



TYPES OF GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATION

Ismoilova Gulshoda Turaboy qizi

Uzbekistan State University of World Languages, 2nd-year full-time
PhD student

ismoilovagulshoda97@gmail.com, +99899 721-83-97

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the concept of grammatical transformation in translation, focusing on the necessary adjustments made to maintain meaning and communication intent between source and target languages. It categorizes grammatical transformations into several types, including transpositions, replacements, additions, and omissions, highlighting how these changes affect sentence structure, grammatical categories, and communication styles.

GRAMMATIK TRANSFORMATSIYA TURLARI

Ismoilova Gulshoda Turaboy qizi

O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti, II kurs tayanch doktorant

ismoilovagulshoda97@gmail.com, +99899 721-83-97

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ABSTRACT

Ushbu maqola tarjimada grammatik transformatsiya tushunchasini o'rganadi, asosiy va maqsadli tillar o'rtasidagi ma'no va aloqa maqsadini saqlab qolish uchun qilingan zarur tuzatishlarga e'tibor qaratadi. U grammatik o'zgarishlarni, jumladan, ko'chirish, almashtirish, qo'shimchalar qo'shish va tushurib qoldirish kabi bir necha turlarga ajratadi. Bu o'zgarishlar gap tuzilishi, grammatik kategoriyalar va muloqot uslublariga qanday ta'sir qilishini ko'rsatadi.

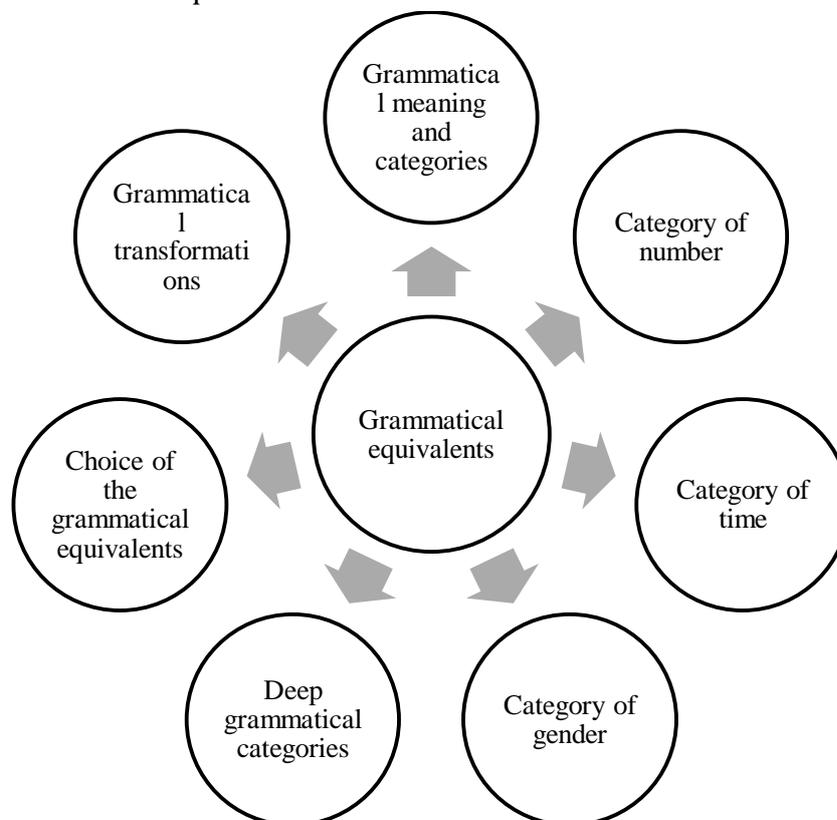
The process of transforming voice messages from the source language into the target language while maintaining their meaning and communication intent is known as translation, according to contemporary experts. We can observe that translation and

interpretation refer to more than just a shift in language if we look up a word in the dictionary. Three types of translation come before this one:

- intra-lingual translation (explaining idioms and scientific concepts to non-specialists in children's language);
- Inter-lingual translation;
- Inter-semiotic translation (sign language);

Grammatical transformation refers to the changes made to the grammatical structure of a sentence, phrase, or word. These transformations can include changes to word order, tense, aspect, voice, mood, and other grammatical features. Some examples of grammatical transformations include changing the active voice to the passive voice, converting a declarative sentence to an interrogative sentence, or changing a sentence from present tense to past tense. Grammatical transformations are often used for stylistic or rhetorical purposes, such as to emphasize a certain point or to create a certain mood. They can also be used for clarity or to make a sentence more concise. In translation, grammatical transformations can present unique challenges, as different languages have different grammatical structures and rules. The translator must not only understand the grammatical features of both the source and target languages but also the nuances and cultural connotations that are associated with certain grammatical structures in each language. Moreover, there are grammatical equivalents that should be stated:

Table 6: Grammatical equivalents in translation:



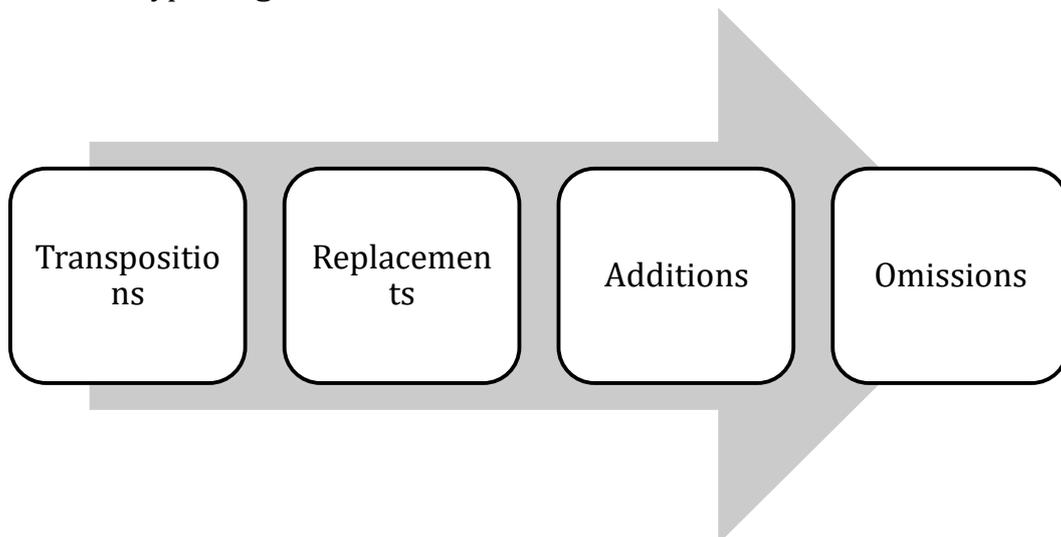
Grammatical transformations are the adjustments made to the sentence's overall grammatical pattern or sentence structure to meet the standards of the target language. The causes of grammatical change are:



- Complete or partial inconsistency between the source language's and the target language's grammatical categories, forms, and features. The Uzbek language lacks some grammatical categories and forms (such as articles and perfect tenses). It may therefore be impossible to express the following article appropriately lexically because it does not exist in Uzbek: *the barons were powerful enough not to need a king, especially the king.*
- The frequency with which the linked grammatical forms are used in the source and target languages. According to recent linguists' research, possessive pronouns in English are used five times more frequently than they are in Uzbek. Even with translators who are quite skilled, the frequency factor might cause grammatical interference. The frequency of the active and possessive voice forms varies significantly. In English, passive is four times more common.;
- Different ways that words in the respective languages can be combined grammatically. Different kinds of syntactic relationships between the same lexical unit in the source language and the target language may be necessary;
- Communication preconceptions differ. In terms of their communicational utility, several grammatical structures are different from the corresponding structures in the target language. A question phrase isn't usually an interrogative; it can also be a kind request: *Will you open the window?* A suppositional clause may also serve as a courteous request; in this case, politeness is expressed lexically or grammatically rather than through Uzbek supposition: *I wonder if I could borrow your pen for a minute.* The wording and grammar of several politeness formulas, which are standard phrases in the source and target languages, differ significantly: *excuse my gloves - qo'lqopimni yechmaganim uchun meni kechir.*

There are two types of substitution of parts of speech: obligatory and non-obligatory. The obligatory substitution is observed when in the target language, there is no part of speech corresponding to that used in the source language. E.g. the English articles. So, there are mainly four types of **grammatical transformations**:

Table 7: Types of **grammatical transformations**.



Grammatical transformations go along with all four types of transformations and can be applied simultaneously. It is crucial to note that this classification is more



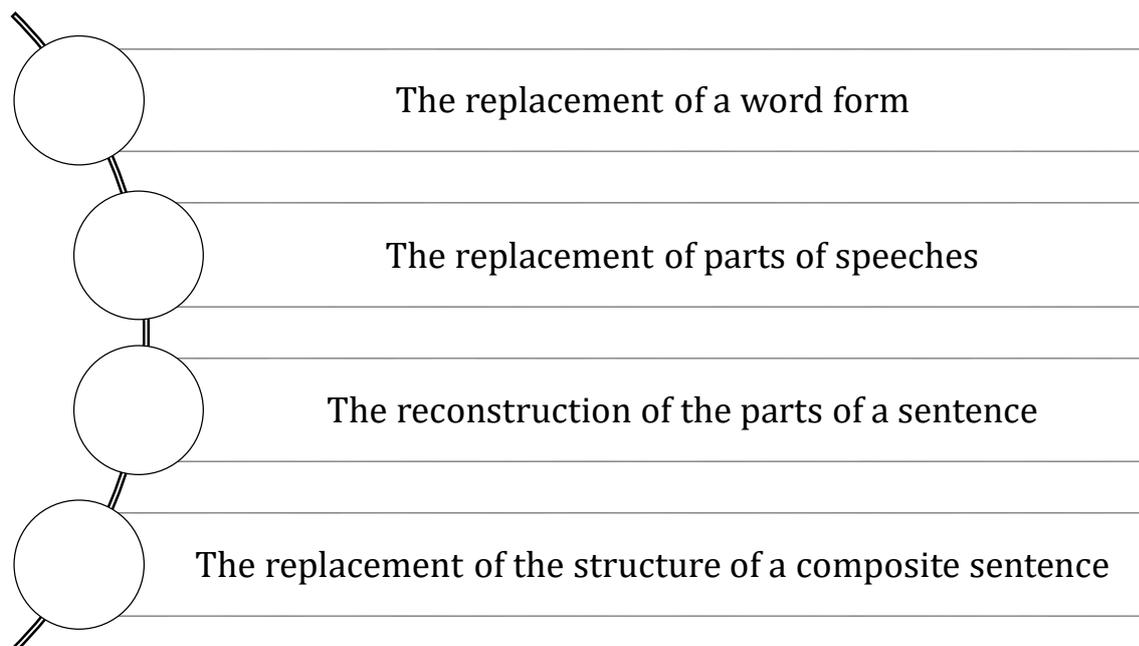
conventional than strict because there are instances where one or more transformations can be distinguished by characteristics that can be attributed to several different categories. The fact that one kind can combine with another means that none of the four previously described types is typically absolute and precise. These several categories combined create mixed, complex, and sophisticated transformations. In the sections that follow, all four varieties of grammatical transformation will be covered.

Transpositions

Transposition is the process of changing the sequential order (sequence) of semantically unrelated linguistic parts. Words, collocations, clauses from composite sentences, and standalone sentences are examples of elements that can be moved. The most common kind of transposition is thought to be the switching of word and collocation order. Due to the various word orders in each language's sentences, this transposition is likewise unavoidable when translating English texts into Lithuanian or Lithuanian texts into English. Grammar is changed from the source language to the target language during the translation process known as grammatical transposition. Since transposition can often signify a tension between grammar and meaning, it is sometimes preferable to use a lexical synonym rather than transpose to preserve meaning. Additionally, extra information may be added to a target text to represent its meaning. The subsequent section focuses on this kind of transition.

Replacements

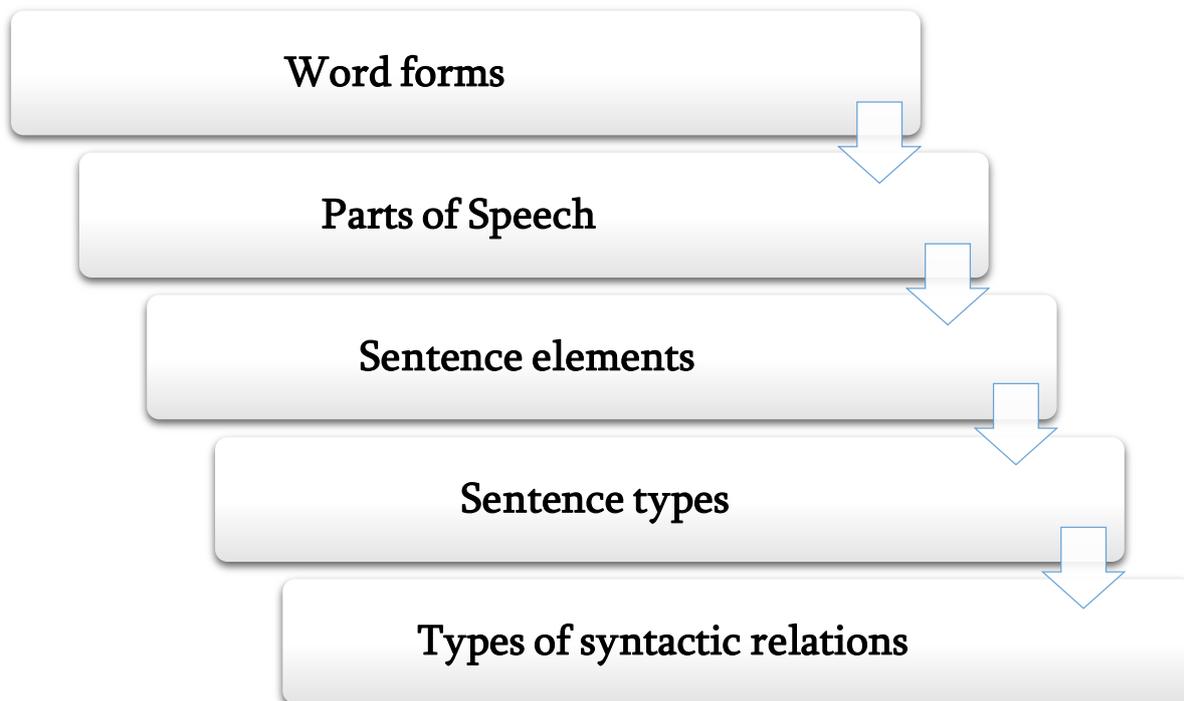
The most common and diverse sort of grammatical alteration is regarded as a replacement. The translator may alter grammatical and lexical units when translating. But lexical and grammatical replacements frequently depend on one another. Given that the topic of the current research article is grammatical transformation, the following replacement types will receive the majority of attention:



The replacement of nouns into pronouns or even verbs, the transformation of a subject into other sentence components, the transformation of a simple sentence into a



compound sentence, and many other instances are all presented by renowned researchers. It should be mentioned that the replacement is seldom dishonest. It frequently occurs in conjunction with other grammatical transformations. Furthermore, unlike other grammatical transformations, a replacement can affect multiple sentences in addition to just one. The majority of the examples offered by these linguists were also contained in the research's target book. The purpose of the section that follows is to present and examine how various grammatical transformations occur. The vast majority of grammatical alterations occur as replacements. Practically any type of linguistic unit can be affected by replacements, including word forms, parts of speech, sentence components, sentence types, types of syntactic linkages, etc.



Word forms - in translation, word forms are frequently changed. A few illustrations will do:

A novel about the lives of common people - oddiy odamlar hayoti haqida roman.
(replacement of Plural by Singular).

He said he knew the man - U bu odamni bilishini aytdi.
(replacement of Past by Present).

The door was opened by a middle-aged woman - Eshikni keksa ayol ochdi.
(replacement of Passive by Active).

Parts of speech - This kind of replacement is moreover fairly typical. Particularly common is the use of Uzbek verbs to replace English nouns that are derived from verbs and signify actions: *It is our hope that... Umid qilamizki...*

...The abandonment by Irene of all the glittering things he had given her... (J. Galsworthy, In Chancery) - Irene barcha bezaklarni tashlab ketganida, u unga berdi.

He is an early riser - U erta turadi.

John is a sound sleeper - Jon qattiq uxlab yotibdi.



I'm a very rapid packer - (J.Salinger, The Catcher in the Rye) - Men juda tez moslashdim.

She is a very good dancer. - U juda yaxshi raqsga tushadi.

Sentence elements - this is sometimes referred to as a sentence's syntactic reorganization during translation. It entails changing the syntactic functions of words in a sentence while maintaining the functional sentence perspective. This process is typically caused by the same tendency as transpositions. With a few exceptions, the "theme" is typically introduced at the start of a sentence in English as it is in Uzbek, but this position is naturally reserved for the sentence subject. Because of this, the "theme" of an English phrase is typically also its subject, even if semantically, it may also be the action's object (the "goal") or even signify some adverbial relation, such as time, place, cause, etc. The initial word or group in a sentence the sentence's "theme" needs not always be the syntactic subject because word order in Russian is comparatively open. As a result, the subject of an English phrase is frequently replaced by a similar secondary element in Uzbek, such as an object, an adverb of time, location, or cause, etc., resulting in modifications to the syntactic structure of the entire sentence as well as frequently required vocabulary alterations. See the examples below:

He was met by his sister - Uni inglisi kutib oldi.

He was given money - Unga pul berishdi.

The tent sleeps six people - Chodirda olti kishi uxlashi mumkin.

Figure 2 gives a summary of the results of such experiments - 2-shaklda ushbu tajribalarning umumiy natijalari ko'rsatilgan.

Sentence types - The substitution of a simple sentence with a complicated one, and vice versa, is a fairly frequent transition. Therefore, it frequently becomes necessary to translate English constructions with non-finite verbal forms into Uzbek using subordinate clauses, making a simple statement into a complex one, as in the following example:

I want you to speak English - Ingliz tilida gaplashishingizni istayman.

I heard my mother go out and close the door (Salinger, The Catcher in the Rye) - Onam xonadan chiqib, eshikni yopganini eshitdim.

Here is a book for you to read - Mana siz o'qish kerak bo'lgan kitob.

The General's a good man to keep away from (S.Heym. The Crusaders) - General, albatta, yaxshi odam, lekin undan uzoqroq bo'lganingiz ma'qul.

Unification is a subtype of this transformation, whereas division is the opposite, where two simple words are replaced by one complex or compound statement, and vice versa:

Thousands of Algerians tonight fled from the dead city of Orleansville after a 12-second earthquake had ripped through central Algeria, killing an estimated 1.100 people. (Daily Worker)

This is an example of a typical "lead", which is the first sentence (and the first paragraph) of a news item that carries the majority of the information; further details are provided in the report's main text. Because such a device is uncommon in Uzbek newspaper stories, the English sentence must be split into two or more Uzbek sentences, as seen below:



Bugun tunda Jazoirning markaziy hududlarida o'n ikki soniya davom etgan zilzila sodir bo'ldi. Jabrlanganlar soni, dastlabki hisob-kitoblarga ko'ra, 1100 kishi. Minglab aholi butunlay vayron bo'lgan Orleanvill shahridan qochib ketdi.

Rarely, two or more sentences are combined into one complex or compound sentence, as in the following example:

The only thing that worried me was our front door. It creaks like a bastard (Sallinger, *The Catcher in the Rye*) - *Meni bir narsa bezovta qildi - old eshigimiz aqldan ozgandek g'ijirladi.*

Types of syntactic relations - coordination and subordination are examples of syntactic interactions that exist in both English and Uzbek. However, the former is more typical of spoken Russian; as a result, when translating from English into Uzbek, it is frequently required or preferable to use co-ordination instead of subordination of sentences:

He had a new father whose picture was enclosed... (H. Lee, *To Kill a Mockingbird*) - *Uning yangi dadasi bor - u kartada.*

So, I started walking way over east, where the pretty cheap restaurant is, because I didn't want to spend a lot of dough. (Salinger, *the Catcher in the Rye*) - *Men arzon restoranlar bo'lgan sharqiy kvartallarga bordim: ko'p pul sarflashni xohlamadim.*

Although this change is not strictly necessary from a grammatical perspective, it is important if we want our translation to sound "natural" given what was said about the relative frequency of grammatical types. Similarly, syndetic and asyndetic co-ordinate structures are used in both English and Uzbek, but their relative frequencies vary: Whereas English frequently uses the syndetic kind of coordination in multi-member structures, Uzbek, especially spoken Uzbek, prefers the asyndetic type, as in the following examples:

All I have in it are two dresses and my moccasins and my underwear and socks and some other things. (J. Salinger) - *Unda faqat ikkita ko'ylak, poyabzal, ichki kiyim, paypoq va har xil mayda narsalar bor.*

The word *and* appears four times in the original text, but only once in the Uzbek translation right before the final constituent the other words being linked asyndetically:

Masterly performance was displayed by boat crews, airmen, and paratroopers. - *Ekipajlar, uchuvchilar, parashyutchilar o'z mahoratlarini namoyish etdilar.*

Additions

Many factors influence the inclusion of different lexical items in the target text. According to academic research, the most common justification for addition is that some semantic collocational components in the source language lack the formal formulations that are typical of English phrases. The addition could be viewed from the perspective of generative transformative grammar as the ellipsis (release) of semantic elements existent in the inner structure while it is transformed into the outward structure. Such words, also known as suitable words, are typically released when they occur with specific other terms in the original language. For instance, in the English expression *I began the book* the suggested suitable word could be *to read*.



The context of this statement is crucial to understand because the same word phrase might also signify *to start writing the book* if it is obvious that the speaker is a writer. Even though these semantic components are not expressed in the source text, the translator is required by English grammar rules to add the necessary terms in the target language. The inclusion of new words may also be dictated by lexical alterations that alter the syntactic organization of the phrase, deliberate attempts to transmit meaning, and stylistic goals that are solely dependent on the translator's choice. However, some parts of a source text might be left out for the same stylistic reason as well as other factors.

Omissions

Researchers suggest deletion as the antithesis of adding. The meaning of the text may still be understood without the semantically unnecessary terms that a translator chooses to delete. Each language, as a system and as a physical manifestation of spoken language, carries a considerable amount of meaning or information, allowing for the omission of some pieces while maintaining the same meaning. The most prevalent instance of omission is when translating from English into Uzbek and leaving out personal pronouns.

There is no need to translate each personal pronoun because, theoretically, in English, the person is represented by a specific verb form. In other instances, you can eliminate words or conjunctions to prevent duplication. The term “compression of the text” refers to the removal of components from the translated text that appears to be semantically superfluous. We might conclude by saying that the translated text typically lengthens due to the insertion of extra elaborating words and phrases that are required for accuracy. To ensure accurate translation, the translator should delete superfluous parts as much as linguistic and stylistic conventions permit.

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