

TRANSLATION TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE TRANSLATION OF PUBLICIST MATERIALS

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with the theory and usage of translation transformations in publicistic texts. As the main goal of translation is to achieve adequacy, equivalent translation is a translation that is carried out at the level necessary and sufficient to convey an unchangeable plan of content. While observing the corresponding plan of expression some subgroups of transformations in translation namely, generalization, concretization, substitution, omission, addition, antonymic translation are taken as instrumental tools for translators to convey the meanings from ST into TT.

Keywords: *publicistic text, transformations, translators, generalization, concretization, substitution, omission, addition, antonymic translation.*

INTRODUCTION

The main goal of translation is to achieve adequacy. Adequate, or as it is also called, equivalent translation is a translation that is carried out at the level necessary and sufficient to convey an unchangeable plan of content, while observing the corresponding plan of expression, in compliance with the norms of the language of the translation.

LITERARY REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

The main task of the translator in achieving adequacy is to skillfully perform various translation transformations, so that the translation text conveys all the information contained in the original text as accurately as possible, while observing the relevant norms of the translating language.

What is a translation transformation?

Transformation - a certain relationship between two language or speech units, of which one is the original, and the second is created on the basis of the first. Translation transformations are numerous and qualitatively diverse cross-language transformations that are carried out to achieve translation equivalence ("translation adequacy") despite the differences in the formal and semantic systems of the two languages. It is believed that this definition most accurately reflects the essence of the issue, since it is L. S. Barkhudarov who notes in his works that:

1) the term "transformation" cannot be taken literally, since the original text is not "transformed" in the sense that it does not change by itself;

2) the original remains unchanged, but on its basis, with the help of certain translation transformations, a text in a different language is created;

3) translation is an interlanguage transformation.

Classification of translation transformations.

There are a huge number of classifications of translation transformations. Let's focus on some of them. One of the classifications of translation transformations proposed by L. S. Barkhudarov. It distinguishes between the following types of transformations:

1) Permutations: a) changing the order of words and phrases in the structure of the sentence, b) changing the order of parts of a complex sentence, c) changing independent sentences in the structure of the text.

2) Substitutions: a) substitutions of word forms, b) replacement of parts of speech, c) replacement of sentence members (rearrangement of the syntactic structure of the sentence).

3) Syntactic substitutions in a complex sentence: - replacement of a simple sentence complex - replacement of complex sentences simple - replacement of the main clause subordinate and Vice versa, - replacement of obedience essay. - replacing the union connection with a non-union one.

4) Lexical substitutions - specification, - generalization, - replacing the effect with the cause and vice versa. - antonymic translation: - compensation, - addition, - omission.

It should be noted that this kind of division is largely approximate and conditional. These four types of elementary translation transformations in practice "in their pure form" are extremely rare - they usually act together, taking on the character of complex, complex transformations. L. K. Latyshev gives a classification by the nature of deviations from interlanguage correspondences, in which all PT are divided into:

- 1) Morphological-replacing one categorical form with another or several;
- 2) Syntactic-changing the syntactic function of words and phrases;
- 3) Stylistic - changing the stylistic color of a text segment;
- 4) Semantic-a change not only in the form of expression of the content, but also in the content itself, namely, those signs with which the situation is described;
- 5) Mixed-lexical-semantic and syntactic-morphological.

J. I. Retsker parts of the translation transformation on the lexical and grammatical transformations.

1) Grammatical transformations: Grammatical transformations, according to Ya. I. Retsker, consist in the transformation of the sentence structure in the translation process in accordance with the norms of the target language. The transformation can be complete or partial. Usually, when the main members of a sentence are replaced, a complete transformation occurs, but if only the minor members of the sentence are replaced, a partial transformation occurs. In addition to replacing the members of the sentence, parts of speech can also be replaced.

- a) Changing the word order.
- b) Changing the structure of the sentence (full and partial).
- c) Replacing parts of speech and sentence members.
- d) the Addition of the words.

e) Omission of words Ya. I. Retsker distinguishes the following types of lexical transformations:

2) Lexical transformations:

- a) Differentiation of meaning
- b) Concretization of meaning
- c) Generalization of meaning
- d) Semantic development
- e) Antonymic translation
- f) Integral transformation

g) Compensation of losses in the process of translation V. N. Komissarov classifies translation transformations into:

1) Lexical transformations Lexical transformations include the following translation techniques:

- a) Transcription
- b) Transliteration

c) Calculus V. N. Komissarov also distinguishes lexical and semantic substitutions.

d) Lexico-semantic substitutions:

The main types of such substitutions are: - Specification - Generalization - Modulation or semantic development

2) Grammatical transformations Grammatical transformations include:

Syntactic comparison

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DISCUSSION AND RESULTS.

The following scientist, Schweitzer, A. D., offers to share the transformation into four groups: * Transformations at the component level of semantic valence imply the use of various kinds of substitutions. For example, the replacement of morphological means with lexical, other morphological, syntactic or phraseological, and others.

* Transformations at the pragmatic level consist in the following techniques: translation compensations, replacement of certain stylistic means with other ones, replacement of allusions (realities) with similar ones, as well as interpretive, explanatory translation and translation compensations.

* Transformations carried out at the referential level are concretization (or hyponymic transformation), generalization (hyperonymic transformation), replacement of realities (interhyponymic transformation), as well

as translation by means of remetaphorization (synecdochic transformation), metonymic transformation, remetaphorization (replacing one metaphor with another), demetaphorization (replacing a metaphor

· Transformation occurring on the referential level, is a specification (or hyponymic transformation), generalization (gipertonicheskaya transformation), the replacement of reality (interdependancy transformation) and with the help of rameterization (synecdochically transformation), metonymic transformation of rameterization (replace one another metaphor), dematerialization (replacement of metaphor its antithesis - namamatay). This also includes one or another combination of these transformations and complex transformations (for example, reverse).

* Transformations at the stylistic level - compression and expansion. Compression refers to ellipsis, semantic contraction, omission of redundant elements, and lexical folding.

Minyar-Beloruchev R. K. named three types of transformations - lexical, grammatical, and semantic. The first type included generalization and concretization techniques; the second - passivization, replacement of parts of speech and sentence members, combining sentences or dividing them; the third - metaphorical, synonymous, metaphorical substitutions, logical development of concepts, antonymic translation and compensation techniques.

The authors of the joint work, A. B. Shevnin and N. P. Serov, in their classification distinguish two main types of translation transformations ·

* lexical transformations, to which they refer such methods as, compensation, antonymic translation, concretization, replacement of the cause by the effect and generalization.

* grammatical transformations, which include omissions, permutations, additions, and transpositions.

The next scientist, V. E. Shchetinkin, calls the following types of translation transformations: ·

Lexical. This includes concretization, antonymic translation, amplification, generalization, semantic agreement, adaptation, compensation, and explication.

Stylistic. The researcher is convinced that this type of translation transformation has one common technique, which is called modulation.

Grammatical. V. E. Shchetinkin divides all transformations of this type into four subtypes. These include permutations, omissions, substitutions, and additions.

Having considered the points of view of domestic and foreign researchers, we can come to the conclusion that many authors believe that translation transformations are the basis of translation. It is found that there is no unity in the choice of criteria for the classification of translation transformations. Therefore, there are a large number of different approaches to their classification. But all the same, in the issue of identifying some types of transformations, there is a unity of the authors.

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