

## GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATIONS

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### Annotation

The purpose of this paper is to discuss and show interlinguistic grammatical transformations. In the process of translating from one language into another one several grammatical transformations are used to correspond the main information. During translation the types of elementary grammatical transformations are rarely used because there are such kind of situations they are used as “complex” interlinguistic transformations. The work is focused on the following details: Grammatical transformations: 1. Substitution 2. Transposition 3. Omission 4. Supplementation, the importance of them, the types of them, the changes which may be in translating.

**Keywords:** grammatical transformation, “complex” interlinguistic transformation, Substitution, Transposition, Omission, Supplementation, Substitution of parts of speech, the grammatical form of a word, Absolute posterity, Relative posterity, Obligatory, Non-obligatory, grammatical redundancy, in cases of formal inexpressiveness of grammatical or semantic components.

### Introduction:

In order to attain the fullest information from one language into another one is obliged to resort numerous interlinguistic grammatical transformations. The types of elementary grammatical transformations are rarely used in the process of translating. Usually they combine with each other and are used as “complex” interlinguistic transformations. Grammatical transformations are:

1. Substitution
2. Transposition
3. Omission
4. Supplementation

Let us try to understand them separately. First of all, let us start by considering the substitution. By substitutions transformation may be necessitated by several reasons, such as:

1. The absence of one or another grammatical form or construction in the target language.
2. Lack of coincidence in the use of corresponding form and construction.

We understand the substitution which is the replacement of one part of speech by another or an form of a word by another. Consequently, there are two kinds of substitutions constituting a grammatical type of transformations.

1. Substitution of parts of speech
2. The grammatical form of a word

In order to express the future tense an example of the substitution of a word form is presented in two particular meanings:

1. Absolute posterity Ex: He says he will come.

2. Relative posterity Ex: He said he would come

Uzbek and Russian verbs don't possess word form of this type and communicate their meaning with use of other grammatical means. In Uzbek the meaning of this category is expressed by a substantivized participle ending in "jak", or by infinitive ending in "(i)sh". In Russian in order to express the meaning this category the future tense form of a verb is used. Ex: He says he will come ---- He said he would come.

U kelishini aytayapti ---- U kelishini aytdi

Он говорит, что придет ---- Он сказал, что придет

The second type of the substitution is the parts of speech. There are two types of substitution of parts of speech such as: 1.Obligatory 2.Non-obligatory

The obligatory substitution is observed, when in the target language there are no parts of speech which correspond to that used in the source language. We can say the English articles as the example, because in Uzbek and in Russian there is not any article which is used as one of parts of speech, therefore it is necessary to substitute them with functionally adequate means of expressions in these languages. In following example, an indefinite pronoun is used for translating the indefinite article in Uzbek and Russian.

Ex: When we were in Malorka, there was a Mrs. Leech there and she was telling us most wonderful things about you. (A. Chirstie)

Biz Malorkada bo'lganimizda, u yerda bir missis Lich ismli ayol bor edi. U bizga siz to'g'ringizda juda ko'p qiziqarli narsalarni aytib berdi.

Когда мы были в Малорке, там была некая миссис Лич, которая рассказывала очень много интересного о вас. In this example, in English: indefinite article "a". In Uzbek: it is expressed with word "qandaydir". In Russian: it is expressed with word "некая»

In order to express non obligatory substitution, we replace words by demands of the context. In the following example, in the English sentence a noun is substituted by infinitives in the Uzbek and Russian languages.

Ex: The climb had been easier than he expected.

Ko'tarilish u kutgandan osonroq bo'ldi.

Подняться оказалось легче, чем он ожидал.

## Transposition

We understand transposition as a type of transformation used in translations. Transposition is the change of position or order of linguistic elements in the Target language in comparison with a Source language. Transposition is necessitated by the difference in the structure of the language, in the semantic of a sentence.

Ex: Active defenders of the national interests of their people, the Communists, are at the same time true internationalists. (W. Foster.)

Kommunistlar o'z xalqlarining milliy manfaatlarini himoya qiladilar va ayni bir vaqtda ular haqiqiy internatsionalistlar hamdir.

Активно защищая национальные интересы своего народа, коммунисты в то же время являются истинными интернационалистами .

During translation the first component, attributive word – combination “ active defenders” is an adverb in English sentence, but it is translated as the second component, predicate into Uzbek. In Russian the same word combination is expressed by an adverbial word combination. By this example we understand that the means used to express the semantic core of a statement are not identical. Words, used with the indefinite article and communicating new information are placed at the beginning of the sentence in English, but in Uzbek and Russian they are not placed at the beginning of sentence. In the English sentence the semantic core is expressed by the indefinite article while translating into Uzbek and Russian it is placed and assigned to the second and third places accordingly.

Ex: A big scarlet Rolls Royce had just stopped in front of the local post office. ( A. Christie). Mahalliy aloqa bo'limi oldida qizil rangdagi katta Rols Roys avtomashinasi to'xtadi. У местного почтового отделения остановилась комфортабельная автомашинна алого цвета Ролс Роййс.

A remarkable air of relief overspread her countenance as soon as she saw me. ( R. Stevenson). Meni ko'rishi bilanoq, uning yuzida yengil tortganlik alomati paydo bo'ldi. Как только она увидела меня, на ее лице выразилось чувство облегчения.

What is the maximum number of words allowed in a dissertation?

Dissertatsiyada foydalaniladigan so'zlarning eng ko'p miqdori qancha bo'ladi?

## **Omission**

Omission is a type of grammatical transformation. We understand omission that while translating from one language to another translator throws away some grammatical redundancy of certain forms. Ex: He raised his hand ---- U qo'lini ko'tardi ---- Он поднял руку. She gave me her book ---- U kitobini menga berdi ---- Она дала мне книгу. Possessive pronoun “his” in English sentence is thrown away when translating into Uzbek and Russian.

## **Addition or supplementation**

Supplementation is a type of grammatical transformation which is used in cases of formal inexpressiveness of grammatical or semantic components in the language of the original text.

Ex: Also there was an awkward hesitancy at times, as he essayed the new words he had learnt. Bazida u yaqindagina o'rgangan yangi so'zlarini talaffuz qilishda hozirlanib, to'xtab qoladi. Иногда он запинаясь, готовясь произнести слова, которые он только

недавно выучил. The meaning of the verbal form in English sentence is expressed in Russian by the words “ только недавно»,and in Uzbek by the adverb “ yaqindagina”.

In conclusion, the problem of translating grammatical transformations is one of the important issues in translation.

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