

LEXICAL, STYLISTIC AND GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN “TUESDAYS WITH MORRIES” STORY IN TRANSLATION

Achilov Oybek Rustamovich

Associate Professor of Tashkent state transport university

Abduqodirova Madina Abduqayum qizi

Student of the group TNI-2, Tashkent state transport university

ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to showing the Mitch is reflective and writes, “If my old professor Morrie Schwartz taught me anything at all, it was this: there is no such thing as ‘too late’ in life.” In fact, Mitch reconnects with a brother he had lost touch with; he even dedicates the book to him. You may get so much from learning Morrie’s perspective. In the center of the book there’s a quote by American historian Henry Adams: “A teacher affects eternity; he can never tell where his influence stops.” During the book students not only read the story but also the will start to define types of translation in each sentence.

KEYWORDS: the main purpose, lexical transformation, grammatical transformation, stylistic transformation.

INTRODUCTION

The memoir Tuesdays with Morrie by Mitch Albom was published in 1997. It is a true story that Mitch and his former professor, Morrie Schwartz, worked on together. In the book, Mitch tells how he and Morrie meet, and how he loses touch with Morrie after he graduates from university. Years after college, Mitch sees Morrie on an episode of Nightline discussing his recent diagnosis of ALS. Not long after, Mitch contacts Morrie; and they reconnect. It is the reconnection, the Tuesday visits Mitch has with Morrie, that is at the heart of the book. They discuss a variety of topics including religion, love, death, family, and emotions. Mitch, who had previously valued material wealth and success over relationships, learns to be more present and connected with people. Morrie spent his last months doing what he loved, spending time with people who make him happy. The book was adapted into a 1999 television film, directed by Mick Jackson and starring Hank Azaria and Jack Lemmon.[1]



The book was also adapted as a stage play, also titled Tuesdays with Morrie, that opened off-Broadway in November 2002 at the Minetta Lane Theatre. Co-written by Jeffrey Hatcher (Three Viewings[citation needed]) and Mitch Albom, directed by David Esbjornson (The Goat or Who Is Sylvia?[citation needed]), it starred stage veterans Alvin Epstein as Schwartz and Jon Tenney as Albom.[2] It received positive reviews.[verification needed][citation needed] An Off-Broadway revival of the play, starring Len Cariou as Morrie, will play at St. George's Episcopal Church from March 1 to 23, 2024.[3]

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Mitch Albom, the book's narrator, recalls his graduation from Brandeis University in the spring of 1979. After he has received his diploma, Mitch approaches his favorite professor, Morrie Schwartz, and presents him with a monogrammed briefcase. While at Brandeis, Mitch takes almost all of the sociology courses Morrie had teaches. He promises Morrie, who is crying, that he will keep in touch, though he does not fulfill his promise. Years after Mitch's graduation from Brandeis, Morrie is forced to forfeit dancing, his favorite hobby, because he has been diagnosed with ALS, a debilitating disease that leaves his "soul, perfectly awake, imprisoned inside a limp husk" of a body. Morrie's wife, Charlotte, cares for Morrie, though at his insistence, keeps her job as a professor at M.I.T. Sixteen years after his graduation from Brandeis, Mitch is feeling frustrated with the life he has chosen to live. After his uncle dies of pancreatic cancer, Mitch abandons his failing career as a musician to become a well-paid journalist for a Detroit newspaper. Mitch promises his wife Janine that they will have children eventually, though he spends all of his time at work, away on reporting assignments. One night, Mitch is flipping the channels on his television and recognizes Morrie's voice. Morrie is being featured on the television program "Nightline" in the first of three interviews with Ted Koppel, whom he quickly befriends. Before consenting to be interviewed, Morrie surprises and softens the famed newscaster when he asks Koppel what is "close to his heart." Mitch is stunned to see his former professor on television. Following Morrie's television appearance, Mitch contacts his beloved professor and travels from his home in Detroit to Morrie's home in West Newton, Massachusetts to visit with him. When Mitch drives up to Morrie's house, he delays greeting his professor because he is speaking on the phone with his producer, a decision he later regrets. Shortly



after his reunion with Morrie, Mitch works himself nearly to death reporting on the Wimbledon tennis tournament in London. There, he spends much time thinking about Morrie and forfeits reading the tabloids, as he now seeks more meaning in his life and knows that he will not gain this meaning from reading about celebrities and gossip. He is knocked over by a swarm of reporters chasing celebrities Andre Agassi and Brooke Shields, and it is then that Mitch realizes he is chasing after the wrong thing. When he returns to his home in Detroit, Mitch learns that the article he has worked so hard to write will not even be published, as the union he belongs to is striking against the newspaper he works for. Once more, Mitch travels to Boston to visit Morrie. Following their first Tuesday together, Mitch returns regularly every Tuesday to listen to Morrie's lessons on "The Meaning of Life." Each week, Mitch brings Morrie food to eat, though as Morrie's condition worsens he is no longer able to enjoy solid food. In his first of three interviews with Koppel for "Nightline," Morrie admits that the thing he dreads most about his worsening condition is that someday, he will not be able to wipe himself after using the bathroom. Eventually, this fear comes true. Interspersed throughout Mitch's visits to Morrie are flashbacks to their days together at Brandeis. Mitch describes himself as a student who had acted tough, but had sought the tenderness he recognized in Morrie. At Brandeis, Mitch and Morrie shared a relationship more like that between father and son than teacher and student. Soon before Morrie's death, when his condition has deteriorated so much that he can no longer breathe or move on his own, he confides that if he could have another son, he would choose Mitch.

RESULTS

1. You were expected to respond to questions, and you were expected to pose questions of your own. You were also required to perform physical tasks now and then, such as lifting the professor's head to a comfortable spot on the pillow or placing his glasses on the bridge of his nose. **Metaphor**-the nose bridge helps support the weight of your glasses on your face. in Russian language «Вторники с Морри» Translation into Russian: Страница-4 От вас ожидали ответа вопросы, и от вас ожидалось, что вы зададите свои собственные вопросы. У тебя тоже должно быть выполнение случайных физических задач, таких как поднятие головы профессора в удобное положение на подушке или надевание очков на переносицу.



2. Afterward, I find Morrie Schwartz, my favorite professor, and introduce him to my parents. **Lexical transformation Antraponime-Propernames.** "MORRIE SCHWARTZ" Every time people's name should write with capital letters. "Вторники с Морри" Страница-5 Затем я нахожу своего любимого профессора Морри Шварца и знакоблю его со своими родителями.

3. Although the TV and radio work were nice supplements, the newspaper had been my lifeline, my oxygen; when I saw my stories in print in each morning, I knew that, in at least one way, I was alive. **Grammatical transformation** In uzbek translation we do not see and translate to be and prepositions. (**The, were are ,at**). Translation into Russian: "Вторники с Моррисом" Страница-23 Хотя работа на телевидении и радио является хорошим дополнением, газета был моей жизнью, моим кислородом; По крайней мере, я знал это, когда каждое утро видел свои рассказы в печати с одной стороны я был жив.

4. Morrie asking questions, listening to my replies, stopping like a chef to sprinkle in something I'd forgotten or hadn't realized. **Stylistic transformation Simile-**a comparison between two things with similar qualities. Translation into Russian: «Вторники с Моррисом» Страница – 25 Морри задает вопросы, слушает мои ответы, останавливается, чтобы добавить что-нибудь вроде шеф-повара. К вещам, которые я забыл или не понял.

5. At this point, I should explain what had happened to me since that summer day when I last hugged my dear and wise professor, and promised to keep in touch. **Stylistic transformation**

Introductory words – words that are syntactically unrelated to the sentence

Grammatical transformation- it is showed information about specific summer day «Вторники с Морри» Страница-13 В то же время я должен объяснить вам, что случилось со мной в один летний день, когда я обнял свою любимую дочь и пообещал своему мудрому профессору, что всегда буду рядом с ней.

DISCUSSION

Translation transformations are complicated inter-language transferences resulting in the creation of such a text that at full scope reveals the information of original text. The scholars differentiate between lexical, grammatical and stylistic transformations. Grammatical transformations in the process of translation are accounted for one main reason: the divergences in the structure of the two



languages. While lexical transformations are caused by a number of interrelated factors:

1. The peculiarity of word semantic structures in different languages. A word may be more widely used in one language, while in another it may have a narrow or even terminological meaning. Besides, all the words are subdivided into stylistically neutral and stylistically coloured. The choice of one of the meanings of a word depends merely upon the environment of a given word. And it is often the context that makes the translator choose the right correspondence in the TL, either stylistically marked or unmarked.

2. The choice of the correspondence may depend upon different connotations of a word. It adds to the primary meaning all those ideas and emotions which human experience has attached to the original meaning. E.g. tiger: primary meaning – a large beast animal, connotation – the cunning and swiftness of the cat combined with enormous strength and pitiless ferocity.

3. Polysemy. E.g. keen wind – резкий ветер, keen joy – большая радость, keen sportsman – страстный спортсмен, keen wit – острый ум. In case of polysemy everything depends upon the environment of the word which usually motivates the meaning of the word.

4. Valency – the potential capacity of words to occur with other words. E.g. to win a victory, to gain a victory; to win a war, no equivalent. It is important to note that the valency of words take place only in the case of compatibility of the notions denoted by these words. This compatibility may be different in various languages. As a rule, one of the combined words semantically coincide and is preserved in translation, while other id translated by a word having another lexical meaning, but the same function, e.g. heavy rain – (тяжелый) сильный дождь, strong tea – (сильный) крепкий чай.

6. Types of transformations: lexical, grammatical, stylistic Translation transformations are complicated inter-language transferences resulting in the creation of such a text that at full scope reveals the information of original text. The problem of transformation techniques is thoroughly elaborated by contemporary scholars. The scholars differentiate between lexical, grammatical and stylistic transformations. The transformations are differentiated only in the theory, but really they are intermingled. Divergences in the structures of the two languages are so considerable that in the process of translation various grammatical transformations



indispensable to achieve equivalence. These transformations may be classed into four types: 1. transpositions; 2. replacements; 3. additions; 4. omissions. Language systems of meaning are also different. Any language is able to describe things, notions, phenomena and facts of life. This ability of language ensures cognition of the outside world. But the ways of expressing these things and notions usually vary in different languages. Lexical transformations are the devices of logical process that reveal the meaning of the lexical unit of the SL that is different in the context from the dictionary one. Types of lexical transformations: differentiation, concretization, generalization, logical development, antonymic translation, general reinterpretation, compensation. Stylistic means and devices present considerable and varied problems for translation. They possess a distinct national character although at first sight they may appear to be identical. The translator must be fully aware of the function of a stylistic device and its effect, to be able to reproduce the same effect by other means, if necessary, thus minimizing the inevitable losses due to inherent divergences. Stylistic equivalence may be achieved by different means and not necessary by the same device.

CONCLUSION

During the reading "Tuesdays with Morrie" we are going to know after several rejections from different publishers, American author-journalist Mitchell David Albom's book 'Tuesdays with Morrie' was published in 1997. In the book Albom writes about his meeting with his college professor-mentor Morrie Schwartz, after almost 20 years in the last months of Schwartz's life, and the lessons he learnt. Now 25 years later, the book has sold roughly 18 million copies and has been translated in 48 languages. Here we dist-down, some life lessons from 'Tuesdays With Morrie'. "Life is a series of pulls back & forth. You want to do one thing, but you are bound to do something else. Something hurts you, yet you know it shouldn't. You take certain things for granted, even when you know you should never take anything for granted. A tension of opposites, like a pull on a rubber band. And most of us live somewhere in the middle." - Mitch Albom. "Sometimes you cannot believe what you see, you have to believe what you feel. And if you are ever going to have other people trust you, you must feel that you can trust them, too--even when you're in the dark. Even when you're falling." - Mitch Albom, "The truth is, once you learn how to die you learn how to live." - Mitch Albom, Tuesdays with Morrie "Life is a series of



pulls back and forth... A tension of opposites, like a pull on a rubber band. Most of us live somewhere in the middle. A wrestling match...Which side win? Love wins. Love always wins"- Mitch Albom, Tuesdays with Morrie.

REFERENCES

- 1."TUESDAYS WITH MORRIES" (MITCH ALBOM)
2. Achilov, O. (2023). HOZIRGI ZAMON TILSHUNOSLIGIDA ILGARI SURISH HODISASINI TADQIQ ETISHNING NAZARIY ASOSLARI. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5).
3. Achilov, O. (2023). O. MUXTORNING "KO'ZGUDAGI ODAM" VA O. WAYLDNING "DORIAN GREYNING PORTRETI" ASARLARI QIYOSIY TAHLILI VA ILGARI SURISH VOSTILARINING ASARDA AKS ETISHI, O'XSHASHLIK VA FARQLI JIHATLARI. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5).
4. Achilov, O. (2023). FOREGROUNDING AND INTERPRETATION. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5).
5. Achilov, O. (2023). BADIY MATNLARNI TARJIMA QILISH JARAYONIDA YUZAGA KELADIGAN TRANSFORMATSIYA VA ULARNING QIYOSIY TAHLILI. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5).
6. Achilov, O. (2023). ILGARI SURISH-LISONIY HODISA SIFATIDA. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5).
7. Achilov, O. (2023). ILGARI SURISH VOSITALARINING UMUMIY VA O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI, KOGNITIV-SEMANTIK ASPEKTI. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5).
8. Achilov, O. (2023). TARJIMA JARAYONIDAGI O'ZGARISHLAR VA ULARNING TURLARI. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5).
9. Achilov, O. (2023). JORJ ORUELL QALAMIGA MANSUB" 1984" ASARINING INGLIZ TILIDAN O'ZBEK TILIGA TARJIMA TAHLILI, MORFOLOGIK VA LEKSIK FARQLIKLAR. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5).
10. Achilov, O. (2023). ANATOMY OF LANGUAGE AND THEORETICAL ASSUMPTIONS OF COGNITIVE SCIENCE, ANALYZES. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5). COMPARATIVE
11. Achilov, O. R. (2017). IMPROVING STUDENTS'CRITICAL THINKING THROUGH CREATIVE WRITING TASKS. In International Scientific and Practical Conference World science (Vol. 4, No. 4, pp. 19-23). ROST.

