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## ASPECTS OF STUDYING THE LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATION IN MODERN TRANSLATION STUDIES

Annotation

The paper deals with the study of lexico-grammatical transformations in the translation of literary text from English. Despite the large number of works covering this issue, the problem of translating literary texts is not dismissed. There is a need to systematize and study the types of lexical and grammatical transformations, used in translating literary texts, in practice. To solve the tasks in this paper, the following methods were used: comparative analysis of the comparison of the translation text with the text of the original work, transformational, quantitative, statistical analyses.

**Keywords:** translation, translation transformation, adequate translation, lexical additions, permutations, grammatical substitutions, narrowing, generalization, compensation.

## АСПЕКТЫ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКОЙ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ ПЕРЕВОДЧЕСТВЕ

Аннотация

Статья посвящена исследованию лексико-грамматических трансформаций при переводе художественного текста с английского на язык. Несмотря на большое количество работ, посвященных этой проблеме, проблема перевода художественных текстов не остается без внимания. Возникает необходимость систематизировать и изучить на практике виды лексических и грамматических преобразований, используемых при переводе художественных текстов. Для решения задач данной работы были использованы следующие методы: сопоставительный анализ сравнения текста перевода с текстом оригинального произведения, трансформационный, количественный, статистический анализы.

**Ключевые слова:** перевод, переводческая трансформация, адекватный перевод, лексические дополнения, перестановки, грамматические замены, сужение, обобщение, компенсация.

## ZAMONAVIY TARJIMADA LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK TRANSFORMASIYANI O‘RGANISH ASPEKTLARI

Annotation

Maqola adabiy matnni ingliz tilidan tarjima qilishda leksik va grammatik o‘zgarishlarni o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangan. Ushbu muammoga bag‘ishlangan ko‘plab asarlar bo‘lishiga qaramay, badiiy matnlarni tarjima qilish muammosi e‘tibordan chetda qolmaydi. Badiiy matnlarni tarjima qilishda qo‘llaniladigan leksik va grammatik o‘zgarishlar turlarini tizimlashtirish va amaliyotda o‘rganish zarurati tug‘iladi. Ushbu ishning muammolarini hal qilish uchun quyidagi usullardan foydalanildi: tarjima matnini asl asar matni bilan taqqoslashning qiyosiy tahlili, transformatsion, miqdoriy, statistik tahlillar.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** tarjima, tarjima transformatsiyasi, adekvat tarjima, leksik qo‘shimchalar, o‘zgartirishlar, grammatik almashtirishlar, toraytirish, umumlashtirish, kompensatsiya.

**Introduction.** The term “transformation” in translation studies is used to show the relationship between the source and target language expressions, the substitution in the process of translation of one form of expression by another, a substitution that we figuratively call conversion or transformation. Thus, the operations described below (translation transformations) are essentially inter-lingual operations of meaning “re-expression”. The main purpose of the translation is to achieve adequacy.

The main task of an interpreter at achieving adequacy is to skillfully produce various translation transformations so that the text of the translation as accurately as possible conveys all the information contained in the original text while observing the appropriate norms of the target language. It is supposed that the results of this study will serve to solve the following problems in the field of translation studies:

1. Reveal the features of literary translation, as well as the peculiarities of using transformations in li translation;
2. Reveal the translation transformations in the source text of the chosen work;
3. Determine the practical expediency of using these transformations in the translation of the chosen work;

4. Carry out quantitative and statistical analysis of the translation transformations in the considered extracts taken from the work;

5. Reveal inadequacies and mistakes of the translator and give our own translation. The practical value of this work lies in the possibility of further use of the material for studying translation transformations in the course of theory and practice of translation.

Literature review. Aldous Huxley is one of the recognized masters of the so-called “intellectual novel”, which became widespread in the 20th century. Huxley himself called his works to be “the novels of ideas”. The confrontations of completely opposite viewpoints and paradoxical systems of thought engenders an unexpected satirical effect in his works. “Eyeless in Gaza” is a novel written by Huxley in 1936, which became one of the main creative performance of the writer. The work by A. Huxley has been translated into Russian by M.Lovin. We have chosen the novel by A. Huxley “Eyeless in Gaza” as an object of study. The actual research material is presented on the basis of the following principles:

case study of the work; existence of the translation that has entered into “gold reserves” of foreign literature (the

author of the translation — M.Lovin); conceptual in tense ness of the text snippets, chosen to analyze transformations. Their high position in semantic structure of the work. Since the scope of this work does not allow of full comprehending of the text case of examples, in most cases there are the combinations of utterances of the source text and transformation and classification (Komissarov,2002; Barkhudarov,1975; Latyshev,1981; Toury,1995, Harris,1970; Esin et al, 2016; Khabibullina,2015; Bessonova,2011). The theoretical basis for this study was the classification of translation transformations given by V.N. Komissarov, L.S.Barkhudarov. L.S. Barkhudarov notes that, first of all, the highest possible level of translation equivalence of the text should be achieved (Barkhudarov,1975). V.N.Komissarov considers the translation transformations to be “transformational change by means of which it is possible to make a transition from the original units to the translation units” (Komissarov, 2002). The translational transformations, in his opinion, have a formal and semantic character, transforming both the form and the meaning of the source units. The adequacy of the translation is always connected with the skills of a competent statement of the translation problem and the ability to make the necessary transformational translation. The main objective of this study is to comprehensively study the translation, but the analysis was carried out with consideration of the integral context of the literary translation. The following methods were used in the work: comparative analysis of contrasting the translation text with the text of the original work, transformational, quantitative, statistical analyses.

**Research Methodology.** To conduct a quantitative analysis, we have chosen the key “textemes” of the novel: 1. Scene on the roof of a Mediterranean villa 2. Anthony’s attempt to generalize his understanding of the modern world and the concept of personality. 3. An episode in the London Library after a painful face-to-face meeting with Brian’s bride; 4. Miller’s sermon in Mexico. Huxley entrusted him with expressing the ideas that would eventually become the key for his understanding the world. Rendering from one language into another requires the use of various transformations. All kinds of transformations (explication, lexical additions, permutations, grammatical replacement, sentence fragmentation and integration, semantic development, narrowing, generalization, compensation, etc.) are used in translating fictional literature, however, the choice of these or those methods directly depends on the chosen by a translator strategy or model of translation.

Transliteration and transcription are the most frequently used methods of transformation when translating proper names. When translating, M.Lovin transcribed not only from the basic, source language of the work (English), but also from other languages - for example from the French language: Chaise-longue (p. 1) From the German language: “Grindelwald, 1912” (p. 7), 1912” (p. 14). From the Dutch language: Van der Weyden’s holy women (p.16). The methods of translation of the names of different teachings and their followers combine both transliteration with transcription and historically developed forms of translation. The original text of the novel comprises interesting examples of the transliteration of name from Russian into English, which the translator translated back. This phenomenon can be called “reverse transliteration”. What a lot of satisfaction I got out of old Pavlov when first I read him (p. 67)

Calquing is a rather rare phenomenon in literary translation, and, what’s the main – it is the most difficult transformation encoded when conducting translation analysis of the text: Simplya French funeral of the first class(p. 2) – Concretization and generalization are, perhaps, the most common methods of translation.

This is primarily due to the fact that the semantic field of meanings in different languages does not always coincide: the translator specified the word earth, thus disclosing its second dictionary meaning: earth-red (p.15) -clay-red (p. 21). There are methods of concretization aimed at disclosing of the context of the original. This kind of concretization is close to addition, with the only difference that the clarifying unit substitutes for the unit of the original language. This form of concretization is presented in the following example: As we were riding to see one of his Indian patients in the mountains (p. 11)

–In the following example, we observe a method of generalization, close to omission. Here the translator replaced the name of G. Flaubert’s novel with a general abstract notion: In to shape, of course.

**Analysis and results.** As a rule, the units of translation that undergo complex lexico-grammatical transformation, preserve proper substantiation of the lexicon between the target language and the source language. Such transformations include set expressions, which, however, cannot be attributed to compensation. In the text one can find also the examples that are close to pure grammatical substitutions and even zero translation, however, as in previous cases, their translation is restricted to lexical combinations that are relevant in this context: Not working? (p.4) –Anti-aphrodisiac (p. 2). In general, lexico-grammatical replacement is one of the most frequently used methods One of the most complex methods of translation, requiring profound knowledge of both the source language and (and even to a greater extent) the target language is metaphorical transformation.

It can be conditionally divided into three constituent parts: remetaphorization, metaphorization and demetaphorization. Quite a frequent phenomenon is the so-called “zero remetaphorization”- when the metaphor is rendered by a zero translation, and its meaning coincide either partially or completely in the source language and the target language: And Mary, how mad deningly desirable even in a carapace, even beneath funereal plumes! (p. 2) Demetaphorization was carried out, as a rule, by means of descriptive construction, or corresponding set expression: Flame coloured beach pyjamas (p. 3). M. Lovin,when translating,also has to turn to substitutions for parts of speech. Substitution for parts of speech is the necessary step when translating. It often happens that the parts of the speech of the units to be translated of the source language and the target language do not coincide. In the text of the novel there are the following types of substitutions for parts of speech, applied by the translator: - substitution of verbal noun for verb; - substitution of adjective for noun; - substitution of adjective for a phrase “preposition + noun” and vice versa: - substitution of adverbial turn “preposition + noun” for adverb; - substitution of nominal predicate for verbal and vice versa; - substitution of indefinite form of the verb for for noun; - substitution of noun for verb. For example, The Bolinskys had given a party without inviting him (p. 10). –Hideously hot! (p.4) – Отвратительная жара! (p. 10); The dramas of memory (p. 2). Without serious nervousness (p. 135).

Thus, grammatical replacement is an important tool of an interpreter, considering the difference between the typology of the source language and the target language, and also because many members of the sentence (subject, predicate, complement) are often translated via different syntactic constructions. When translating realities, the interpreter often refers to the method such as compensation (Nasibullova,2016). Also this way of translation is used to render lexically unmotivated equivalents of set expressions: 'Come!' he protested (p 5) - Transposition is a frequent way of

translation, requiring the interpreter to have a good knowledge of the language into which he translates.

Otherwise, the translated text risks to be communicatively and syntactically unnatural. In Russian quite often –as distinct from English, - the correlation between utterances and even sentences is indicated by means of conjunctions and connective words. In the English language, the composition of complex sentences is the only way to express the relation of one utterance to another if there is a threat of distortion of a meaning: The May night was still and warm; in less than six weeks they would be sitting for their scholar ship examinations, Brian and Anthony at Eton, Mark Staithes at Rugby (p. 164). Sometimes sentence fragmentation is the result of a complex transformation of the participial phrase: Looking at her flushed, averted face, Brian was filled with compassion a tenderness (p. 171)

**Conclusions.** Summing up, one can draw the following conclusions:

When translating of the work under consideration, the translator used all known translation transformations;

According to usage, all translation transformation can be tentatively divided into three groups:

Those that are not practically used (calquing);

Those that are rarely used (transcription, transliteration, sentence integration and fragmentation);

Those that are in high usage (complex lexicogrammatical substitution, concretization, omission);

Frequency analysis of the four extracts from the work shows that complex lexicogrammatical transformations was used mostly often by the translator— 73%, among lexical transformations, concretization is the most frequent of such transformations (19% out of 27%);

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