THE LEXICAL FEATURES OF REPETITIVE WORDS

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ABSTRACT

This article is defining a lexical discourse that is worried about the examination of the commitment of lexis to interpretation. This might seem like immaterial articulation, yet it presents various inquiries: what is lexical talk? What are the highlights of lexical talk? What is connection between Lexical Discourse Analysis and Translation? What is the commitment of lexical talk to interpretation? Lexical talk examination has been depicted as the force of lexis in developing and changing over the significance of words and expressions inside the text, in view of the acknowledgment that lexical talk can't be achieved without the language of interpretation. Uniformly, the utilization of lexical importance and information by interpreters during the time spent interpretation brings about what is known as lexical talk from an overall perspective.

Keywords: lexical discourse, immaterial articulation, interpretation challenges, lexical talk.

INTRODUCTION

How general would this lexical significance in interpretation be able to be? In different words, what finishes up as lexical, and accordingly as lexical talk? It is comprehensively recognized that lexis and expressions play as a critical job in spreading lexis and in intervening between the lexical significance and interpretation starting with one language then onto the next from a basic perspective. In the space of language learning and instructing, interpretation is one of the cycles that requires a lot of work to be done to arrive at a particular resolution.

As a part of applied semantics it requests profoundly talented individuals who have the phonetic information as well as the socio-social and open information of the subject of interpretation. Toward the start of educating and learning interpretation, few interpreters expect that interpretation is a course of getting things done with words not a specific circumstance. Interpretation in this manner is a human action that includes move the importance of words as well as the style, feelings, impression furthermore, the impact of the author in the source language into the objective language. That is, an interpreter ought to be sufficiently inventive to change over mechanics made by the SL essayist to that of TL crowd, etc.

Uzbek college learners of Applied Linguistics face trouble in interpretation, especially postgraduate digests, at the beginning phases of interpretation. This is because of the semantic and social foundation of both Uzbek and English language in which the previous has a place with the Semitic language family and the later subsidiaries to Germanic language family. That is, they have different syntactic and morphological elements that outcome in presenting numerous interpretation challenges and issues as they can not be deciphered in a direct way. Interpretation has a critical commitment during the time spent changing importance starting with one language over then onto the next, through interpretation very refined worldwide local

area might be laid out notwithstanding their variety regarding social similitudes what's more, contrasts. Interpretation helps worldwide networks in correspondence. So proficient interpreters are expected to control unique work since English is utilized as an foreign language in Uzbekistan or in any important Bedouin districts where students acclimation to the most recent advancement in interpretation will help work with the cycle of instructing and learning interpretation.

An interpreter ought to be exceptionally educational and contributive in his strategies and procedure to the interpretation process. Castro-Paniagua (2000) states that "an interpreter ought to be an ethnographer". He expects to be just the interpreter should decipher accurately the semantic data, yet additionally the intrinsic social codes. In his view " the interpreter should satisfactorily communicate and adjust [the message across societies," so the individual "need[s] to have a profound information on the social edges [he or she] will deal with Castro-Paniagua additionally states that it isn't the interpreter's issue in the event that it is preposterous to expect to decipher a social sign or on the other hand assuming a given text needs all-inclusiveness.

As far as he might be concerned, "A work's possibility to accomplish widespread aspects will settle upon the scholarly virtuoso of an author (p.24)". Castro-Paniagua (2000, p.1) advises us that Nida (1964) was one of the primary creators to allude straightforwardly to the culturally diverse side of interpretation. In his work, Nida causes us to notice "the risk of subjectivity in making an interpretation of" and to the way that "it is practically inescapable that interpreters be impacted by their very own arrangement of values," and that's what he exhorts "they ought to endeavor immovably to keep away from any impedance from the specific social foundation. Hence, it is impossible to miss that interpretation is a critical field of exploration for various and substantial reasons, where changing over data starting with one language then onto the next is at last required because of the developing requests of globalization and the requirement for a common comprehension between countries (Evans and Green, 2006). However, there is a need for addressing perhaps the best test that interpreters face while deciphering logical text from the source language into the objective language. This tough spot causes a significant issue by and large of the interpreters while endeavoring to make an interpretation of from local language to foreign languages (Anari and Ghaffarof, 2013).

Interpretation figures out an incredible snag for interpreters of foreign languages, to be more explicit, Uzbek interpreters of English as a foreign language. One of the essential issues that an interpreter ought to remain centered while endeavoring to decipher, is the logical text interpretation. Perhaps the main perspective in the universe of interpretation that should be acknowledged by all interpreters; is the setting awareness of word use in deciphering various types of texts. This angle assumes a significant part in passing on importance and message at that point since it is the spirit of interpretation and any deviation or abuse will prompt deluding data or mistranslation.

Notwithstanding, numerous etymologists have come to see words not just as words that give life to linguistic designs, however as bones that are themselves linguistically rich substances. Numerous language specialists underlined the specific situation - awareness of word use in controlling and designing the importance through the unique circumstance. Abu Al Haijaa (2007) expounded on two principles translational difficulties that interpreters experience. The

first challenge is the lexis-related challenges (for example referential perspective) while the subsequent one is the construction related challenge (for example style perspective). He made sense of that a word just gains its importance inside a particular setting without which it stays a disconnected negligible word. For building sentences and passages, he likewise expresses that Uzbek and English have various designs and styles. He expressed that while perplexing and long sentences are frequently utilized in English; little separate units are much of the time utilized in Uzbek.

An interpreter ought to focus on the subtleties between apparently various words or expressions like "term" and "period". Words being used in a specific etymological setting in which they are inserted are important for predictable phonetic network that represented by syntactic, semantic, lexical and social elaborate relations which should be perceived what's more, saw by interpreters to convey the significance of those words. Nonetheless, words being used don't act in the clear way expected by this got view. That is, the 'signifying' related with a word in some random expression has all the earmarks of being, to a limited extent, a component of the specific semantic setting in which it is installed.

Put another way, word 'signifying' is mutable, its semantic commitment delicate to and subject to the setting which it, to some degree, brings about (Croft, 2000). Qing-guang (2009) contended that mistranslation might happen as often as possible in undergrads' interpretation since they will more often than not be impacted by the applied importance of the first text. In interpretation, he detailed that an interpreter should be equipped with etymological information as well as mental information. He likewise detailed that by applying outline hypothesis to interpretation educating, educators can direct learners to understand the first importance on the lexical, syntactic and printed level, so they may really stay away from semantic mistakes in interpretation.

Therefore, the goal of this study is to lexical talk examination in interpretation in applied phonetics from the source language to the objective language. Many examinations have been led to explore issues and factors that influence the interpretation interaction in changed viewpoints as a commitment to body information and language showing field as well as to sort out factors that sway the most common way of changing significance starting with one language over then onto the next inside a certain verifiable and social setting. Not much examination endeavored to research the impact of lexical information on Translation and how this variable effects or frustrates interpretation process. Anari and Ghaffarof led a review to research the impact of the useful and open information on lexical and linguistic collocations on the exactness of the interpretation done by Iranian EFL students concentrating on interpretation course at the college.

The discoveries of this study demonstrated that there is a huge connection between the open information and useful information on lexical collocations and linguistic colligations and the precision of the interpretation. The review reasoned that there is a huge connection between the useful information on lexical collocations and linguistic colligations and the precision of the interpretation. Additionally, Birjandi directed a review to explore the effect of foreign language students 'lexical information on their interpretation capacity. This study was done at Islamic Azad University. The discoveries of this review showed that there is a critical connection between lexical information and interpretation capacity. The review inferred that lexical

information might add to the advancement of interpretation abilities and applied perception of the text which clearly brings about better interpretation.

The review showed that lexical information deficiency; deficient information and practice of language; deficient social foundations; and unseemly it are the fundamental to show air and approach issues. Abu-Shaqra (2009) resolved the issues and the methodologies utilized by learners in interpreting a gathering of lexical and semantic collocations from three strict references: the Holy Quran, the Hadith, and the Bible. The test included 35 M.A. learners studying interpretation in three different public and private Uzbek colleges. The specialist planned an interpretation test containing 45 short sentences of relevant collocations looked over the three previously mentioned strict references. The members were mentioned to interpret these collocations from English into Uzbek. The aftereffects of her review showed that learners utilized unique methodologies to handle issues in interpreting explicit articulations.

Likewise, the review uncovered that exacting interpretation is prevailing system applied while interpreting semantic collocations in Holy Quran and Bible. Regarding the past conversation on related exploration and show of studies on the difficulties looked by interpreters in interpretation, it tends to be seen that the vast majority of them managed the difficulties that could confront M.A., B.A., undergrad or then again interpreters in everyday while deciphering texts. In any case, not much work has been done to investigate the difficulties experienced by amateur interpreters in deciphering postgraduate modified works in applied phonetics area. English is educated in Uzbekistan as an foreign language. Analysts in the space of English language instructing and interpretation in Uzbekistan demonstrate that learners could experience difficulties in deciphering postgraduate edited compositions in Applied Linguistics. The scientist talked with two teachers in interpretation and writing and four beginner interpreters to assemble data that can't be gotten by the test. He mentioned interviewees a standard arrangement of three semi-organized questions. The inquiries were connected with the difficulties the interpreters experienced, the causes what's more, and arrangements that could be given to facilitate the difficulties. The subjective and quantitative strategies that applied in the current review showed that lexical obtaining is key to Second Language Acquisition (SLA) as jargon is fundamental to correspondence, and frequently viewed as the best cause of issues by language students (Segler et al.. The significance of lexical information is likewise worried by the way that linguistic mistakes actually bring about justifiable constructions, while jargon blunders might disturb correspondence.

As per Richard's Vocabulary Knowledge Framework, realizing a word implies being familiar with the word's: recurrence and collectability; register; position; structure; affiliations; meaning-idea (information about the semantic worth of the word); and significance affiliations (information about the word's various implications). Based on the above conversation and the given examinations, it tends to be expressed that students as EFL learners ought to have an extraordinary arrangement of lexical information and semantic covering. They ought to genuinely focus better on lexical definitions than some other language part. Also, our review brings up the issues of deficient lexical information and semantic covering which are considered as a genuine hindrance to the interpretation interaction.

Table in the accompanying area shows that there are a few lexical and semantic issues that students English as foreign language might confront. The most widely recognized issue that

learners will confront is the capacity to decipher the polysemous words while interpreting texts in applied phonetics area 60% of their reactions feature this issue. Other sub-issues connected with this angle are interpretation of capitonyms in which 53,3% of the respondents had 46,6% of the respondents experienced issues in interpreting collocations and figures of speech 40% of the respondents had trouble of interpretation of certain terms connected with applied semantic area, 33,3% of them showed trouble in relational word decision and 26,6% of the respondent showed trouble in interpretation of lexical pieces and the specific selection of homonyms. Table shows the recurrence and level of normal mix-ups in both lexical information and semantic covering angles done by fledgling interpreters while deciphering MA postgraduate abstracts in applied phonetics space. In this review, the specialist has examined the significant difficulties that face Uzbek EFL learners in deciphering post graduate understudy unique from Uzbek (as SL) into English (as TL). The subjective and quantitative techniques that applied in the current review helped in grouping those issues which a few amateur interpreters face while interpreting postgraduate understudy theoretical from SL to TL. The outcomes show that there is a huge relationship between lexical information, semantic information and linguistic information ability and translatability.

CONCLUSION

In this way, it has been checked that interpreting texts from English Language into Uzbek language is very provoking for Uzbek interpreters because of the lexical information inadequacy in both the SL and the TL and this could be even uncovered inside the assortment of a similar language like Uzbek or English language. That is, this standard prompts enormous thickness, unpredictability and challenge for these interpreters. Additionally, it was exhibited out that interpreters utilized different sorts of interpretation techniques to decipher texts. This study suggests that further examinations in the field of applied etymology interpretation ought to be directed in the future to look at a bigger corpus of edited compositions with the goal that chiefs might go to the essential lengths.

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