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CONVERSE TRANSFORMATIONS IN TRANSLATION: INTERPRETATION TYPES

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ABSTRACT

This article is dedicated to various ways of interpreting, especially converse translation transformations: various aspects of converse language units are analyzed and their characteristics are explained. The interaction of converse transformations with other modifications will be studied—also the impact of complex transformations to express a discursive form of original text in the translation.

KEYWORDS

Translation, converse translation, translation transformations, conversion transformation, interpretation, discourse of text, variant of translation, forms without variants, the complex nature of converse transformations.

INTRODUCTION

Translation transformations are one of the most actively studied aspect in modern translation theory. However, this aspect is still attractive as it has problems to be resolved.

The literature devoted to the current problems of translation theory discusses the variability of interpretation types in translation transformations. Translators, on the other hand, focus on grammatical, linguistic, semantic, logical, and meaning characteristics that serve as the basis for interpretation. This article is devoted to studying the essence of this issue. Naturally, our mission here is not to focus on the complex solution of the issue, but simply to highlight a converse transformation event in translation. We analyze the degree of influence of converse transformation in translating the semantic content of the original text into another language. To

do this, we study the principle of interpretation of this transformation from many aspects: linguistic-semantic (denotative), grammatical (morphological and structural-synthetic), semantic, and discourse-expressive aspects.

METHODOLOGY

In the field of translation theory, many translators are focused heavily on the study of conversive transformation. [see: Komissarov V.N. 1973; Goroxova A.I. 2004; Breus E.V.2007]. The nature of this translation modification (change) is very close to the antonymous translation and this is an interesting aspect of this phenomenon [Karabanova O.O. 2000; Garbovsky N.K. 2007]. While using antonymic translation and converse transformation both linguistic and grammatical changes can be implemented.

At the same time, the nature of conversive has a deeper characteristic, since linguistic-grammatical replacement comes with a change in the direction of movement. Converse transformations, as a rule, incorporate complex changes in translation in themselves, as they often influence the semantic aspect of the text [Latishev L. 1983, 317; Sheytsar A.D. 1988, 215].

In a conversion, first of all, the semantic aspect of the state image changes, that is, an object in a statement is described or defined on behalf of the other site (other tools are involved in describing the same object). In this case, only the pragmatic meaning harmony (semantic direction) of the element remains unchanged. A. Jolkovsky and I.Melchuk conversive in translation transformations "describe the same relationship from another direction ..." [1970, 85].

Converse transformations are defined by the semantic opposition of characteristics. In conversions, the logical component is distinguished. At the same time, different directional actions that are opposite to each other, in this event are intertwined. In linguistics, pairs of words or combinations of words that denote the same meaning on different sides are treated as conversions., masalan, "A has B = B belongs to A"; "In front of A B = Behind B A" [See Latishev L.K. 1983, 375]. A converse transformation can occur both within one language and in translating from one language to another. But now, it is more important for us to analyze converse transformations in bilingual translation, so we will consider the use of them in English Uzbek and Russian-English translations.

We can also add that converse transformations rely in many ways on the status being described or the results of communication: explication (visual) expression may include "new" acts (not presented in the original text) based on a logical deduction method or probability criteria through a special appearance of other characters. The fact that the object is not specified does not mean that the object is not in the situation or the communication process. Implicative (input) objects can also be the key to describing clearly "adequately" the situation in the translation process.

DISCUSSION

The following shows the cases in which converse translation transformations were used and we're going to take a look at them. The translation transformations being analyzed are cursively separated and numbered, drawn at the bottom of the sentence parts. Example:

(1). Deputy Military Minister Ilya Kolarov, 3)in charge of the military-industrial

complex approved during an introductory trip to 6)New Delhi 1)last week, that

Russia's 8) stranglehold on 7)Indian agreements 9)was under threat.

Translation:

(1.) 1)O'tgan hafta 2)Rossiya davlatidagi harbiy-sanoat kompleksiga

3)rahbarlik qiluvchi 4)Rossiya harbiy vaziri o'rinbosari I. Kolarov 6)Hindistonga

tayyorgarlik tashrifi davomida Rossiyaning 7)Hindiston harbiy importidagi 8)ustun mavqei tahdid ostida 9)ekanligini tan oldi.

To keep the purpose of the sentence in translation and prevent its current parts from division and being repeated in the translation language it is slightly deviated from the form of lexicograms. 6)("New Delhi") linguistic unit is translated into the word: 6)("Hindiston"): a certain description of the situation comes from the other. "He visited Dehli": you can also understand the sense that he became acquainted with the attractions of the Indian capital. It also used a method of specification ("Deputy Prime Minister" – "4)Rossiya bosh vazirining o'rinbosari"). 3) the combination ("In charge of") is translated into 3)("rahbarlik qiluvchi"). The method of addition was also used: 2)("Rossiya davlatida"). Most notable is a complex nominative replacement with an element of semantic conversion: 8)("stranglehold") translated in a way that is 8)("ustun mavqe"). The goal of avoiding uncertainty and inadequacy here has made it an obligation to use another transformation: 7) the element ("on Indian contracts") has been replaced by an element and translated as 7)("Hindiston harbiy

importi") and the word "harbiy" was added to this. This replacement can also be understood as a converse event, based on the state image. After all, it is clear that "military imports" without "contracts" are almost impossible. These two elements come hand in hand with each other.

A different element was used to create the status image: across the reference a denonative "shift" was formed. Because it is clear that the description area is not limited to the element of "contracts", and this situation does not interfere with the full description of the situation. One can explain why this version of the translation was used, that the determination of the description of the situation is only slightly liberated in the translation language. This is because the use of a strict form in this context is not necessarily required. Here's a step towards a little free translation was made. Using applied transformations, direct translation was used ("was under threat" – tahdid ostida) through which we pursued to clearly describe the meaning of the communication center in the sentence given. If we had preserved the image of the word ("stranglehold") in translation, in this case, it would also require a revision of the meaning of the element ("was under threat"). If we translated the figurativeness of these elements, it would be as follows: ("bo'g'ib o'ldirish … tahdid ostida"), this is not a common situation in the Uzbek language style. If we had received this word in the form of "choking" in the translation, then conversion would have been formed in another part of the sentence.

Let's analyze another example of converse transformation with the help of translation materials from Russian to English:

Example:

(1). 1) Его рекордный мороз – 710C уступает только Антарктическому.

Translation:

(1). Only Antarctica can beat its record low - 710C.

In the translation, the semantic center of this sentence is "Antarctica". The predicate center in the original text is the word- "Антарктическому". In both languages, the word in the function of rema is intertwined. But to maintain the adequacy of the Rema in the sentence, several changes have been made in the translation. The first transformation is a transposition, i.e. changing the location of the sentence pieces: The final part of the original-language sentence was forwarded in the translation language. As a result, the adverb "только - only" is placed before the word "Antarctica". A two-fold change in the linguistic form of sentence structure at the same time led to a complex grammatical transformation: the adjective "Антарктическому" is swapped with the noun "Antarctica"

RESULTS

Compare contexts in different languages, that's what we've achieved, though it's very complex to get rid of the linguistic expression tools given in the original text, sometimes there is a need to use them. As the first cited example shows, the translation not only grammatical, linguistic replacements, modifications, and additions but also used two converse modifications were used that generally named the object from a different point of view: ("stranglehold") (In literal translation:: bo'g'ish, bo'g'ib o'ldirish) – ("ustun mavqe"). It is also important to note that the end of the sentence can also be translated using an antonymous method: ("Rossiya hind harbiy importidagi ustun mavqeini yo'qotishi mumkin").

The second example analyzed illustrates that repeating the discourse form of the original text in the translation text cannot be expressed without changing its linguistic nature. In the second example, the presence of synthetic transformation is also significant: the identifier has been changed to the subject and the converse transformation has been carried out: the verb/predicate "уступает" is replaced by the verb/predicate "can beat". As a result, this situation leads to the name of the movement from the opposite side.
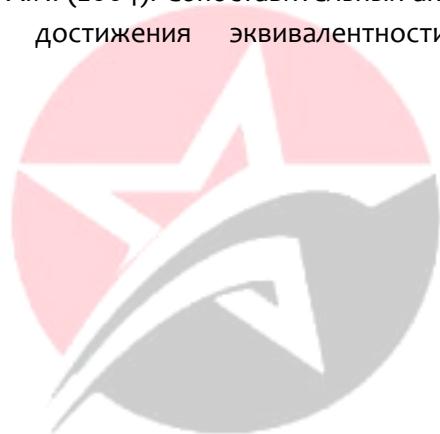
CONCLUSION

The cited examples are proof that converse transformations have a complex character. It is not intended to interpret them as purely grammatical, linguistic or logical changes. As illustrated by the examples, converse transformations simultaneously involve linguistic, grammatical and logical changes and affect all aspects of the linguistic form of the sentence. Of course, unlike pure grammatical transformations and antonymous translations, the degree of influence of converse transformations is becoming more important in translating the semantic content of the original text. These transformations are widely used in translation.

The complex nature of transformations undertaken in the translation process is based on such characteristics as lexical, grammatical, content, logical, and discourse-expressive. The more methods of fully interpreting the content of the original text in a translation, the greater the importance of translation transformations. The abundance of linguistic characteristics in the original text increases the need to use transformations in translation. The deeper meaning of the linguistic units in the sentence, the more specific transformations can

also be detected. In the case of a large number of interpretations, the transformation alone can be interpreted in a variety of ways. The abundance of interpretations corresponds to the variant form of the translation.

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