



Article

Conversive and Antonymic Transformations in Translation

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Abstract: The present study aims to investigate conversive and antonymic translation as significant lexical-semantic transformation in the process of translation. This article analyzes the role of what is possibly the most complex procedure to achieve semantic equivalence and stylistic naturalness in translation between the source and target language. In particular, the focus is on how these translation strategies serve to express an original text's intended meaning while making it compliant with the linguistic and stylistic conventions of the other language. Such transformations are indicative of the general work which needs doing to enhance translation accuracy and maintain effective communication, despite linguistic disparity.

Keywords: translation, transformation, conversive, antonymic relations, equivalence, substitution, shifting.

1. Introduction

Defining the key terms converse and antonym in translation studies will set up the following analysis for how they are similar but have unique roles to play within the field. Conversive relations also known as converses are semantic relations whereby different perspectives of the same situation or event are described whilst maintaining the original meaning. Conversive transformation is a technique that, in translation, consists of transforming the phrase so that something future-oriented becomes past oriented or vice versa by emphasizing an alternative subject position i.e. — using "anagent" frame instead of agent/frame agency (formal nature) or system and doing this → in the target language. For instance, the sentences "Muslima precedes Sevinch" and "Sevinch follows Muslima" convey the same situation from different points of view [1].

Antonymic translation, however, is a type of translation in which the translator uses an antonym word and negation to express the original meaning in another lexical form. For example, the saying "it is impossible" can also be translated as "possible." While conversive and antonymic transformations may seem identical in some scenarios, they constitute separate phenomena in translation theory as they serve different purpose regarding meaning transmission [2].

Literature review. There are many translation theorists who have talked about the shifts of perspective or semantic changes during converting text from one language to another. As Peter Newmark writes in A Textbook of Translation, languages describe the same action differently, meaning that translators must shift perspective to find equivalence (buy ↔ sell). This is supported by Eugene A. Nida's theory of Dynamic Equivalence which

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highlights that the translation is to evoke the same meaning and effect on a target reader as it would have done on a source one. In *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, J. C. Catford speaks of shifts in linguistic meaning and how the target language might convey meaning through antonymic forms alongside negation. V. N. Komissarov also divides antonymic translation into a semantic transformation, which improves clarity and naturalness in *Theory of Translation (Linguistic Aspects)*. Lawrence Venuti in *The Translator's Invisibility* goes further in underscoring the norms of translation adaptations and why these translations are so important [3, 4].

2. Methodology

This study is based on a qualitative and descriptive approach to translation. Such as the article here which discusses converses and antonyms in translation. For both types of translation, the translator should preserve the primary meaning while changing the structure of the sentence depending on perspectives. The data for this study were the examples from English literary texts and their translations into Uzbek, as well as those quoted in textbooks on theory of translation. The cases of converses relations and antonymic transformations were identified among the selected examples. In all cases, we used meaning preservation and stylistic adequacy as criteria. The converging method and antonymic translation in relation to the source text and target text were expected to present in comparative analysis.

3. Discussion and Results

Antonymic translation is a tricky transformation when we have one construction in the source language that ends up being translated in the construction of the target language where its components have opposite meanings [5].

Antonymic transformation is of three kinds:

- 1) Replace word with its antonym or converse;
- 2) Replacing a negative with a positive sentence and vice versa;
- 3) Moving the negative component position

From different angles the situation can be described, which needs converse or antonymic proper transformations. (not to be confused with the term "conversion" or changing part of speech status of a word) [6].

Converses are words denoting situation features from the other directions: to take – to give; to sell -to buy. This kind of translation means that the translator has the same situation in mind as the source text author, but they look at it from different directions [7].

Now and then this kind of antiphrastic translation occurs because it carries a reversal of annulment: Authorized personnel only. The two cliched commands are antonyms, because the English sentence represents a positive proposition (passes only Authorized personnel) and at the same time its corresponding Russian form is an implication of negation: strangers do not have to access [8, 9].

Translation often requires shifts in lexical, grammatical choices to preserve meaning, according to Catford. For example, a text can be transformed into its opposite by replacing words with their antonyms and adding negation such that the resulting expression has equivalent semantics [10, 11].

ST: he is not wrong.

TT: U haq.

This example illustrates antonymic translation, where the negative form in the source language is rendered by an affirmative antonym in the target language.

Komissarov classifies antonymic translation as a lexical -semantic transformation used to adapt the message to the norms of the target language and to improve stylistic naturalness [12].

ST: it was no uncommon.

TT: Bu odatiy holat.

Converses in translation. Newmark emphasizes the importance of shifts in point of view during translation, especially when languages prefer different ways of expressing the same situation.

*ST: she **bought** the house from him.*

*TT: U yigit u qizga uyini **sotdi**.*

The verbs buy and sell form a converse pair, expressing the same event from opposite perspectives.

Nida' s theory of dynamic equivalence allows for structural and lexical changes in translation, as long as the original meaning and effect are preserved.

ST: he is older than me.

TT: Men unga qaraganda yoshroqman.

This is a converse transformation based on a shift in perspective [13].

Venuti maintained that translations should adhere to target – language norms. Using converses and antonymic translation are helpful tools for making the target text more fluent and natural.

The second group includes the analysis of converses and antonymic translation, which both prove to be vital trends for semantic equivalence and stylistic naturalness. The examples investigated demonstrate that translators frequently go beyond the mere lexical substitution, and instead use transformations which accurately represent the norms of communication in both languages. Converse transformations are most successful if the same situation is conceived differently in different languages. Translators introduce and/or face the subject in the sentence differently, for example an object instead of its subject or as an action with respect to logging over and against what they intended [14]. This approach is consistent with Newmark's belief that changes in point of view are sometimes required to create a natural translation. In example A, meaning may remain intact but language follows varies as we see with the use of converses (i.e. buy/sell; older/younger).

Under such as scenario antonymic translation will be an important lexical-semantic strategy, particularly in respect to negation. These results corroborate Komissarov's classification of antonymic translation as a rule of transformation, contributing to stylistic clarity and avoiding redundant or unnatural negation in the target text. Translators tend to transform a negative construction into an affirmative antonym in order to produce something more fluent and accessible [15].

4. Conclusion

Contrasting these two simple techniques, we can see that while both aim to maintain semantic meaning of the text, they work at different semantic levels. Converses have a relational change but no negation, whereas antonymic translation involves lack of sameness in meaning complicated by the notion of negation. Contextual factors (including sentence structure, stylistic needs and the conventions of the target language) determine which to use in practice. Nida's dynamic equivalence: formal differences are permissible as long as the sense/ communicative effect is retained. The use of converse and antonymic translation therefore highlights the role of the translator as an agent who mediates meaning rather than reproducing linguistic forms in a mechanical manner. The concept of converses and its antonymic form can therefore be seen as intrinsic to art practices of translation. Future research can extend this study by doing the same analysis on a broader

range of language pairs, or by analyzing these changes in different genres such as legal, technical, or literary translation.

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