

## Секция «Иностранные языки и регионоведение»

### Types of grammatical transformations in translation

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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.

#### I. Substitution ( replacement: замещение )

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 is expressed by tense forms of a verb in the Russian, Uzbek and Karakalpak languages. Substitution means “орныны қойыў ” when it is translated into the target language, into Karakalpak.

For example :

But if they were under the impression that they would get any information out of him he had a notion that they were mistaken.

Но если им казалось, что им удастся выудить из него какие-то сведения, то он считал, что они ошибаются.

Егер олар оннан қандайда бир мағлыўмат аламыз деп ойласа, қәтелеседи . [2,44]

Ann did such an interesting piece of research that she was invited to read a paper on the subject .

Энн провела такое интересное исследование, что ее пригласили выступить с докладом на эту тему . [4,61]

Анна усы темадағы илимий изертлеўи ушын доклад оқыўға шақырылды.

By substitution we can use pronouns as nouns and verbs instead. For instance, it occurs in Russian and Karakalpak .

#### II. Transposition. (перестановка)

Adjectives for the main orders of words are used in this type of transformation. Transposition also means to use a word for another one, but it is connected with the change in the structure

of a sentence. Mostly, some words denoting the meaning in the former language, then its translated form may be given not as the same structure in the latter.

Back in this dim region of luxury, quiet still except for the soft whirring of fans they could hear a tea-spoon chink, a cup grate on a saucer, a voice rise above another voice and sink again into voluptuous stillness. - В глубине слабоосвещенного роскошного зала, тишину которого нарушало только мягкое жужжание вентиляторов, можно было услышать позвякивание чайной ложки и звук чашки, поставленной на блюде, голос, заглушавший другой, и потом растворявшийся в томной тишине. [1, 108]

Бул кэшәна залға қайтып келер екен, вентелятордың жеңил пәтпелеклериниң даўысынан басқа шай- қасық, аўқат кесениң гә көтерилип, гә тынышлыққа шөмген сести де еситти.

### III. Omission. (опущение)

Omission is a grammatical redundancy of certain forms in two languages. Whenever we do translation we are certain to meet some speech omitted or supposed to be. When it is translated into our mother tongue, it means “ тусирип қалдырыў ”.

The old man stood with his hands on his hips, an impression of someone trying to seem young, taller, David's age. – Старик стоял подбоченись, явно стараясь казаться моложе и живее.[1,56]

Qartayg'an bir adam qolin beline tayanip, Davidqa qarag'anda jas ha'm uziniraq ko'riniwge ha'reket qildi.

In order to give the real and suitable lexical meaning there could be the way of omitting some words. Because, it helps to identify what the very sentence is about.

### IV. Addition (supplementation: добавление)

In this type of grammatical transformation can be used formal inexpressiveness of grammatical or semantic components of the original texts.

Addition means to give the meaning with the use of another word adding to a context. For example:

Suddenly, by common impulse, we found ourselves on our feet, mumbling together into the smooth lifting unison of Internationale. (J.Reed 'Ten days that shook the world') [1,155]

-Вдруг потянусь общему порыву мы стояли на ногах бормотав вместе на ровно подьемного мелодия.

Тосыннан, бизлер бир ритмдеги мелодияға бейимлесип мыңғырласып турғанымызды билдик.

Dick's soul was troubled to the core. (R. Kipling, 'The Light That Failed', ch. XI)

Дик испытывал глубокое душевное волнение. [3, 114]

Дик терең руўхий қыйыншылықты басынан өткерди.

In addition, in most languages there are equivalents and its own features of translation in the very language which is going to be translated.

The director tries to avoid the problem posed in the play. [4,75] -Режиссер пытается уклониться от решения проблемы, поставленной в пьесе.

Режиссёр пиесадағы машқаланы ашып бериўге хәрекет етеди.

Translating, then, which is an actively speaking, can be grasped as a process of intervention as well as interpretation. As a result, it is what each of us do in one way or another a language discourse and variety of a language as well.

In this article we wanted to point out some types of grammatical transformations of translation through many languages such as English, Russian and Karakalpak. You can see and get proved in above mentioned sentences.

### **Литература**

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