

## Syntactic Transformations and Pragmatic Equivalence in the Russian-Uzbek Translation Chain of Joyce's *Ulysses*

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### ABSTRACT

*This study examines the application of syntactic transformation strategies in the translation of literary texts, using James Joyce's modernist novel Ulysses as a case study. Employing a comparative analysis, the research investigates Russian (2000) and Uzbek (2008) translations of the novel to identify key translation strategies and their linguistic effects. The analysis focuses on four principal types of syntactic transformations: transposition, substitution, adjunction, and deletion. The findings reveal how these strategies address grammatical and structural differences between the source and target languages, ensuring both semantic equivalence and stylistic adequacy. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of the mechanisms underlying literary translation and offers practical insights for translators working with complex modernist texts.*

**Keywords:** Transformation, original, intermediary, transposition, substitution, adjunction, deletion.

### INTRODUCTION

The translation of literary texts is a complex process that requires not only linguistic competence but also a deep understanding of cultural and stylistic nuances. Among the most challenging aspects of literary translation is the adaptation of syntactic structures from the source language to the target language. Syntactic

transformations – such as transposition, substitution, adjunction, and deletion – play a crucial role in ensuring both the semantic equivalence and stylistic adequacy of the translated text.

James Joyce's novel *Ulysses* stands as a prominent example of modernist literature, renowned for its intricate syntax and experimental narrative techniques. The translation of this work into Russian and subsequently into Uzbek presents a unique opportunity to analyze the application of syntactic transformation strategies in practice. Notably, the Russian translation served as an intermediary for the Uzbek version, making the Russian text a focal point for comparative analysis.

This study aims to identify and analyze the main types of syntactic transformations employed in the Russian and Uzbek translations of *Ulysses*. Drawing on established theoretical frameworks in translation studies, the research seeks to clarify how these transformations help overcome grammatical and stylistic differences between English and the target languages. For the purposes of this research, the term “transformation” refers to syntactic or phonetic changes in phrases or words – such as adjunction, deletion, or substitution – that often result in semantic shifts (“New Webster’s Dictionary” 1989).

By examining specific examples from the translations, this paper contributes to a deeper understanding of the mechanisms and effectiveness of syntactic transformations in literary translation, offering practical insights for translators working with complex texts.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The problem of syntactic transformation in translation has been widely discussed in linguistic literature by both Russian and international scholars, including L. S. Barkhudarov, V. N. Komissarov, N. K. Garbovskiy, A. F. Parshin, L. K. Latyshev, Ya.I. Retsker, Yu. Nida, and others. Foundational works such as Barkhudarov's *Language and Translation* (1975), Retsker's *Theory of Translation and Translation Practice* (2007), and Parshin's *Theory and Practice of Translation* (2000) provide a theoretical basis for understanding translation transformations.

These studies emphasize that syntactic transformations are essential for achieving equivalence between source and target texts, especially when there are significant grammatical and structural differences between languages.

Syntactic transformation is generally defined as the modification of syntactic structures to adapt the source text to the norms of the target language. According to Garbovskiy (2007), the term “transformation” entered translation theory from generative linguistics, where it denotes systematic changes from basic to surface structures. Barkhudarov (1975) describes translation transformations as a set of interlingual changes aimed at achieving adequacy in translation despite discrepancies between the formal and semantic systems of the source and target languages. Other theorists, such as Nelyubin (2003) and Latyshev (2005), further elaborate on the types and functions of transformations, highlighting their role in both formal and semantic adaptation.

#### METHODOLOGY

This research employs a comparative qualitative analysis of syntactic transformation strategies in literary translation. The main material for the study consists of James Joyce’s novel *Ulysses* (original English text), its Russian translation (2000), and its Uzbek translation (2008). The Russian version is of particular interest, as it served as the intermediary text for the Uzbek translation.

The analysis focuses on identifying and categorizing four principal types of syntactic transformations:

1. **Transposition** (change in the order of language elements)
2. **Substitution** (replacement of grammatical or lexical units)
3. **Adjunction** (addition of elements not present in the source text)
4. **Deletion** (omission of elements present in the source text)

The study examines how these transformations are utilized to resolve grammatical, lexical, and stylistic discrepancies between

English, Russian, and Uzbek. Specific examples are extracted from the selected texts to illustrate each type of transformation.

The theoretical framework is based on the works of leading scholars in translation studies and incorporates both Russian and international perspectives. The methodology allows for a systematic comparison of the syntactic structures in the source and target texts, providing insights into the mechanisms and effectiveness of syntactic transformations in literary translation.

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The term "transformation" originally comes from generative linguistics, where it refers to systematic changes from basic (deep) structures to surface structures (Garbovskiy 2007). In translation studies, transformations are defined as interlingual changes made to achieve adequacy between the source and target texts, despite differences in their formal and semantic systems (Barkhudarov 1975). According to Latyshev (2005), transformations are essential for overcoming structural and semantic discrepancies between languages.

The concept of "transformation" in translation studies has been interpreted in various ways by different scholars. Nelyubin (2003: 230) identifies several meanings of the term. Firstly, transformation is viewed as a method for generating secondary language structures through systematic changes to basic models (nuclear structures). Secondly, it involves interpreting verbal signs using synonyms, paraphrases, and other linguistic tools, essentially translating within or between languages. Thirdly, transformation can occur within a single language, as in paraphrasing. Fourthly, it may involve replacing the meaning of certain phrases without altering their overall sense. Nelyubin also notes that, unlike interlinguistic translation, transformation does not necessarily require the categorization of different realities.

Fifth, transformation forms the basis of translation methods, where formal (lexical and grammatical) or semantic components of the source text are modified while preserving the intended meaning. Finally, transformation is seen as a method that transcends strict semantic-structural parallelism between the source and target texts.

Barkhudarov (1975: 6) distinguishes between translation and transformation from two perspectives: (1) translation as an interlingual transformation interpreted within the “semantic-semiotic model,” and (2) transformation as the result of the translation process, representing the interlinguistic adaptation of the original.

Latyshev (2005: 28) further emphasizes that transformation as a translation method is characterized by a departure from strict semantic-structural parallelism. He argues that the translator must understand the nature of the translation as a creative process, where the translated text is a new product, not a mere copy of the original.

Kambarov (2015: 130) discusses the role of transformations in translation depending on the typological proximity or distance of languages. He suggests that translators often select transformation strategies intuitively, based on their experience, and that these strategies are frequently combined in practice.

Retzker (2007: 13) defines translation transformations as methods that replace regular correspondences with irregular (contextual) ones, aiming to achieve equivalence. Transformations may be complete, affecting the main parts of a sentence, or partial, involving only secondary elements.

Morozova (2011) and Ivashkova (2010) highlight that syntactic transformation refers to the modification of sentence structures, including changes in word order, omission, expansion, or conversion of simple sentences into complex ones and vice versa. These transformations address grammatical, semantic, and stylistic differences between the source and target languages.

Klishin (2003) notes that syntactic transformation is not always necessary, especially when the structures of the source and target languages are similar. However, in cases where direct

equivalents are lacking, syntactic transformation becomes essential.

Based on these theoretical perspectives, this study adopts a comparative approach to analyze the use of syntactic transformations in the Russian and Uzbek translations of James Joyce's *Ulysses*. The analysis focuses on four main types of transformation: transposition, substitution, adjunction, and deletion (Gofurov, Mominov & Kambarov 2012). This framework enables a systematic examination of how translators adapt complex syntactic structures to achieve semantic and stylistic equivalence.

Given the foregoing (Pulatova 2022), the term "transformation" in translation studies can be defined as a process in which the original text is re-expressed or replaced by an equivalent form in the target text. This re-expression is necessary to achieve equivalence and is central to transformational translation.

Ya.I. Retzker (2007: 13) defines translation transformations as "methods of translation that involve replacing regular correspondences with irregular (contextual) ones, as well as the linguistic expressions that result from such methods." Transformations are primarily used to ensure equivalence between the source and target texts. They may involve changing the structure of a sentence to conform to the norms of the target language (TL). Depending on the extent of the change, transformations can be complete – affecting the main parts of a sentence – or partial – affecting only secondary elements.

Several factors influence the use of grammatical transformations in translation, including:

1. The syntactic function of the sentence;
2. Its lexical structure;
3. Its semantic structure;
4. Its content structure;
5. Its expressive-stylistic function.

According to O. A. Morozova (2011), syntactic transformation refers to the alteration of the syntactic structure of a sentence, or

the conversion of one syntactic type into another. This can involve changes to sentences and word combinations. The distinction between grammatical and syntactic transformations lies in their focus: grammatical transformations modify grammatical constructions, while syntactic transformations alter sentence structures.

Morozova (2011) further notes that the use of syntactic transformations is often driven by the need to change the syntactic functions of words, phrases, and entire sentences. She identifies several types of syntactic transformations commonly used in translation:

1. Changing word order;
2. Omitting individual words;
3. Expanding meaning;
4. Transferring words between sentences;
5. Combining two sentences into one;
6. Splitting one sentence into two;
7. Replacing a simple sentence with a complex one, or vice versa;
8. Rearranging the syntactic structure;
9. Using adjectives and adverbs instead of verbs;
10. Replacing direct relative clauses with passive constructions;
11. Introducing phrases or widespread determiners interchangeably with sentences.

Similarly, O. S. Ivashkova (2010) defines syntactic transformation as the modification of the syntactic functions of words and phrases, the reconstruction of syntactic constructions, and the transformation of sentences into phrases or different types of syntactic connections within complex sentences.

A. I. Klishin (2003) and colleagues argue that syntactic transformation is not always necessary at every stage of the translation process. In some cases, especially between closely related languages such as English and Russian, sentence structures may correspond directly. However, they also emphasize that certain English sentences lack direct equivalents in Russian, necessitating the use of syntactic transformation.

Klishin identifies two main types of syntactic transformation: Adjusting the order of words in translation, including omitting parts of sentences, possessives, and participles that are evident from the context, while the English sentence remains unchanged.

## RESULTS

Gofurov, Mominov & Kambarov (2012: 216) classify translation transformations into four main types: transposition, substitution, adjunction, and deletion. These categories are fundamental for analyzing syntactic changes in translation. The order of sentence components in English often differs from Russian and Uzbek, especially regarding possessives, participles, tense, and word order. Consequently, changes in word order require grammatical adjustments, affecting various linguistic units. For instance, English frequently uses verb inflections and action nouns, while Russian and Uzbek often substitute participles with secondary participles or different tenses.

Based on Barkhudarov's (1975) framework, the main types of syntactic transformations observed are as follows:

### *Transposition*

Changing the order of language elements in the target text relative to the source text. This includes rearranging words, phrases, and clauses to maintain coherence and meaning.

### *Substitution*

Replacing grammatical units – such as word forms, groups, or sentence fragments – with their functional equivalents in the target language.

### *Adjunction*

Adding lexical or grammatical elements in the translation that are not explicitly present in the source text, often to convey implied meaning or ensure grammatical correctness.

*Deletion*

Omitting semantically redundant elements from the translation when their meaning can be inferred from the context.

These findings demonstrate the importance of syntactic transformations for achieving semantic and stylistic equivalence between the source and target texts. For instance:

Table 1. *Syntactic transposition in Ulysses translations*

1	Transposition (перестановка)	<p>1. May I trespass on your valuable space. That doctrine of <u>laissez faire</u> which so often in our history. Our cattle trade. The way of all our old industries. <u>Liverpool ring</u> which jockeyed the <u>Galway harbor scheme</u>. <u>European conflagration</u>. [14: 58]</p> <p>1. Позвольте себе вторгнуться на ваши уважаемые столбцы. Пресловутая политика невмешательства, которая столь часто в нашей истории. Наша скототорговля. Судьба наших старинных промыслов. Ливерпульская клика. Похоронившая проект Голуэйского порта. <u>Европейские конфликты</u>. [16: 40]</p> <p>1. Хурматли газетангизнинг илтифотидан фойдаланган ҳолда - <b>laissez faire</b> ақидаси, таассуфки, бот-бот учраб туради. Бизнинг чорва саноатимиз худди бошқа барча хўжаликларимиз каби. <u>Ливерпұл тўдаси</u> <u>Голуэй портидаги карантинга қарши</u>. <u>Мараз бизга Европадан кириб келяпти</u>. [15: 60]</p>
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*Pragmatic analysis*

The formal request speech act remains intact across all three languages despite word order transposition. English uses litotes (“trespass on valuable space”) for politeness, Russian maintains deference through *Позвольте себе вторгнуться* (permission-seeking formula), and Uzbek heightens ceremony with *илтифотидан фойдаланган ҳолда* while preserving the

persuasive intent to gain publishing space. Illocutionary force (request) and perlocutionary effect (persuasion) identical across cultures.

Table 2. *Syntactic substitution in Ulysses translations*

2	Substitution (замена)	<p>1. Ah, go to <u>God!</u> Buck Mulligan said. [14, p.38]  <i>1. Даудиты, -хмыкнул Бык Маллиган.</i>  <i>1. Топгангапингниқара, -деди Маллиган.</i></p> <p>2. Stale smoky air <u>hung in the study</u> with the smell of drab abraded leather of its chairs. [14, p.51]  <i>2. Прокуренный застоялый дух <u>царил в кабинете</u>, вместе с запахом кожи вытертых тускло-желтых кресел. [16, p.36]</i>  <i>2. Унинг хонасининг ҳавосидимбўғик, эскиюмиоқ</i>  <i>2. ўриндиқлардан сайқаланиб кетган терининг ҳиди анқирди.</i></p> <p>3. Now then, Mr Deasy said, rising. He came to the table, pinning together his sheets. Stephan stood up.  4. I have put the matter into a nutshell, Mr Deasy said. It's about the <u>foot and mouth disease</u>.<sup>1</sup> Just look through it. There can be no two opinions on the matter. Just look through it. [14: 57-58]  <i>3. Готово, -произнес мистер Дизи, вставая с места. Он подошел к столу, скрепляя вместе свои листки. Стивен тоже поднялся.</i>  <i>4. Я тут выразил в двух словах, -сказал мистер Дизи. -Это насчет эпидемии <u>ящура</u>. Взгляните бегло пожалуйста. [16: 40]</i></p> <p>3. Тайёр, -деди мистер Дизи ўрнидан кўзгаларкан. У варақларни тартиблаб стол ёнига келди. Стивен ўрнидан турди.  4. Мен бу ерда мухтасар қилиб масаланинг моҳиятини ёздим, - деди мистер Дизи. - <u>Оқсим ҳақида</u>. Илтимос бир кўринг. [15: 60]</p>
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*Pragmatic analysis*

The English vulgar dismissal (“go to God!”) transforms through substitution into culturally appropriate imperatives. Russian maintains raw confrontational force with the crude *Даудиты* while Uzbek employs a face-saving euphemism “Look at what

you're talking about," softening the insult for cultural norms. Despite syntactic substitution, the illocutionary force (rejection/dismissal) remains consistent across all three versions, adapting only the perlocutionary effect (emotional intensity) to target language pragmatics;

Sensory immersion preserved through grammatical substitution. English participle phrase "hung in the study" becomes Russian existential *царил* and Uzbek descriptive clause (*ҳавосидимбўғрик*), maintaining the atmospheric effect essential to Joyce's style.

Mr. Deasy's persuasive speech act (convincing Stephen to read his letter) remains intact through substitution. English "foot and mouth disease" → Russian *ящур* → Uzbek *оқсим* maintains technical authority while adapting to TL disease terminology. Repetition ("Just look through it") preserved in Russian but streamlined in Uzbek, preserving urgency without redundancy. The didactic illocutionary force and persuasive perlocutionary effect identical across cultures.

Table 3. *Syntactic adjunction in Ulysses translations*

3	Adjunction (добавление)	<p>1. We must go to Athens. 2. Will you come if I can get the aunt to fork out twenty quid? [14: 4] 1. Мы <b>непрерменно</b> должны поехать в Афины. 2. Поедешь, если я раздобуду у тетушки двадцать фунтов?[16: 6] 1. Биз <b>албатта</b>, Афинагаборишимизкерак. 2. Агар мен холамданйигирма фунт ундирсаммабодо, сен борасанми?[15: 23] 3. <i>The doorway was darkened by an entering form.</i> 3. В дверях, заслоняя свет, появилась <u>фигура женщины</u>. [16: 17] 3. Эшик остонасидаёружнитўсибодам <u>гавдасикўринди</u>. 4. Again: a goal. [14: 57] 4. <i>Ещё гол.</i> [16: 40] 4. <u>Ютуқ</u> бу ҳам мақсад. [15: 59]</p>
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*Pragmatic analysis*

Adjunction adds emphatic and clarifying elements absent in the English original, enhancing target language naturalness. *Непреренно/албатта* strengthens modal obligation, creating greater conversational urgency. *Фигура женщины/одамгавдаси* clarifies the ambiguous “form” for cultural context comprehension. *Ютуқ* interprets “goal” as victory rather than sports term, adapting to narrative context. All additions preserve Joyce’s suggestive style while ensuring pragmatic clarity and illocutionary force in Russian/Uzbek communicative norms.

Table 4. *Syntactic deletion in Ulysses translations*

4	Deletion (опущение )	<p>1. He stepped swiftly off, his eyes coming to blue life as they passed a broad sunbeam.</p> <p>2. He <u>faced about</u> and <u>back again</u>.</p> <p>3. Dying, he said <u>again</u>, if not dead by now. [14: 59.]</p> <p>1. Он быстро отошел в сторону, и глаза его засветились голубизной, оказавшись в столбе солнечного света.</p> <p>2. Оноглянуляпосторонам.</p> <p>3. Умирает, -повторил он, -если уже не умерла. [16: 41]</p> <p>1. У тезгина ўзини бир четга олди, унинг кўзига офтоб нури тушиб мовий бир тусда порлаб кетди.</p> <p>2. У <u>янаортга қайтди</u>.</p> <p>3. Ўляпти, -деди у, -балки ўлиб бўлгандир. [15: 61] the word <b>againяна</b> omitted here in Uzbek translation.</p>
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*Pragmatic analysis*

Deletion removes contextually redundant elements while preserving narrative urgency and emotional weight. English “back again” omitted as recoverable from Russian *посторонам* and Uzbek context. Critically, Uzbek eliminates *again/яна* from “Dying, he said again,” trusting contextual repetition over explicit marking – demonstrating sophisticated pragmatic inference. All deletions maintain the dire, repetitive urgency of

the scene while adhering to target language economy principles. Illocutionary force (reporting grim news) and perlocutionary effect (conveying hopelessness) fully preserved.

#### DISCUSSION

The findings of this study demonstrate that interlingual translation transformations possess distinct characteristics, particularly when translating complex literary texts such as James Joyce's *Ulysses*. Our analysis focused on four principal types of syntactic transformation – transposition, substitution, adjunction, and deletion – applied in the Russian and Uzbek translations of the novel. The comparative analysis revealed that these transformation strategies are essential for achieving translation adequacy and maintaining semantic and stylistic equivalence between the source text (ST) and target text (TT).

Throughout the translation process, it became evident that the application of transformations is largely determined by the structural and grammatical differences between English, Russian, and Uzbek. For example, changes in word order, the use of participles, and the expression of tense often necessitate syntactic adjustments. The data confirm that translation transformations facilitate the adaptation of language units to the norms of the target language, thereby ensuring the clarity and expressiveness of the translated text.

It is important to note that the original text is frequently re-expressed or reformulated in the translation to achieve equivalence at both the formal and semantic levels. However, there is no universally accepted classification of translation transformations, as the concept is interpreted differently across various theoretical frameworks.

In this study, we illustrated the use of transformational techniques through specific examples from “*Ulysses*.” For instance, in the sentence “We must go to Athens,” the Russian translation adds the adverb *непременно* (“undoubtedly”) – *Мы непременно должны ехать в Афины* – to convey emphasis, which is mirrored in the Uzbek translation as *албатта*. Another example involves the translation of “The

doorway was darkened by an entering form,” where the English “form” is rendered as *фигура женщины* (“figure of a woman”) in Russian and *одамгавдаси* (“human figure”) in Uzbek, clarifying the context for the target audience. In cases involving deletion, certain elements present in the original text are omitted in translation when they are redundant or their meaning can be inferred from context.

These examples highlight the flexibility and creativity required in literary translation. The choice of transformation technique depends on the context and the need to preserve both meaning and stylistic nuance. It is crucial for the translator to select forms and structures that best fit the communicative intent of the original while adapting to the conventions of the target language.

The results of this study align with the theoretical positions of Barkhudarov (1975), Komissarov (2000), and Nida (1964), who emphasize the centrality of syntactic transformations in achieving translation adequacy. The high frequency of transpositions and substitutions in the analyzed translations of *Ulysses* confirms that the structural and grammatical differences between English, Russian, and Uzbek necessitate flexible translation strategies. Notably, the Russian translation, serving as an intermediary, influenced the Uzbek version, especially in the use of participial constructions and word order. These findings suggest that the intermediary language can introduce additional layers of transformation, sometimes resulting in a shift in semantic nuance or stylistic tone. The creative adaptation of syntactic structures is thus not only a linguistic necessity but also a means of preserving the literary qualities of the original text.

#### IMPLICATIONS

The practical implications of this research are significant for both translators and educators. Translators working with complex literary texts should be trained to recognize and apply a range of syntactic transformations, adapting their strategies to the structural norms of the target language. The findings also highlight the importance of comparative analysis in translator

education, as it fosters an awareness of the diverse approaches required for different language pairs. Additionally, the study underscores the value of intermediary translations, which, while introducing additional transformations, can serve as useful reference points for further translation into less commonly translated languages.

#### Limitations

This study is limited by its focus on a single literary work and two target languages. The findings may not be fully generalizable to other genres or language pairs. Furthermore, the reliance on published translations means that the analysis reflects the choices of specific translators, which may not represent broader trends. Future research could expand the corpus to include additional works by Joyce or other modernist authors, as well as translations into other languages, to provide a more comprehensive understanding of syntactic transformation strategies.

In summary, the study demonstrates that syntactic transformations are indispensable tools in the translation of complex literary texts. Their effective application enables translators to bridge structural and stylistic gaps between languages, ensuring both semantic fidelity and literary expressiveness. Further research in this area will contribute to the refinement of translation theory and practice, particularly in the context of modernist literature.

#### NOTE

1. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/foot-and-mouth/> an infectious disease of cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats that causes painful areas in the mouth and on the feet.

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