TYPES OF GRAMMATICAL TRANSLATION TRANSFORMATION

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Annotatsiya:

Grammatik tarjima transformatsiyalari tarjima jarayonida qo'llaniladigan asosiy texnikalar bo'lib, ular ma'noning asl tildan maqsadli tilga grammatik yaxlitlikni saqlab qolish bilan birga aniq yetkazilishini ta'minlaydi. Ushbu maqolada grammatik transformatsiyalarning asosiy turlari, jumladan, so'z tartibidagi o'zgarishlar, grammatik kategoriyalardagi o'zgarishlar, jumlalar tuzilishidagi o'zgarishlar, passiv ovozdan foydalanishni hisobga olish va elementlarni olib tashlash yoki qo'shish kabi masalalar o'rganiladi. Ushbu transformatsiyalarni o'rganish orqali maqolada ular turli tillardagi lingvistik xususiyatlarning moslashishini qanday osonlashtirishi, tarjimalarda aniqlik va izchillikni ta'minlashi ta'kidlangan. Ushbu grammatik transformatsiyalarni tushunish tarjimonlar va tilshunoslar uchun juda muhimdir, chunki ular tilning murakkabliklarini yengib o'tishadi va madaniy va lingvistik chegaralar orqali samarali muloqot qilishga intilishadi.

Kalit so'zlar: almashtirish, transpozitsiya, tushirib qoldirish, sintaktik bog'lanish, transformatsiya, grammatik shakl, lingvistik elementlar, semantik komponentlar.

Abstract

Grammatical translation transformations are fundamental techniques employed in the translation process to ensure that meaning is accurately conveyed from the source language to the target language while maintaining grammatical integrity. This paper explores the primary types of grammatical transformations, including shifts in word order, changes in grammatical categories, adjustments in sentence structure, considerations of passive voice usage, and the deletion or addition of elements. By examining these transformations, the paper highlights how they facilitate the adaptation of linguistic features across different languages, ensuring clarity and coherence in translations. Understanding these grammatical transformations is essential for translators and linguists alike, as they navigate the complexities of language and strive for effective communication across cultural and linguistic boundaries.

Keywords: substitution, transposition, omission, syntactic connection, transformation, grammatical form, linguistic elements, semantic components.

Аннотация

Грамматические преобразования в переводе — это фундаментальные методы, используемые в процессе перевода для обеспечения точной передачи смысла из исходного языка в целевой язык при сохранении грамматической целостности. В данной статье рассматриваются основные типы грамматических преобразований, включая изменения порядка слов, изменения грамматических категорий, корректировки структуры предложений, учет использования пассивного залога, а также удаление или добавление элементов. Анализируя эти преобразования, статья показывает, как они способствуют адаптации языковых особенностей к различным языкам, обеспечивая ясность и связность переводов. Понимание этих грамматических преобразований имеет важное значение как для

переводчиков, так и для лингвистов, поскольку они ориентируются в сложностях языка и стремятся к эффективной коммуникации через культурные и языковые границы.

Ключевые слова: подстановка, перестановка, пропуск, синтаксическая связь, трансформация, грамматическая форма, языковые элементы, семантические компоненты.

Grammatical translation transformations are crucial components of the translation process, allowing translators to effectively convey meaning from one language to another while maintaining grammatical integrity and coherence. These transformations involve various techniques that adapt the structure and syntax of the source language (SL) to fit the norms and conventions of the target language (TL). This essay explores the primary types of grammatical translation transformations, including shifts in word order, changes in grammatical categories, and adjustments in sentence structure.

Translation is not merely the substitution of words from one language into another; it is a complex process that involves restructuring linguistic elements to preserve meaning, style, and communicative intent. One of the key aspects of this process is grammatical transformation. Grammatical translation transformations refer to the changes made in the grammatical structure of a sentence when transferring it from a source language to a target language. These transformations are essential because languages differ significantly in their grammatical systems, including word order, tense, voice, and syntactic patterns.

One of the most common types of grammatical transformation is transposition. This involves changing the grammatical category of a word without altering its meaning. For example, a noun in the source language may be translated as a verb in the target language. This type of transformation helps to make the translation sound natural and grammatically correct. For instance, the English

phrase “after his arrival” may be translated into another language as “after he arrived,” where a noun phrase becomes a verb clause. Another important type is substitution, which involves replacing one grammatical structure with another. This may include changing singular forms to plural, altering tense forms, or modifying sentence types. For example, a passive construction in one language may be translated into an active construction in another language if it better suits the norms of the target language. This ensures clarity and readability while maintaining the original meaning.

Addition (also known as expansion) is a transformation where extra grammatical elements are introduced in the translation to make the meaning clearer or more complete. This often occurs when the source language uses implicit expressions that need to be made explicit in the target language. For example, articles or auxiliary verbs may be added when translating into English from a language that does not use them. Conversely, omission (or reduction) involves removing unnecessary or redundant grammatical elements from the source text during translation. This is done to avoid awkward or unnatural expressions in the target language. For example, repetitive pronouns or conjunctions that are common in one language may be omitted in another without losing meaning.

Another significant type is change of word order, also known as permutation. Different languages have different syntactic rules, so translators often need to rearrange the order of words or phrases. For instance, while English typically follows a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) structure, other languages may use different patterns, requiring adjustments in translation to ensure grammatical correctness.

Sentence fragmentation and integration are also important grammatical transformations. Fragmentation involves breaking a long and complex sentence in the source language into two or more shorter sentences in the target language. This improves readability and comprehension. On the other hand, integration combines

several short sentences into one more complex sentence when it is stylistically appropriate in the target language. Finally, voice transformation plays a crucial role in translation. This involves changing the voice of a sentence from active to passive or vice versa. Since the use of voice varies across languages, such transformations are often necessary to produce a natural and fluent translation.

One of the most common types of grammatical transformation is the shift in word order. Different languages have distinct syntactic rules that dictate the arrangement of words within a sentence. For example, English typically follows a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) structure, while languages like Japanese use a Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) format. When translating from one language to another, it may be necessary to rearrange the order of words to ensure that the translation sounds natural and grammatically correct in the target language.

For instance, consider the English sentence, "The cat chased the mouse." In a language with an SOV structure, such as Turkish, this sentence might be translated as "Kedi fareyi kovaladı," where the object precedes the verb. Such shifts in word order are essential for maintaining clarity and coherence in translation. Another significant type of grammatical transformation involves changes in grammatical categories, such as tense, number, gender, or case. Different languages express these categories in unique ways, and translators must adapt them accordingly to convey the intended meaning accurately. For example, consider the English sentence "She has a dog." In a language like Spanish, which requires agreement in gender and number, this sentence would be translated as "Ella tiene un perro." Here, the verb "has" changes to "tiene," reflecting the appropriate tense and grammatical rules of Spanish. Similarly, when translating from a language with gendered nouns to one without, or vice versa, adjustments must be made to ensure that the translation aligns with the grammatical norms of the target language.

Adjustments in sentence structure are another vital type of grammatical transformation. This involves changing the overall construction of sentences to accommodate differences in how languages express complex ideas. Some languages may favor compound or complex sentences, while others might prefer simpler structures. For instance, an English complex sentence like "Although it was raining, we decided to go for a walk" may need to be simplified in a language that favors straightforward expressions. In German, this could be translated as "Es regnete, aber wir entschieden uns, spazieren zu gehen," where the structure is adjusted to fit German syntax while preserving the original meaning. Such transformations ensure that translations remain fluid and accessible to speakers of the target language.

The use of passive voice is another important aspect of grammatical transformation in translation. Some languages utilize passive constructions more frequently than others. For example, in English, passive voice is often used to emphasize the action or result rather than the subject performing the action: "The book was read by many students." In contrast, some languages may prefer active constructions or express actions differently. When translating into a language that favors active voice or has specific norms regarding passive constructions, translators must decide whether to maintain the passive form or convert it into an active voice. This decision can significantly impact the tone and emphasis of the translated text.

Finally, grammatical transformations may involve the deletion or addition of elements within sentences. Certain words or phrases may be necessary for clarity in one language but redundant or unnecessary in another. Conversely, a translator may need to add words for grammatical completeness or to convey nuances that are implicit in the source language. For example, an English phrase like "He went home" might be translated into a language that requires a subject pronoun for

clarity as "He went to his home." In this case, the addition of "to his" ensures that the translation adheres to the grammatical standards of the target language.

In conclusion, grammatical translation transformations are essential tools that enable translators to bridge structural differences between languages. By applying techniques such as transposition, substitution, addition, omission, permutation, sentence restructuring, and voice transformation, translators can ensure that the translated text is both accurate and natural. Mastery of these transformations is crucial for achieving high-quality translations that effectively convey the original message while respecting the grammatical norms of the target language. Grammatical translation transformations are essential for effective communication across languages. By employing techniques such as shifts in word order, changes in grammatical categories, adjustments in sentence structure, considerations of passive voice usage, and the deletion or addition of elements, translators can produce translations that accurately reflect the meaning and tone of the original text while adhering to the grammatical conventions of the target language. Understanding these transformations is crucial for both aspiring translators and linguists, as they navigate the complexities of language and meaning in their work.

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