



CONVERSE TRANSLATION AS AN ASPECT OF MODULATION METHOD IN TRANSLATION

Qo'ldoshov O'ktamjon O'rozovich

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, Uzbekistan

ANNOTATION

To translate adequately, translators are required to know and apply a number of translation methods, procedures, strategies, and linguistic aspects in the translation process. One of these aspects is meaning, because the most important goal that a translator must achieve in the translation process is to fully preserve the meaning. For the complete preservation of the meaning of the source text (ST) the translator uses various adaptations and translation transformations.

The object of this research is a converse translation, which is one of aspects of the modulation method in translation. The converse translation as an interpretation of an event or situation by changing point of view has been analyzed with practical examples in depth. The article highlights the examples translated with the technique of the converse translation from the novel "Bygone Days" by Abdullah Qodiriy, translated by the famous American translator M. Reese, and draws reasonable conclusions. Although the syntactic structures of sentences in ST and TT are different, it has been analyzed that one of the ways to preserve the meaning of the original is through the converse translation. The research gives concrete examples that changes in the focus of an event and the theme-rhema structure of a sentence occur when the converse word is replaced by its functioning word.

KEY WORDS: *converse translation, change of meaning, modulation, relational opposition, form and meaning, converse interpretation, semantic strategy, linguauculture, symmetric conversions, implicit meaning.*

INTRODUCTION

Today translation is emerging as a profession that requires special skills, and it is no longer relevant to look at translating as a simple skill. Even one with certain foreign language skills will not be able to create an adequate translation without being fully aware of translation methods, procedures, strategies and techniques.

The most important task for a translator is to adequately preserve the meaning of a source text. The raw materials of translators are original words that must be translated into the words of the target language while retaining this meaning.

Why is meaning so important in translation? First, the meaning is always concentrated in the lexical (words) structure, but words in the source language can be expressed by translators in different ways in the target language. Second, the same meaning can be expressed in different words. Third, a particular word can be used to express multiple meanings. Based on these considerations, we can say that converseness is also a strategy for preserving semantic and cultural meaning.

The meaning of a word is influenced not only by the field of science in which it is used, but also by the order and its place in the sentence. The meaning of a word is also determined by its use and the socio-cultural status of speakers. In translation practice, the translator's focus is not only on conveying the meaning of the word, but also on how the message is conveyed to the reader. Given the importance of adequate retention of meaning in translation, this article discusses converse translation from Uzbek into English and the reasons for its use, which is a form of modulation that occurs mainly in the translation process. In what ways the converse translation is applied for sentences in ST into TT is shown in the article. It has also been analyzed that sentences of the source and target text may have the same meaning, even if they have different syntactic contents.

METHODOLOGY

In this paper, the research is based on the contrastive method. The samples taken for analysis are studied on the basis of translations from Uzbek into English. The samples analyzed the method of the



converse translation encountered in the translation of the novel "Bygone Days" by A. Qodiriy, translated by the famous American translator Mark Reese.

These examples precisely show the ways in which lexical units of a converse nature are expressed in the language of translation and the aspects that led the translator to use the converse method. Vivid conclusions have been drawn on the lexical units of a convertible nature that are taken from the source and the target text.

DISCUSSION

The nature of the converse translation was explained on the basis of modulation method within translation procedure by western translation scholars Vinay and Darbelnet. This research has been studied deep by Jeremy Munday in his *Introducing Translation Studies*. According to these scholars the focus and semantics of ST change in translation when the modulation method is applied. It is stated that reversal of terms is an aspect of modulation. For example:

You can have it > I'll give it to you [Jeremy Munday, 2016, 90-91 p.].

Modulation is using different language units in ST and TT to express the same meaning. For example: the translation of the sentence "*Buni sizga goldiraman*" into English is in fact that "*I'll leave it to you*", but we can use instead "*You can have it*" to follow the norms of the English language. Here the semantics of the sentence in TT changes and the focus shifts. Modulation gives the translator the ability to retain meaning from another point of view without changing the meaning of the message and without creating unnatural feelings in the target text reader.

Modulation is also common within one language. For example, the English sentences "*it is easy to understand*" and "*it is not complicated to understand*" are clear examples of this. Although both of these sentences have the same meaning, the "*it is easy to understand*" option is convenient to use in the language, whereas the "*it is not complicated to understand*" option also has the above meaning, i.e. to reject to understand the intended difficulty. This type of translation technique encourages the reader to understand an event in their own language in a clear way and to gain a deeper understanding of the meaning. The modulation method was defined by Gerard Hardin and Gynthia Picot (1990) as a method of "expressing the same situation in a different way by changing the point of view" [K.Rahmatillah, 2017: 68].

J.Vinay va J.Darbelnet define the term of modulation as the method which is applied by changing the world view, the point of view, and often the way of thinking [Newmark, 1988: 88].

In general, the modulation as a method in the translation procedure is applied by lexical changes in the point of view in TT. Although this method is widely used in the translation process, there is no point in using the method if the aim is not to achieve the natural translation unit which sounds real in TT.

The converse translation method as an aspect of the modulation is the result of a formal change of ST unit with preserved meaning in TT. The converseness has the following features:

- 1) Interrelatedness, that is, interchanges between the subject and the object;
- 2) Various directedness of the action;
- 3) Structures with direct and opposite relations;
- 4) The same objective correspondence;
- 5) The same situation from different point of view;
- 6) Different signifiers contradicting each other (lack of correspondence in different senses)

The converseness is used to make up denotatively similar sentences. Here the predicate of the first sentence is changed into its converse pair. Being differently interrelated, the converseness functions as interrelated opposites in the language. Two words which constitute interrelated opposition can be the converses.

The converseness is the situation in which two different words function as interrelated opposition. This feature is named as the *converseness* by J.Lyons, but famous English linguist F.Palmer names it as *relational opposition* [J. Lyons, 1977: 279-280, F.Palmer 1976: 82]. Active and passive forms of the verb function as relational opposition in many languages. The active form in ST can be transformed into the passive form in TT as an example of the relational opposition of verb forms, which is analyzed below:

1) *Kishilarning shaqillashib so'zlashishlari, xaholab kulishishlari saroyini ko'kka ko'targudek* [A. Qodiriy, 2019, 6 bet].

It was as if the rooftops themselves were lifted to the sky by the raucous banter and the merchants' roaring laughter. [M. Reese, 2018, 24 p.].

2) *... narigilarda qora charog' sasig'anda, bu hujrada sha'm yonadir.* [A. Qodiriy, 2019, 6 bet] *while the other living quarters reeked of the soot of blackened lamps, this small room was lit with a single brilliant candle.* [M.Reese, 2018, 24 p.].

In the first example, the Uzbek phrase "*saroyini ko'kka ko'tarmoq*" which is in the active voice, is translated in passive form as "*were lifted to the sky*". Although the structure of the sentence in the translation has changed, the meaning of the original has not altered much, because it is easy to understand



from both sentences that people are laughing as if the rooftops were lifted to the sky. While the main focus in the source sentence is “people laughing”, in the translated text *rooftops were lifted to the sky by laughter* becomes the unit of focus. In the sentences of the source and translated texts, the writer and the translator describe the situation from different points of view, but the harmony of meaning is preserved. This means that although the structure of the sentences and the order of the words in them are different, the main meaning for a reader is the same. So, in this example, the sentence in the active voice in Uzbek is expressed in the passive one in the English translation. However, it is often uncommon to use the passive form in English. This is where the converse translation from the aspects of the modulation method has been applied in the translation process.

In the second example, the unit “*hujrada sha'm yonadir*” which is in the active voice, is transformed into the passive as “*room was lit with a... candle*”. In this example, we say that the same meaning is preserved although we witness the transformation of the subject and the object.

Another aspect of the converse relationship is that converseness can be observed within pairs of a single word. M.V. Nikitin considers such words to include the verbs: *sell, tire, smell* and adjectives: *glad, sad, dubious, lucky* and others [M.B. НИКИТИН, 1974: 55-56]. At the same time, it should be noted that the word *sell* includes not only the converse pair of the verb *buy*, but also the meaning of *be sold, find buyers* (*The book sells well - Bu kitobning bozori chaqqon*), and this is reflected in the Uzbek language too: *sotilmoq, bozorini topmoq*. We can also witness the phenomenon of converseness within one word in both languages in the translation of the novel “Bygone Days”:

1) *Marg'ilonda gazmol bilan qalapoyni afzalining bozori chaqqon, - dedi Homid* [A. Qodiriy, 2019, 9 bet].

"Margilani fabric and leather boots sell quickly in the bazaar," commented Hamid [M. Reese, 2018, 27 p.].

As you can see from the above sentence, the English verb “*to sell*” is not only a converse pair of the verb *buy*, but also has the meanings *be sold, find buyers*.

A relational opposition in the form of active and passive, that is the converseness, can also be observed in adjectives: *sad* “*saddening*” and “*saddened*”, *dubious* and *doubtful* (“*shubhalanadigan va shubha tug'diradigan*” in Uzbek). For example:

The death of his only son was greatly saddening to him.

He was greatly saddened by the death of his only son.

The outcome of the election remains doubtful.

I am dubious about the outcome of the election.

Since converses are at least bivalent words, the converse relationship is primarily observed within the verb category. The valence of verbs is their ability to make syntactic connections with other linguistic units, such as the subject, the direct and indirect objects. We see this in the following examples:

Darbozasi sharqi-janubiga qaratib qurilgan bu dong'dor saroyni Toshkand, Samarqand va Buxoro savdogarlari egalaganlar, saroydagi bir-ikki hujrani istisno qilish bilan boshqalari musofirlar ila to'la [A. Qodiriy, 2019, 6 bet].

Built to face the southeastern gate of the city, a well-known caravanserai teemed with merchants hailing from Tashkent, Samarqand, and Bukhara, all of whom were settling in for the night [M. Reese, 2018, 24 p.].

It is not difficult to understand the implicit meaning of the phrase “*saroyni savdogarlar egalagan*” (“*the palace is occupied by merchants*”) in the Uzbek text as “*saroy savdogarlar bilan to'la*” (“*the palace is full of merchants*”). The deep-minded translator, who understood the implicit meaning, even used the verb “*teemed with*” for the original verb “*egallamaq*” (“*occupied*”) to make the meaning much stronger. Depending on the situation and the condition of the palace, the translator used the word “*teemed with*”, which is methodologically much more colorful than the verb “*egallamaq*”, which has a neutral meaning in the ST, referring to the large number of people in the palace.

Converse relations are often characterized by logicians in terms of SYMMETRY, TRANSITIVITY and REFLEXIVITY. A relation is symmetric if it holds for the arguments (the related items) in both directions [F. Palmer, 1976: 82 p.]. As we compare the equivalents in different languages, the peculiarities of the converseness becomes clearer. For example, the English verb “*to marry*” has a converse meaning for the both sexes in a symmetrical way. *Mary married David* or *David married Mary*. But the converse verb *to marry* does not have a symmetric nature in Uzbek. As J. Lyons and some other scholars point out, the verb “*to marry*” is translated differently depending on a person's gender in a number of languages, including Uzbek and Russian: one for a woman, the other for a man. The converse pair of the verb “*marry*” in English is used in the translation by Mark Reese as follows:

- *Men uni xon qizini olish maqsadi borlig'ini bilmayman, - dedi kulimsirab, - biroq ul xon qizini olsa arzimaydiga yigit emas ... xotin uradigan va xotin ustiga xotin olib, xotinlariga zulm qiladig'an hayvonsifat kishilardan bo'lib*



ketishi menimcha ehtimoldan juda uzoqdir... [A.Qodiriy, 2019, 21 bet].

"I don't know if fate intends that he marry the khan's daughter," he said throwing a sardonic grin in Hamid's direction. "However, if the khan accepts him as his son-in-law, he is more than suitable. Even to me, a mere slave bought with gold, he has never once uttered a rude word, so a girl born free should not expect to suffer from this boy. In my view, he is far from the type of person who beats his wife, who marries again and again and who oppresses women as if they were animals." [M. Reese, 2018, 38 p.].

We know that in English, the verb "to marry" is used for both men and women whereas "turmush qurmoq" is for women and "uylanmoq" is for men in Uzbek. The verb to marry is symmetrical converse in English. Besides, there exist colloquial forms such as "xotin olmoq", "erga tegmoq" in the Uzbek language. In the above given example, the word combination in ST "xon qizini olmoq" ("take the khan's daughter"), which has a converse feature, is expressed in the English language in two different variants as "to marry" and "accept him as son-in-law" in a pragmatic way, realizing the implicit meaning of the expression. After all, the one who marries the khan's daughter is sure to be the khan's son-in-law.

It is also in our view that the unit "xotin ustiga xotin olmoq" loses its meaning when rendered into English as "marry again and again". Because in the Uzbek version it is meant to be married while having a wife, and in "marry again and again" it can be understood as divorcing the first wife and then marrying the next.

It is also worth noting that when we analyze the English verb "to marry" and its Uzbek equivalent, we come across a linguacultural difference between the two languages. Because the English verb "to marry" can be used for both men and women, but in Uzbek we use two words *uylanmoq* (for men), *turmushga chiqmoq* (for women). Additionally, there exist colloquial forms such as "xotin olmoq", "erga tegmoq" in the Uzbek language.

At the same time, it is worth noting that in both English and Uzbek there are converse kinship words that can be used symmetrically for both genders. For example, the English verb "to be engaged to" can be used in Uzbek in a converse way for both genders:

Anvar is engaged to Aziza. = Aziza is engaged to Anvar.

Anvar Azizaga unashtirildi. = Aziza Anvarga unashtirildi.

The methodological significance of antonymic, synonymous, converse, hyponymic and other semantic relations between lexical units, the

role of each unit in the lexical system and its function are reflected as a result of their relationship with other language units.

RESULTS

The analysis of sentences translated from Uzbek into English shows that in the process of translation, the translator has to adapt ST sentences to the norms and methodology of TT and use a number of translation procedures and transformations to make them sound natural in that language. Translational adaptations are performed with a series of transformations, such as the modulation.

The use of some changes in the point of view, adaptations, and transformations in the translation process is a natural process, because the grammatical structure of languages differs typologically and genetically. Therefore, in the process of creating an adequate translation, some mandatory changes are made to fully preserve the meaning of the ST. Every form of the language, from phonemes to words, has a meaning. There are two important aspects in any languages: form and content. Words, compounds, phrases, sentences, compound sentences, paragraphs, etc., are forms of the language, that is, its external structure, and the content constitutes its internal, semantic structure. At the heart of every external unit there is an internal semantic structure (meaning).

From the analyzed examples, it can be seen that the converse translation technique, which is an aspect of the modulation method, is used to maintain the semantic correspondence between ST and TT. We have observed that this technique does not affect the general meaning, although the subject in ST replaces the object in the translation by changing the structure of the sentence. This means that in the process of translation, depending on the peculiarities of the language, various formal changes take place in order to preserve the meaning. The converseness, which is an aspect of the modulation, is also one of the means of maintaining semantic coherence by changing the form. Converse interpretation also depends on the type of text and its nature. The use of the converse translation technique may vary from translation to translation. Because the challenges faced by translators are not the same.

CONCLUSION

From the analysis, we can conclude that the most important thing to translate adequately is to keep the meaning. Because languages are typologically and genetically different, there will be differences in their grammatical structure whether we like it or not. Therefore, it is natural to use various changes, adaptations and transformations in translation. One such change is the converse translation technique. In this method, the event or



situation is explained from different points of view, but the general meaning is preserved.

The converse translation is a less common technique, but it is advisable to use this technique to make the translation sound as natural as the source text. At the same time, the converse interpretation is one of the factors in the linguistic and cultural consistency of translation.

The converse interpretation is encountered in the process of searching for equivalents to sentences in ST. The process of finding the best option in translation puts the translator in charge of changing forms of words, phrases, simple and compound sentences, and so on. Expert translators focus more on preserving the content even rather than meaning and form. Because the most important thing in translation is the harmony of content and pragmatics. Translators can change the form, but they are responsible for preserving the full content. Because translators are the messenger of the author of the original text in order to convey to the reader the author's opinion and the purpose of the text. The information provided to the reader does not belong to the translator, but to the author.

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