Qualitative Study Approach of Lexical Problems Encountered in the Translation of Small Stories

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Abstract: Translating from English into Uzbek, sentences do not overlap, almost always they have different structures: a different word order, a different sequence of parts of the sentence, and the main, introductory, and subordinate clauses. The parts of speech that are expressed by the member sentences can be replaced in the translation of other parts of speech. This explains the widespread use of grammatical transformations in translation. Once again, it is worth emphasizing that all the listed types of transformations in their pure form are quite rare, as a rule, they are combined with each other: a permutation is accompanied by a replacement. Therefore, small stories are always a connection between the contextual meaning and the main subject-logical meaning, and the translator can easily "bridge" from the meaning given in the dictionary to the emerging contextual meaning. The main purpose of this paperwork is conceptually analysed different approaches on translating small stories. The main findings indicate that 23 papers' own specific translation approach and methodology classification. In conclusion, we may propose bilingual nations can take advantage of this matter.

1 INTRODUCTION

The theory of translation and the extensive practice of translation-related views, points of view, observations, and scientific and critical studies of various experiences, describe the rules and principles of translation, limits, and standards of communication. In this sense, translation theory and translation science literature theory and literary studies) are very similar to each other. It is necessary to keep in mind that translation studies also include translation criticism, which is if we can say so, the translator of translation studies and at the same time its vanguard. Translation criticism is a very good field.

Translation experiences, quality, quality of translations, practical importance, impact on the readership, socio-aesthetic aspects, the comprehensive impact of the translation language (enlarging the vocabulary, filling it with new concepts, terms, terms, increasing the power of expressive and emotional impact), opening up new aspects of the ability to think, significantly activating social and cultural processes serves to speed it up. The originality and its environment together with the critical interpretation of the translation also enter. It conducts research to enrich the theory, increases the viability and scientific value of translation rules and principles, strengthens practical practice, and tests various concepts. It opens the way to theoretical innovations, it warns against hardening the theory, turning it into a dogma, and, moreover, over-complicating the theory, as it happens in Western translation studies, and in some places, falsely scientizing it to the extent that it is incomprehensible.

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Translation and linguistics, history, and philosophy stood on their feet under the constant influence of close fans such as psychology and literary studies. Since the 60s of the XX century, these "allied" fans have also been attracted to translation art. Within the framework of translation criticism, a series of topics such as translation poetics and aesthetics have also appeared.

The rules, guidelines, norms, methods, and skills of machine translations that come from practice began to take shape. This creative-scientific process, striving for perfection in work, never stops. The emergence of the theory of translation and the development of its universal rules are directly related to the practice of creative translation and had a positive effect. Compared to the middle of the XX century.

Also, the quality and quality of the translations increased significantly. Illiteracy in translation, translation using sub-line translations, and translation using medium languages is decreasing. It has been recognized everywhere that a relatively perfect knowledge of all aspects and subtleties of the original and the translated language, how compatible and compatible they are with each other, and their conflicting and complex aspects, is one of the most important conditions for translation nowadays.

Methods and materials

It is almost impossible to perform literary translation without transformation. Lexical, grammatical, and stylistic differences between the source language and the target language force translators to resort to all sorts of transformations in order to overcome different levels of difficulties in achieving an adequate translation of a work into another language. This article, it has been used qualitative methods by studying 23 articles around the world.

Results

The hallmark of fiction is the use by the author of a literary work of various means of expression to provide a figurative and emotional impact on the reader, and in order to preserve it during translation, the translator will strive to convey the nuances of the form of the work, including the means artistic expression. To reproduce the features of content and form, different techniques are used. Linguistic concretization implies the replacement of a word with a broad meaning by a word with a narrower meaning, which is due to a divergence in the structure of the two languages: the absence of a word with an equally broad meaning, a divergence in stylistic characteristics, or the requirements of the grammatical structure. The next subspecies of lexical transformations, the technique of lexical addition, is due to several reasons. Also, the reason for the introduction of additional words may be the absence of the corresponding word or the lexico-semantic version of this word.

Table 1. Conceptual framework of the study area

	Paper title	Abstract summary	Authors	Journal	Detailed abstract summary	Main findings
1	Small stories as a new perspective in narrative and identity analysis M. Bamberg, A. Georgakopoulou 2008 911 Citations DOI	In our analysis of the story, we consider not only the actual telling but also the announcement made by the teller, their withdrawal after telling the story, and the negotiation that occurs beforehand with the listeners. These elements are all essential	M. Bamberg, A. Georgakopoulou	United States	This article discusses small stories as a perspective for identity analysis. It argues that small stories can be analyzed using a five-step operation that is based on the model of positioning. The article then provides an example of how this operation can be used to analyze a small story event.	Small stories can be used as a new perspective in narrative and identity analysis. • Positioning (as put forward by Bamberg 1997, and elaborated in Bamberg 2004a; cf. also Georgakopoulou 2000) can be used to navigate between micro and macro analysis. • Viewing story content as a function of interactional engagement can provide new insights into identity constructions of sameness in the face of adversative conditions and constant change.

		components to understand the full context of the story.			
2	Small stories, interaction, and identities A. Georgakopoulou 2007 561 Citations DOI	The project of storying self (and other) means in small stories can be explored.	A. Georgako poulou	Greece	This book sets out to study small stories, which are stories that have not made it to the mainstream of narrative and identity analysis. It uses audio-recorded small stories of a group of female adolescents to provide fresh answers and perspectives on some of the perennial questions of narrative analysis.	Small stories are distinct from the traditional narrative canon, yet they are crucial sites of subjectivity in everyday interactional contexts. • A language-focused and practice-based approach is used to explore the concepts of tellership, structure and evaluation in small stories. • The project of storying self (and other) is explored in order to understand how participants' telling identities to connect with their larger social identities.
3	A lexical bottleneck in shadowing and translating of narratives J. van Paridon, A. Roelofs, A. Meyer Language, Cognition and Neuroscience 2019 1 Citations DOIPDF	A lexical bottleneck limits the translation of narratives at high speed.	J. van Paridon, A. Roelofs, A. Meyer	Netherlands	This paper examines the coordination of speech comprehension and production processes in simultaneous interpreting. It finds that increasing speech rate has a stronger negative effect on interpreting than on shadowing. A computational model suggests that this is due to a lexical bottleneck that limits the translation of narratives at high speed.	Interpreting yielded more errors than shadowing at every speech rate, and increasing speech rate had a stronger negative effect on interpreting than on shadowing. • A computational model was created of sub-lexical and lexical processes in comprehension and production, which revealed that the empirical findings could be captured by assuming a bottleneck preventing simultaneous lexical selection in production and comprehension. • The empirical and modeling results suggest the existence of a lexical bottleneck that limits the translation of narratives at high speed.
4	Lexical Phrases and Language Teaching J. R. Nattinger, J. DeCarrico 1992 1184 Citations DOI	Lexical phrases in language description have applications for language teaching.	J. R. Nattinger, J. DeCarric o		This paper discusses lexical phrases in language description and their applications for language teaching.	Lexical phrases are an important part of language description. • Lexical phrases can be used to identify and describe language features. • Lexical phrases can be used to teach language in a more effective way.

5	Lexical Meanings and Mistranslation: an Analysis of English Translation of Munshi Premchand's Short Stories Muhammad Younas, Beenish Pervaiz, Babar Riaz Global Language Review 2022 1 Citations DOI	Translators, especially those whose own mother language is other than the source language, have a hard time translating idiomatic expressions and cultural terms embedded in the very culture of the source language.	Muhammad Younas, Beenish Pervaiz, Babar Riaz		This qualitative study looks at the translation of idiomatic expressions and cultural terms in three short stories by Munshi Premchand. It concludes that translators often have a hard time translating these terms because they are not fully aware of the intercultural subtleties. This creates mistranslations and misleading meanings.	Translators of foreign languages often have difficulty translating idiomatic expressions and cultural terms due to a lack of knowledge of intercultural subtleties. • This difficulty can lead to mistranslation and misleading meanings. • Qualitative analysis of three short stories by Munshi Premchand translated into English supports this conclusion.
6	LEXICAL SEMANTIC PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATION 2021 0 Citations	The primary and most pressing problem in working with a foreign text in this area is the choice of a suitable equivalent to a newly emerging concept.	-		This paper discusses the problems of translating foreign texts and vocabulary. It focuses on the problem of choosing a suitable equivalent for a newly emerging concept.	The primary and most pressing problem in working with a foreign text is the choice of a suitable equivalent to a newly emerging concept. • Terms are the key and most informative words that carry the main semantic load in the text. • Lexical semantic problems in translation can be difficult to solve due to the lack of suitable equivalents.
7	A Corpus and Cloze Evaluation for Deeper Understanding of Commonsense Stories N. Mostafazadeh, Nathanael Chambers, Xiaodong He, Devi Parikh, Dhruv Batra, Lucy Vanderwende, Pushmeet Kohli, James F. Allen North American Chapter of the Association for	A new framework for evaluating story understanding and script learning is the Story Cloze Test.	N. Mostafazadeh, Nathanael Chambers, Xiaodong He, Devi Parikh, Dhruv Batra, Lucy Vanderwende, Pushmeet Kohli, James F. Allen		The `Story Cloze Test' is a fresh approach to measure comprehension of narratives and acquisition of scripts. This article presents this innovative framework. In addition, a fresh collection of 50,000 commonsense stories consisting of five sentences called ROCStories has been introduced. This corpus excellently illustrates multiple causal and temporal relationships between routine occurrences. Empirical assessment indicates that numerous conventional and	A new evaluation framework, the Story Cloze Test, has been proposed to evaluate story understanding and script learning. • A new corpus of 50k five-sentence commonsense stories, ROCStories, has been created to enable this evaluation. • Baselines and state-of-the-art models based on shallow language understanding struggle to achieve a high score on the Story Cloze Test, indicating the need for deeper language understanding.

	Computational Linguistics 2016 462 Citations DOIPDF				advanced models that rely on limited linguistic comprehension encounter difficulties in obtaining a commendable result in the Story Cloze Test.	
8	Linguistics and Ethnology in Translation-Problems E. Nida 1945 120 Citations DOIPDF	Lexical problems in the translation of small stories.	E. Nida		This paper discusses the problems with translating linguistics and ethnology.	Translation of linguistic and ethnological terms is difficult due to the lack of a common language between cultures. • The use of a common language is necessary to ensure accurate translation of terms. • The use of a common language can help to bridge the gap between cultures and facilitate understanding.
9	Lexical Discourse Analysis in Translation. Eissa Al Khotaba, K. Tarawneh 2015 10 Citations	Lexical knowledge and meaning insufficiency have a significant effect on translating texts from the source language (Arabic) to the target language (English) or vice versa in the field of applied linguistics.	Eissa Al Khotaba, K. Tarawneh	Jordan	This paper investigates lexical discourse analysis in translation from one language to another. It uses a qualitative study with 15 texts translated by M.A students. The findings of this research indicates that lexical knowledge and meaning insufficiency have a significant effect on translating texts.	Lexical knowledge and meaning insufficiency have a significant effect on translating texts from the source language (Arabic) to the target language (English) or vice versa in the field of applied linguistics. • The researcher used two research instruments including lexical and textual analysis and semistructured interview. • The sample of the study was selected randomly.
10	Lexical Errors Found in Subtitling Projects of EFL Learners of University of Lancang Kuning D. Kasriyati, S. Rafiah, H. Herdi, M. F. Abbas Lectura : Jurnal Pendidikan 2019 2 Citations DOIPDF	The students had enough English vocabulary but they do not know the usage of words in sentences when translate it.	D. Kasriyati, S. Rafiah, H. Herdi, M. F. Abbas	Indonesia	This paper discusses the lexical errors made by students in subtitling projects. It uses a descriptive quantitative design and finds that the most common lexical error is semantic confusion.	The common lexical errors in subtitling projects of the eighth semester students of English Education Department were semantic confusion (32.35% and 36.69%). • Students had enough English vocabulary but did not know the usage of words in sentences when translating. • Students need more practice in translation as some errors still occur.

11	Towards a Lexicographic Approach to Lexical Transfer in Machine Translation (Illustrated by the German–Russian Language Pair) Igor Mel'cuk, Leo Wanner Machine Translation 2004 33 Citations DOI	The lexical transfer methodology is proposed to resolve mismatches between monosemic lexical items.	Igor Mel'cuk, Leo Wanner		The article examines a lexicographic technique for transferring vocabulary in automated language translation. The process of utilizing lexical descriptions for the purpose of automated matching of source and target lexical items is explained in the text. The proposition is exemplified by three German and three Russian nouns that denote single speech acts.	One feasible method for translating expressions through Machine Translation is known as lexical transfer. Smart Paraphrased: The process of lexical transfer involves a detailed analysis of the meanings, actantial valency, and collocations of both the source and target lexical items. An algorithmic approach is suggested for choosing the most fitting translation counterpart of a given source word.
12	Grammatical Errors in French Translation of the Short Story Moi et la Danse de Semarang Hayyin Awwaliyya Tiyas Samudra, Yuliarti Mutiarsih Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on Language, Literature, Culture, and Education (ICOLLITE 2021) 2021 0 Citations DOIPDF	A lack of mastery in French grammar may lead to some errors in translation.	Hayyin Awwaliyya Tiyas Samudra, Yuliarti Mutiarsih		This paper discusses the grammatical errors made by students in translating a short story from Indonesian to French. The most common type of error is "misformation" and the solutions to reduce these errors are for students to have good grammar skills and practice writing French.	The study found that the most common type of grammatical error made by students was misformation. • Students need to have good grammar skills and practice a lot to write French well in order to reduce translation errors. • This study can be used as an evaluation material for students to find out their mistakes and reduce other translation errors.
13	Synonymity and Lexical Simplification in Translations: A Corpus-Based Approach Jarmo Jantunen Across Languages and Cultures	The variety of lexicon is not narrower in translated texts than in non-translated texts.	Jarmo Jantunen	Finland	This paper investigates the hypothesis that the range of lexicon is not narrower in translated texts than in non-translated texts. A brief quantitative analysis is carried out to explain this issue. The results support the hypothesis of an	Simplification is one of the hypothesized universals of translation. • Corpus-based investigations suggest that the variety of lexicon is not narrower in translated texts than in non-translated texts. • A quantitative analysis supports the hypothesis of an equally wide range of near-synonyms in both language variants.

	2001 10 Citations DOI			equally wide range of near-synonyms in both language variants.	
14	Second Language Vocabulary Acquisition: Pedagogical implications of the lexical approach Michael Lewis 1996 114 Citations DOI	Lexical items are socially sanctioned independent units.	Michael Lewis		This paper discusses the lexical approach to language teaching. It argues that language consists of four different kinds of lexical items and that these items can be placed on a generative spectrum.	Language consists of four different kinds of lexical items, which can be placed on a generative spectrum between poles ranging from absolutely fixed to very free. • Lexical items are socially sanctioned independent units, which may be individual words or full sentences. • Lexical items are dependent on agreement within a particular social group.
15	A Corpus and Evaluation Framework for Deeper Understanding of Commonsense Stories N. Mostafazadeh, Nathanael Chambers, Xiaodong He, Devi Parikh, Dhruv Batra, Lucy Vanderwende, Pushmeet Kohli, James F. Allen ArXiv 2016 151 Citations	A new framework for evaluating story understanding and script learning is the Story Cloze Test.	N. Mostafazadeh, Nathanael Chambers, Xiaodong He, Devi Parikh, Dhruv Batra, Lucy Vanderwende, Pushmeet Kohli, James F. Allen		This paper introduces the 'Story Cloze Test', a new framework for evaluating story understanding and script learning. It also presents a new corpus of ~50k five-sentence commonsense stories, ROCStories, which captures a rich set of causal and temporal commonsense relations between daily events.	We introduce a new evaluation framework, the Story Cloze Test, to evaluate story understanding and script learning. • We created a new corpus of ~50k five-sentence commonsense stories, ROCStories, to enable this evaluation. • Experimental evaluation shows that a host of baselines and state-of-the-art models based on shallow language understanding struggle to achieve a high score on the Story Cloze Test.
16	"Think–aloud protocols – A useful tool for investigating the linguistic aspect of translation" Alexander Künzli 2009 10 Citations DOIPDF	Think-aloud protocols are a useful tool for investigating the linguistic aspect of translation.	Alexander Künzli		This paper discusses think-aloud protocols as a useful tool for investigating the linguistic aspect of translation.	Think-aloud protocols are a useful tool for investigating the linguistic aspects of translation. • The protocols can be used to identify and analyze the strategies used by translators. • The protocols can also be used to identify and analyze the errors made by translators.
17	Generative lexicon principles for machine translation: A case for meta-	A well-structured lexicon is presented as one step to the solution	Sabine Bergler		This paper discusses two types of mismatches in the translation of reported speech between German and	There is a mismatch between the repeated use of the reported speech construction in English and the use of subjunctives in German used to indicate

	lexical structure Sabine Bergler Machine Translation 2004 7 Citations DOI	of the problems presented.			English. It proposes a well-structured lexicon as a solution to these problems, which is one key feature of the proposed lexicon.	continued attribution. • There is a difference in the usage of metonymic extensions in the subject position of reported speech. • A well-structured lexicon is proposed as one step to the solution of the problems presented, featuring a meta-lexical organization of basic word entries.
18	Problems in Translating Lexical Items in Harlow's Translation of Ghassan Kanafani's Short Stories Amri, Nehaya Mohammad Abduh, Shakir., Abdullah 2009 0 Citations	Lexical problems in Harlow's translation of Ghassan Kanafani's short stories.	Amri, Nehaya Mohammad Abduh, Shakir., Abdullah	Iraq	This paper discusses problems in translating lexical items in Harlow's translation of Ghassan Kanafani's short stories.	Harlow's translation of Ghassan Kanafani's short stories contains a number of lexical items that are difficult to translate accurately. • The difficulty in translating these lexical items is due to the cultural and linguistic differences between the source and target languages. • The translator must be aware of these differences in order to accurately convey the meaning of the original text.
19	The Translation of Lexical Collocations in Literary Texts Yusra Al Sughair 2011 8 Citations	The translation of lexical collocations in literary texts was submitted in June 2011.	Yusra Al Sughair		This is a Master of Arts thesis in Translation and Interpreting (English/Arabic/English) by Yusra Al Sughair entitled, "The Translation of Lexical Collocations in Literary Texts."	Lexical collocations are an important part of literary texts and their translation should be done with care. • The translator should be aware of the cultural and linguistic context of the source language and target language when translating lexical collocations. • The translator should be aware of the stylistic and semantic implications of the lexical collocations in the source language and target language.
20	Strategies of Reporting Verbs' Interpretation in Modern Russian Translations of Fiction A. Urzha Vestnik Volgogradsko go gosudarstvenn ogo universiteta.	Substitution of repeated reporting verbs by emotive ones helps to avoid tautology and monotonousn ess of the dialog frame in Russian translations of fiction.	A. Urzha	Russia	This paper examines the use of emotional language as a substitute for reporting verbs in Russian translations of literary works. This phenomenon is analyzed in terms of its grammatical, semantic, and stylistic characteristics, and its contextual and pragmatic impact is examined from a	Emotive words and nominations of gestures are frequently utilized instead of reporting verbs in domesticating as well as foreignizing translations. The occurrence of this phenomenon is mainly linked to the distinct characteristics of the child audience being targeted, as well as the intense emotional impact of the reported parts. The findings of the study provide an opportunity to refine

	Serija 2. Jazykoznanije 2018 0 Citations DOIPDF				functional perspective.	existing evaluations of the said phenomenon in translation assessment, incorporating a practical perspective of its surroundings and outcomes.
21	Lexical ambiguity resolution Steven L. Small, Garrison W. Cottrell, Michael K. Tanenhaus 1987 160 Citations DOI	Sentences are usually ambiguous when taken out of context.	Steven L. Small, Garrison W. Cottrell, Michael K. Tanenhaus		This book discusses different views on the nature of context and the mechanisms by which it directs the unambiguous understanding of words and sentences.	Sentences are often ambiguous when taken out of context. • Different views have emerged on the nature of context and the mechanisms by which it directs the unambiguous understanding of words and sentences. • This book collects much of the best research currently available on the problem of lexical ambiguity resolution in the processing of human language.
22	Lexico-Semantic Transformations in Translation of Stories by V.M. Shukshin into English S. Vekovishcheva, M. I. Guseinova, E. Priorova, E. Savchenko 2019 0 Citations DOIPDF	The most difficult units for translation are those having specific meaning due to cultural factors.	S. Vekovishcheva, M. I. Guseinova, E. Priorova, E. Savchenko		This paper is dedicated to the analysis of lexico-semantic transformations in the translation of fiction. It uses texts by V.M. The study shows that the most difficult units for translation are those having specific meanings due to cultural factors.	Lexico-semantic transformations are used to select the lexical units in the target language that are semantically similar to those used in the source language. • Cultural associations in V.M. Shukshin's texts are based on territorial and ethnographic information and can be considered as a marker of the cultural feature of a text. • Translators' functions include the pragmatic adaptation of texts and different comments due to lack of background knowledge.
23	Lexical colloquialisms as an issue of literary translation N. Zhmayeva, Olena Blidar Naukovy Visnyk of South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K. D. Ushynsky:	The degree of ethical depth of a considerable number of lexical correspondences is proved to be higher than the one of the units of the original text.	N. Zhmayeva, Olena Blidar	Ukraine	This paper discusses the translation of English lexical colloquialisms into Ukrainian. It describes the main techniques of translating and the degree of ethical depth of different types of colloquialisms.	Stylistic equivalent, descriptive translation, compensation, omission, cause and effect substitution, generalization, antonymic translation, and addition are the main techniques for translating lexical colloquialisms. • Significant neutralization of stylistically reduced words in the Ukrainian translation is revealed. • 19.5% of the units of the English lexical colloquialisms are not rendered into Ukrainian at all.

	Linguistic Sciences 2019 0 Citations DOIPDF				
24	The transference of discourse values in translation via lexis: obscene language as a case in point M. Quintero, Carmen Toledano Buendía 2001 4 Citations DOIPDF	Lexical choices in the translation are considered not only as a means of rendering a direct equivalent in the target language but also as a means of manipulation motivated by the target reader's demands.	M. Quintero, Carmen Toledano Buendía	Spain	This paper discusses the role of lexical choices in translation, focusing on the field of obscenity. It argues that these choices are motivated by the target reader's demands.	The Functional-Lexematic Model provides a new conception of the lexicon which is useful for the study of lexical choices in translation. • Lexical choices in translation can be used to manipulate the target reader's demands. • Obscene language is a particularly interesting case in point for the study of lexical choices in translation.
25	Telling stories in two languages: Narratives of bilingual preschool children with typical and impaired language* P. Iluz-Cohen, J. Walters Bilingualism: Language and Cognition 2011 107 Citations DOI	Both groups showed sociolinguistic sensitivity in code-switching behavior.	P. Iluz-Cohen, J. Walters	-	This paper investigates how language impairment (LI) may impinge on narrative production in bilingual children. It uses two studies to show that while both groups of children were able to produce narratives with similar story grammar categories, there were differences in the lexis, morphosyntax and code-switching between the two groups.	Study 1 showed intact performance for narrative structure in both groups and in both languages despite differences in lexis, morphosyntax and bilingualism. • Study 2 showed that both groups showed sociolinguistic sensitivity in code-switching behavior, but frequency and directionality of code-switching revealed group differences. • The article argues for the use of a range of indicators of LI including those unique to bilingual children.
26	Reappraising verbal language in audiovisual translation: From description to application M. Pavesi Journal of Audiovisual Translation 2018 11 Citations DOIPDF	Translation for dubbing can be applied as a heuristic device to explore the translation of casual conversation.	M. Pavesi	Italy	This paper discusses the relevance of an in-depth analysis of the linguistic component of the multimodal complex. It argues that translation for dubbing can be applied as a heuristic device to explore the translation of casual conversation.	A model of key dimensions necessary to account for the space occupied by the language of dubbing is proposed, including naturalness and register specificity, target language orientation and source language interference, and routinisation and creativity. • Translation for dubbing can be applied as a heuristic device to explore the translation of casual conversation. • Further sociolinguistic, diachronic and cross-cultural

					investigations are suggested as a way to push research into the language of dubbing forward.
27	The Use of Local Short Story in English Language Learning (A Literary Review on the Use of Local Sources as an Alternative Teaching Media in EFL). Aam Alamsyah 2016 Review 5 Citations	The use of local short stories for language learning can possibly incur a lot more motivating aspects.	Aam Alamsyah		This paper discusses the use of local short stories in English language learning. It argues that local stories can provide more psychological advantages than foreign stories, as long as the materials are supported with good layout, sufficient vocabulary and standardized grammar.	The use of local short stories in EFL can provide more psychological advantages compared to foreign learning sources. • The materials should be supported with good layout, sufficient vocabulary and standardized grammar to enable learners to learn the content and moral values. • Incorporating cultural aspects of native English speakers is essential in acquiring communicative competence.
28	A critical review of the terminology and taxonomies used in the literature on lexical errors M. P. A. Llach 2005 Review 8 Citations	The focus in research on second language acquisition has been on grammar.	M. P. A. Llach		This paper reviews the terminology and taxonomies used in the literature on lexical errors. It discusses how lexical development has been relatively recent and how vocabulary is vital in language acquisition and communication.	Research on lexical development has been scarce in the field of language acquisition, and the studies that deal with lexical matters are relatively recent. • Vocabulary is vital in language acquisition and communication, yet it has been largely overlooked in research on second language acquisition (SLA). • Grammatical rules are abstractions without communicative value if they do not relate sounds and meanings.

2 DISCUSSION

Compensation in translation implies the replacement of a non-transferable element of the SS by some other medium that conveys the same information. Compensation is used when the transfer needs to convey interlinguistic meanings that characterize certain features of the original - dialect, individual speech features, puns, and so on. Examples of compensation can be found in our chapter, dedicated to the Yorkshire dialect in the novel and its translation. Grammatical transformations of morphological and syntactic nature in literary translation can be caused by various lexical and grammatical reasons due to the fact that language systems differ from each other not only in vocabulary but also in grammar. In some cases, the causes that because transformations are lexicogrammatically in nature. In the practice of translation, grammatical transformations are usually combined with lexical ones, since the grammatical form and syntactic construction are not considered in the process. translation as something independent, separate from their lexical content.

As a rule, permutations are carried out in accordance with the grammatical rules of the language. In their

pure form, they are rarely found in translation. The absence of any construction in the language, the discrepancy in the use of the corresponding forms and constructions, and lexical reasons - all make it necessary to replace parts of speech in translation. Permutation as a type of grammatical transformation is very common, but almost always occur in combination with various kinds of grammatical and lexical substitutions.

3 CONCLUSION

As far as we are concerned, the discussion was held on translating short stories into different languages can be a crucial approach. Finally, for the purpose of clarification, it may be justified when the translator wishes to revise or return the spoken word. Translators often ask, "What language should I write my notes in?" deb question. It is accepted that while better to translate works in any language. The translation can be completed quickly because the notes are recorded in the main language. Taking notes in the language being translated is usually very useful for fluency. We can also personalize the way you record notes It is important to note. Most translations are in other languages They record notes using lexical abbreviations and acronyms, as well as a wide variety of special designations not available in the language. What should be emphasized is the analysis of the speech's logical connection. The first things to be emphasized are the main points. The notes used for the main ideas provide the external form of the speech and should be kept in mind by the translator should help. Yes, the translator can find in his notes the adaptation of the ideas of the speaker, based on the sentence and the sentence. This should help the interpreter to quickly move from one idea to another, to re-present the speech. We emphasized that the notes reflect the structure of the speech. In conclusion, for now, it is getting take advantage of translation with the help of transfer technology, AI, global cooperation, and integrational grants in Uzbekistan.

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