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Use of Lexical Compression in the Translation of Phrases from English to Uzbek

Abstract

The article discusses the methods of translation used in the process of translation from English into Uzbek, in particular, one of the specific techniques of simultaneous translation - lexical compression. In particular, the application of the lexical compression method in the translation process and the essence of the content is also very important in the short and meaningful translation of texts and phrases.

Keywords: Translation, Lexicon, Syntax, Morphology, Compression, Phrase, Equivalent, Syntactic, Semantic.

Introduction

Translation and the knowledge of it (or the interpreter) is one of the oldest fields of creative activity that has been forming in the history and culture of the peoples of the world for many centuries. The human race, which has been living in different continents and regions of the world for thousands of years, has also expressed its creative passions, interests, opportunities and interests through translation and turned it into a means of international communication, always using it effectively. Through translators and experts (or translators), the human race became aware of each other, interacted with each other. At the same time, trade, handicrafts, housing, road construction, agriculture and armaments gradually developed over the centuries.

These people, who were linguists, interpreters, intelligent and always vigilant, translating more and more languages into each other, were considered translators at that time,

that is, translators of one language into another, understanding and regularizing dialogues and agreements, concluding agreements and compromises between the parties. The norms of relations between the peoples, the treaties of the alliances, the treaties the covenants of the peoples would be settled by knowledgeable Experts (or translators). Interpreters serve the harmonious, fair completion of affairs and the harmony of peoples.

They tried to save the people of mankind from various calamities of ignorance and futile massacres. The translator also called himself a linguist. went to the forefront of the culture of its time, thus Specialist (or translator) became an invaluable, valuable, noble, advanced type of activity within the fields created by humanity.

The transformation of dry meaning into the fruit of delicacy - the acquisition of meaning of form - determines the dialectic and value of the work of translation. According to Kant, perception creates its own concepts without the

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control of the mind due to effective imagination: Kantcha "is the ability of the imagination to be spontaneous, natural." It is not an imaginary thing, but a working tool of the synthesis of emotion and perception. The word "голубой" is derived from the word "голуб" in Russian. Then a translator created from them a strange poetic, figurative word meaning "приголубит." The concept of "blue" in the essence of this word is preserved. But there are words that mean something completely different there is a word in Uzbek "kabutar" (pigeon).

It is interpreted only as language, heart, and beautiful examples are given from folk epics. In fact, the *ko'kay* is the fortress of the heart. Then: if we take the example of Hoimat Asalgul's orphaned *ko'kayladi*.

It seems that the poet Trediakovsky once introduced the word "влияние", which was not yet in Russian, instead of two words that are incomprehensible and difficult to pronounce in Russian, another eighteenth-century poet, Heraskov, coined the word "двусмысленность" while Empress Ekaterina coined the word "высокопарность," meaning M.V. Lomonosov, on the other hand, introduced many new terms, neologisms, adapted to the pronunciation of many Russian languages.

Translation is a specific type of artistic and lexical activity that deals with language, thinking, and fantasy, as well as artistic, scientific creation. In artistic translation, meaning and style, along with color, occupy one of the main places in poetics. In the revelation and creation of his poetics, as mentioned above, the synthesis of Kant's perception and emotion, and the naturalness that arises from them, is of paramount importance. When we translate the word 'приголубит' into 'ko'kaylamoq', we are revealing the figurative power of the word. In translation, however, imagery and naturalness cannot be replaced by anything else.

Both in English and in Uzbek, translation as a whole has its own morphological and syntactic features of translation and methodology, which are reflected not only in speech, but also in phrases. In this regard, it is advisable to carry out analytical work on word combinations and their types in English. It is advisable to know the characteristics and lexical richness of the language before applying one or another method of translation.

Materials and Methods

The methodological basis of the reviewed research was the work of translation specialists who showed interest in the Translation of Phrases as the most complex type of interpretation (E.V. Breus, V.S. Vinogradov, L. Visson, V.N. Komissarov, L.K. Latyshev, M. Lederer, R.K. Minyar-Beloruhev, G.V. Chernov,

A.D. Schweitzer, A.F. Shiryayev), as well as researchers in the field of grammar and syntax (V.G. Gak, A.I. Smirnitsky), in the field of psycholinguistics (V.A. Artemov, A.A. Leontiev) and intercultural communication (T.G. Dobrosklonskaya, O. Kade, S.G. Terminasova).

The main research units in the field of syntax are these phrases and sentences. The terminological description of the phrase is as follows - a single form formed by a combination of at least two independent words that are mutually exclusive in semantics and structure. There are the following types of phrases in English:

1. Equally connected: Nick and Jack, boy and girl, the sun and the moon;
2. Subordinate: Beautiful girl, good doctor, politically active;
3. Predicative: Nick's singing, him to sing, him changed, it being dark.

Phrases can be syntactically and asyndetically related to each other.

By synthetic bond we mean bonding through binders (everybody but him, he and she, neither Jack nor Nick), and by asyndetic bond we mean bonding without any additions (handsome rich, Nick the singer, King Arthur). In English, the role of phrases is significant, as they reveal the meaning of the sentence and the essence as a key part of the intonation.

Words are connected to each other in two different ways:

1. Equal connection.
2. Subordinate connection.

Equal connection: in this case, one word is not subordinate to another, it is connected with each other by counting tones or equal connectives. For example: In the morning, children and women gathered near the madrasa - The children, women gathered at the traditional Islamic School in the morning. In this sentence, children, women are an example of equal connection. The following statements are an example of an equal connection. I saw a pen and a pencil on the table. (I saw a pen and pencil on the table). He bought apples, apricots, bananas yesterday (He bought apples, apricots and bananas last night).

Subordinate clause: in which one word is subordinate to another: the main sign of subordination is that one word interprets another word, subordinate clauses form a phrase.

The combination of two or more independent words in terms of grammatical and phonetic meaning is called a phrase. In the composition of a phrase, the words *khokim* and subordinate are distinguished the word whose meaning is explained and supplemented in the phrase is a subordinate word. The question is always given according to the dominant word, the word that answers the question is the subordinate word: a beautiful girl -beautiful girl

(what kind of girl?). If the dominant word is expressed by a noun, adjective, number, pronoun, adverb, it is a noun compound. For example:

- A high building;
- All the children;
- A beautiful girl

A verb is a compound verb if the verb is expressed by the adverbial and action noun forms of the verb. A phrase chain can sometimes be a word in a sentence that is dominant over one word, subordinate to another, or a dominant word can be linked to several subordinate words, a subordinate word to several dominant words. This state of word combinations is called a phrase chain. As we have seen during the study of the structure of word combinations, the classification structure of word combinations in English and Uzbek is closely similar.

Explaining the specific difference between a phrase and a word, let's look at the analytical work on the topic: the word serves to express the thing, the sign, the person, the action in general, we understand "a book", "to go" means "to go" We understand The phrase also represents the thing, the sign, the action, and in this respect is similar to the word, but the phrase more accurately expresses the thing, the sign, the action, distinguishing it from another thing, the sign, the action.

- A pupil-a clever pupil
- A girl-a beautiful girl

In particular, the phrase must be distinguished from the compound word. They are as follows:

The words in a phrase retain their semantic independence, while the parts of the compound word lose their semantic independence. In comparison, however, the words in a phrase can be interchangeable, which is not the case in a phrase:

Children's book-the book of children;
The father's coat-the coat of the father;
The boy's bag-the bag of the boy;
The phrase and unit differ as follows.

1. The words in a phrase are freely interconnected and signify at least two concepts. The words in the phrase are combined to express a single concept.
2. Units that are semantically equivalent to one word and have become integral. It can therefore be given as a series of words in dictionaries. The words in it cannot be divided into dominant or subordinate units. Let's compare: a red pen phrase (determiner-defined), good bye phrase. Phrases are not given in dictionaries.

It is possible to replace the words in a phrase the phrase cannot be as follows: my mother's dress-the dress to my mother-my mother's shirt, her friends book-My book of his

friend; his friend's book. It follows that a word is a means of naming all kinds of action, quality, form, and other subject phenomena as a combination of words and a part of speech.

The relationship between a phrase and a sentence also takes different forms in English and Uzbek.

1. The speech is said in a completed tone, expressing a sentence of opinion, affirmation or denial.

The street is big. The phrase is pronounced in a counting tone: A good mind First, the preposition comes after: A clever rich- smart boy; A big street; A high degree; If they are relocated, the sentence is: the street is big: the boy is clever; the degree is high. In conjunction, the word to follow comes in the form of adjectives, adverbs, and other words in their function. A red flower, A gold ring; The preposition comes from the noun and verb phrases. Phrase analysis:

- a. The phrases in the sentence are identified.
 - b. The head and follow-up words are defined.
 - c. The connection method of the preposition and the preposition is determined.
 - d. The type of a phrase is determined by the keyword group.
 - e. The structure type of a phrase is determined.
2. A sentence can also consist of a single word, and it is formed by cut suffixes, and the phrase always consists of at least two independent words: The spring. All the students are happy. The following word is attached to the main word using the following methods.

1. Adaptation. This is the person-number match of the preposition and the follow-up word. In this case, the preposition and the adverb are combined with the accusative case and the possessive suffix: the prepositional suffix is added to the adverb, and the possessive suffix is added to the preposition (sometimes both).

For example: my brother's book, my father's car, my sister's dress; The holder and the cut are also connected using the adaptation method. Adaptation can sometimes be reduced to a predicate or possessive suffix. Our school.

2. Conjugation: The combination of the following word with the head without a grammatical device only in terms of meaning or word structure is called conjugation. It is a word to always follow in conjunction.

In the process of translating phrases, special attention should be paid not only to the constructive structure, but also to the semantic dimension:

Before doing this, it is necessary to dwell on the method of compression and its application in translation:

The process of compression in translation is characterized by the conciseness of information, its expression in few words, and its giving of basic meaning. For example: Syntactic, lexical and semantic interpretation can occur when translating from English to Uzbek:

1. Dividing a complex sentence into several simple sentences. Example: I saw the beautiful place where I remembered how I had spent the days with my girlfriend there. I saw a very beautiful place. Then I remembered the days I spent there with my girlfriend.
2. It is possible to use adjectives or adjectives instead of adverbs. For example: The book which was written last year was sold-A book written last year was sold.
3. Participle or qualitative compounds are noun and equine compounds. For example: A piece of electrical equipment used for cutting into very small pieces- mincer or meat grinder.
4. Instead of word groups, single words and abbreviations of states or organizations are used. For example: The United States of America involving the use of force;
5. Lexical compression, i.e., expression in fewer words. Miss. - In particular, attention should be given to the use of appropriate and immediate technology where possible.
6. Semantic compression; it is the use of rhymes instead of live horses. For example: Tom and John went to the garden - They went to the garden. For the same flow of English and Uzbek speech, it is the process of translating complex sentences of the language you are translating into a few simple sentences. When translating a complex sentence from one language to another, it can be translated simply by two simple sentences.

The expert (or interpreter) must understand the ideas that form the basis of the speech and give them sufficient emphasis during translation. The first way to understand speech is to identify the concepts that form the basis of that speech, and the second is to analyze the connections between those concepts.

A speech is not just a collection of several sentences, but the fact that the sentences are connected to each other by certain rules, and this connection is an indicator that determines the main content of the speech.

The essence of compression is "squeezing" which is used as one of the main technologies of oral translation speech.

Compressively translating phrases and sentences from English to Uzbek is a way of expressing the full content in abbreviated form.

The principle of compression is one of the most widely used methods in the theory and practice of translation. Compression manifests

itself objectively in translation. In translation, compression removes the rest of the information by converting the original text into a concise form. This is also the meaning of shortening the context according to the pronunciation and essence of the language (Salakhova, E.Z., & Shamsitdinova, M.G. (2020)).

Studies show that the method of shortening not only a whole sentence, but also a compound translation in simultaneous translation not only saves time, but also makes the main content into a concise summary. This allows you to achieve a great result in 1-3 seconds, and at the same time the processing of data received from the sender is achieved by coordinating the translation of the previous speech segment. Experimental data show that a loss of 150–200 words per minute and a message rate of 00 words resulting in post-speech (blind) content loss is the upper limit, and the possibility of simultaneous translation is reduced (Abdurakhmonova N., Isroilov J. 2018). Therefore, the speaker must compress individual segments of the synchronized text at high speed of speech, otherwise it may output in time.

It is important to understand the semantic chain of what is being said by the audience. Therefore, the expert (or translator) is obliged to separate and convey the context from the text. It follows that only texts that contain a certain amount of redundant information are compressed in simultaneous translation, as well as in the process of semi-synchronization (repetition of each other).

According to A. Martin, at first superfluous things and words may seem like a useless waste of articulatory energy, but it is still a necessary condition for successful communication, because "often it leads to a decrease in mental energy" (Bobojon o'g'li, N. (2019)).

In fact, it is a difficult task for anyone, even the most experienced person, to work in both content and fast format at the same time. For example, a series of translations of redundant texts such as instructions for use of a drug, their legal provisions and documents, translation of financial statements, legal documents, instructions on the operation of a machine, device or other mechanical device, etc. lead to poor quality of this process. A more or less adequate interpretation of such phrases will only yield a successful result when the expert (or translator) himself has a high level of competence and uses an economical method.

On the other hand, media sources, socio-political and scientific-popular texts do not have a sufficient level of vocabulary and most of them can become the material that reduces the mental energy mentioned above. This is why by saving the synchronization of the translation in terms of form one can expand the communication area to the scale he has planned.

The diversity of languages and the abundance of the vocabulary often facilitate translation. Of course, a written speech prepared in advance for an oral presentation will usually have less linguistic load than a spontaneous meaning, because it is possible to plan the amount of defined phrases.

However, despite the fact that it requires the accuracy of the material in the written text and the economy of linguistic means, the application of this method is a decisive factor. In simultaneous translation, despite the accuracy of the text and words, the exact translation process can often be confusing.

According to L. Visson, "the ability to compress and shorten live speech is one of the first skills in the art of simultaneous translation" (Abdurakmonova, N., 2017).

There is an idea that the higher the redundancy of the language, the easier it will be for the synchronizer to work. This idea has a right to exist.

"In a number of semantic groups, a single semantic segment results from an oversupply of observed data."

It is self-evident that the brevity of the material presented and the redundancy of the text are inversely proportional to each other. Laconic, professionally structured, and validated texts also contain redundant information, but it is the Expert (or the translator) who shortens it with phrases to create pauses so that it is understandable to the listener.

According to long-term observations, the lower the professional level and culture of the speaker, the more redundant his speech will be (Salakhova, E.Z., & Shamsitdinova, M.G. (2020)).

Excessive speech makes it difficult to understand and the lack of logic complicates the presentation of material by the Expert (or translator) to highlight important (basic) information and delete irrelevant information.

Ultimately, they all lead to decision-making and text editing and shortening at the same time. At high speeds, the probability of errors in this process increases (Abdurakmonova, N., 2017).

Thus, compression reduces the excess amount of message. It is worthwhile to comment on the second type of compression method, which is a key component of the study.

Lexical-phraseological Compression can be applied as follows.

- a. When several phrases and proverbs have the opportunity to replace words in general by abbreviating their synonyms.

Thus, in the example of synonymous compounds to translate meanings such as to be on the alert, to be on a standby, instead of *to be in a state of combat readiness*, such as "stay

awake" or a state of combat readiness, is preferred due to the brevity of the first two words, with the latter version being shortened in exactly the same way, despite its use in more oral discourse.

Discussions and Results

Use of compression in proverbs: Two synonymous proverbs, "*there is no accounting for tastes*" and "*tastes differ*", were chosen and used in simultaneous translation. The same method applies to our language: the equivalents are "The blind find the blind in the dark" or "The blind find the blind in the dark." As we have seen, in the first variant there is a compression of the translation by means of a phrase or a synonym in the article, which is not a translated translation of the two languages, but a comparative analysis.

On the other hand, by simply using inverse equivalents, and so on:

It's the other way round-just the reverse (on the contrary), one of these days-someday (everyday), to make a clean breast of something-to come clean-to confess something (to be honestly acknowledged), to make a mess of something-to mess up (distraction), to make/cut a long story short- in a nutshell-in brief (so in a word, the conclusion), to take on board-to note (access to service, go-to service), which nationality you belong to -ethnicity, minority-minority, high-level meeting-summit, such activities -activities, to dream-wishful thinking, etc.

Above we have also considered the methodology of translating phrases and parts of speech into one language and two languages.

In some cases, the means of compression may be the replacement of stable joints with additives. For example: across the globe - globally; from a theoretical point of view - in theory - theoretically - from a theoretical point of view); from a practical point of view - practically (in the objective practical sense); one may suppose that - supposedly, (presumably); as has been reported - reported; there have been allegations that... - allegedly, (according to unconfirmed reports, - said); there are arguments that - arguably, (this is a contentious position, - you can argue), etc.

Obviously, a professional (or translator) should not only translate synonymous series individually, but should do so in the case of analyzing texts within sentences as a whole.

Knowing lexemes, synonymous phrases, including phrases, proverbs will not only increase the adequacy of the translation, but also help to perform compression by choosing the most concise version.

The use of abbreviations and abbreviations also helps in a concise translation text. Example:

ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross) - ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross); GNP (gross national product) - GDP (gross domestic product); IMF (International Monetary Fund) - IMF (International Monetary Fund); IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) - IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency); HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) = HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus); U-turn = 180 degree turn / turn.

Some abbreviations are so specific that they are used only within a particular organization or company, examples of such abbreviations are used in one of the refueling companies: LWC (lost work case) - YIVSB (event that occurred during lost work); PSSR (prestart safety review) - IOTXT (Pre-work safety inspection); CP (Cathode Protection) - KH (cathode protection); RFA form (request for action form) - a request for troubleshooting; FWL (foreign worker license) - ChEFML (foreign labor license); DAFW (days away from work) - IKY (loss of working days); SAT (site acceptance test) - site tests.

An Expert (or translator) working with abbreviations as one of the means of compression should not only know them, but be able to pronounce them instantly, on the other hand, there are cases where you have to work with abbreviations without decoding, because the full version is known to Experts, but not always a familiar phrase for us, e.g. DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) = DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid).

Skillful Use of Terms

To use this method as a component of compression performance, one must know the field-specific phrases and be able to work with abbreviations. For a concise and skillfully translated process, of course, the lexical base and spiritual morphological source must be sufficient. Without this aspect, a qualified Expert Educator will not be able to carry out methodological work on the topic we are talking about.

Results and Discussion

The rapid development of various fields of science and technology is leading to the emergence of special words to denote new objects, events and processes. Over time, these terms become an integral part of specialized formal communication. Even in today's globalization process, a world of phrases by experts in a particular field of knowledge has begun to emerge (Gorokhova, L.A. (2015)).

An expert (or translator), no matter how complex the terminology of a conference or seminar topic, can never master all field terms,

and it is also a difficult process to understand them in depth specific to a particular Expert.

The method of semantic compression can also be widely used in the translation from English into Uzbek:

Semantic compression is achieved by reducing the repetition of redundant words in the statement, eliminating tautology, for example: "Tomorrow a delegation of businessmen will arrive in Tashkent, the capital of our country" - Tomorrow a delegation of business people from Germany arrives in Moscow. There is no need to translate superfluous information, ie "the capital of our country." The translation of the phrase was also compressed in a manner similar to its form (adaptation, governance, or conciliation), with the capital of our country being removed as redundant. Of course, the phrase is removed here, but in its place a concise phrase was used. The content, which is not difficult to understand, is that the peculiarity of the type of compression also applies to the translation of the phrase, that is, abbreviated pronouns are used instead of live horses.

Syntactic compression, or in other words syntactic shortening, involves choosing a syntax that is short and simple compared to what it looks like in the original. Syntactic compression involves the following techniques:

- a. Explain two or more sentences of a simpler structure instead of a compound sentence with several follow-up sentences.

When an expert (or translator) encounters such complex sentences, the structure of the source language, mentally divides it into semantic segments (syntagms) and translates them, that is, explains the obvious purpose concisely and simply.

Example: "For example, we might ask people to express agreement or disagreement with a set of statements like, "those supporting competitive elections are doing harm to the country" or "to improve things in the country people should be given the opportunity to say what they want, even if that can lead to public disorder".

When these types of sentences are encountered, they should be separated. Keywords should be saved by discarding insignificant, tautological and other unnecessary information.

The synchronizer, who deals with the elimination of redundant data, always strives to make the translation clear. According to L. Visson, with simultaneous translation, the syntax of text and phrase is always simpler, and the average length of sentences is always slightly shorter than when working on the same text in writing (Abdurakmonova, N. (2017)).

- b. Replacing a complex sentence with a simple one.

Often such compression is facilitated in a positive way. For example: "At the moment this employee is busy making a monthly report." "We watched the cattle unload." - "We saw the goods being unloaded". "There are engines in the warehouse that need to be delivered to the port." - "In the warehouse there are engines to be delivered to the port." This reduces the complexity of the sentences in the sentence and at the same time compresses

- c. Replacing a relative clause with a cut, for example: Speaker: "Now we can draw conclusions from everything that has been said before." Translation: "That said, we may conclude that".
- d. Replacing a follow-up sentence or a cut-off sentence with a preposition: "*Due to the fact that we were confronted with unintended circumstances, we may face a delay in the delivery of goods*". "There may be a delay in the delivery of goods due to unforeseen circumstances." (We have translated the phrases describing the unexpected situation at the beginning of the sentence, separating them from the additional parts of speech.
- e. Use of short syntactic complexes (combinations-word combinations), for example, absolute participial and nominative constructions (see above), as well as the use of other economical, i.e. abbreviated syntactic constructions. The translation of the sentence is "Although he was not a conservative, he opposed the policy of interfering in the affairs of other states." can be abbreviated as follows: "*Although he was a neoconservative, he was opposed to the policy of interfering in other states' affairs*"-"*Although a neocon, he opposed the policy of interfering in other states' affairs*".
- f. Compression using modulation (semantic development technique)

Modulation (acceptance of semantic development) is a type of substitution in which a word (or group of words) is replaced by another word (or group of words) instead of a word (or group of words).

For example: "Бизнинг шифохонада жуда кўп сонли ётоқ мавжуд-уч юздан ортиқ" – "Our hospital can accommodate over 300 patients". Or "Ушбу лойиҳанинг амалда амалга оширилиши эҳтимолдан йироқ кўринади" – "*This project is not deemed feasible*". In this example, syntactic compression was combined with semantic compression, and they were also able to give a concise and concise conclusion.

Thus, compression is used as a technical method aimed at reducing the amount of redundancy of the message and the resulting reduction in the translation of the given text and the results of this study can be concluded that:

1. Synonymic compression is the compression of a sentence and phrases that are the

subject of our research by using synonymous words and phrases in the same context.

2. Lexical-phraseological compression-a set of synonymous phrases, clicks, phrases, proverbs, words, etc. from which you can choose the shortest option from several variants or it is possible to replace them with a name;
3. Semantic compression means compression of the lexical-semantic structure of sentences by reducing the repetition of redundant words in a sentence, eliminating tautology, shortening and subtracting semantic components, and material reduction where necessary.
4. Syntactic compression is the selection of shorter and simpler constructions than indicated in the original, and the various syntactic transformations that can be performed using it;
5. Derivative (according to the educational and comprehensibility of words) compression- the use of word-forming tools that form content that allows verbal expression of phrases or syntagms.

The need to compress speech when synchronous or fast is related to serial translation (semi-synchronous - overlapping).

As a result of our research, we have studied the compactness of words translated from English into Uzbek by the method of lexical compression, as well as the need for individual compression skills required by each specialist-educator and translator in the general simultaneous translation process.

Conclusion

In short, the practical significance of the compression method in the field of translation is extremely important, it allows you to translate phrases quickly and concisely, and therefore it is advisable to add the following suggestions and comments in the study of the subject:

- The use of different methods in translation not only improves the quality of work to some extent, but also contributes to the technological development and popularization of the language.
- The use of lexical compression can serve as an easy and innovative technology of teaching not only for translators but also for any person learning English.
- The compaction of the text ensures the integration of the relationship between the subject and the object in the research, and increases the brevity and content of the analytical conclusions.
- Lexical compression reveals new forms and constructive morpho-synthetic materials,

even if they partially or completely change the exact form of word combinations. In particular, synonymous phrases in English, lexical knowledge of common phrases indicates the relevance of lexical and phraseological research in this area.

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