



Issues of application of translation transformations in the text (on the example of James Joyce's novel "Ulysses")

Sayyora PULATOVA¹

Termez State University

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received October 2024

Received in revised form

10 November 2024

Accepted 25 November 2024

Available online

25 December 2024

Keywords:

norms of translation,
equivalence,
pragmatic norm,
transformations,
communication goal,
contexts,
social culture and
worldview,
correspondences.

ABSTRACT

The process of applying translation modifications to a text is both inevitable and ongoing. Naturally, translators interpret the text according to their personal feelings during this process. In this article, we will discuss the use of translation transformations in fiction.

2181-3701/© 2024 in Science LLC.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-3701-vol2-iss6/S-pp53-58>

This is an open-access article under the Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.ru>)

Tarjima transformatsiyalarining matnda ishlatilishi masalalari (Jeyms Joysning "Uliss" romani misolida)

ANNOTATSIYA

Kalit so'zlar:

tarjima normalari,
ekvivalentlik,
pragmatik norma,
transformatsiyalar,
muloqot maqsadi,
kontekstlar,
ijtimoiy madaniyat va
dunyoqarash,
yozishmalar.

Tarjima transformatsiyalarining matnda qo'llanilishi muqarrar ro'y beradigan doimiy jarayondir va albatta, bu jarayonda tarjimon matni his qilgan xolda o'giradi. Mazkur maqolada badiiy asar tarjimasida tarjima transformatsiyalarining qo'llanishi masalalari haqida so'z yuritimiz.

¹ Termez State University.

Вопросы применения переводческих трансформаций в тексте (на примере романа Джеймса Джойса «Улисс»)

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ключевые слова:

нормы перевода,
эквивалентность,
прагматическая норма,
трансформации,
цель коммуникации,
контексты,
социальная культура и
мировоззрение,
соответствия.

Процесс внесения переводческих изменений в текст неизбежен и непрерывен: переводчик неизбежно интерпретирует текст в соответствии со своими интуитивными представлениями. В данной статье рассматриваются причины использования переводческих трансформаций при переводе художественных произведений.

INTRODUCTION

Linguists interpret the usage of translation alterations in the text in different ways. The article "Prichiny pervodcheskix transformatsiy (na materiale perevodov nauchno-tekhnicheskix tekstov)" by A.M. Malofeev and O.A. Krapivkina states that "translation transformations are a means of solving contradictions between two norms of translation: the norm of equivalence and the pragmatic norm that requires the functional equivalence of the original and translated texts".

According to linguist scientist V.N. Bazylev, it is feasible to identify the pragmatic standard of translation as a prerequisite for guaranteeing the pragmatic value of translation. Since the pragmatic higher aim of the act of translation may be personal and not translation-specific, this is not a "norm" in the strictest sense of the word. Furthermore, translation pragmatics – which comprises the capacity to assess the pragmatic substance of the text and translate it – is a crucial component of translation activity, according to a linguist scientist. Furthermore, the scientist offered his theoretical perspective on the issue of transformations, stating that "any modifications made by translators are contingent upon their intention to employ the most common verb tenses in the contexts they are translating. However, in this instance, the criteria of frequency, typicality, and idiomatic speech in the widest meaning of the word take precedence over the translators' choice of the closest semantic match.

According to the theory of G.M. Strelkovsky, the authors of the article cited by A.M. Malofeev and O.A. Krapivkina give another justification for the employment of translation transformations: "The translator perceives the transmitted information in the form of a unique piece of speech." This is where the communication goal is achieved in these speech pieces".

Overall, we concur with G.M. Strelkovsky's view that functional specificity – rather than adequacy, or precise correspondence between two language units – should be the determining factor in translation. Only the translation carried out by its translator, who guarantees both the translation's semantic equivalency and the speech work's same function as the original, can be regarded as accurate.

Noteworthy is the following statement made by G.M. Strelkovsky in his book "Teoriya i praktika voennogo perevoda (nemetskiy yazyk)" regarding the rationale behind the use of transformation in the translation process: "the main reasons that complicate the

translation problem are differences in social culture and worldview, deep uniqueness expressed in the grammatical structure and lexical structure of languages, systems of concepts between different peoples incompatibilities, different ways of their historical development, and different conditions of reality." Actually, these variations are a statement of how comparable correspondences are created to guarantee the functional consistency of various translation transformations".

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In light of the aforementioned considerations, it is acceptable to conclude that the translator uses the transformation in order to achieve the functional identity of the source text with the target text.

The renowned linguist L.K. Latyshev made the following comments in response to this: "When the author composes the text in order to achieve his communicative goal (which takes the form of the addressee's reaction), he does so based on certain characteristics of the receiver: age, general culture, education, its interests, etc. The addressee in this instance may be a single individual, a collection of individuals, or a large audience. Effective communication directly hinges on how well the sender assesses the information received from the recipient, or if the speaker accomplishes the intended outcome".

According to the scientist, the characteristics that impact how the recipient will respond to the text may be categorized into two groups: 1) the recipient's (addressee's) communication demands; and 2) the recipient's communicative skill. In this context, the recipient's communication requirements refer to his expectations for communication as well as his willingness to engage, which define his attitude toward it. In this instance, the message is of interest to the recipient, but not in the format that it is being delivered in.

As previously said, the scientist highlights the significance of possessing communication competence to ensure that the translated text maintains the functional identity of the original text. As per the author's assertion, the addressee's communicative competence encompasses a range of skills, talents, and knowledge that determine their capacity to comprehend and analyze the text effectively. Because of this, in most situations the recipients of the original and the translation should have the same level of communication skill. Only their linguo-ethnic differences – including language, culture, and popular knowledge – may separate them from one another".

Furthermore, the scientist defines "communicative competence" as the ability to perceive a text appropriately for a given situation, adhere to preconceived notions, and overcome stereotypes based on prior knowledge, in addition to the text's specific qualities (semantics and structure). It is also influenced by the fact that understanding what is being said is difficult in the absence of certain prerequisites for the skill or capacity to communicate and interpret.

RESULTS

The renowned scientist and philologist A.F. Arkhipov highlights that an equal translation is achievable and explains the rationale for the usage of transformation in the following criteria and the goals of translation are as follows:

1) avoid literal translation; 2) idiomatize the translation and make it more like the target language; 3) eliminate linguistic differences in the transfer of coherent sentence parts; 4) avoid word-formation models that are unfamiliar to target language users; 5) avoid unnatural, non-aesthetic, uncomfortable, incomprehensible, and illogical

translation; 6) strive for a more compact appearance of the translation as much as possible, as this appearance of the translated text makes up for its inevitable increase in other segments; 7) the need to make sure the reader understands crucial information or to eliminate unnecessary details from the translation; 8) the desire to accurately translate difficult-to-describe terms, pictures, and other stylistic elements.

T.I. Gubskaya discussed the problems associated with transformation: "translation transformations" serve as a way to reconcile the differences between the original language and the translated text, control the equivalency effect, and ensure that the two languages are semantically and structurally equivalent. Certain aspects of the text, like as its structure and semantics, but also the existence of certain prerequisites required for an individual to correctly understand and interpret the text. The scientist's perspective leads us to underline that good communication, or linguistic competency, will result from rigorous fulfillment of these requirements.

It should be mentioned that even though Uzbek and English are very different from one another, translation changes will inevitably be used. Whether or not the languages are near to one another typologically determines whether or not transformations are used throughout the translation process. Altaic, the Uzbek language, which belongs to the Turkic language group of the language family, is an agglutinative language. It is known that English, which is included in the group of inflectional languages and belongs to the Germanic language group of the Indo-European language family, has a variable analytical character and a synthetic character in terms of writing.

It should be understood that in inflected languages, the addition of suffixes or the relocation of certain sounds within the stem can cause words to lose or alter their original form. Both exterior and internal inflections exist, and they differ from one another. For instance, the internal inflection in Russian and English expresses grammatical meanings by altering the root structure: rusch.sobirat-sobrat; visual foot-feet, box-boxes. Given that Uzbek is an agglutinative language, suffixes are often added to morphemes – *yurt+dosh+lar+im+ga* – after the root. It is evident that both languages' word construction differs and is not identical.

DISCUSSION

Apart from the aspects mentioned above, it is important to employ certain translation transformations while converting inflectional-type texts into agglutinative-type texts. It is noted that the word groupings and word structures of the two languages do not match up from a grammatical perspective (N. Qambarov). Furthermore, the English grammatical system often possesses the following characteristics, i.e. "the fact that the English language system differs to a certain extent from the system of Indo-European and other Germanic languages": the language's analytical nature; the extensive usage of auxiliary words; the lack of morphological inflection in syntax's expression of numerous grammatical categories; the transition from word order to the primary grammatical signals; the variety of English dialects".

The word order in analytical English is known as Subject-predicate-object (SPO-Subject-predicate-object). This word order is expressed syntactically, and because translating this priority presents challenges, translators resort to grammatical changes or transformation techniques. Uzbek sentences are structured according to the Subject-Object-Predicate (SOP) sequence.

Although the word order in Russian sentences is SPO (subject-predicate-object), it is variable due to the equality of syntactic and morphological elements and the flexibility of current grammar rules. Consequently, PSO or OSP may be what the Russian word order SPO refers to. The meaning of the statement remains unchanged despite the translation of the previously described example. As an illustration: These linguistic systems contain parallels and distinctions, as seen by the examples.

1) Я читаю телеграммы. 2) Читаю я телеграммы. 3) Телеграммы я читаю.

These linguistic systems contain parallels and distinctions, as seen by the examples.

The primary consideration for the translator throughout the translation process is the absence of consonants in word groupings. The three forms of verbs – translate, translate, or speak – as well as the NC (nominative case) and PC (possessive case) and additional forms of the verb are intended to be communicated by auxiliary verbs.

All languages have categories of agreement, but their opposition is different from each other. English has two nouns (girl-girl's), and Uzbek and Russian have six nouns as (қиз-қизнинг-қизни-қизга-қизда-қиздан; девушка-девушки-девушке-девушку-девушкой- (о) девушке)”.

Based on this, we can see in the following examples that the focus of the sentence comes with conjugations in Uzbek and Russian, and they do not exist in English: *Had Pyrrhus not fallen by beldam's hand in Argos or Julius Caesar not been knifed to death.* (James Joyce “Ulysses” p.43.) Ўзб. Ахир Пирр аргослик жодугарнинг қўлида ажал шарбатини ичмадими ва Юлий Цезар ханжарлар зарбаларидан ҳалок бўлмадими?(Жеймс Жойс «Улисс саргузаштлари»). Russ. Разве Пирр не пал В Аргосе от руки старой ведьмы, а Юлия Цезаря не закололи кинжалом? (Джеймс Джойс «Улисс»).

CONCLUSION

Thus, the use of transformations in translation depends on the proximity or distance of the languages from the typological point of view. In English, auxiliary words and prepositions express the relationship between words, and in Uzbek and Russian, agreement suffixes perform this function, and we can observe their development.

REFERENCES:

1. Архипов А.Ф. Самоучитель перевода с немецкого языка на русский.-.:М. Высш.шк.,1991.-255с., С.86.
2. Базылев В.Н. Обусловленность переводческих трансформаций. Вестник ВГ, Серия «Лингвистика и межкультурная коммуникация»,2005.-С.77.
3. Базылев В.Н. Прагматика перевода. <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/pragmatika-perevoda>.2010.стр 141
4. Бўронов Ж., Хошимов Ў., Исматуллаев Х. Инглиз тили грамматикаси. (Морфология, синтаксис) Т.Ўқитувчи нашриёти 1974.,350 бет.8-бет.
5. Буранов Ж.Б., Юсупов У.К., Ирискулов М.Т., Садиков А.С., The grammatical structures of English, Uzbek and Russian. Part 1., Tashkent Ukituvchi 1986.Р.37.
6. Губская Т.В. Теория и практика перевода: переводческие трансформации: учебное пособие/Орск:ОГУ,2011,121с.С.8.
7. <https://uztext.com/jensiklopedija/>
8. Латышев Л.К. Технология перевода. -М.: Издательский ЦЕНТР» Академия», 2005. -320 с. С.28.

9. Малофеев А.М., Крапивкина О.А. Причины переводческих трансформаций (на материале переводов научно-технических текстов)/ <https://s.sjes.esrae.ru/pdf/2015/2/6.pdf>.

10. Новикова М.Г. Синтаксические преобразования на уровне предложения при переводе с английского на русский язык на примере коротких рассказов С.Мозма. Дисс..на соискание ученой степени канд-та филол.наук.-М.,2009-167с.

11. Стрелковский Г.М. Теория и практика военного перевода (немецкий язык).М.: Воениздат, 1979.- 272 с. С.221.

12. <https://www.planetebook.com/free-ebooks/ulysses.pdf>

13. James Joyce. Ulysses. Tashkent-"Uzbekistan" 2013. Translated by Ibrahim Gafurov.800 p.

14. James Joyce. Ulysses. "Izdatelskaya Gruppya "Azbuka-Atticus", 2014.

15. V. Khinkis., S. Khoruzhiy perevod, 2000., Vol 1. Pages 70-71.