

## Language Transformations in the Translation of German Literature into Uzbek

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### ABSTRACT

*The article discusses the main lexico-grammatical transformations that contribute to the preservation of the semantic-syntactic structure of the German text, and hence the achievement of the same communicative effect by the translator, which is achieved by the original.*

The relevance of the research topic is due to the fact that due to the increase in the number of translations of texts in recent years, there has been a need for adequate research aimed at identifying the features of the transformations used by translators when working with the semantics of the word, lexical-stylistic and grammatical means of the language.

A comparative linguistic-translational analysis of the features of linguistic transformations used in the translation of texts of works of art from German into Uzbek is now of particular relevance due to the real need for a comprehensive study of the language of fiction. In modern translation studies, one of the leading places is occupied by the problem of transferring the national and cultural specifics of the source text. It is through translations that we gain access to the systems of meanings of other cultures, which, with the help of translators, acquire their interpretation. Particularly interesting and new is the study of the transformations of gender-marked vocabulary in literary translations from German into Uzbek. Gender studies today are a new, unexplored and at the same time interesting area of linguistics. The analysis of the features of the transmission of gender-marked vocabulary in translations of German prose into Uzbek is another aspect of the relevance of this study. The study of language transformations is also important from the point of view of identifying linguistic identity, the originality of the German literary language, its inherent characteristics, which cannot always be conveyed in translation, even in translation into a related language, as a result of which translators are forced to use language transformations.

It was revealed that when translating a work of art, the number of criteria increases markedly. The translator is faced with the task of fulfilling a sufficiently large amount of requirements in order to recreate the translated text that represents the original in the culture of another language in as much detail as possible. One of the main criteria can be called the maximum, if possible,

preservation of speech paths and figures, which are an important component of the artistic style of a particular literary work. The text of the translation must also correspond to the language and style of the era in which the original was written. However, it is impossible to preserve all the characteristics of the original text without resorting to language transformations. The question of the measure of translation transformations is quite relevant. In this aspect, there are two popular translation concepts: “literalism” and “liberty”. In some translations, the volume of transformations is either insufficient, or their number is excessive, or their use occurs where one could completely do without them. The study of the excess or deficiency of the use of language transformations in translation seems to be relevant. The study of gender features on the material of fiction texts allows us to see this phenomenon in a new light: gender is an element due to which a work of art and its translation are built. In Tatar linguistics, the gender aspect of translation has not been sufficiently studied. Ignoring the importance of the gender factor can provoke serious pragmatic mistakes. Thus, in order for the translated text to be successful and of high quality, it is necessary to study in detail the reflection of gender components and the features of their transmission in a work of art.

The history of the development of the Uzbek school of translation has its own specifics and originality. This originality is characterized by (1) the wide development in the Middle Ages of translations from oriental languages, mainly from Arabic, the presence of bilingual dictionaries; (2) from the second half of the XIX century, translations directly from Western languages, and finally, (3) a fairly wide development of translations of fiction and scientific literature from the Russian language, including translations from other languages of world literature, through the Russian language.

Firstly, the Uzbek school of translations was formed in the Middle Ages and was one of the opportunities for the broad development of the Islamic religion and culture. Subsequently, many representatives of the Central Asian school of science and literature made a huge contribution to the formation and development of Islamic civilization in many sciences. The work of the great encyclopedists of that time is a clear evidence of this. One of the characteristics of that time was the availability of translators and bilingual, as well as explanatory dictionaries. Secondly, the process of development of the Uzbek translation school has always been associated with the growth of national self-consciousness and the manifestation of the ideas of the revival of national greatness, with the growth of the enlightenment movement. Uzbek educators sought to acquaint the reader with the greatest and immortal works that were included in the golden fund of world literature. Therefore, it was during the period of enlightenment that the first attempts to translate from Russian and other languages, including from English, appeared.

Thirdly, the most developed period of the Uzbek school of translation falls on the second half of the last century. It was during this period that the main principles, methodology, main directions of the Uzbek translation school and Uzbek transleology were formed as a scientific discipline. A number of transleologists and translators entered the literary scene. Also, many poets and writers were engaged in translation activities. During this period, research work was carried out on the features of literary translation by such transleologists as G. Salamov, S. Mamadzhonov, G. Khodzhaev, N. Vladimirova, K. Juraev, N. Kamilov, S. Meliev, S. Azimov, Sh .Atabaev, S.Achilov, B.Ermatov, H.Ismailov, M.Bakaeva, N.Atajanov, K.Musaev.

Fourthly, the features of the Uzbek school of translation today are the emerging tradition of direct translations into Uzbek from all world languages, including from English. Moreover, the translations go mainly in one direction - they are translated into the Uzbek language. But there is no active movement from Uzbek to English yet. Another feature of today's practice is the development, along with fiction, of translations that are significant on a global scale and recognized by readers in the world (2) literature on socio-political, historical, philosophical, scientific, technical and natural disciplines, including (3) direct translation film materials.

The main differences in the systems of the German and Uzbek languages. The main goal of translation is to convey by means of the target language what is already expressed by means of the source language. To achieve this goal, the translator needs to know the differences between the systems of the German and Uzbek languages. Consider the discrepancies between the German and Uzbek languages at the grammatical level:

1. Absence of the article in the Uzbek language.
2. Tendency towards monoflexion in German. Monoinflexion is the setting of only one expressive grammatical indicator (an article or a pronoun replacing it) for a number of concordant members of a noun group, which makes it possible to determine the type of declension of the adjective, as well as the gender, number and case of the noun. Moreover, other concordant members of the group are capable of possessing a grammatically expressive indicator in a different structure of the group. For example: alle jungen blonden Frauen, viele große sehnlichere Wünsche, lauter erfahrene Schachspieler.
3. The absence of the grammatical form of the verb in German. In the Uzbek language, the constant grammatical features of the verb, inherent in all forms, are belonging to a certain form (perfect or imperfect), as well as transitivity (intransitivity). The non-permanent features inherent in certain grammatical forms include the categories of mood, tense, person, number.
4. Discrepancies in the number of tense forms of the verb in German and Uzbek.

Features of the difference between the German and Uzbek languages at the level of vocabulary:

1. Absence in the target language of a dictionary match to the word of the original. For example: in the Uzbek language there are no correspondences to the adjective "verschwistert" – to be united by fraternal (close) ties; the verb "zelten" (from the word "das Zelt" - a tent) - to pitch tents, to rest in tents.
2. The existing correspondence is incomplete, it only partially reveals the meaning of the source language word. For example: "die Großeltern" – grandparents, or grandparents, or grandparents, or grandparents; "das Elternteil" - one of the parents (either father or mother).
3. Different meanings of a polysemantic word of the source language correspond to different words of the target language. For example, "der Kopf" - 1) head, 2) person, soul ("Kopf" as a unit of account), 3) head of a newspaper or letterhead, 4) head of a nail, 5) top of a mountain, 6) head of a pin, 7) head of cabbage cabbage.

At the level of word formation in German, there is an extraordinary intensity of word formation, in contrast to the Uzbek language. For example: "der Arbeitgeber" – employer, "der Arbeitnehmer" – employee, employee. One of the longest words in the German language consists of 22 stems:

"Donaudampfschiffahrtselektrizitätenhauptbetriebswerkbauunterbeamtengesellschaft" - "Society of junior employees of the construction supervision authority under the head office of the electrical service of the Danube Shipping Company."

Grammatical translation transformations. If there is a complete dictionary identity of the lexical unit of the source language and the target language, the translation process uses the method of direct (simple) substitution, which is the simplest translation mechanism. The essence of this method is to directly replace the translem (source language unit) with its direct correspondence in the target language. However, the presence of a complete dictionary match is a very rare phenomenon, therefore, in the process of translation, one has to look for other options for matches, taking into account not only the need to convey the lexical meaning of the unit being translated, but also its function in the context. The presence of discrepancies in the systems of the language of the original text and the language of the target text leads to the need to use

various methods of working with the word or translation transformations in the process of translation. Translation transformations are translation methods associated with the transformation of original text units into translation text units in order to achieve equivalence and adequacy of the translation. Most linguists divide translation transformations into grammatical, lexico-grammatical and semantic-content. In this section, we will consider grammatical transformations. Grammatical translation transformations, in turn, are divided into morphological and syntactic. Morphological translation transformations include various types of replacements (Ersetzungen): 1) replacement of parts of speech, that is, transposition; 2) replacement of grammatical forms (tenses, cases, degrees of comparison, singular and plural, suffix to prefix and prefix to suffix, change in the morphological structure of the word form). For example: *der koalierte Ausschuss* - coalition committee (replacement of parts of speech, namely, an adjective with a noun); *wolkenlos* - cloudless (replacement of grammatical forms, namely, a suffix with a prefix); *die höhere Bildung* - higher education (replacement of grammatical forms, namely, degrees of comparison). Syntactic translation transformations, in turn, are divided into two types: 1) regrouping of sentence members and permutations: changing the order of words, transferring words from one sentence to another, combining two sentences into one, splitting one sentence into two, changing the order of sentences, elimination, that is, the omission of individual words from the sentence, wedging, that is, the addition of additional words to the structure of the sentence, the replacement of a simple sentence with a complex one (a complex sentence with a simple one), restructuring of the syntactic structure; 2) changing the pattern of a phrase: replacing a verb with a participial or participle turnover, replacing an impersonal sentence with the pronouns “man” or “es” with a personal sentence, replacing an active construction with a passive one or a passive one with an active one, replacing a phrase with a sentence or sentences with a phrase, change type of predicate, that is, the replacement of a nominal predicate with a verb or a verb with a nominal one.

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