

TRANSFORMATION METHODS AND TRANSLATION MODELS

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Kalit soʻzlar: tarjima nazariyasi, transformatsiya, tarjima modellari, ekvivalentlik, lingvistik moslashuv.

Ключевые слова: теория перевода, трансформация, модели перевода, эквивалентность, лингвистическая адаптация.

Keywords: translation theory, transformation, translation models, equivalence, linguistic adaptation.

ANNOTATSIYA: Maqolada tarjima nazariyasida transformatsiya usullari va tarjima modellari mohiyati yoritiladi. Unda grammatik, leksik, semantik va stilistik transformatsiyalarning asosiy turlari muhokama qilinadi hamda klassik va zamonaviy tarjima modellari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot ushbu yondashuvlar tarjima qilingan matnlarda aniqlik, adekvatlik va tabiiylikni ta'minlashga qanday yordam berishini ko'rsatadi.

АННОТАЦИЯ: В статье рассматривается сущность методов трансформации и моделей перевода в теории перевода. Обсуждаются основные виды трансформаций — грамматические, лексические, семантические и стилистические, а также анализируются классические и современные модели перевода. Исследование показывает, как данные подходы способствуют достижению точности, адекватности и естественности переведённых текстов.

ABSTRACT: The article explores the essence of transformation methods and translation models in translation theory. It discusses the main types of transformations — grammatical, lexical, semantic, and stylistic — and analyzes classical and modern translation models. The study highlights how these approaches help achieve accuracy, adequacy, and naturalness in translated texts.

1. INTRODUCTION

Translation is a complex linguistic and cultural process that requires not only language knowledge but also the understanding of meaning, context, and communicative purpose. According to Holmes [1, pp. 172–185], translation studies became an independent field in the second half of the twentieth century. Translation methods have developed as scholars sought systematic ways to explain how meaning is transferred between languages.

2. TRANSFORMATION METHODS IN TRANSLATION

Transformation methods aim to preserve the communicative meaning of the source text while adapting its form.

2.1 Grammatical Transformations

Catford [2, pp. 20–40] emphasized shifts in grammatical categories such as word order, part of speech, and sentence structure. For example, passive constructions in English are often transformed into active structures in other languages.

2.2 Lexical Transformations

Vinay and Darbelnet [3, pp. 84–99] described techniques such as borrowing, calque, modulation, and transposition to achieve natural expression in the target language.

2.3 Semantic Transformations

Nida [4, pp. 55–70] introduced the concept of dynamic equivalence, arguing that translation should focus on the response of the target reader rather than formal similarity.

2.4 Stylistic Transformations

Newmark [5, pp. 45–60] distinguished between semantic and communicative translation and stressed the importance of stylistic adequacy.

3. TRANSLATION MODELS AND THEIR DEVELOPMENT

Different translation models have shaped modern translation theory.

Catford's linguistic model focused on formal correspondence [2, pp. 20–40].

Nida developed the model of dynamic and functional equivalence [4, pp. 55–70].

Newmark proposed semantic and communicative approaches [5, pp. 45–60].

Reiss and Vermeer formulated functionalist theories and Skopos theory [6, pp. 95–112; 9, pp. 25–40].

Toury introduced descriptive translation studies [7, pp. 132–150].

4. MODERN APPROACHES TO TRANSLATION

Venuti [8, pp. 15–32] discussed domestication and foreignization strategies.

Gile [9, pp. 75–92] developed cognitive models explaining mental effort in translation.

These approaches integrate linguistic, cultural, and technological perspectives [10, pp. 75–92].

CONCLUSION

Transformation methods and translation models form the theoretical foundation of modern translation studies [1, pp. 172–185]. Their correct application increases the accuracy, clarity, and naturalness of translated texts [5, pp. 45–60] and helps translators overcome linguistic and cultural barriers [8, pp. 15–32].

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