

**GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF IN WRITTEN TRANSLATION (BASED
ON DIFFERENCES OF GRAMMATICAL FEATURES IN ENGLISH AND
UZBEK LANGUAGES)**

**YOZMA TARJIMANING GRAMMATIK XUSUSIYATLARI (INGLIZ VA
O‘ZBEK TILIDAGI GRAMMATIK XUSUSIYATLARNING FARQLARIGA
ASOSLANGAN)**

**ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПИСЬМЕННОГО ПЕРЕВОДА
(НА ОСНОВЕ РАЗЛИЧИЙ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИХ ОСОБЕННОСТЕЙ
АНГЛИЙСКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ)**

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Abstract: In both type of translation we can come across some important features that take our attention and grammatical features are one of them. In this article we will discuss concerning some grammatical features and their differences between English and Uzbek language in written translation.

Key words. Grammatical features, English-Uzbek language, equivalence, word order, passive and active voice, plural nouns, pronouns.

Annotatsiya: Tarjimaning har ikkala turida ham diqqatimizni tortadigan muhim xususiyatlarni uchratishimiz mumkin va grammatik xususiyatlar ulardan biri. Ushbu maqolada yozma tarjimada ingliz va o‘zbek tillari o‘rtasidagi ba’zi grammatik xususiyatlar va ularning farqlari haqida so‘z yuritimiz.

Kalit so'zlar: Grammatik xususiyatlari, ingliz-o‘zbek tili, ekvivalentlik, so‘z tartibi, passiv va faol ovoz, ko‘plikdagi otlar, olmoshlar.

Аннотация: В обоих типах перевода мы можем встретить некоторые важные особенности, которые привлекают наше внимание, и грамматические особенности являются одними из них. В этой статье мы обсудим некоторые грамматические особенности и их различия между английским и узбекским языками в письменном переводе.

Ключевые слова: Грамматические особенности, англо-узбекский язык, эквивалентность, порядок слов, страдательный и активный залог, существительные во множественном числе, местоимения.

We can notice that English and Uzbek languages differentiate between the genetic and typological features. English language related to the Euro-Indian group of language, but Uzbek language belongs to the Altay linguistic group.

The first thing which consists of grammatical features of language is *word order*, of course. It is clear that in English language's word order is strict as a form of * *Subject+Verb* *. It means that predicate should stand at the second part of the sentence. In Uzbek language there is some contrast that predicate is located at the end of the sentence and it represents the most crucial part of speech in deep structure. For example:

In English: *I went to Italian restaurant last night.*

In Uzbek: *Men kecha Italyan restoraniga bordim.*

In addition, in some cases, it is really complicated or impossible to translate passive voice sentences from *SL* to *TL* correctly. During the translation this grammatical feature can also help to find an additional shade of meaning. It means that when we translate one passive voice sentence from English to Uzbek, sometimes it leads to make it active one in order to show it more emotional coloring. We know that in English language there are some rules to make passive voice sentence by changing tenses. For instance:

1. *The car will be fixed. Mashina tuzatiladi*
2. *Butter is made from milk. Saryog'ni sutdan tayyorlashadi (in active voice)*

3. *Such slanderous propaganda must be done away immediately. Bunday bo'xtan aralash targ'ibot ishlarini darhol daf qilishimiz shart!*

While most of the grammatical features seem almost the same in both language, there are lots of problems with them. Therefore, only their original meaning in the text can be close and similar. For example, there is a grammatical category of possessives in Uzbek language. It is represented by affixes, but such grammatical categories exist in English not available. They use pronouns. However, in both language we can notice their meaning as the same even their grammatical features are improper. Here is some examples:

My bag- mening sumkam

Their bag-ularning sumkasi

His bag-uning sumkasi

Regarding *plural nouns*, it is clear that there are so many examples to other words without suffixes are plural in English language, but they are in singular form in Uzbek language. For example:

onions- piyoz

scissors- qaychi

glasses- ko'zoynak

Coins- tanga

Ears- quloq

Eyelids- kiprik

Eyes- ko'z

In conclusion, it is hard to find equivalence in grammatical features during the translation. Translator should differentiate their main features. After realizing and learning them deeply, this features can be translated in both of language correctly.

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