

ABOUT THE ROLE OF TRANSLATION TRANSFORMATIONS IN LITERARY WORK (ON THE EXAMPLE OF J.JOYCE'S NOVEL "ULYSSES")

Pulatova Sayyora Yuldashovna

Ter.SU., Senior teacher

It is known that "translation transformations" are one of the actual topics in translation study and have been reflected in translation theory as well. Consequently, the complexity of this process and the problems associated with it will be revealed during the translation process.

Previous studies in this area of research reported that this problem has attracted the attention of almost many translation scholars and has been reflected in the sources to a certain extent.

However, it is hardly found in a clear generalization and has been approached in different interpretations.

A.D. Schweitzer, L.S. Barkhudarov, Komissarov, L.K. Latishev, Minyar Beloruchev, A.F. Parshin, Garbovsky, Bezrukova T, Tokhtakhojaeva M., have published a considerable volume of literature on translation transformation and others contributed. For example, including L. Barkhudarov's book "Yazik i perevod" (Moscow 1975), Ya. Retsker's "Teoriya perevoda i perevodcheskaya praktika. Ocherki lingvisticheskoy teorii perevoda" (Moscow, 2007), the book "Teoriya i praktika perevoda" by A. Parshin (M., 2000).

Initially, the term "transformation" was considered as general concept and was associated with the emergence of "transformational grammar". Transformational grammar is characterized by the fact that syntactic structures have the same content, but differ from each other in the expression plan.

In particular, according to Garbovsky, the term "transformation" entered the modern theory of translation from generative linguistics, where transformation was presented as a method of creating secondary language systems, which consists in systematically transforming the main (core) systems into the surface. [2]

L.Barkhudarov gives his own theory on translation and transformation from two points of view, such as: 1) translation is an interlingual transformation interpreted within the framework of the "semantic-semiotic model" and 2) transformation as a "process result", and translation is the interlingual creation of a translated text with an unchanged content plan from one language to another that is a transformation. [1]

According to Ya. Retsker, "translation transformation is translation methods that consist in replacing the original text with an irregular (contextual) one, as well as the linguistic expressions that result from the use of such methods. More precisely, transformations serve to ensure equivalence". [6]

Now, by transformational translation, based on Ya.I. Retsker's theory, we consider translation using lexical-grammatical translation transformations. In this

process, when transferring non-equivalent vocabulary, the translator must resort to lexical substitutions that completely change the meaning of the original word, or both at the same time, while reconstructing the syntactic structure of the sentence. Usually, full transformation occurs when the main parts of the sentence change, and partial transformation occurs when the secondary parts of the sentence change. At the same time, the scientist notes that, in addition to the change of the parts of the sentence, word groups can also change. Consequently, the importance of considering all the factors that can influence the application of grammatical changes is also taken into account.[6] Specifically:

- 1) Syntactic function of the sentence;
- 2) Its lexical structure;
- 3) Its semantic structure;
- 4) Its content structure;
- 5) Its expressive-stylistic function.

For example: That woman is coming up with the milk. [3] -Сутчи келаяти сути билан. [4] (Идет наша молочница) [5]. We can say that equivalence is ensured in this sentence, because in the cross-cultural relationship, compared to the woman who brings milk in the morning and sells milk, we imagine that she is a milkmaid sister, woman or a milkmaid.

As we mentioned above, when transferring non-equivalent vocabulary, an attempt is made to syntactically reconstruct or replace the sentence to convey the original meaning. For example: Dedalus come down, like good mosey¹. Breakfast is ready. Haines is apologizing for waking us last night. It's all right.[3]

Russian translation: Будь паинькой,² спускайся, Дедал. Завтрак готов. Хейнс извиняется за то, что мешал нам спать.[5] Uzbek translation: Дедалус, жаҳлингдан туш, пастга туш.Нонушта шай. Хейнс кечирим сўради бизни кечаси уйғотиб юборгани учун.Ҳаммаси жойида.[4] In this translation analysis, it is reasonable to say that Mulligan calls Stephen out of the tower and pulls him out of his thoughts about his mother. In the Russian translation, it is adequately translated as bud painkoy - with reference to the child who listens. In the Uzbek translation, we can see that it is translated into the meaning of comforting someone who is suffering from an incident with the expression of a dream from anger, and the original meaning is conveyed in both cases.

Thus, translation transformations are one of the most relevant topics in translation activity, and they must be taken into account in the research conducted in this field. In other words, not using them effectively will not give effective results. Consequently, the problem of translation of an artistic work through an intermediary language and the correct use of translation methods are of great importance.

¹ Walk or move in a leisurely manner. <https://forum.wordreference.com/threads/mosey.3033102/>

² Laskovo-pooshritelnoe nazvanie poslushnogo rebyonka. "Bud painkoy" <https://dic.academic.ru/dic.nsf/ushakov/919106>

In conclusion, based on the above points, it should be said that translation transformations are the process, and the original text is the re-expression or replacement of a form of expression considered necessary in the translation text at an equivalent level. In addition, the research on translation transformations consists of various theoretically based opinions, and their specific we do not encounter a general classification. In addition, if the translation transformations, lexical-grammatical transformations, are covered and used by the translator, the original meaning is achieved and the equivalent level is reached in the translated language.

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