

**EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY
RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES**

VOLUME03 ISSUE12

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55640/eijmrms-03-12-11>

Pages: 58-62



GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATION TYPES

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: translation, skill, literature, obtain.

Received: 01.12.2023

Accepted: 05.12.2023

Published: 10.12.2023

Abstract: Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and statement in one language by the same message and statement in another language. Each exercise involves some kind of loss of meaning, due to a number of factors. It provokes a continuous tension, dialectic, an argument based on the claims of each language.

INTRODUCTION

The basic loss in on a continuum between over translation (increased details) and under translation (increased generalization). We know that articles are not in general, but in some cases it is translated and it depends on a context. Let's analyze when and how one should translate the articles. Every language has specific system which differs from that of any other. The nature of the grammatical differences between a pair of language to language. A comparative and contrastive analysis of the grammar of two languages, essential before a translator ventures to take up the job of translating. These grammatical differences pose problems to the translator as it not only involves analysis of the differences but also finding accurate or proper and approximate correspondences in the target languages, for effective transfer of the message. The main part In order to attain the fullest information from one language into another is obliged to resort to numerous interlinguistic lexical and grammatical transformations.

Grammatical transformations are as follows:

a) Substitution

b) Transposition

c) Supplementation (addition)

d) Omission

The cited types of elementary transformation as such are rarely used in process of translating. Usually they combine with each other assuming the nature of “complex” interlinguistic transformation.

Substitution. By substitution we understand the substitution of a one part of speech by another or one form of a word by another. Consequently, there are two kinds of substitution constitution a grammatical type of transformation: substitution of parts of speech and the grammatical form of a word. Transformation of substitution may be necessitated by several reasons: the absence of one or another grammatical form or construction in the target language; lack of coincidence in the use of corresponding forms and constructions as well as lexical reason different combinability and use of words, lack of part of speech with same meaning.

There are two types of substitution of parts of speech:

1. Obligatory

2. Non obligatory The obligatory substitution is observed when in the Target language, there is no part of speech corresponding to that used in the source language. e.g The English articles. Apart from other functions the article may function as an indefinite or demonstrative pronoun, a numeral and may be used for emphases. In cases of this kind, it is necessary to substitute them with functionally — adequate means of expression in Uzbek. e.g When we were in Majorca there was a Mrs. Leech and she was telling us most wonderful things about you. Biz Majorkada bo’lganimizda, u yerda qandaydir missis Lich bor edi. U bizga siz to’g’ringizda juda ko’p qiziqarli narsalarni aytib berdi. In Uzbek an indefinite pronoun is used for translating the indefinite article. e.g The manuscript was sold in June for 90.000 dollars to a bookshop of New York. Ushbu san’at asari iyun oyida Nyu Yorkdagi qaysi bir kitob magaziniga 90.000 dollarga sotildi. Read the passage a second time. Ushbu parchani yana bir bor o’qing. The definite article “the” can be used instead of the demonstrative pronouns this, that, these, those. e.g. How many miles does the car travel in an hour? Bu mashina bir soatda qancha masofani bosib o’tadi? The dramatic part of the incident was that there really was a frog in Nicolas’ basin of bread and milk.¹ Bu voqeaning fojiali tomoni shunda ediki, Nikolasning sutida haqiqatdan ham qurbaqa bor edi. Nobody forced him to do the job, he himself expressed the desire to do it. Hech kim uni bu ishni qilishga majburlagani yo’q, uning o’zi

buni qilishni xoxlayotganligini aytdi. I found the place with difficulty and almost by accident. Men bu joyni qiyinchilik bilan va deyarli tasodifan topdim. He needed the five dollars. Unga shu besh dollar zarur edi. Why did you keep back the fact? Nimaga sen bu voqeani yashirding? If we want to analyze the translation of these articles in sentences we should pay attention to the model below: Model: — Do you think it will make a difference to us? — A difference? It will make the difference — Buni bizga qandaydir ahamiyati bor deb o'ylaysizmi? — Qandaydir ahamiyati deysizmi? Buni juda katta ahamiyati bor. In this model the indefinite article has the function of the indefinite pronoun. The definite article is used to emphasize the noun "difference" thus acquiring the meaning of the superlative degree. In Uzbek an indefinite pronoun is used for translating the indefinite article. e.g. Another cup of tea. Yana bir payola choy. "Another" is translated by a numeral into Uzbek. Here grammatical transformation-substitution is used. Transposition. Transposition is understood to be the change of position of linguistic elements in the target language in comparison with the Source Language. Transposition is necessitated by the difference in the structure of the language, in the semantic of a sentence, and others. There are two types of transposition; transposition of parts of sentence and transposition occasioned by the change of types of syntactic connection in a composite sentence. e.g. I have got all the information I want. Men o'zim xoxlagan hamma axborotni oldim. Addition. Addition, as a type of grammatical transformation, can be met with in cases of formal inexpressiveness of grammatical or semantic component in the language of the original text. Anyone, anybody, anything may be used in affirmative sentences. Anyone, anybody are used with the meaning of "everyone", anything is used with the meaning of "everything". e.g. You have no business to say such a thing! – She exclaimed. Why not? Anybody can see it. Seni bunday so'zlar aytishga haqqing yo'q! – u qichqirdi. Nimaga yo'q ekan? Buni hamma eshitdi. By rendering this sentence into Uzbek we use grammatical transformation – addition in order to preserve the meaning of the sentence. As Barhudarov noticed, addition in translation is necessary when the semantic components of lexical unit are not formally expressed. He writes that this phenomenon is quite typical of English. These semantic elements which are meant but not formally expressed Z. Harris calls "appropriate words". Omission Omission is opposite to addition. As a type of grammatical transformation – omission is necessitated by grammatical redundancy of certain forms in two languages. e.g. He raised his hand. U qo'lini ko'tardi. It means that the translator omits superfluous elements. They are elements denoting the meaning which is already expressed in the text. "The most common elements – objects of omission – are pair – synonyms, which are characteristic of English stylistics", writes L Barhudarov. Conclusion Translation is an activity comprising the interpretation of the meaning of text in one language – the source and the other language – the target. Translation must take into account a number of constraints, including context, the rules of grammar of the two languages,

their writing convention, and their idioms. In translation, both the source language and the target one are important. Sometimes in translation, the translator will face some problems related to the equivalences of source and target languages. Finding a good equivalence is an important job which the translator should care about it.

- Omission: some structural elements can be regarded redundant from the target language grammar or style perspective:

e.g. major part of Asia may keep dry. Also in politeness forms: Could I buy a street map of Atlanta?

- Addition – transformation of the target language sentence structure when new elements non-existent in the original appear in the target language text in accordance with the requirements of the structural adequacy. These additions are either structurally or contextually motivated.

Structurally motivated additions are of completely regular type and therefore predictable. Contextually motivated additions are of relatively irregular nature. They mostly reflect the differences of combinability and peculiarities of social norms of the respective languages:

e.g. haven't you started that book yet? It's good of you to see me.

Elliptical constructions are much common in English. The principle of language economy is the major reason of ellipsis. Instead of saying "soup opera star" they use the "soup star"

In English there is a marked tendency of making elliptical many company names as well as the names of institutions, titles of the books, films etc.:

e.g. defense language institute – військовий інститут іноземних мов

- Partition consists in converting source language sentence into two or more in the target language text. This is particularly effective in interpreting:

e.g. Tony Blare entered parliament in 1983...

Integration is joining-up of 2 or more sentences of the source language text into a single syntactical structure in the target language text.

e.g. our classes of business English will help you to solve any real-life business problems.

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