

Syntactic Transformations in Translated Media Texts (By the Example of Modern Translated Texts Tatar-Inform.Ru)

By

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the study of translation syntactic transformations of informative texts published on the website tatar-inform.ru. Special attention is paid to the analysis of the main types of syntactic transformations in translation from Russian to Tatar at the phrases and sentences level. The aim of the translation process is to produce a translation text with as close a source and translation as possible and with minimal loss at the component, structural and grammatical and semantic levels.

Based on the actual material, active translation transformations such as substitution, permutation, and omission of a phrase are identified. In this article, we will try to consider various types of syntactic transformations at the level of phrases and sentences, as a means of achieving adequate translation. The study was conducted based on translated texts published on the website tatar-inform.ru. The types of syntactic transformations, the most common form of translation of information texts is permutation at the word level and substitution at the sentence level (replacement of syntax type, replacement of complex proposal with complex and vice versa, replacement of analytical constructions with synthetic).

Keywords: translation, syntactic transformation, phrase, sentence, substitution, permutation, omission.

Introduction

Currently the Internet has become a technology of interethnic communication, in which translation plays a crucial role. Specific features of informational texts of news from the Internet that influence the translation process are their newspaper and informational style. The main task of materials of this style is to communicate certain facts and information. These are socio-political, economic, sociocultural events accessible to a wide range of readers. The use

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of clichés and neologisms, abbreviations, phraseological combinations, special terms related to political and state activities, as well as the use of verb tenses, complex sentences, participial and adverbial turns, passive constructions are specific language features of information texts.

The main purpose is to study various types of syntactic transformations as a means of achieving translation adequacy. The material for the study was translated texts published on the website tatar-inform.ru (Vinogradov, 2001). The object of our study is translated texts on the site tatar-inform.ru. The subject of our work is syntactic transformations of texts when translating from Russian into Tatar.

Methods

A descriptive and stylistic method is supposed to be used in solving the tasks set. The descriptive method is represented by such techniques as the complete sampling method, processing method, interpretation, and lexical-semantic analysis. The stylistic method relies primarily on semantic and contextual analysis of linguistic stereotypes and national-cultural connotations. During the study, methods of selection and systematization, observation and generalization were also used. The methods and approaches used are determined by the complex nature of the study.

The most methodological base was studied by works from well-known problems on theoretical translation, comparative syntax, grammar, such as Y. I. Retsker, L. S. Barkhudarov, A. V. Fedorov, V. V. Vinogradov, I. S. Alekseeva, V. N. Komissarov, N. K. Garbowski, R. K. Minyar-Beloruichev, M. Z. Zakiev, F. S. Safiullin, V. H. Hakov, H. R. Kurbatov, R. G. Sibagatov, S. M. Ibragimov, R. A. Yusupov, K. Minlebaev, R. R. Zamaletdinov, R. S. Nurmuhametova etc (Halperin, 1981; <http://www.tatar-inform.ru/>; Yusupov, 2005; Yerbulatova et al., 2019; Gaynutdinova et al., 2020; Sibgaeva et al., 2020; Sibgaeva et al., 2016; Sharapova et al., 2021; Kasemu et al., 2020).

Results and Discussion

In the process of translating information texts from Russian into Tatar, the interpreter must make constant use of translation, in particular grammatical transformations.

Grammatical transformations, in turn, are caused by differences or mismatches in the structure of two languages (Halperin, 1981; <http://www.tatar-inform.ru/>; Yusupov, 2005; Yerbulatova et al., 2019).

Among grammatical transformations, morphological and syntactic transformations are known. These include partitioning and combining sentences, permutations, omissions and additions, substitutions of word forms, parts of speech, sentence members, and syntactic substitutions in a complex sentence. It should also be noted that the syntactic structure of the Tatar language is conducive to the multifunctionality of grammatical forms and syntactic constructions.

Noun phrases. The contrastive analysis performed in this work revealed the regularities of functional and structural correspondences and discrepancies between the Russian and Tatar languages belonging to different types of languages. In the syntax of the Russian and Tatar languages, with a common deep structure of syntactic structures, different, unequal surface

structures successfully function. We have identified the following regular correspondences of connection types in attribute constructions of the Russian and Tatar languages, which are regularly transformed during translation:

- 1) substantive phrases with a noun / substantive phrases with a verbal noun-izafet of the second type: prospects for cooperation-hezmettashlek itu perspektivalary; readiness passports – azerlek passportlary.
- 2) substantive phrases with a noun, where the main word is expressed by a verbal noun – verb phrases, where the main word is expressed by the action name: Implementation of projects - proektlarny gamelge ashyru; awarding - bylek tapshir. The translation of the above phrases was completed successfully.

On the website tatar-inform.ru prepositional substantive phrases with a noun as a dependent word are also often found. Substantive phrases in attributive, target, spatial relations are translated correctly from Russian into Tatar, but it is worth paying attention to the fact that in the Tatar language the preposition o has many synonymous variants, with the help of which it is possible to avoid repetitions in the text.

On the site tatar-inform.ru prepositional substantive phrases with a noun as a dependent word are also often found. Substantive phrases in attribute, target, spatial relations with Russian are translated correctly into Tatar language, it is only worth to note that in Tatar language the pretext about there are many synonymous variants, which can be used to avoid repetition in the text.

Phrases such as contribution to development, road to the village are translated into Tatar in this way: ysesene kertken olesh, avylga salyngan yul. As the examples show, in order to achieve a complete equivalent of phrases, one of the types of transformation is used – adding verbs: kertkan, salyngan. This semantic subtlety needs to be felt, so these types of phrases should be treated carefully.

There are two ways to translate phrases associated with the preposition po from Russian into Tatar:

- 1) the syllabic word buencha;
- 2) isafet of the second type. But the first type prevails, which leads to calculation from the Russian language. For example, a frequently used example in translated texts: meeting on the issue-masyalalyare buencha kinashma. And all sentences use the translation described above. We give our options: maseleleren yaktyrtkan kinashme, maseleleren tiksheryge bagyshlangan kinashme, maseleleren hakyndagy kinashme.

Substantive phrases with a relative adjective as a dependent word are translated into the Tatar language in the form of an isafet of the second type, the word order does not change, the dependent word is expressed as a noun. For example, Tatarstan and German entrepreneurs – TR ham Germany eshmekarlyare. In phrases where the dependent word is expressed by the adjective world, deep, the meaning of the phrases is distorted during translation. This is due to the fact that world is translated into Tatar as donyavi, and deep-tiran. The correct translation of the phrases should be as follows: world leader-dunyakulam tanylgan leader, deep changes-zur uzgareshlyar.

It must be noted that permutation is the most common type of transformation at the level of noun phrases. This phenomenon is explained by the fact that in the Tatar language the dependent word always comes before the main word.

Translation of verb phrases. On the site [tatar-inform.ru](http://www.tatar-inform.ru) verb phrases are used quite often. Object, spatial, and temporal relations arise in the semantic and grammatical interaction of verbs with nouns; the widespread use of these phrases is explained by stylistic features of the journalistic style. Verbs such as declare, inform, discuss, tell, express, implement, speak, approve, state, etc. are dominant in translated texts. To improve the translation quality, we created a table. Here we selected frequently used verbs based on dictionaries, made a translation, showed all the relationships they belong to, and suggested our own options.

Substitution is the most common and diverse type of translation transformation. In the process of translation, grammatical units can be replaced – word forms, parts of speech, sentence members, types of syntactic connection, etc. Replacing sentence members in translation leads to a change in its syntactic structure.

Impersonal sentences are translated as two-part sentences. For example, In these cases, it is necessary to fight for every penny of money under federal programs, - said the Chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Tatarstan – *Mondy vəzgyyat torganda federal programlar buencha hər tien øchen tyryshu zarur*, –deep belderde TR Dulut Advice to Rise (<http://www.tatar-inform.ru>). Sentences of this type, of course, can be translated while preserving the original form. In this case, the translation will be carried out using the words *kirak, tiesh*. In order to avoid repetition, it is very important to use the stylistic features of the language. It must be noted that the above translation is successful.

During the study, it became clear that complex sentences with a definite and explanatory subordinate part are actively used and characteristic of the journalistic style. They are translated into Tatar in various forms. A common form of translation is a simple sentence: The President Tatarstan also recalled that in the autumn of this year he headed the Republic delegation and visited two regions of Germany where he learned about their economic potential and prospects for development – *Tatarstan Presidents kypten tygel republic delegationse zhitckchese bularak Germany ike tobegende buluyn, anda iktisadi potential hem yshesh perspectives belen tanyshuyn iskurte* (<http://www.tatar-inform.ru>). But the experience, that you have gained in subsidizing the costs of investors, developing benefits and support programs, is extremely interesting to us. – *Lukin investorlarnyn chygymnaryn subsidized, tashlamalar hem yademy programlaryn ashley meselesende seznen tezhribe bezge bik kyzykly* (<http://www.tatar-inform.ru>). As scientists note, the most common means of communication in complex sentences with subordinate determinants in the Russian language is the relative word *which*. It agrees in gender and number with the defined noun of the main sentence, which expresses the connection of the subordinate clause with this noun.

A sentence with a compositional connection is transformed into a subordinate one: Rustam Minnikhanov, the President of the Republic of Tatarstan generally supported the idea of creating such a center for collective use, but noted the need for detailed study and discussion of the project with all interested parties. – *TR Presidents Røstømy Minnekhanov, tulay alganda, mondy yzek buldyru ideyasen huplasa da, kyzyksyngan barlyk yaklar belen projekt zheneteklep tikshery hem anyn hakynda fiker alishu bilgelteklegen* (<http://www.tatar-inform.ru>). As can be seen from the above examples, a compound sentence with an opposite connection is translated

into the Tatar language in the form of complex sentence with a subordinate clause. This translation option could also be proposed: TR Presidents Rustem Minnekhanov, tulay alganda, mondy yzek buldyru ideyasen hupley, shuna da karamastan kyzyksyngan barlyk yaklar belen projekt enteklep tikshey hem apyn hakynda bilteelk alishenu kgirteelk alishu kgirteelk.

A sentence with a subordinate conjunction, in turn, is transformed into a compositional one: To work out the project, Rustam Minnikhanov instructed to create a working group, which will include representatives of universities, technopark "Idea", "Tatneftekhinvest-holding JSC. – Rustem Minekhanov, design enteklep oyreny ochen, esche torkem buldyryrga tekdim itte, anda yugary uku yortlary, "Idea" technoparks, "Tatneftekhinvest-holding" AAZH kerekillere (<http://www.tatar-inform.ru>). We believe that this translation is very successful, because as a result of using co-ordinating conjunction, the translator managed to avoid cluttering up the sentence and accurately convey the meaning of the material presented.

As is known, synthetic constructions are also actively used in the Tatar language, along with analytical constructions. For example, He recalled that amendments to the Code of Administrative Offences of the Republic of Tatarstan came into force in July 2011. –R. Sharifullin iskartkenche, 2011 yelnyn jjulande TR Administrative hokuk bozular kodeksyna tozetmeler yz kochene kergen (<http://www.tatar-inform.ru>).

In translation texts substitution of the type of syntax is often used. In order to convey the full meaning of the text, the translator needs to feel all the subtleties of IY and PY, and be able to choose the best possible option.

In some cases, the translator has to use sentence division. Transformation of division can lead to the transformation of one complex sentence into two simple ones. For example, The programme of Rustam Minnikhanov's working visit to the Kaluga region included visiting a number of other enterprises of the region, familiarizing with investment projects and infrastructure to attract investment, passing the press service of the President – Rustam Minekhanov Kaluga olkesene esh sefere baryshynda shulay uk tobeknen kayber aldyngy enterprise rende bulyrge, investment zhelep ity chen investment projektlary hem infrastructure belen tanyshyrga niyatli. Bu hakta matbugat TR Presidential Matbugat hezmete heber ite (<http://www.tatar-inform.ru>). This type of syntactic transformation is used to convey a more precise meaning of the material. It should be noted that they are used less frequently in translated informational texts. In our opinion, sentence partitioning helps in cases where a complex sentence contains simple sentences complicated by homogeneous terms, isolated circumstances, or when several complex sentences are used in a row; and helps to get an accurate translation.

Combining sentences – a reverse translation method that combines two simple sentences into one sentence. The following example is often found on the site [tatar-inform.ru](http://www.tatar-inform.ru). The meeting was held in the Government House of the Republic of Tatarstan. It was attended by Ravil Zaripov, the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Tatarstan-Minister of Industry and Trade, Roman Shaikhutdinov, the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Tatarstan – Minister of Informatization and Communications, Adel Vafin, the Minister of Health of the Republic of Tatarstan and others. – Tatarstan Republics Hokymet yortynda uzgan ochrashuda TR Prime ministers of Urynbasary - senegat hem seyde ministers Ravil Zaripov, TR Prime ministers of Urynbasary - meglymatlashtyru hem seyde ministers katnashty ([http://www.tatar-](http://www.tatar-inform.ru)

inform.ru).

Omission should be considered from two sides. On the one hand, we know that a feature of translation of informational texts is that it is in the shortest time to convey an important message. For this purpose, the translator chooses the part where the main essence of the text is described and translates. On the other hand, one should not be too keen on omitting information, as all colours of the original language may be lost.

Summary

According to the study, syntactic transformations are caused by both linguistic (systemic, normative, usual) and communicative (pragmatic, customized) reasons related to the success of inter-language communication.

After studying the types of syntactic transformations, the most common form of translation of information texts is permutation at the word level and substitution at the sentence level (replacement of syntax type, replacement of complex proposal with complex and vice versa, replacement of analytical constructions with synthetic). Thus, the widespread use of grammatical transformations is explained by what serves to achieve meaningful and expressive equivalence of translation.

Conclusions

Therefore, when translating media texts from Russian into Tatar, the use of translation transformations at different linguistic levels is necessary to achieve equivalence and adequacy of translation. Each of the features of the media texts requires an individual approach to the translation process and a clear choice of the optimal translation transformation.

In our view, the identification of the most productive types of syntactic transformations when translated from Russian into Tatar may help to preserve the specific features of the Tatar language; to raise the daily speech culture of Tatar speakers and the media; and to improve the quality of translated texts.

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