

e-ISSN 3060-5059

DOI: 10.67227



IJTIMOYIY-GUMANITAR SOHADA ILMIY-INNOVATSION TADQIQOTLAR

ILMIY METODIK JURNAL

Scientific and Innovative Research in
Social and Humanitarian Studies

Vol. 3 • Issue 7

2026



Founded in 2024



publishscience.uz



publish_science_journal@mail.ru



PEER REVIEWED • OPEN ACCESS

FENTEZI JANRIDA TARJIMA TRANSFORMATSIYALARI VA FUNKSIONAL EKVIVALENTLIK TADQIQI

Abdirasulov Bahodir

Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti, katta o'qituvchi..

e-mail: abdirasulov@samdchti.uz ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-8291-4031>

Annotatsiya.

Fentezi adabiyotini tarjima qilish madaniy xos birliklar, muallif tomonidan yaratilgan nomlar, mifologik ishoralar hamda uslubiy bo'yoqdor til birliklarining qo'llanishi bilan bog'liq qator lingvistik va madaniy muammolarni yuzaga keltiradi. Mazkur maqolaning obyekti sifatida John Ronald Reuel Tolkienning mashhur fentezi asari "Uzuklar hukmdori" tanlangan bo'lib, u tarjima strategiyalari va transformatsiyalarini tadqiq etish uchun boy material hisoblanadi. Tadqiqotda "Uzuklar hukmdori" asarining o'zbekcha tarjimasida qo'llangan leksik va grammatik transformatsiyalar funksional ekvivalentlik nuqtayi nazaridan tahlil qilinadi. Tahlil jarayonida qiyosiy, tavsifiy va kontekstual metodlardan foydalanildi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, transkripsiya, transliteratsiya, kalkalash, modulyatsiya, konkretlashtirish, umumlashtirish, transpozitsiya hamda grammatik almashtirish eng ko'p qo'llanilgan transformatsiyalar qatoriga kiradi. Ushbu transformatsiyalar yordamida tarjimon asl matnning semantik, uslubiy va madaniy xususiyatlarini saqlab qolib, yuqori darajadagi funksional ekvivalentlikni ta'minlaydi. Tadqiqot natijalari tarjima transformatsiyalari fentezi asarlarining kommunikativ va estetik ta'sirini tarjima tilida qayta yaratishda muhim vosita ekanligini tasdiqlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: tarjima transformatsiyalari, funksional ekvivalentlik, fentezi adabiyoti, badiiy tarjima, leksik transformatsiyalar, grammatik transformatsiyalar.

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПЕРЕВОДЧЕСКИХ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЙ И ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТНОСТИ В ФЭНТЕЗИЙНОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ

Абдирасулов Баходир

Самаркандский государственный институт иностранных языков, старший преподаватель.

Аннотация.

Перевод фэнтезийной литературы представляет собой ряд лингвистических и культурных трудностей, связанных с передачей культурно маркированных единиц, авторских именований, мифологических аллюзий и стилистически окрашенных языковых средств. Объектом данного исследования является классическое произведение жанра фэнтези — роман Дж. Р. Р. Толкина *The Lord of the Rings*, который предоставляет богатый материал для изучения переводческих стратегий и трансформаций. В статье рассматривается использование лексических и грамматических трансформаций в узбекском переводе романа *The Lord of the Rings* с позиции функциональной эквивалентности. В исследовании применяются сравнительный, описательный и контекстуальный методы анализа соответствующих фрагментов исходного и переводного текстов. Результаты показывают, что наиболее часто используются такие трансформации, как транскрипция, транслитерация, калькирование, модуляция, конкретизация, генерализация, транспозиция и грамматическая замена. Благодаря данным трансформациям переводчику удаётся сохранить семантические, стилистические и культурные особенности оригинала, обеспечивая высокий уровень функциональной эквивалентности. Исследование подтверждает, что переводческие трансформации являются важным инструментом воспроизведения коммуникативного и эстетического воздействия фэнтезийного произведения на языке перевода.

Ключевые слова: переводческие трансформации, функциональная эквивалентность, фэнтезийная литература, художественный перевод, лексические трансформации, грамматические трансформации.

A STUDY OF TRANSLATION TRANSFORMATIONS AND FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENCE IN

FANTASY LITERATURE

Abdirasulov Bahodir

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, Senior Lecturer.

Abstract.

The translation of fantasy literature presents a number of linguistic and cultural challenges due to the representation of culture-specific elements, author-created names, mythological references, and stylistically colored language units. The object of this paper is a classic work of fantasy fiction, J. R. R. Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings* provides extensive material for investigating translation strategies and transformations. The study focuses on that the translator's style to use lexical and grammatical transformations in translation of *The Lord of the Rings* considering functional equivalence. For analyzing corresponding elements of the source and target texts, comparative, descriptive, and contextual methods are applied. Transcription, transliteration, calque, modulation, concretization, generalization, transposition, and grammatical substitution are among the most frequently employed transformations. Through these transformations, the translator preserves semantic, stylistic, and cultural aspects of the original text, ensuring a high degree of functional equivalence. The study confirms that translation transformations function as essential tools for reproducing the communicative and aesthetic impact of fantasy narratives in the target language.

Keywords: translation transformations, functional equivalence, fantasy literature, literary translation, lexical transformations, grammatical transformations.

Introduction. Translation is considered to be a complex process of intercultural communication that extends beyond the transfer of linguistic meaning. Current approaches to translation studies stress the importance of preserving the source text's communicative intent, stylistic features, and cultural significance. According to Nida, the primary objective of translation is to achieve functional equivalence, whereby target-language readers respond to the translated text in a manner comparable to that of the original audience [7; 46 p.].

Equivalence remains a key concept in translation theory. According to Catford, equivalence occurs when textual material in one language is translated into equivalent material in another language [3; 123 p.]. Newmark argues that successful translation requires a balance between semantic accuracy and communicative effectiveness [5; 59 p.]. Similarly, Komissarov points out that equivalence should be understood primarily in terms of communicative function rather than formal similarity [15; 76 p.].

Translating fantasy literature is challenging because it blends fictional realities with cultural elements from the real world and contains many invented terms, mythological motifs, and culture-specific references. Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings* is particularly relevant to translation studies because of its elaborate fictional world and its abundance of linguistically and culturally marked elements. Rendering these elements in another language requires the strategic application of translation transformations to maintain their semantic, stylistic, and aesthetic functions. Consequently, *The Lord of the Rings* provides valuable material for examining how translators achieve functional equivalence in fantasy literature.

Uzbek scholars also highlight the importance of transformations in literary translation. Ghaybulla Salomov notes that translation should preserve not only the meaning of the original message but also its artistic and aesthetic value [17; 12 p.]. Likewise, Q. Musayev argues that translation transformations enable translators to overcome structural and semantic differences between languages while maintaining communicative adequacy [16; 74 p.].

The study focuses on the analysis of lexical and grammatical transformations in the Uzbek translation of *The Lord of the Rings* and their role in preserving functional equivalence between the source and target texts.

Literature Review. Translation transformations constitute an important area of translation studies. Nida's theory of functional equivalence introduced a communicative approach to translation, focusing on the reader's response rather than on preserving the exact form of the original text [6; 213 p.]. This approach significantly influenced subsequent developments in translation theory.

Catford introduced the concept of translation shifts and classified the changes occurring between source and target texts at different linguistic levels [3; 132 p.]. His work provided a linguistic foundation for the study of translation transformations.

Further contributions were made by Newmark, who distinguished between semantic and communicative translation and stressed the necessity of adapting translation strategies according to textual functions [5; 87 p.]. Baker later explored various forms of non-equivalence and proposed practical solutions for overcoming lexical and cultural gaps between languages.

Within Russian translation studies, Komissarov and Barkhudarov developed comprehensive classifications of translation transformations. Komissarov identifies lexical, grammatical, and complex transformations as the principal mechanisms for achieving equivalence [15; 82 p.]. Similarly, Barkhudarov emphasizes that translation transformations are necessary because complete linguistic correspondence between languages is rarely possible [14; 172 p.].

In Uzbek translation studies, Salomov's research laid the foundation for the scientific study of literary translation.

According to Gh. Salomov, the objective of literary translation is not limited to conveying **the** message; it also involves recreating the artistic and stylistic characteristics that define the original text. Q. Musayev further stresses that translation transformations represent effective means of ensuring adequacy and equivalence in literary translation [16; 104 p.].

Despite the existence of numerous studies on translation transformations, relatively little attention has been paid to their role in translating fantasy literature into Uzbek. In particular, the Uzbek translation of *The Lord of the Rings* remains insufficiently explored from the perspective of translation transformations and functional equivalence. Therefore, the present study seeks to contribute to this field through an analysis of the Uzbek translation of Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings*.

Methodology. The study uses a qualitative comparative approach. The research material consists of J. R. R. Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings* and its Uzbek translation. Corresponding textual fragments from both versions are selected and subjected to comparative analysis.

The research is based on the theoretical framework of functional equivalence proposed by Nida and on the classifications of translation transformations developed by Komissarov, Barkhudarov, and other scholars. Special attention is given to lexical transformations such as transcription, transliteration, calque, concretization, generalization, modulation, and adaptation, as well as grammatical transformations, including transposition, substitution, sentence division, and sentence integration.

Particular attention is paid to the translation of proper names, geographical names, culture-specific concepts, and poetic passages, as these elements constitute important components of Tolkien's fictional world. The analysis explores how translation transformations help preserve the meaning, style, and symbolic value of the original text.

The study employs descriptive, contextual, and comparative methods. Each example is analyzed according to its linguistic form, meaning, stylistic function, and contribution to functional equivalence. The findings are then classified based on the type of translation transformation used and its role in maintaining the communicative and aesthetic functions of the source text.

Results and Discussion. The comparative analysis of J. R. R. Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings* and its Uzbek translation demonstrates that the translator employs a wide range of lexical and grammatical transformations to achieve functional equivalence. These transformations help preserve the semantic content, stylistic features, and cultural references of the original text while ensuring readability for Uzbek readers.

Lexical Transformations

Transcription is one of the most frequently used transformations in the translation of proper names. It reproduces the phonetic form of the original while adapting it to the phonological system of the target language.

Source text: "Gandalf was standing at the door."

Target text: "Gendalf eshik oldida turardi."

Moria → *Moriya*

The translator reproduces Tolkien's proper names with minimal phonetic adaptation. This strategy preserves the fantasy atmosphere of the original and allows Uzbek readers to identify characters and locations without losing their foreign cultural colouring. The name *Gandalf* is rendered as *Gendalf*. The orthographic modification reflects the phonetic norms of Uzbek and facilitates pronunciation while preserving the identity of the character.

Calque reproduces the semantic structure of the original expression through the direct translation of its components.

Source text: "The Lord of the Rings."

Target text: "Uzuklar hukmdori."

Black Riders → *Qora chavandozlar*

The lexical components are translated directly, preserving the conceptual content of the original expression. As a result, the translation retains Tolkien's imagery and contributes to preserving the fictional world constructed in the source text.

Concretization occurs when a broader source-language unit is replaced by a more specific target-language equivalent.

Source text: "A great Eye was watching."

Target text: "Ulkan olovli ko'z kuzatib turardi."

The translator specifies the image by adding the descriptive element *olovli*, making the visual representation more vivid and understandable for Uzbek readers.

Generalization is the replacement of a specific concept with a broader one.

Source text: "The dwarves marched through the valley."

Target text: "Pakanalar vodiy bo'ylab yurishdi."

The term *dwarves* refers to a specific fantasy race, whereas *pakanalar* is a broader lexical equivalent familiar to Uzbek readers. This transformation facilitates comprehension while preserving the general meaning.

Modulation changes the perspective from which a concept is expressed.

Source text: "Bag End"

Target text: "Xaltaxona"

Instead of relying on a literal translation, the translator uses an expression that conveys a similar idea and creates a comparable effect in the target language. As a result, the meaning remains unchanged despite the shift in perspective.

Addition introduces explanatory elements that are not explicitly stated in the source text.

Source text: "The Elves were singing."

Target text: "Elflar, ya'ni afsonaviy mavjudotlar, qo'shiq aytishardi."

The explanatory phrase *ya'ni afsonaviy mavjudotlar* is absent from the original text. It is added to help readers who are unfamiliar with Tolkien's mythology understand the reference.

Omission involves removing elements that are redundant or difficult to reproduce naturally in the target language.

Source text: "Well, well, well, what have we here?"

Target text: "Bu yerda nima bor ekan?"

The repetitive interjection *well, well, well* is omitted because it does not carry essential semantic information. The omission improves stylistic fluency without affecting the communicative meaning.

Adaptation replaces a source-language element with a culturally appropriate target-language equivalent.

Source text: "My Lord"

Target text: "Hazratim"

The translator adapts the form of address to an equivalent commonly used in Uzbek. Although the wording changes, the social relationship and communicative effect expressed in the original are successfully maintained.

Grammatical Transformations

Transposition involves changing the grammatical order of sentence elements.

Source text: "The old man smiled."

Target text: "Chol tabassum qildi."

The English sentence structure is adapted to Uzbek grammatical patterns. Although the arrangement of sentence elements changes, the original meaning is retained, and the translation sounds more natural to Uzbek readers.

Sentence Division

Long English sentences are frequently divided into two or more shorter Uzbek sentences.

Source text: "The story was drawn irresistibly towards the older world, and became an account of its end and passing away."

Target text: "Hikoya asta-sekin qadimgi dunyo tomon yo'naldi. Keyinchalik uning tugashi haqida hikoya qilina boshlandi."

The complex English sentence is divided into two independent sentences, improving clarity and readability.

Sentence Integration

The integration of several short sentences into a single Uzbek sentence helps preserve the communicative effect of the original while ensuring stylistic fluency.

Source text: "He opened the door. He looked outside. He saw nothing."

Target text: "Eshikni ochib tashqariga qaradi, ammo hech narsani ko'rmadi."

Three separate English sentences are integrated into one Uzbek sentence, creating a smoother narrative flow.

Replacement of Parts of Speech

A lexical unit belonging to one grammatical category may be translated by a unit belonging to another grammatical category.

Source text: "with hope"

Target text: "umid qilib"

The noun *hope* is rendered as the verbal expression *umid qilib*. This grammatical transformation reflects the structural preferences of Uzbek and contributes to the naturalness of the translated text without altering the original meaning.

Change of Syntactic Structure

The translator often restructures complex English clauses in accordance with Uzbek syntax.

Source text: "Though he was tired, he continued his journey."

Target text: "Charchaganiga qaramay, u yo'lida davom etdi."

The subordinate clause is reorganized into a participial construction that sounds more natural in Uzbek while preserving the logical relationship.

Grammatical Substitution

One grammatical form is replaced by another to achieve equivalence.

Source text: "The Ring was found."

Target text: "Uzukni topishdi."

The passive construction is replaced by an active indefinite-personal structure. Such substitutions are common because passive forms are less frequent in Uzbek narrative discourse.

Discussion. The analysis shows that lexical transformations play an important role in the translation of fantasy literature because this genre includes many invented names, place names, mythological elements, and culture-specific concepts. Transcription, transliteration, and calque are effectively used to preserve the identity of proper names and fictional realities. For instance, names such as *Gandalf* and *Moria* are transferred through transcription, whereas *The Lord of the Rings* is rendered through calque as *Uzuklar hukmdori*. These strategies help maintain the authenticity of Tolkien's fictional world.

The study further reveals that grammatical transformations are important in ensuring textual naturalness. Due to substantial structural differences between English and Uzbek, literal grammatical reproduction is rarely possible. Transformations such as transposition, sentence division, sentence integration, and grammatical substitution allow the translator to produce a text that is stylistically acceptable and communicatively effective for Uzbek readers.

According to Nida's theory of functional equivalence, the observed transformations successfully preserve the

aesthetic and communicative functions of the original text in the target text. Rather than reproducing linguistic forms mechanically, the translator prioritizes the transmission of meaning, atmosphere, characterization, and narrative impact.

Conclusion. The study examined lexical and grammatical transformations in the Uzbek translation of *The Lord of the Rings*. The findings show that these transformations help preserve the meaning, style, and cultural features of the original text.

Lexical transformations such as transcription, transliteration, calque, concretization, generalization, modulation, addition, omission, and adaptation are frequently used to translate proper names, culture-specific concepts, and elements of Tolkien's fictional world. Grammatical transformations, including transposition, sentence division, sentence integration, replacement of parts of speech, changes in sentence structure, and grammatical substitution, help create a natural and communicatively effective translation.

The study shows that word-for-word translation is often insufficient to preserve the artistic and communicative value of fantasy literature. Therefore, translators use various transformation techniques to overcome linguistic and cultural differences between English and Uzbek while maintaining the atmosphere, imagery, and overall effect of the original text. According to Nida's theory, these transformations help achieve functional equivalence by enabling target readers to experience the text in a manner similar to that of the original audience.

Therefore, translation transformations may be regarded as one of the principal means of ensuring equivalence in the translation of fantasy literature. The results of the study contribute to the further development of English-Uzbek literary translation research and may serve as a basis for future investigations into translation strategies in fantasy discourse.

REFERENCES

1. Baker M. *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation*. – 3rd ed. – London; New York: Routledge, 2018. – 392 p.
2. Bassnett S. *Translation Studies*. – 4th ed. – London; New York: Routledge, 2014. – 176 p.
3. Catford J. C. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. – London: Oxford University Press, 1965. – 103 p.
4. Munday J. *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications*. – 5th ed. – London; New York: Routledge, 2022. – 376 p.
5. Newmark P. *A Textbook of Translation*. – New York: Prentice Hall, 1988. – 292 p.
6. Nida E. A. *Toward a Science of Translating*. – Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1964. – 331 p.
7. Nida E. A., Taber C. R. *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. – Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1969. – 220 p.
8. O'Sullivan E. *Comparative Children's Literature*. – New York: Routledge, 2005. – 192 p.
9. Tolkien J. R. R. *The Fellowship of the Ring*. – London: George Allen & Unwin, 1954. – 423 p.
10. Tolkien J. R. R. *The Lord of the Rings*. – London: George Allen & Unwin, 1954–1955. – 1216 p.
11. Tolkien J. R. R. *Uzuklar hukmdori: roman-epopeya*. Birinchi solnoma: *Uzuklar birodarligi / ruschadan tarj.* Sh. Z. Dolimov. – Toshkent: Ilm-ziyo-zakovat, 2019. – 592 b.
12. Tymoczko M. *Enlarging Translation, Empowering Translators*. – Manchester: St. Jerome Publishing, 2007. – 372 p.
13. Venuti L. *The Translator's Invisibility: A History of Translation*. – 2nd ed. – London; New York: Routledge, 2008. – 353 p.
14. Бархударов Л. С. *Язык и перевод (Вопросы общей и частной теории перевода)*. – М.: Международные отношения, 1975. – 240 с.
15. Комиссаров В. Н. *Теория перевода (лингвистические аспекты)*. – М.: Высшая школа, 1990. – 253 с.
16. Мусаев Қ. *Таржима назарияси асослари*. – Тошкент: Фан, 2005. – 352 б.
17. Саломов Ғ. *Таржима назариясига кириш*. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1978. – 218 б.
18. Федоров А. В. *Основы общей теории перевода (лингвистические проблемы)*. – СПб.: Филологический факультет СПбГУ, 2002. – 416 с.
19. Швейцер А. Д. *Теория перевода: Статус, проблемы, аспекты*. – М.: Наука, 1988. – 215 с.