

ANALYSING METONYMIC TRANSLATION AS PART OF THE TRANSFORMATIONS

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Annotation. *Lexico-grammatical modifications include transformations based on the principle of metonymic shift. Metonymy is understood as a nomination based on the adjacency of concepts. Thus, in Ilf and Petrov's novel "The Golden Calf", a group of people who adhered to outdated political views are referred to through an out-of-fashion type of clothing, "picket vests". Metonymic translation is based on a similar mechanism - the original semantic categories in the translating text are transmitted by other categories associated with the first logical adjacency relation. The article explores various types of metonymy in the context, and analyzes their functions in translating texts from English into Uzbek.*

Key words: *source text, transformations, metonymic shift, nominative metonymy, verbal metonymy*

In translation, metonymic relations can be established between verb forms denoting various types of actions and states, and nouns denoting all kinds of objects. A translation based on verbal metonymy consists in replacing the cause of an action with its effect, the effect with its cause, and the beginning of the action with its completion. Nominative metonymic transformations come down to replacing the whole object with its part, the material of the product - with a product made of this material, the type of activity - by those who carry it out, the name of the street - the institution located on it, etc.

Verbal metonymy

Among verbal metonymic transformations, the most common substitutions are in which the original English verb acts as a cause, and the corresponding Uzbek verb as a consequence:

- **Eng:** Are the state leaders capable of tuning in to these moods and translating them into practical measures?
- **Uz:** Davlat arboblari bu his-tuyg'ularni o'zlashtirib, aniqishlarga aylantirishga qodirmi?

The combinability test shows that the verb "tune in", a direct correspondence of the English verb tune in, is inappropriate here. The construction of a logical chain helps to find the correct Uzbek word, in which the tuning in form acts as a cause, and the corresponding Uzbek verb acts as a consequence. Such a conclusion allows us to reach the Uzbek verb "catch" - by tuning in to a certain wave (cause), we catch the transmission of interest to us (effect). Sometimes the categories of cause and effect seem to change places: the action in the original statement acts as a consequence, and in the translating one - as a cause:

- **Eng:** This turns the public against them.
- **Uz:** Bu jamoatchilikning noroziligiga sabab bo'ladi.



The public opposes a certain circle of people (consequence), because it does not like something in them (reason). Direct translation is unacceptable due to the restrictions imposed by the rules of lexical compatibility (cf. "It turnsthepublicagainstthem").

Among the metonymic transformations built on causal relationships, a significant place is occupied by transformations in which the initial and final statements are united by the "state-action" relationship:

- **Eng:** Hewaslate.
- **Uz:** U kechikdi.
- **Eng:** He became the ally of a boy named Aubrey Mills.
- **Uz:** U Aubrey Mills ismli bola bilando‘stlashdi.

Sometimes the metonymic connection between the original and final statements is both causal and temporal. The English and Russian phrases describe different stages of the same process, which in time either follow one another or precede each other. For example:

- **Eng:** Churchill fought his contest in the Epping Division upon the need for a severe policy of sanctions.
- **Uz:** Cherchill sanksiyalar siyosatini qat’iy amalga oshirish zarurligini targ‘ib qilib, Epping saylovokrugidagi saylovda g‘alaba qozondi.

In this context, word combination rules do not allow a direct translation of the phrase fought his contest (cf. : "fought in the Epping constituency").

In other cases, not the end of the process, but its beginning may be called:

- As the summer drew on, the movement of Italian troop ships through the Suez Canal was continuous.
- With the onset of summer, the continuous movement of Italian military transport ships through the Suez Canal began.

The motive for the transformation is the same - the restrictions imposed by the rules of word combination (one cannot say: "As the summer went on, the movement of ships was uninterrupted"). Taking into account the context, one has to call not the end of the process, but its beginning: the summer drew on - "with the onset of summer", the movement was continuous - "the movement began." The stage of Churchill’s election struggle, namely its successful completion (won the election).

Nominative metonymy

The main types of nominative metonymic transformations were named above. Therefore, we will limit ourselves to a few examples illustrating the application of such transformations in practice:

- **Eng:** Steven could feel the blood rising to his face.
- **Uz:** Stiven yonoqlariga qon yugurganini his qildi.

Metonymic transformation consists in replacing the whole with its part. The motivation is the restrictions imposed by the rules of combining words in Russian. You can say "the face blushed" or "the face was filled with blood", but not "the blood rushed to the face." The correct option is "blood rushes to the cheeks", in which the whole (face) is replaced by a part of the whole (cheeks). Another example can be

this: "The great writers of the 19th century certainly tell good stories. The great writers of the 19th century are wonderful storytellers."

A metonymic relation is used here: the result of activity (stories) is the doer (narrators).

- **Eng:** There was already much reasonable show of commercial flying.
- **Uzb:** Bu vaqtga kelib fuqaro aviatsiyasi kata muvaffaqiyatlarga erishdi.

In this statement, difficulty may arise when translating the phrase commercial flying. In the dictionary, among the meanings of English flying, only the word "flights", which is unacceptable for our purposes, is given. Metonymic translation helps to find the right solution. By replacing the concept of flying (flights) with the related concept of "devices with which flights are carried out", we find an acceptable match for the keyword in this phrase "flying" - "aviation". Relying on this word makes it possible to find an equivalent for the definition of commercial: the concept of "aviation used for commercial purposes" in Uzbek is conveyed by the phrase "civil aviation".

In English, one of the types of metonymic nomination based on the "part-whole" principle, called "separated feature", has become widespread. Its essence lies in the fact that a person is not called directly, but through one of the signs inherent in him. In Uzbek, this method of nomination is not used so widely, and when in an English utterance the description of an objective situation begins with a sign "separated" from a person, the person himself is usually called during translation. A "separated" sign is often framed as a subject, therefore, in a Uzbek statement, the starting point for describing the objective situation also changes at the same time:

- Her own career has been singularly lacking in hardship. Julia herself did not meet serious trials on her life path.

In the English utterance, the heroine is not called directly, but through one of her signs. Speaking about the life path of Julia, the author means Julia herself, while the possessive pronoun her is used to express the meaning of belonging. Other parts of speech are used for the same purposes. An example is the adjectives denoting the nationality of the actors:

- **Eng:** Britain and France fell apart, and British sympathy and even admiration for Germany found powerful expression.

- **Uz:** Angliya va Fransiya o'zlarining qarashlarida turlicha edilar va inglizlar Germaniyaga hamdardlik bildirib boshladilar va hatto uni hayratda qoldira boshladilar.

The preservation of the subject sympathy in the translation would entail a violation of the norms of lexical and syntactic compatibility in Uzbek. Therefore, it is not the sign itself that is called, but its carriers - the British.

The named principle of nomination in English is so firmly rooted that a feature can be called independently, without mentioning its carrier:

- **Eng:** Wise policy would have fortified the Weimar Republic with a constitutional sovereign.

- **Uz:** Agar ittifoqchilar oqilona siyosat olib borganlarida edi, ular Veymar respublikasini konstitutsiyaviy monarx bilan mustahkamlagan bo'lar edi.



The "separated" sign of wise policy is called independently. Its carrier "allies" is taken out of context in translation.

- **Eng:** Informed comment on the progress of the armistice negotiations has made it clear that the belligerent parties were ready to accept some of the UN proposals.

- **Uz:** Sulh tuzish bo'yicha muzokaralarning borishi haqida xabardor qilingan izoh urushayotgan tomonlar BMTning ba'zi takliflarini qabul qilishga tayyor ekanligini aniq ko'rsatdi.

In this statement, in order to find the bearer of the sign in formed comment, a nominative metonymic transformation was required, consisting in replacing the result of the activity with the actor: comment - "observer".

In all the above examples, the semantic component expressing the "separated" feature is included in the subject group. There are statements in which he takes the position of other members of the sentence, in particular the predicate:

- **Eng:** The establishment of his five sons in the financial capitals of Europe was his way out of the economic difficulties.

- **Uz:** U o'zining besh o'g'lini Yevropaning moliyaviy markazlarida joylashtirish orqali iqtisodiy qiyinchiliklardan chiqish yo'lini topdi.

The main task of the translator in achieving adequacy is to skillfully create various translation changes so that the translated text conveys all the information in the original text as accurately as possible, following the relevant norms of the target language.

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