

THE ROLES OF TRANSFORMATION IN TRANSLATION AND THEIR EQUIVALENCE BETWEEN LANGUAGES.

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Annotation: *This article also provides full information on The roles of transformation in translation and their equivalence between languages .*

В этой статье также представлена полная информация о роли трансформации в переводе и ее эквивалентности между языками.

Ushbu maqola, shuningdek, tarjimada transformatsiyaning roli va ularning tillar o'rtasidagi tengligi haqida to'liq ma'lumot beradi.

Key words: sociolinguistic, structures, principles, transformed.

Any language has its own grammar , which has no analogues and coincidences. The value of structures that do not reach during the translation process is vcompensated by transformation . Transformational grammar defines a number of linguistic structures and calls them nuclear , and the remaining structures , which are called “transforms” , deduce from the number of nuclear or vice versa introduces it. More often than not , the nuclear structure reflects the “action-action” relationship.

In translation theory , the principles of transformational grammar are reflected in two directions. The whole process of translation text formation can be interpreted as the transformation of units and structures of the source text into units and structures of the output text, namely translation occurs as interlingual transformation. The essence of the translation process is to select the language units of the output text , which fall into one transformation -translation range with the units of the original. This theoretical model makes it possible to see the most probable correspondences or methods of translation. The second direction shows a number of periods of the translation process in the definitions of transformation. There is a theory that nuclear structures are same in all languages and it is possible to combine the entire variety of linguistic forms of the source and target languages into a relatively small number of structures. Based on the assumption that there is a complete equivalence between the source and target languages , the translation at the level of these structures will lead to an elementary replacement of the nuclear language structures of the output . Even if the language structures of the two languages are not proposals can be transformed into similar structures in another language.

It is interesting that the transformation theory does not explain the facts of situational equivalence , it is applicable only to the comparison of the grammatical structures of the source and target language.

In order to understand why difficulties arise in the translation process, predetermined by the peculiarities of the language being studied, one must remember and understand what

a grammar is. Grammar – the external structure of the language, this formation of words, syntax and morphology, which, together with phonetics and vocabulary, makes up the general structure of the language.

A large number of translators and translation agency when working on tests, face the morphological features of the language they are interested in. Morphology studies the parts of speech of their category and form of words and is a section of grammar.

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