

TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE TRANSLATION PROCESS: AN ANALYSIS

Bobomurodova Dilafruz Yoqub qizi

bobomurodovadilafruz447@gmail.com

***Anotatsiya:** Ushbu maqola tarjima jarayonida sodir bo'ladigan turli xil transformatsiyalarni o'rganadi. Tarjima shunchaki so'zlarni bir tildan ikkinchi tilga o'tkazish emas, balki manba matnining ma'nosi, uslubi va madaniy kontekstini maqsadli til va auditoriyaga moslashtirishni o'z ichiga oladigan murakkab jarayon ekanligi ta'kidlanadi. Anotatsiyada leksik, grammatik, stilistik, semantik va pragmatik transformatsiyalar kabi asosiy transformatsiya turlari tahlil qilinadi.*

***Kalit so'zlar:** Tarjima, transformatsiya, leksik transformatsiya, grammatik transformatsiya, stilistik transformatsiya, semantik transformatsiya, pragmatik transformatsiya.*

***Abstract:** This article examines the various transformations that occur during the translation process. It emphasizes that translation is not merely the transfer of words from one language to another, but a complex process that involves adapting the meaning, style, and cultural context of the source text to the target language and audience. The annotation analyzes key transformation types, including lexical, grammatical, stylistic, semantic, and pragmatic transformations.*

***Key words:** Translation, transformation, lexical transformation, grammatical transformation, stylistic transformation, semantic transformation, pragmatic transformation.*

***Аннотация:** Данная статья рассматривает различные трансформации, происходящие в процессе перевода. Подчеркивается, что перевод — это не просто передача слов с одного языка на другой, а сложный процесс, включающий адаптацию смысла, стиля и культурного контекста*

исходного текста к целевому языку и аудитории. В аннотации анализируются основные типы трансформаций, такие как лексические, грамматические, стилистические, семантические и прагматические.

***Ключевые слова:** Перевод, трансформация, лексическая трансформация, грамматическая трансформация, стилистическая трансформация, семантическая трансформация, прагматическая трансформация.*

Introduction

Translation is far more complex than simply transferring words from one language to another. Its essence lies not only in the exchange of lexical units but also in the complete reflection of the source text's meaning, style, cultural context, and pragmatic features. This process involves various transformations changes in the text's components during the transition from source to target language. This article analyzes the main types of transformations encountered in the translation process: lexical, grammatical, stylistic, semantic, and pragmatic¹.

Translation is the process of conveying the meaning of written or spoken words or expressions from one language into another. It's more than just substituting words; it involves a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, including their nuances, cultural contexts, and idiomatic expressions. A successful translation accurately conveys not only the literal meaning but also the tone, style, and intent of the original text.

The Kaleidoscope of Transformation: Exploring Shifts in Translation

Translation is far more than a simple word-for-word substitution; it's a dynamic process involving a complex interplay of linguistic, cultural, and contextual factors. This necessitates various transformations to ensure that the meaning, style, and impact of the source text are faithfully rendered in the target language. These transformations, often subtle yet crucial, can be categorized in

¹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Translation>

several ways, and understanding their nature is vital for producing high-quality translations.

One major area involves lexical transformations. These encompass choosing synonyms, antonyms, or even entirely different words to convey the intended meaning while considering the nuances of both languages. For instance, a direct translation might fail to capture the cultural connotations of a word, requiring a more contextually appropriate equivalent. This can involve adapting idioms, metaphors, and culturally specific references. The challenge here lies in balancing accuracy with naturalness in the target language.

Different Types of Lexical Substitutions:

a) Substitution with synonyms:

My parents are workers – My ancestors are workers. (Note: This translation is not entirely accurate. A better translation would be "My parents are working class" or "My parents are laborers.")

I have seen the lass (girl) – I have seen this girl (fairy, delicate woman, beautiful thing, princess, beautiful queen, beauty). (Note: This shows a range of possible substitutions, but the accuracy of the synonyms varies. "Lass" is a somewhat archaic and specific term.)

b) Substitution with antonyms:

He is young – He is not old.

He is no fool – He is intelligent.

c) Substitution with other parts of speech:

He likes books. His hobby is boxing (noun) (gerund) – He likes reading books. His hobby is boxing (noun). (Note: The original example mixes gerunds and nouns; "boxing" acts as a noun. A more precise rendering in Uzbek would likely use a verbal noun. The Uzbek term "harakat nomi" translates to "verbal noun".)

His area of interest is boxing (noun).

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