



Grammatical changes in translation as an example of Dale Carnegie's “How to win friends and influence people”.

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ABSTRACT

During this article that grammatical change, which is one of the changes that occur during the translation process, is discussed in detail during the analysis of Dale Carnegie's “How to win friends and influence people”. Below are some examples of grammatical change to better understand this type of change.

Keywords:

Grammatical transformation, language, allusion, types of meaning transfer, translator, habit, methodology.

Introduction: In every nation had sultans of the word property in their time. In particular, in the Uzbek nation, our great ancestor Alisher Navoi, in the Russian nation, A.S. Pushkin, Shakespeare among the English people, Abdulla Tokai among the Tatars and others. When reading the works of these great people, it is impossible not to recognize how well they used words and that they had the art of finding artistic, attractive and colorful words. When translating the rare and rare works of foreign writers and poets, we must first know the meaning of the words they used and be able to perceive what they actually want to say through our hearts and minds. [1,2]

Material And Methods

As I mentioned above, let's talk with you about the translation of one of the most popular books in 1936 - the book of “How to win friends and influence people”. “How to Win Friends and Influence People” is a 1936 self-help book written by Dale Carnegie. Over 30 million copies have been sold worldwide, making it one of the best-selling books of all time. Carnegie had been conducting business education courses in New York since 1912. In 1934, Leon Shimkin, of the

publishing firm Simon & Schuster, took one of Carnegie's 14-week courses on human relations and public speaking, and later persuaded Carnegie to let a stenographer take notes from the course to be revised for publication. The initial five thousand copies of the book sold exceptionally well, going through 17 editions in its first year alone. In 1981, a revised edition containing updated language and anecdotes was released.[3] The revised edition reduced the number of sections from six to four, eliminating sections on effective business letters and improving marital satisfaction. In 2011, it was number 19 on Time's list of the 100 most influential books.

Results:

Grammatical transformations consist in transforming the structure of a sentence during the translation process in accordance with the norms of the target language. The transformation can be complete or partial depending on how the structure changes offers - in whole or in part. For example, transformational grammar relates the active sentence “John read the book” with its

corresponding passive, "The book was read by John." The statement "George saw Mary" is related to the corresponding questions, "Whom [or who] did George see?" and "Who saw Mary?" Although sets such as these active and ... The Grammar-Translation method had been defined and described as follows: A way of teaching in which students study grammar and translate words into their own language. They do not practise communication and there is little focus on speaking.[4,5]

Discussion:

Let us now turn our attention to the following grammatic excerpts from the work: What would Lincoln do if he were in my shoes? How would he solve this problem? In translation: Mening o'rnimda Linkoln nima qilar edi ? Analysis : Grammatical change .In the process of translation , it was observed that the conjunction was dropped.In the uzbek language , the preposition —in|| performed the function of clouse .An idiom is also used in this sentence . (If you want to gather honey, don't kick over the beehive.Part one. Page number: 32). Moreover, I wasn'tthe slightest bit busy, but I was eager to make an impression on Richard Harding Davis, so I ended my short note with the words: —Dictated but not read.|| In Uzbek: Men g'irt bekorchi bo'lsam ham Richard Harding Devisda taassurot qoldirmoqchi edim.Shuning uchun xatni "Aytib turib yozdirilmagan ammo o'qilmagan " degan jumlar bilan tugatdim. Analysis:Grammatical changeThe translator used a negative sentence as an prognostic sentence and also prognostic sentence used as a negative sentence during the translation process and made a mistake.A synonym is used to strengthen the meaning.The sentence contains a type of dysphism (disfimizim)of the synonym. (If you want to gather honey, don't kick over the beehive. Part one. Page number 33). Furthermore, A great man shows his greatness,|| said Carlyle, —by the way he treats little men.|| Translation: "Buyuk shaxsning buyukligi, uning kichik odamlar bilan munosabatida namoyon bo'ladi "deydi Karleyl. Analysis: Grammatical changeThe adjective "great" is formed by adding the suffix "ness" to the noun "greatness". It is not a mistake to say

that these words are synonymous. (Asosdosh so'zlar.) (If you want to gather honey, don't kick over the beehive. Part one. Page number 34). Additionally: the FBI agentswere hunting him, he dashed into a farmhouse up in Minnesota and said, —I'mDillinger!|| Translation: FBI agentlari qachonuni ovlayotganida, u Minnesotadagi ferma uyiga yugurdi va dedi: "MenDillinger!|| Analysis:Abbreviations are used in this sentence.FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation). Of we translate it into uzbek it means IIB (Ichki ishlar boshqarmasi.).Toponymy- using a name of places in the text.Example: Minnesota.Compound word aslo used here .Farm+house=Farmhouse Noun+noun=Noun.(The big secret of dealing with people.Part two. Page number 39). Additionally: We provide them with roast beef and potatoes to build energy, but we neglect to give them kind words of appreciation that would sing in their memories for years like the music of the morning stars. In translation: Biz ularga quvvat bo'lsin deb qovurdoqlar bilan siylaymiz , ammo uzoq yillar ularning xotiralarida tongi musiqaday takrorlanib turishi mumkin bo'lgan iliq so'zlarni dariqtutamiz . Analysis Grammatical change. A lot of words were left out when the sentence was translated into Uzbek. Otlashish kuzatilgan ya'ni "roast qovurilgan" sifati ham go'shtga ham kartoshkaga tegishli . Lekin tarjimon uni to'g'ridan to'g'ri "qovurdoq" deb otlashtirgan, sifat tushurib qoldirilgan.(The big secret of dealing with people. Part two. Page number 44).

Conclusion

Based on the analysis, it is natural that changes occur during the translation of the text from one language to another. And we talked about grammatic transformation, which is one of the common types of these changes. I think that the above examples give a sufficient understanding of this type of change.

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