Publisher: Oscar Publishing Services

OSCAR PUBLISHING SERVICES

Research Article

GRAMMATICAL ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

Asadova Zebiniso

Bukhara State University 2nd Year Master In Comparative Linguistics, Linguistic Translation Studies, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to a detailed examination of the grammatical aspects of translation from English into Uzbek. The problem of definition of translation is considered in the light of domestic and foreign studies, types of translation, their functional load. The article focuses on the concept of translation transformation, highlights the classification of translation transformations and the reasons for their use; this determines the specifics of the use of translation transformations as aspects of translation at the word-formation, morphological and syntactic levels of speech. The translation of grammatical categories of the Ukrainian language requires knowledge of the linguistic features of the English language and includes the translation of the predicate, infinitive, gerundial and gerund constructions, participles and gerund constructions, absolute constructions, modal verbs, emphatic constructions, elliptic constructions, articles, asyndetic constructions, sentences with negative constructions and translation of headings.

KEYWORDS

Grammatical aspects of translation, translation transformations, grammatical categories.

INTRODUCTION

The created global information space, the linguistic dominant of which is gradually becoming the English language, makes us talk about new tasks in the methodology of its teaching in general and in the

theory and practice of translation and, consequently, a paradigm shift in the teaching of this discipline in particular. One of the key provisions of the new paradigm is the recognition that the subject of training is the language of the sphere of professional communication, which is focused on the journalistic, general scientific and macroeconomic spheres, and not the language of fiction, the market for translation services in which is extremely limited, and, more importantly, , the language of literature is stylistically specific, hardly lends itself to systematic pre-translational analysis, and learning on its material leads to irrational use of the resource. On the one hand, this complicates the training of a translator, primarily from the point of view of involving a huge number of lexical innovations from terminological areas in the educational material; on the other hand, it facilitates the training of translators, in particular due to the possibility of creating translation technologies that successfully lend themselves to a certain formalization and schematic representation, which facilitates the assimilation of the basics of translation.

Translation as a human activity has a long history. The translator in different conditions carries out translation activities. Translated texts are very diverse in their subject matter, language, and genre. Either translations are carried out orally or in writing, translators have different requirements for the accuracy and completeness of the translation, etc. At the same time, the grammatical aspect of translation must be recognized as the leading one in the development of translation heuristics, since it determines the translation strategy through an analysis of the structure and functions of a language unit.

The relevance of the study lies in the fact that the grammatical side of translation has traditionally attracted the attention of specialists in the field of theory and practice of teaching translation. This is due to the fact that in the field of grammar, as a well-formalized language system, regular interlingual correspondences can be established, which explains, on the one hand, a good study of the grammatical aspects of translation, on the other hand, there is known skepticism about the prospects for their further development [8, 12]. The grammatical structure of a language is a common important aspect in its system. Affixes, affixes and word formation, syntactic patterns, word order, auxiliary words, etc. Elements of the grammatical structure of the language, such as the expression of these meanings, is an important problem in the translation process.

The grammatical forms of different languages rarely correspond to their meaning and function. As a rule, there is only partial equivalence, which means that grammatical meanings are expressed through grammatical forms, although the two languages seem similar, but only some parts of their meanings coincide, and similar meanings differ from each other. For example: the number category of nouns seems to agree in English, Uzbek and Uzbek, but in fact they do not agree in the use of many concordances [29, p. 30].

However, there are many examples of how the English plural form of another word without a suffix is expressed in the singular form in Uzbek and Uzbek: Scissors - scissors - qaychi. The first problem is the impossibility of accurate translation. The meanings and grammatical structures of words in languages are usually similar. We will explain this with the example of the word "logos". No word in English has an exact equivalent. It means speech, comment, discussion,

content and other meanings. The translator must be able to choose the best equivalent in each situation [10, p. 12].

It is generally impossible to find an exact literal equivalent of one text in another language. In most cases, the translator tries to understand the meaning of the original (original work of translation) as deeply as possible, and then describe the understandable meaning in the same language. The elementary content of an antonymic translation is described in a dictionary of synonyms and synonyms or an explanatory dictionary of the English language. From the point of view of antonymic grammar, compiled is not only lexical, but also the result of grammatical transformation. For example: Take it easy - не беспокойся - xavotir olma [9, p. 14]. Grammatical transformations cause the appearance of various grammatical and lexical expressions. In some cases, they are closely related to each other and have a lexico-grammatical character.

The reason for the widespread use of grammatical transformation in translation is that a sentence in Uzbek or Uzbek does not correspond to the grammatical structure of the English language: the word order in a sentence is the difference in the order of members in the order of words of the main clause and the subordinate clause.

In translation, a group of words can be replaced by another group of words. It depends on full or partial conversions. In translation, it can be replaced by an adjective, noun, verb and adverb. From American Life: White schools - schools for white - oq tanlilar uchun maktablar; white churches — churches for white [10, p. 12]. It is very closely related and has a lexico-grammatical character. Often adjectives are replaced

by adverbs in translation. This grammatical transformation depends on the existence of the epithet phenomenon in fiction and journalism (literature on socio-political issues). For example: Lord Nesby stretched a careless hand. - Лорд Несби небрежно протянул руку. - Lord Nesbi istar-istamay qo'lini cho'zdi. Sometimes an idiom in English is replaced by another word. For example: The accusation has been disproved editorially. — Обвинение было опровергнуто в передовой статье. - Aybdorlik gazeta maqolasida oqlandi [2, p. 16].

In English, in word order, the main clause comes first: possessive and participial, and then the 2nd-level clause. In the academic (higher) grammar of the Russian language, the word order in a sentence is shown as follows: case, participle, possessive case; in English it is the opposite. For example: Yesterday's deal was considered in court. The beginning of the message should be at the end of the sentence. The order of words in a sentence in the Uzbek language can be different. Deal was considered in court yesterday [10, p. 13]. "deal" (the basis of the sentence) in the center of this sentence should be at the beginning of the sentence.

When translating this sentence into English, according to the rules of the English language, different substitutions are used, and the sentence can be divided into two simple sentences. The words in a sentence are linked to each other by a syntactic link. There are 4 of them: predicative; filler; act as a determinant; and a group of words acting as a case (between the case and the word following it) is connected by various syntactic links and is called a phrase. A phrase can consist of fixed sentences or arbitrary words. First you need to translate a certain combination, and then adapt the form of speech to the additions to form a new

combination. The rules for combining words are different in different languages. This is explained by the fact that each language describes the interaction of things and events in the world in different ways. Therefore, the translation of a fixed combination can be difficult.

The translation of elliptic constructions includes such transformations as syntactic assimilation or verbal translation, association, generalization, antonymic translation, compensation, modulation or semantic development. Understanding of meaning and indefiniteness is conveyed through grammatical means with the help of the article in English. There is no article in the Uzbek language, and the concept of meaning and indefiniteness is expressed by searching for the corresponding equivalent. He had no enemies on earth [19, p. 13].

When translating, it is necessary to take into account the presence of specific word-building models in the contacting languages. So, in English, complex attributive constructions are widespread, in which nouns in preposition are used as an attribute, cf.: the national defense investment - investments in national defense. The English prefix dis, de, des - is a lacuna for the Uzbek language: detax - the return of the withheld tax ("detax"), and requires the replacement of the synthetic form with the analytical one when translating: dedramatise - relieve stress, detarrage - descale, etc. An economical way of translating from Uzbek into English is to use the -able suffix, which allows effective speech compression in translation: This position cannot be defended. - This position is not defensible etc.

In general, when analyzing the grammatical aspects of translation, the following characteristics of the contacting languages should be taken into account:

- the presence in the source language of a grammatical element or an entire grammatical category that is absent in the target language (for example, when translating from English into Uzbek, problems may arise due to the fact that the Uzbek language lacks forms similar to the English article, some verb forms, etc. .P.);
- the presence in the target language of grammatical elements and categories that are absent in the original language (this applies, in particular, to the category of the form of Uzbek verbs, various affixal forms, etc.);
- differences in the functions of grammatical elements.

Comparison of the grammar of two languages inevitably leads to the identification of convergence (coincidence) and divergence (differences) in their linguistic systems. At the same time, it is important to note the fact that even in the case of formal equivalence of certain structures, the implementation of structural transformations can take place in the process of translation due to the peculiarities of speech usage (the so-called "speech preferences").

The discrepancies between the grammatical systems of the Uzbek and English languages are especially pronounced in the presence of article forms in English and their absence in the Uzbek language. We use a textbook example of matching two phrases «Я никогда не любил Людмилу» and «Я никогда не любил Людмилы» in order to illustrate the implementation of the functions of the article in

translation: I have never loved Ludmilla и I have never loved a Ludmilla.

There are various ways to convey the meaning of the English article into Uzbek, namely:

a) simple omission of the form ("zero" article): They sat down at the table and began to dicuss the situation. - Они сели за стол и начали обсуждать ситуацию. He has broken an arm. - Он сломал себе руку.

b) changing the order of the sentence members: A girl entered the room. - В комнату вошла девушка. The girl entered the room. - Девушка вошла в комнату.

c) lexical ways (adding various determinants): I saw a man - Я увидел какого-то мужчину. You are a tyrant! - Ты настоящий тиран! That's a man! - Это настоящий мужчина! We haven't got a minute to lose. - Нельзя терять ни единой минуты. The problem is not resolved. - Эта проблема пока не решена. The man is mortal. - Всякий человек смертен. That's the man - Вот тот человек. I am not the person - Я не тот человек, которого вы ищете.

The soldered nature of the English predicate explains the wide distribution in the English language of syntactic constructions that include an object attribute. The English language widely uses in such constructions the verbs of possession (to have), desires (to want), which cannot be used in similar constructions of the Uzbek language: I want my steak big. The use of such structures is very effective in the direction of the translation "Uzbek - English". When translating from English into Uzbek in such cases, literalism should be avoided. Translations of the type: I expected him to arrive at dinner time. - Я ожидал увидеть его прибывшим во время обеда противоречат критерию "naturalness" and are

perceived as tracing papers from a foreign language unusual for the Uzbek language.

The most striking difference between the English predicate and the Uzbek one is that it has a more typical analytical form, i.e. using a complex predicate consisting of several elements: Она вскрикнула. - She gave a cry. This does not mean that it is impossible to use analytical structures such as "glance" or "shout" in Uzbek and, accordingly, simple verbal predicates in English. (to cry, to look и т.д.) In this case, we are talking about the so-called "speech preferences" In the Uzbek language, you can say: He helped and He helped; The work is going well and They are working successfully, however, in general, the analytical predicate is more typical for the English language than for Uzbek. At the same time, the English predicate is characterized by a nominal structure, and the Uzbek structure "predicate + circumstance" regularly corresponds to English nominal predicative constructions: She sings beautifully. - She is a good singer; Он пьет - He is a big drinker.

CONCLUSION

Translation is a mental activity, the process of transferring content expressed in one language by means of another language. Among the transformational transformations, the following types are distinguished: lexical, grammatical, syntactic, semantic, morphological and others. At the word-building level, transformations require taking into account the following features: word-building suffixes and prefixes in different languages differ both in productivity and in additional meanings; Uzbek affixes carry more stylistic resources than English affixes. At the morphological level, translation transformations are as follows: categorical replacement, partial

language replacement, morphological lexical replacement, antonymic translation.

The use of translation transformations at the syntactic level includes the union and division of a sentence, translation transformations with non-specific constructions, the replacement of a phrase with a word and vice versa, the replacement of syntax in phrases and sentences, addition, omission, rearrangement. Translation of the grammatical categories of the Uzbek language requires knowledge of the linguistic features of the English language and includes the translation of the predicate, infinitive, gerund and gerund constructions, participles and gerund constructions, absolute constructions, modal verbs, emphatic constructions, elliptic constructions, articles, asyndetic constructions, sentences with negative constructions and translation of headings. The prospect of the study is a comparative analysis of the Uzbek and English languages, which makes it possible to find out the typical grammatical difficulties of translation associated with the specifics of each language.

REFERENCES

1. Retsker, Ya. I. (2007). Theory of translation and translation practice: Essays on the linguistic theory of translation. Moscow, Russia: "R. Valent".

2. Obidovna, D. Z. (2022). GENDER DIFFERENTIATION OF MASCULINE AND FEMININE VERBALIZATION. European International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Management Studies, 2(05), 59-65.

3. Djalilova, Z. O. (2021). Studies on gender linguistics in the field of Uzbek language. Academic research in educational sciences, 2(3), 391-397.

4. Obidovna, D. Z., & Sulaymonovich, D. S. (2022). Physical activity and its impact on human health and longevity. Достижения науки и образования, (2 (82)), 120-126.

5. Obidovna, D. Z., & Denis, S. (2021). Formulas of speech etiquette in a gender-engineered communication strategy. Central asian journal of theoretical & applied sciences, 2(6), 5-11.

6. Obidovna, D. Z. (2021). Comparative Analysis Of Uzbek Men's And Women's Speech Through The Prism Of Gender Linguistics. Central Asian journal of literature, philosophy and culture, 2(2), 22-26.

7. Obidovna, D. Z. (2022). Speech Behavior and its Gender Specificity on the Basis of the Main English Language Variants. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 22, 199-205.

8. Obidovna, D. Z. (2021). Gender issues in foreign theoretical linguistics: concerning the history of the issue. Gender issues, 7(6).

9. JALILOVA, Z. O. (2021, March). ON THE FORMATION OF THE LANGUAGE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE IN THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. In E-Conference Globe (pp. 18-22).

10. Jalilova, Z. O. (2020). Concerning the issue of terms, having a place with various morphological classes (in view of the example of the terminologial arrangement of social action). Новый день в медицине, (4), 501-503.

11. Djalilova, Z. O., Juraev, S. S., & Kosimov, S. M. (2021). LATIN AS A PROFESSIONAL LANGUAGE OF MEDICAL WORKERS. Международный научно-практический электронный журнал «МОЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ КАРЬЕРА».

Выпуск № 23 (том 1)(апрель, 2021). Дата выхода в свет: 30.04. 2021., 79.

12. Джалилова, З. О., Хасанов, К. А., & Султонов, А. А. (2021). Роль научного управления в процессе обучения высококвалифицированных врачей в новом Узбекистане. Молодой ученый, (26), 377-379.

13. Dzhalilova, Z. O. (2021). The Latin language's international status. Молодой ученый, (41), 32-34.

14. Dzhalilova, Z. O., & Mirfajziev, K. (2021). Latin as the language of medicine. Молодой ученый, (41), 35-37.

15. Dzhalilova, Z. O., Izomova, S. G., & Ahmedova, G. A. (2021). Intercultural communication and the Latin language. Молодой ученый, (24), 398-400.

16. Dzhalilova, Z. O. (2021). History of formation of Latin language. Молодой ученый, (41), 34-35.

17. Obidovna, D. Z. (2022). GENDER SPEECH BEHAVIOR IN THE CONTEXT OF THE SOCIO-LINGUISTIC FACTOR. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 3(6), 190-198.

18. Dzhalilova, Z. O., Hajdarova, N. S., & Tashpulatova, N. A. (2021). Latin in the Contemporary World. Молодой ученый, (24), 400-402.

19. Djalilova, Z. (2022). POLITENESS IN WOMEN'S DISCOURSE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES. Academic research in modern science, 1(11), 29-34.

20. Obidovna, D. Z., & Sulaymonovich, D. S. (2022). THE CONCEPT OF" HEALTHY LIFESTYLE" IN PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH. ResearchJet Journal of Analysis and Inventions, 3(06), 53-64.

21. Джалилова, З. (2022). РЕАЛИЗАЦИЯ МАКСИМ ВЕЖЛИВОСТИ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ДИАЛОГАХ. Zamonaviy dunyoda innovatsion tadqiqotlar: Nazariya va amaliyot, 1(21), 22-33.

22. Obidovna, D. Z. (2022). A Speech Etiquette Formula for the Gender Communication Strategy. American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research, 3(10), 44-50.

23. Djalilova, Z. (2022). DISCURSIVE ELEMENTS AND THE CATEGORY OF POLITENESS. Academic research in modern science, 1(12), 8-14.

24. Джалилова, З. О. (2022). НУТҚ ҲАРАКАТЛАРИДА ХУШМУОМАЛАЛИКНИНГ ГЕНДЕР ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ. МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА, 5(5).

25. Obidovna, D. Z. (2022). DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF MALE AND FEMALE ORAL SPEECH IN MODERN ENGLISH. International Journal Of Literature And Languages, 2(10), 14-21.

26. Obidovna, D. Z. (2022). THE MAIN CONCEPTS OF POLITENESS IN MODERN LINGUOPRAGMATICS: THE POLITENESS PRINCIPLE BY J. LEECH. International Journal of Pedagogics, 2(11), 15-20.

27. Djalilova, Z. (2022). GENDER DIFFERENTIATION OF DISCOURSE ELEMENTS AS INDICATORS OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EVALUATIONS. International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology, 2(12), 55-63.

28. Djalilova, Z. (2022). GENDER-DETERMINED DIFFERENCES IN THE SPEECH OF LITERARY CHARACTERS. Eurasian Journal of Academic Research, 2(12), 210-215.

29. Djalilova, Z. (2022). GENDER ELEMENT OF SPEECH BEHAVIOR FROM THE POSITION OF

TEXT ORGANIZATION MECHANISMS. Eurasian Journal of Academic Research, 2(13), 274-281.

30. Джалилова, З. (2022). ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ВЗГЛЯД НА МЕЖЛИЧНОСТНОЕ ОБЩЕНИЕ. Zamonaviy dunyoda ilm-fan va texnologiya, 1(7), 331-336.

31. Djalilova, Z. (2022). GENDER XUSHMUOMALALIKKA ASOSLANGAN IBORALARNING SHAKLLANISHI. Zamonaviy dunyoda innovatsion tadqiqotlar: Nazariya va amaliyot, 1(28), 303-308.

32. Khajieva, F. M. (2019). DECODING OF STYLISTIC DEVICES IN RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS OF THE UZBEK NOVEL" DAYS GONE BY" BY ABDULLA QADIRI (STYLISTIC CORRESPONDENCES AND TRANSFORMATIONS). Theoretical & Applied Science, (4), 541-545.

33. Khajieva, F. M. (2020). Theoretical aspects of the language learned (Stylistics). Бухоро: Дурдона.

34. Xajiyeva, F. (2021). ЛАЙЛА ЛАЛАМИНИНГ "THE MOOR'S ACCOUNT" РОМАНИДА ФОНЕТИК СТИЛИСТИК ВОСИТАЛАР ТАҲЛИЛИ. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 3(8).

35. Khajieva, F. M. (2021). The rise and development of the american biographical novel. JournalNX-A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal, 7(06), 262-267.

36. GENESIS, F. M. K. (2020). DEVELOPMENT OF STYLISTIC DEVICES CLASSIFICATIONS. Филология масалалари. Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети, (3-Б), 30-38.

37. Хажиева, Ф. М. (2020). Америка ёзувчиси Жей Паринининг "The Last Station"("Сўнгги бекат") биографик романи лейтмотивини

шакллантиришда полифоник тафаккурнинг вазифаси. УзМУ хабарлари. Мирзо Улуғбек номидаги Ўзбекистон Миллий университети илмий журнали, (6-Б), 192-197.

38. Khajieva, F. (2020). Genesis and development of stylistic devices classifications. Philology Matters, 2020(3), 30-38.

39. Khajieva, F. M. (2019). Kendjayeva Gulrukh Fatilloyevna STUDY OF STYLISTIC LEXICOLOGY (2019). TEST Engineering and Management, USA, 4162-4169.

40. Khajieva, F. (2016). The diversity of Viewpoints in Jay Parini's novel. In The Last Station""//"World Science" International Scientific and Practical Conference. UAE Ajman (p. 57).

41. Melsovna, K. F. (2021). Cosmopolitanism throgh intertextual devices in the postmodern biographical novel. ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 11(11), 156-161.

42. Хажиева, Ф. М. (2019). The manifestation and the function of epistolary technique in the biographical novel "The Last Station" by Jay Parini. Проблемы и достижения современной науки, (1), 71-73.

43. Хажиева, Ф. М. (2022). Поэтика ва риторика бинар оппозицияда. Integration of Pragmalinguistics, Functional Translation Studies and Language Teaching Processes, 193-196.

44. Khajieva, F. (2021). CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF ALLUSIONS IN THE NOVEL "THE MOOR'S ACCOUNT" BY LAYLA LALAMI. Збірник наукових праць SCIENTIA.

45. Хажиева, Ф. М. (2021). ЖЕЙ ПАРИНИ ИЖОДИДА БИОГРАФИК РОМАН

КОНЦЕПЦИЯСИ. МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА, 4(1-2).

46. Khikmatova, M., & Obidjonov, M. (2022). THE ROLE OF TRANSLATION THEORY IN LANGUAGE COMMUNICATION IN THE LEARNING PROCESS. Академические исследования в современной науке, 1(19), 4-9.