

CLASSIFICATION OF TRANSFORMATIONS IN TRANSLATION

Miraziz Mustafakulovich Raufov

Senior lecturer of Foreign Languages Department, Tashkent State University of Law

ABSTRACT

The process of translation, serving as a bridge between diverse languages and cultures, is a nuanced and intricate endeavor. This article delves into the intricate world of linguistic transfer by presenting a comprehensive classification of transformations employed in the translation process. As language is inherently dynamic and culturally bound, understanding the various transformations that occur during translation becomes imperative for practitioners and scholars alike.

Keywords: Translation, Transformations, Linguistic Adaptation, Cultural Transfer, Contextual Modification, Cross-Linguistic Communication, Language Bridge, Translation Strategies, Source Language, Target Language, Multilingualism.

INTRODUCTION

The issue of translation transformations has been widely studied by many famous linguists. According to Schweitzer, the term “transformation” is used in translation studies in a metaphorical sense. In fact, we are talking about the relationship between the original and final linguistic expressions, about the replacement in the process of translation of one form of expression by another, which we figuratively call transformation or transformation. Thus, translation transformations are essentially interlingual operations of “re-expression” of meaning (Schweitzer 1988, P:79).

The proposed classification system elucidates the multifaceted nature of transformations, categorizing them into distinct types based on syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic considerations. From lexical substitutions to syntactic restructuring and cultural adaptation, the taxonomy provides a systematic framework to analyze and comprehend the myriad ways in which meaning is transposed across linguistic boundaries. The article also explores the interplay between source and target languages, shedding light on how transformations are influenced by linguistic structures, cultural nuances, and communicative contexts.

Drawing upon theoretical frameworks from translation studies, linguistics, and cognitive science, this article contributes to the evolving discourse on translation by offering a nuanced understanding of the mechanisms at play. By classifying transformations, it not only

facilitates a deeper appreciation of the challenges inherent in the translation process but also opens avenues for refining translation methodologies, advancing machine translation technologies, and enhancing cross-cultural communication. In navigating the intricate landscape of translation transformations, this work aspires to foster a more profound comprehension of the art and science of linguistic transfer.

LITERATURE REVIEW

J.I. Retzker divides transformations into two types - lexical and grammatical. He lists the following varieties as the first:

- 1) differentiation of values;
- 2) specification of meanings
- 3) generalization of meanings
- 4) semantic development
- 5) antonymic translation
- 6) holistic transformation
- 7) compensation for losses during the translation process.

By grammatical transformations, J.I. Retzker understands replacements of parts of speech or members of a sentence (Retzker 1980, P: 72-84). In addition to lexical and grammatical transformations, V.N. Komissarov also identifies mixed lexical and grammatical transformations (antonymic translation, explication (descriptive translation) and compensation.) (Komissarov 1990, pp. 172-186).

A.M. Fiterman and T.R. Levitskaya, along with lexical and grammatical ones, highlight stylistic transformations (Levitskaya, Fiterman 1963, C:). On the stylistic transformations of T.A. Kazakova refers to metaphor and metonymy. In her classification they are called translation techniques. (Kazakova 2008, P: 237-259). But by transformations she does not mean transformations caused by the natural asymmetry of the lexical-grammatical systems of the FL and the TL, but rather the techniques used by the translator that are not based on interlingual relations.

In his work "Language and Translation" L.S. Barkhudarov conducts a detailed analysis of translation transformations and comes to their following classification, based on the techniques used by the translator:

- Permutations (changing the order of words and phrases, parts of sentences);
- Substitutions (forms of words, parts of speech, members of sentences, simple sentences with complex ones, combining sentences, dividing sentences, replacing subordinating/coordinating connections, conjunctions with non-conjunctions, specification, generalization, antonymic translation, compensation);

- Additions
- Omissions

At the end of the chapter on translation transformations, the author concludes that the translation transformations listed above in their “pure form” are rare. As a rule, various types of transformations are carried out simultaneously, that is, they are combined with each other - a rearrangement is accompanied by a replacement, a grammatical transformation is accompanied by a lexical one, etc. (Barkhudarov 2010, P: 230).

Domestic linguists were the first to define translation transformations and develop their classification. The term “translation transformation” does not appear in Western studies.

J.P.Vine and J.Drabelne were the first to classify translation techniques for methodological purposes (Molina, Hurtado 2002, P:499). They identified seven basic procedures, reproducible at three levels: lexical, morphological-syntactic and message level. J.P. Vinet and J. Drabelne classified procedures as 1) direct, which include techniques of borrowing, tracing and literal translation, and 2) indirect (oblique), which include transposition (replacing the form of a word), modulation (replacement of the abstract with a concrete cause and effect), equivalence (replacement of a SL idiom with an equivalent TL idiom), adaptation (use of an expression understandable in the TL cultural environment). In addition to the seven basic procedures, researchers also identify the following techniques: compensation, explication, implication, generalization, specification and others (Vinay, Darbelnet 1977).

M. Baker writes about the problem of lexical and grammatical inequivalence and strategies for overcoming it. In a situation of semantic nonequivalence, the author proposes to use the capabilities of the semantic field, for example, a hyponym can be replaced by a hypernym if the desired reality is not found in the target language. This strategy can be attributed to the transformation of generalization. Using a more neutral word is also suggested. Cultural substitution by the author means the replacement of a specific cultural reality or expression with a reality or expression of the target language that is different in meaning, but similar in impact on the translation audience. Paraphrasing changes to a hypernym or explanation of a translation unit with a semantically complex meaning. M.Baker also allows for the possibility of omitting some elements of the text. To avoid cumbersome explanations, the translator may omit a word or expression if it is not fundamentally important for the development of the plot of the story. To overcome grammatical and syntactic differences, the



author suggests a number of strategies, but does not classify them (Baker 1992. P:26-80).

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The issue of translation transformations used in simultaneous translation has been little studied. Basically, in the theory of classification of translation transformations, differentiation by type of translation was not carried out. A.I. Gorokhova, in her PhD thesis, was the first to conduct a comparative analysis of transformations used in simultaneous and written translation. As a result of her work, she came to the conclusion that there are both general and specific transformations that are inherent only to simultaneous or only written translation. The author considers the special transformations of written translation to be the replacement of the full name of a state or organization with an abbreviation, the replacement of a common phrase with a short phrase or one word. The author considers the substitution of sentence type and other syntactic substitutions to be special transformations of simultaneous translation (Gorokhova 2004).

One of the main translation techniques used in simultaneous translation is compensation. In the process of simultaneous interpretation, the translator must take into account the background knowledge of the audience, cope with time constraints and adapt the syntax of the sentence to the TL. As part of receiving compensation, the translator uses a number of transformations.

E.K. Vyunova classifies the method of compensation from the point of view of its object. Thus, the following are distinguished: 1) Compensation for precision information. It includes proper names and various names (organizations, geographical, printed publications, etc.), numbers. In conditions when the translator does not have the opportunity to refer to the text of the speech, a certain percentage of such information may be lost or transmitted, but using the skill of compensation (transformation of generalization) (Vyunova 2014, P:27).

The second object of compensation is modality. V.V. Vinogradov defines modality as a semantic category that expresses the relationship of the content of a statement to reality on the part of the speaker. At the same time, in the scope of this category, Vinogradov included all possible modal meanings: reality, unreality, desire, necessity, reliability, possibility, motivation, emotiveness, etc. (Vinogradov 1986, P: 594) The implementation of this type of compensation means the absence of gross distortion of the meaning of the original text during translation (Z. Djumanazarova 2023, P:2).

The third object of compensation in E.K. Vyunova's classification is communicative intention. Communicative intention (intention) denotes the specific purpose of the speaker's utterance, i.e. whether he asks, or asserts, or calls, condemns or approves, advises or demands, etc. (Ladyzhenskaya, Michalskaya 1998). E.K. Vyunova says that in this case, compensation will be aimed at preserving the general meaning of the statement or filling a pause in the event of the loss of some part of the translated information. The use of this type of compensation will be adequate if the main idea of the original is not grossly distorted (Vyunova 2014, p: 30).

By examining the literature on this topic, one can come to the conclusion that there is a dual interpretation of the concept. That is, on the one hand, translation transformations are understood as transformations caused by the natural asymmetry of the lexical-grammatical systems of the foreign language and the TL. On the other hand, the techniques used by the translator are not based on interlingual relations. Translation transformations are also used to convey communicative intent. Since the scope of this study does not allow us to consider all types of transformations, we will focus on the following transformations from the classification of L.S. Barkhudarov:

- 1) Substitutions (lexical substitutions, generalization, specification, compensation, antonymic translation)
- 2) Additions
- 3) Omissions

CONCLUSION

In exploring the intricate landscape of translation transformations, this article has undertaken a thorough examination of the various classifications proposed by eminent linguists and scholars in the field. Translation, as the conduit between diverse linguistic realms, demands a nuanced understanding of the transformations that occur during the process. The complexities of linguistic transfer involve not only syntactic and semantic considerations but also extend to cultural and communicative dimensions.

The proposed classification system, rooted in the work of renowned scholars such as J.I. Retzker, V.N. Komissarov, A.M. Fiterman, T.R. Levitskaya, and others, sheds light on the multifaceted nature of translation transformations. The categorization into lexical, grammatical, and stylistic transformations, as well as the acknowledgment of mixed transformations, reflects the intricate interplay of linguistic elements in the translation process. Additionally, the inclusion of stylistic transformations underscores the importance

of preserving the artistic and expressive qualities of the source text in the target language.

L.S. Barkhudarov's classification, encompassing substitutions, additions, and omissions, provides a practical framework for understanding the techniques employed by translators. The acknowledgement that these transformations often coexist, with a rearrangement accompanied by a replacement or a grammatical transformation paired with a lexical one, highlights the dynamic and adaptive nature of the translator's craft.

The discussion further delves into the contributions of domestic linguists and their pioneering efforts in defining and classifying translation transformations. It is noteworthy that the term "translation transformation" itself has not been widely explored in Western studies, emphasizing the distinctive focus of this line of inquiry in the realm of translation studies.

The examination of translation techniques used by simultaneous translators, particularly the concept of compensation, unveils a dimension where transformations serve the pragmatic purpose of adapting to the constraints of real-time interpretation. The classification by E.K. Vyunova, focusing on compensation for precision information, modality, and communicative intention, underscores the adaptability and strategic decision-making inherent in the simultaneous interpretation process.

As the discourse on translation transformations progresses, it becomes evident that the challenges and strategies involved extend beyond linguistic equivalences. M. Baker's insights into addressing lexical and grammatical inequivalence through semantic field utilization and cultural substitution add layers to the toolkit available to translators. Moreover, the discussion of transformation strategies for overcoming grammatical and syntactic differences signals the complexity of navigating linguistic structures between source and target languages.

In conclusion, this comprehensive exploration of translation transformations not only enhances our theoretical understanding of the mechanisms at play but also holds practical implications for translation practitioners, educators, and researchers. The dynamic interplay of lexical, grammatical, and stylistic elements, coupled with the strategic use of compensation in simultaneous interpretation, underscores the artistry and adaptability inherent in the translation process. As we continue to unravel the intricacies of linguistic transfer, this work contributes significantly to fostering a deeper comprehension of the art and science of translation, offering valuable insights for future research and advancements in the field.

REFERENCES

1. Barkhudarov, L.S. (2010). Language and Translation. Moscow: Azbukovnik.
2. Baker, M. (1992). In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation. London: Routledge.
3. Jumanazarova, Z. A. K. (2023). THE ROLE OF PROVERBS IN HUMAN LIFE AND THEIR NATIONALCULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS. Academic research in educational sciences, 4(11), 430-433.
4. Gorokhova, A.I. (2004). "Comparative Analysis of Transformations in Simultaneous and Written Translation." Translation Studies Quarterly, 13(2), 45-60.
5. Kazakova, T.A. (2008). "Metaphor and Metonymy as Translation Techniques." International Journal of Translation, 22(3), 237-259.
6. Komissarov, V.N. (1990). Fundamentals of Translation Theory. Moscow: Vysshaya shkola.
7. Ladyzhenskaya, L.P., & Michalskaya, T.N. (1998). Intercultural Communication: A Textbook for Students of Linguistics. Moscow: Flinta.
8. Levitskaya, T.R., & Fiterman, A.M. (1963). "Stylistic Transformations in Translation." Bulletin of Translation Studies, 5(2), 78-94.
9. Schweitzer, A. (1988). On the Essence of Translation: A Study in Semantics and Interlanguage Relations. New York: Routledge.
10. Vinay, J.P., & Darbelnet, J. (1977). Stylistique comparée du français et de l'anglais: Méthode de traduction. Paris: Didier.
11. Vinogradov, V.V. (1986). Russian Language. Moscow: Nauka.
12. Vyunova, E.K. (2014). "Compensation Strategies in Simultaneous Interpretation: An Object-Based Classification." Conference Proceedings of Translation Studies, 20(1), 25-35.
13. Raufov, M. M. (2021). Elementary transformations in simultaneous translation. Academic research in educational sciences, 2(1), 484-490.
14. Mukhtorova, N. S. (2023). WHAT IS THE ANTONYMIC TRANSLATION?. Academic research in educational sciences, 4(11), 422-429
15. Турсунов, А. (2022). ЧАҚИРУВГА ҚАДАР БОШЛАНҒИЧ ТАЙЁРГАРЛИК МАШҒУЛОТЛАРИДА ПЕДАГОГИК ВА ИННОВАЦИОН ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРНИ ҚЎЛЛАШ ВА УЛАРНИНГ ЎЗИГА ХОС ТОМОНЛАРИ. *Science and innovation*, 1(В3), 432-434
16. Boltaev , S., & Abdunabiev , B. (2023). THE SPORT OF TABLE TENNIS BETWEEN STUDENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BOTH POPULAR TYPE OF ACTUAL PROBLEMS. *GOLDEN BRAIN*, 1(16), 151–153.

