

THE FUNCTIONS OF TRANSFORMATION IN TRANSLATION AND THE EQUIVALENCE THAT EXISTS BETWEEN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

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

Аннотация: *В этой статье также предлагает всесторонние сведения о функциях трансформации в переводе и эквивалентности между различными языками.*

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqola tarjima jarayonidagi transformatsiya funksiyalari va turli tillar o'rtasidagi ekvivalentlik haqida batafsil ma'lumotlar taqdim etiladi.*

Key words: *transformed, principles, sociolinguistic, structures*

Every language has its own unique grammar, which has no direct equivalents or overlaps with other languages. The significance of structures that may be lost in translation is often compensated through transformation. Transformational grammar identifies various linguistic structures, labeling them as "nuclear," while the other structures are referred to as "transforms," which can derive from or contribute to the nuclear structures. Typically, the nuclear structure illustrates the relationship between actions.

In translation theory, the principles of transformational grammar manifest in two main ways. The entire process of forming a translated text can be viewed as transforming the units and structures of the source text into those of the target text, meaning translation occurs as an interlingual transformation. The core of this process lies in selecting the language units of the target text that correspond to the units of the original text within a specific transformation-translation framework. This theoretical model allows for identifying the most likely correspondences or translation methods. The second aspect highlights various stages of the translation process as defined by transformations. There is a theory suggesting that nuclear structures are universal across languages, allowing for a wide range of linguistic forms from both source and target languages to be condensed into a relatively small set of structures. Assuming complete equivalence between these languages, translating at this structural level would result in straightforward replacements of nuclear language structures in the output. Even if the language structures differ, they can often be transformed into similar forms in another language. Interestingly, transformation theory does not account for situational equivalence; it primarily focuses on comparing grammatical structures between the source and target languages. To grasp why challenges arise during the translation process, which are influenced by the characteristics of the studied language,



it is essential to understand what grammar entails. Grammar refers to the external structure of a language, encompassing word formation, syntax, and morphology, which, alongside phonetics and vocabulary, constitutes the overall framework of a language.

Many translators and translation agencies encounter morphological aspects of the languages they work with when translating texts. Morphology examines parts of speech, their categories, and word forms, and it is a branch of grammar.

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