

## THE TRANSFORMATION METHODS USED IN TRANSLATING ORAL SPEECH FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK LANGUAGE

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### ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the study of methods of transformation in the translation text from English into Uzbek . Despite the large number of studies have been carrieng out, the problem of translating literary text and oral speech are not fully discovered yet. There is need to systematize and study the types of lexical, grammatical, complex transformation used in in translating spoken language. To observe the process of formation inter-language transformations, we have chosen some kind of daily Uzbek sentences to define them more clearly and found the differences and similarities between them. In this procedure of this paper, the features of literary translation are revealed, as well as peculiarities and classification of transformation in the process of translation; the practical usages of structural, cultural technical stylistic kinds of transformation in interpreting the clauses in Uzbek speech.

To solve the tasks in this paper, the following methods were used:

1. The theoretical basis for the study was the classification of translation transformation proposed by V. N. Komissarov ( 2002), L.S. Barkhudarov (1975).
2. The classification of transformation methods by A.M. Fiterman and T. R. Levitskaya(1973).
3. The techniques of transformation translation proposed by L. K. Latyshev. (1988)

### INTRODUCTION

In the process of translation a source language text as a whole or its segments may undergo varied modification that are known in the theory and practice of translation transformation. The term “Transformation” is polysemantic and there are at least six meanings that associated with this word in translation studies including intralinguistic translation.

Translation itself is a rendering from one language into another. The English language attracts a terminological distinction between translating and interpreting ; under this distinction, translation can begin only after the appearance of writing within a language community. A interpreter risks inadvertently introducing source language

words, grammar or syntax into the target language rendering. On the other hand, such “spill-overs” have sometimes imported useful source-language calques and loanwords that have enriched target languages. Translators, including early translators of sacred texts, have helped shape the very languages into which they have translated.

The process of rendering text and oral speech translators use different type of methods, techniques to give clear translation to reader. Transformation methods are the techniques used in the translation process to transform the source text into the target text. These methods are used to ensure that the translated text accurately conveys the meaning and intent of the original text. Some of the most common transformation methods used in translation include: transposition, modulation, amplification, reduction, equivalence.

### **METHODS**

Translation transformation are classified by Russian linguists Barkhudarov as according their numerous and varied interlingual changes in the following types:

- a) Restructuring or transposition;
- b) Substitution;
- c) Addition;
- d) Omission or deletion.

Transposition is a change in the order of linguistic elements, such as words, phrase, clauses and sentences. Most often, this due to the necessity preserving in fact what is called “ functional sentence perspective”, namely, the division of the sentence into two main parts from the point of view of communication. Transposition involves a shift from one grammatical category to another, while preserving the meaning. This translation technique is often necessary between languages with different grammatical structures.

Substitution stands for using a word for another to give identical meaning as it has mentioned above. It could be shown in contexts with verbs in English. But it has expressed by tense forms of a verb in the Russian, Uzbek and Karakalpak languages. Substitution means “o’rniga qo’yish” in Uzbek language.

Addition involves adding words or phrases to the target text that were not present in the source text but are necessary for conveying the intended meaning in the target language. This may be necessary when translating from a language that is more concise than the target language, or when the source text uses cultural references that are unfamiliar to the target audience. However, it is important for translators to ensure that any addition made to the target text do not change the original meaning of the source text.

Omission is the process of removing words or phrases from the source text that are not necessary for conveying the intended meaning in the target language. This may be necessary when translating from a language that is more wordy than the target

language or when the source texts uses cultural references that are irrelevant to the target audiences.

Levitskaya proposed a different classification of translation of transformation, which includes three basic types: lexical, grammatical and stylistic. Lexical transformation involves replacing words or phrases in the source text with equivalent expressions in the target language. Grammatical transformations involve adjusting the grammatical structure of sentences in the source text to better fit the target language’s rules. Stylistic transformations involve changing the style or tone of the source text to better suit the target audience.

Latyshev also give his classification of techniques for transformational translation, which involve making deliberate changes to the structure and content of the source text in order to produce a more natural and effective target text. Some of these techniques include:

1. Transposition
2. Modulation involves changing the grammatical structure of the sentence such as converting passive voice to active voice or changing the tense.
3. Equivalence involves finding equivalent expressions or idioms in the target language that convey the same meaning as those in the source language.
4. Adaptation includes adapting cultural references, idioms, or the other elements of the source text to suitable for receptors.
5. Expansion or compression means expanding or compressing the source text to better fit the target language’s norms and expectation for text length and structure.

### **ANALYSIS AND RESULTS**

While interpreting text or oral speech from any language into Uzbek language, interpreters use different translation transformation methods to convey fully meaning to the reader or listeners. Also those techniques allow translators to produce a target text that is more natural and effective in the target language, which can improve the readability and comprehension of the text for the target audience. For instance the following sentences, we can see the use of translation transformation methods in Uzbek language. For example the occurrence of modulation methods following clauses;

Caroline got her hair cut- Carolina sochini kestirdi, the changes grammatical order; from passive to active voice

While playing football, the ball thrown by my friend hit the boy crossing the street- biz fudbol o’ynayotganimizda, do’stim koptokni uloqtirdi. Va o’sha koptok ko’chani kesib o’tayotgan bolaga tegib ketdi;

Elissa was very sick today and we will take her to the hospital now, before she gets worse- elissa bugun kasal bo’lib qoldi. Biz uning ahvoli yomomlashib ketmasidan

oldin shifoxonaga olib borishga qaroq qildik. The sentence mentioned above the examples of transferring the complex sentence into simple sentences.

You must be able to provide experience that benefits them in some way, such as by learning a new skill- sizga bir qancha yangi hunarlarni o’rganish orqali o’zingizga foyda keltiradigan tajribaga ega bo’lasiz. The omission of some words during that translation.

She does fulfill her goal by working hard.- U qattiq ishlash orqali maqsadiga erishadi. The occurrence of omission word “does”.

### CONCLUSION

This paper has covered the methods of translation transformation from English into Uzbek language text. In these processes some methods were used proposed by Barkhudarov and Latinshev. Translation transformation methods are needed in order to ensure that the target text is effective, natural, and culturally appropriate. Literal translation can often result in a target text that is awkward, difficult to understand, or even offensive to the target audience. By using transformational techniques, the translator can adapt the source text to better suit the needs and preferences of the target audience, while also ensuring that the content remains accurate and faithful to the original. Additionally, transformational techniques are often necessary when dealing with idiomatic expressions, cultural references, or other elements that may not have a direct equivalent in the target language as well as the use of translation transformation methods is essential for producing high-quality translations that effectively communicate the intended message to the target audience. It can help to overcome linguistic and cultural barriers, making the text more accessible and relatable to the target audience and improve the overall quality of the translation, ensuring that it is accurate, faithful, and culturally appropriate. Finally, it can save time and effort, as the translator can focus on making strategic changes to the source text rather than translating every word and phrase literally. Overall, transformational translation techniques can greatly enhance the value and impact of a translated text.

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