

## **SOME LEXICAL CONCEPTIONS THAT ARE USED FOR SEA NOVELS**

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### **Abstract**

The main idea of the article is about say lexical problems and some concepts that are written to define nautical novels.

**Keywords:** - Jargon, Nautical, sea terms, Masculinity, heroism, sea novels, sea stories, Slave Ship.

### **Introduction:-**

From time to time words are flying to change its function and meaning. Sea novels were hardly Starling Lawrence's cup of tea - his own nautical experience was limited to one miserable summer of sailing lessons on Fishers Island - but early in 1989 he found himself in the London office of Vivien Green, the literary agent who happened to represent Patrick O'Brian. He borrowed a paperback copy of "The Reverse of the Medal" for the flight home. Expecting another tired clone of C. S. Forester's classic Hornblower saga, he began to read. "It was a slow fuse," Lawrence said later, "but it took hold."

Jack aubrey and stephen Maturin first meet in April 1800 at a performance of Locatelli's C major Quartet in Governor's House in Port Mahon, Minorca. Jack is beating time with enthusiasm; annoyed by the thumping, the small man seated next to him drives an elbow into Jack's ribs. In a review of the series, the Oxford fellow T. J. Binyon called the blow "the most productive affront in fiction since April 1625, when d'Artagnan, rushing headlong down the stairs of M. de Treville's house on the rue du Vieux-Colombier in pursuit of the Chevalier de Rochefort, accidentally insulted three musketeers."

The series is a minor miracle: it offers readers the naive pleasures of "The Three Musketeers" or Sherlock Holmes -- that is, high adventure and characters who become our friends for life -- while providing the more complex rewards of serious fiction. The expected duel never takes place. The next day, Jack gets command of his first ship and Stephen signs on as surgeon. Over the course of 5,000 pages they survive shipwrecks, pitched battles, disease, betrayal, storms, imprisonment, bankruptcy and heartbreak. Through their utterly improbable and wholly believable friendship -- they have little in common at first except their love of music -- O'Brian re-creates the spirit of an entire age.

Since 1949, O'Brian has lived by his pen alone, producing 21 novels, several volumes of short stories, a biography of the 18th-century naturalist and explorer Joseph Banks, who, along with the young Charles Darwin, is an obvious model for Stephen Maturin's scientific bent, an illuminating life of Picasso and, when necessary, translations, including works by de Beauvoir and Colette.

O'Brian's perfect manners and impressive erudition are intimidating, and he is not above flaunting them. Richard Ollard, a naval historian, calls this particular habit, "blowing people out of the game." Ollard, who edited the early Aubrey/Maturin Novels, urged O'Brian to tone down the most obscure allusions, though the books remain crammed with Latin tags, antiquated medical terminology and an endless stream of marvelous sounding but impenetrable naval jargon.

### Conclusion

Among the urgent problems of modern translation, the development of such a field as the translation of scientific and technical texts takes an important place, in connection with the accelerating scientific and technical process this type of translation is becoming more and more in demand. Patrick O`Brain also gave his masterpiece works to his generation. Further it needs to translate and give it to others. The translation of a foreign language text is always associated with many difficulties that arise in the way of an interpreter. When translating, all the subtleties of a foreign language must be taken into account. The task of an interpreter is to feel the style of the article, to convey all the subtleties of the translated material without distorting the original source. One of the most complicated types of translation is a scientific and technical translation, since for an adequate interpretation of a material in another language, not only linguistic but technical knowledge is required as well. Technical translation is the translation of texts of technical subjects, in particular, documents of different specialization, all kinds of reference literature, dictionaries, product conformity certificates, operating instructions, engineering plans, scientific and technical

articles, business contracts and other commercial technical proposals. Authors of scientific works avoid the usage of many expressive means of language, in order not to violate the basic principle of the scientific and technical language — the accuracy and clarity of the presentation. From the point of view of the vocabulary, the main feature of technical translation is the maximum saturation of the special terminology that is characteristic of a given branch of knowledge. The main difficulty in translating artistic texts is the need to interpret the author's intentions, preserve his literary style, psychological and emotional elements. However, the task of the translator of the scientific and technical text is simpler: to convey the author's thought accurately, preserving the features of his style. As already indicated above, in order to understand the scientific and technical text correctly, knowing this subject and related terminology is very important. Technical text can not be a free retelling, even if the meaning of the translated document is preserved. Such text should not contain any emotional statements and subjective assessments. The main features of translating scientific and technical texts are manifested in the compulsory knowledge of all terms relating to a specific technical field of translation by the translator. A specialist working with a scientific and technical text should understand not only the meaning of translated words, but also take into account all the nuances of their application. A translator working with a scientific and technical text have to deal with not only linguistics, but also technical disciplines. When translating scientific and technical literature, one should always maintain the style of the original document. Usually all documents of a scientific and technical nature have the main features. Among them, it is worth noting the clear and concise character of the exposition, the strict exposition of technical terminology, the clear logical sequence of information and concreteness in interpreting the facts. A variety of epithets are excluded while translating scientific and technical text, technical translation from one language to another should be accurate and logically aligned. It is very important not only to convey the essence of the text, but also to avoid minor inaccuracies. For example, a minor mistake in the translation of the technical instruction on the operation of the equipment may prevent a successful start-up or lead to improper use of this equipment. The translator who is carrying out the technical translation into English should be fluent in both Uzbek or Russian and English, also should be well versed in technical terminology, inherent in this or that field of activity, be able to work with information sources. Quite often, while translating technical texts, there are problems associated with a lack of translators who are proficient in technical terminology and developed linguistic abilities. Therefore, to eliminate the shortcomings of the translation of the text

and to maximize its translation to the text of the original document, before the actual practical use, the translated text is additionally tested by specialists in the field of technical translation and by linguistic specialists. Scientific and technical texts require an accurate translation using the appropriate lexical equivalents in the target language. As a rule, only in emergency cases synonyms and translations of descriptive nature are used. Correct translation of safety rules or instructions for the use of technical means assumes great responsibility, as there are always strict limitations, non-observance of which can lead to serious injuries or consequences. It is possible to stop the work of a large enterprise if translate the material without understanding the specifics of the technological process. Significant difficulties in translating technical documentation or scientific works arise if the word has several meanings. Choosing something that does not distort not only the meaning of the translation, but also gives the correct interpretation of the term for a particular technical case — this is the skill of an interpreter. After all, sometimes technical terminology can put a person with an engineering education in a difficult situation as well, especially if different meanings of the same word are used in different technical fields. It is often necessary to take into account regional semantic differences for different countries, the same term may sound different. Another important problem is the presence of abbreviations in the text, which are not always clear even to technical specialists.

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