly one word has been omitted and the meaning of the sentence has been summarized in its place. **Chapter two Pages: 100-101**

In the town there were more guns, there were some new hospitals, you met British men and sometimes women, on the street, and a few more houses had been hit by shell fire.

Шаҳар ичида тўплар ол- дингидан кўпроқ эди, бир қанча янги госпиталлар очилган, кўчаларда инглизлар, ахён-ахёнда инглиз хотинлар ҳам учраб коларди; тупой отишмасидан яна бир- мунча уйлар Вайрон бўлганди.

### **Lexic, Descriptive way of translation.**

Actually here we can observe that, the describing is used and it leads to one special type of transformation. Moreover, the gun also used to call another arm it also belongs to **lexic, concretization** transformation **Chapter third Pages: 110-111**

The door was open, there was a soldier sitting on a bench outside in the sun, an ambulance was waiting by the side door and inside the door, as I went in, there was the smell of **marble floors** and hospital

Эшик очик Эди, девор старые даги эшикда ўзини офтобга солиб бир у солдат ути рибди, санитарная машина уйнинг мињидаги эшикда мах-тал турарди, эшикдан ичкарига қадам қўйишим билан димоғимга **нам ғишт**

билан касалхона хиди урилди.

**Lexic, Antonomic** Here, the absence of the word "floors" in its meaning caused an antonomic change,

**Lexic, Logical development.** while the introduction of the word "dimog' " created a type of logical development. In addition, the meaning of the word "waiting" is translated as "mahtal turmoq".

“You talk **like** a time-table. Did you have any **beautiful** adventures?”

Нак темир йўл справочнигининг узи-я. **Қизиқ** саргузаштлар ҳам бўлдимми?

**Lexic, Concretization.** Beside this, the word beautiful is translated as interesting.

"That was because it was first. Where did you meet her ? How did you feel?"

**Tell me everything at once. Chapter third Pages: 115-116**

Чунки биринчи учратганингиз шу-да. Уни қаерда учратдингиз? «Кова»дами? **Окизмай-томизмай айтинг**

**Lexic transformation.** The meaning of the sentence is expressed by an idiomatic word. **Chapter third Pages: 118-118**

"That's nothing. Here now we have **beautiful** girls. **New girls** never been to the front before."

Ол-а. Ҳозир бу ерда ҳам **онаси ўлмаган ойм- тиллалар** бор. **Попукдеккина**, fronti шу эрга келиб кўриб турган қизлар.

**Lexic change.** In this passage, the word beautiful is expressed as an idiomatic compound vilan. **Chapter third Pages:120-121**

### **Conclusion**

If we conclude from the analysis, it is natural that changes occur during the translation of the text from one language to another. In this article, the common types of transformations, lexical stylistic and grammatical transformation, were discussed. and these transformations were revealed through examples in the interpretation of the work of an English writer.

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