THE EXPLANATION OF TRANSFORMATION AND ITS TYPES

Masharipova Adolat Odilbek qizi
Master Student of Linguistics and English Teacher at "English Philology"
Department at Samarqand State Institute of Foreign Languages

ANNOTATION

This article helps readers to understand what the transformation is and what kind of types it has. And also it gives proper examples for each type of transformation.

Keywords: transformation, transformational method, simple sentences, transformational rules, rearrangement, substitution, adjunction, deletion.

INTRODUCTION

Analysis of the sentence based on the method of immediate constituents (IC-s) as it incorporates the rules of distributive analysis, the transformation also fully incorporates the IC algorithm. The method IC cannot literally merge with distributive analysis, there is a gap between them, whereas the transformation uses method IC as its working mechanism and makes derivations from it. However, it should be said that IC can create formation of the only sentence and does not supply the connection with other sentences. With this aspect IC method is considered as autonomous. In difference with IC, the formation of sentence can connect with the formation of other sentences in transformation.

Transformational method begins with defining the nuclear structure of sentence. Nuclear structure, according to its specific feature, is not derived, but serves to make derivations from another structure. The nuclear structure is based on the following formation:

N+V

This is the simplest form of sentence and the sentences which are made in this structure is called as Simple sentences. As an example:

✓ Jane comes.
✓ The tree bloomed.
✓ The fruits are sweet.

This kind of sentences are basis for transformations and with the help of them we can make a great deal of transforms (yield structures) in the progress of transformation. To prove my opinion, I can write the following example:

  I. 1. Spring came. 2. The trees bloomed. (simple sentences)
 II. As spring came, the trees bloomed. (transform)
III. After spring came, the trees bloomed. (transform)

Transformational method (TM) is firstly defined by the one the descriptive theorist of linguistics, Z. S. Harris. According to his theory, transformational method is a remedy for some parts of complications which are faced in IC method. TM manifests mathematical structure with its features. Theory of Z. S. Harris was continued by his apprentice, N. Chomsky.

According to Harris, transformation is a change the form of one sentence to another one with the same kernel and lexemes.

Transformations are carried out according to transformational rules. J. Buranov stated that transformational rule is to find out the relationship between nuclear structure and yield structure. It consists of three types: assorting, creating transformational models and morph-phonemic rules.

Theoretical linguists divide transformation into four types:

1. Rearrangement
2. Substitution
3. Adjunction
4. Deletion

Rearrangement

The conception arrangement is used to express the process that puts words into the grammatical orders of the various simple sentences. The process of rearrangement retains the elements of a simple sentence but changes one form of a sentence to another.

A passive sentence is formed by rearranging the subject and object of an active sentence. As shown in the studies passive sentences are clearly more difficult to process than active sentences. Example:

✓ Hadicha found the money. → The money found by Hadicha.
✓ A girl drove the car. → The car was driven by a girl.

Inversion. For stylistic purposes, a few sentence types permit rearrangement. These are infrequent, and therefore not highly predictable:

✓ He is handsome.
a) Handsome he is.
b) Handsome is he.

The adjective handsome is a complement of the verb be. Try rearranging the other complements of be in the same way:

✓ I found the grave somber. → Somber I found the grave.

Substitution

As the name indicates, substitution is simply the replacement of one item by another in a given arrangement of items. The most obvious substitution type is the substitution of one vocabulary item for another. Synonyms and near synonyms may be substituted with little change in meaning but with a significant change in difficulty. Example:

✓ This article is about the syntax.
✓ This article explains the syntax.

Pronoun substitution can be looked at as a problem in the distribution of forms according to the rules of standard English, as in the active-passive arrangement:

✓ He gave her a bouquet of flowers.
✓ She was given a bouquet of flowers by him.
✓ A bouquet of flowers was given her by him.

The process of substitution is a syntactic device that typically produces difficulty for the reader; synonym substitution, pronoun substitution, and noun phrase substitution all create varying

amounts of complexity in sentence structure. This is partly because all but vocabulary involve at least one other syntactic process.

Adjunction is the essential process in the production of complex sentences. For example, the two simple sentences which follow can be added in at least three different ways, producing at least three kinds of complex structures that do not have equal difficulty for the reader:

✓ The cars exhaust gases. The gases harm the environment.

(a.) The cars exhaust the gases and the gases harm the environment.

(b') The cars exhaust the gases that harm the environment.

(c) The cars exhaust the gases harming the environment.

Adjunction may not be the only process in the formation of complex sentences, for when we add sentences the syntax may also involve the processes of rearrangement, substitution, or deletion. It is evident that the more processes involved in, a syntactic structure, the more complex the syntax, which in turn suggests the more difficult the reading. As a guiding principle, this statement is worth remembering; however, the investigation of syntactic complexity will have to take note of important exceptions.

Deletion is the process that omits certain words or parts of sentences, always according to the rules of the language. A deletion would seem to make the sentence harder to read, but this is not necessarily the case.

Imperative sentences. The normal form of the imperative is "Open the window", "Continue", and so on, a form that is reached by deleting from the simple sentences:

✓ You will open the window.

✓ You will continue.

An intermediate for of the sentence deletes only will, producing "You open the window", "You continue" and so on. It is seen that relative clauses with be can be reduced:

✓ The girl that is standing in the corner is singing. → The girl standing in the corner is singing.

In passive sentences the phrase beginning with by and with can be deleted:

✓ A thief was caught by a policeman. → A thief was caught.

✓ The paper has been cut with scissors. → The paper has been cut.

So deletion reduces the clues to meaning, there is reason to suspect that deletion will add to the difficulty of a sentence – but it all depends. There is evidence for thinking that deletion adds to difficulty in the relative clause structure. On the other hand, in the passive structure, where deletion of the agent would seem to be significant, the expected difficulty probably occurs only in careless writing.

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