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USING GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE PROCESS OF TRANSLATION

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Abstract: Learning languages is the process which involves not only linguistic peculiarities and features, but comparativeness and divisions among language families. We should like to mention that we can put the line “translation” into the consideration as to let some points in both languages be transferred. Consequently, there is a new branch of Human sciences. This is Translation theory and Practice. As you see, translation has its own theory, referred to theoretical approaches and grammatical rules. In any translation, the most important thing is to attain the main meaning from one language into another with the help of interlinguistic, grammatical, lexical and syntactic transformations. Translating is what we are in the process of transposing words with varieties of one language into another one. It is never a mere transference of finding like or identical, similar or the same approximate correspondence in the target language and vice versa. That’s why translation is here tied to transformations. Grammatical transformations consist of substitution, transposition, omission and supplementation. They help to come up with the main meaning.

Key words: Translating, transference of finding, foreign language sentence, grammatical transformations, qualified translation, lexical content, semantic structure, expressive and stylistic function, category of certainty / uncertainty, complex infinitive constructions.

Introduction. Professional, qualified translation begins from the stage when the foreign language sentence has already been comprehended by the translator, and, therefore, its grammatical structure is revealed. It doesn't matter if it is an uninterrupted understanding or something like unauthorized translation. The syntactic structures of English and Uzbek often make it possible to use literal translation, however, sometimes under the influence of various factors, the translator is forced to resort to grammatical transformations, which consist in complete or partial transformation of the sentence, in the replacement of parts of speech and members of the sentence in translation. Often, transformation is necessary even if there is in Uzbek language of a similar structure.

The grammatical form and syntactic structure are not thought of in the process of translation in isolation from their lexical content. However, the variety of grammatical means allows us to highlight them as something independent. The style of a writer with a strong personality can be problematic when translating. The problem arises when an additional function, semantic or expressive and stylistic.

It is important to consider the following factors when using grammatical transformations:

1) the syntactic function of the sentence;
2) its lexical content;
3) its semantic structure;
4) the context (environment) of the proposal;
5) its expressive and stylistic function.
6) Lexical and grammatical units differ in the way expressions.

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7) Values that are lexical in one language (that is, they are
8) expressed through vocabulary units), in other languages they
9) can be expressed grammatically.

The most common technique of grammatical transformations in translation should be considered the replacement of English nouns with Uzbek verbs. This phenomenon is related with the richness and flexibility of the verbal system of the Uzbek language (unut va unutmoq, kut va kutmoq, kutmoq, vaqt ajratmoq). For instance: Drowning is the biggest killer of children in 21 countries, according to a World Health report published in Geneva yesterday — Kuni kecha Jenevada e'lon qilingan Jahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkiloti hisobotiga ko'ra, 21 mamlakatda baxtsiz hodisalardan halok bo'lgan bolalarning eng katta foizini suvga cho'kish tashkil qiladi.

It is impossible to form a verbal noun from the verb cho‘kmoq, therefore its replacement during translation is inevitable. Can use the personal form of the verb cho‘kmoqda, but obviously the best an option would be the participle. Replacing English nouns when translating into Uzbek verb forms due to the predominance in English language of the nominative beginning. In this regard, it is natural to replace the English verbal noun - the name of the agent (usually with the -er suffix) on personal form of the

Uzbek verb: Oh, I’m no dancer — Lekin men raqsga tushmayman.

In the process of translating into Uzbek English adjectives can be replaced by nouns, verbs and adverbs. So, when translating the notation of American realities white schools, white churches adjectives replaced by nouns: Oqlar uchun maktab, oqlar uchun cherkov.

The accusation has been disproved editorially — Tahririyat maqolasida ayblov rad etildi. Grammatical transformations when translating from English into Uzbek due to differences in grammatical systems these languages, by the fact that the grammatical phenomena of one language are absent in another:

1) in English, a rigid sentence structure with a certain word order, in Uzbek, word order free;

2) the category of certainty / uncertainty (article) is presented in English;

3) gerund is characteristic of the English language;

4) in English there are complex infinitive constructions (Complex Subject);

5) in English, the tense verb system has perfect forms of time (Perfect - Non-Perfect);

6) in the Uzbek language there is a system of cases of nouns.

If the non-equivalent grammatical form is not an independent part of speech, then in such cases the most acceptable when translating, one can consider a structural change, or conversion, when instead of a specific form of the source language a similar, but different form, capable of serving as a substitute for the original one. So, to translate English gerund into Russian usually serves either the verbal noun closest to it in morphological status, or the infinitive, or specifically Russian form of gerunds: On acquiring new animals, one of the many problems that face you is the process of settling them in — Yangi hayvonlarni sotib olish qiyinchiliklarga olib keladi, ulardan biri ularni joylashtirishdir. He agreed to selling them — U ularni sotishga rozi bo'ldi. After visiting several toy-shops, we managed to buy a teddy bear — Bir nechta o'yinchoq do'konlariga tashrif buyurganimizdan so'ng, biz ayiq sotib oldik

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Adverbs are often subject to a complicated conversion: The tired speaker was silent — Ma'ruzachi charchagan holda jim qoldi. He kept obstinate silence — U qaysarlik bilan jim qoldi. Unfolding is another technique for grammatical transformation. It manifests itself in the splitting of the lexical-grammatical units into components, each of which carries a part of the initial information. Deployment is used to convert synthetic to analytical forms in cases where when required either by the grammar rules of the target language in relation to this form, or the nature of the context: He gave this watch to his mother — U bu soatni onasiga sovg'a qildi. The waitor pushed him away — Ofitsiant uni itarib yubordi.

Conclusion. So, the need for grammatical transformations in translation due to differences in the structure of the two languages. The ability to freely use all the techniques of such transformations is the key to an adequate translation. Grammatical transformations consist in transforming the structure of a sentence during the translation process in accordance with the norms of the target language. The transformation can be complete or partial depending on how the structure changes offers - in whole or in part. 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. The most common type of translation transformations is divided into grammatical and lexical substitutions, based on the differences in the levels of the language. From the group of grammatical substitutions, it distinguishes syntactic substitutions of the word form, word class, sentence members, and complex sentence.

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