

Grammatical problems encountered in the translation of works of art

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Annotation:

This scientific article is aimed to clarify and analyze the grammatical difficulties that arise during the translation process of literary works. The authors explore the linguistic complexities that translators face and examine potential strategies to overcome these challenges. This article highlights the importance of translators navigating linguistic nuances to maintain the original meaning, style, and aesthetic elements of the artwork. In general, this article is a useful tool for anyone looking to learn more about the grammatical difficulties encountered by artists when translating works of art. It offers a thorough examination of the subject, practical advice, and a contribution to the discourse in the field of translation studies.

Аннотация

Данная научная статья направлена на разъяснение и анализ грамматических трудностей, возникающих в процессе перевода литературных произведений. Авторы исследуют лингвистические сложности, с которыми сталкиваются переводчики, и рассматривают потенциальные стратегии преодоления этих проблем. В этой статье подчеркивается важность того, чтобы переводчики ориентировались в лингвистических нюансах для сохранения оригинального смысла, стиля и эстетических элементов произведения искусства. В целом, эта статья — полезный инструмент для всех, кто хочет узнать больше о грамматических трудностях, с которыми сталкиваются художники при переводе произведений искусства. Он предлагает тщательное изучение предмета, практические советы и вклад в дискуссию в области переводоведения.

Annotatsiya

Ushbu ilmiy maqola adabiy asarlarni tarjima qilish jarayonida yuzaga keladigan grammatik qiyinchiliklarni tushuntirish va tahlil qilishga qaratilgan. Mualliflar tarjimonlar duch keladigan lingvistik muammolarni o'rganadilar va bu qiyinchiliklarni bartaraf etishning potentsial strategiyalarini ko'rib chiqadilar. Ushbu maqolada badiiy asarning asl ma'nosi, uslubi va estetik elementlarini saqlab qolish uchun tarjimonlarning lingvistik nuanslarga sezgir bo'lishi muhimligi ta'kidlanadi. Umuman olganda, ushbu maqola san'at asarlarini tarjima qilishda rassomlar duch keladigan grammatik qiyinchiliklar haqida ko'proq ma'lumot olishni istagan har bir kishi uchun foydali vositadir. Unda mavzuni chuqur o'rganish, amaliy maslahatlar va tarjimashunoslik sohasidagi bahslarga hissa qo'shish taklif etiladi.

Key words: grammatical problems, translation, language barrier, syntax, morphology, sentence structure, word order, idiomatic expressions, collocations, tense, agreement, articles, pronouns, verb conjugation, noun declension, prepositions, adjectives, adverbs, punctuation, ambiguity, ambiguous constructions, cultural differences, register

Ключевые слова: грамматические проблемы, перевод, языковой барьер, синтаксис, морфология, структура предложения, порядок слов, идиоматические выражения, словосочетания, время, согласование, артикли, местоимения, спряжение глаголов, склонение существительного, предлоги, прилагательные, наречия, пунктуация, многозначность, неоднозначные конструкции, культурные различия, регистр

Tayanch so'zlar: grammatik muammolar, tarjima, til to'sig'i, sintaksis, morfologiya, gap tuzilishi, so'z tartibi, idiomatik iboralar, iboralar, zamon, kelishik, artikl, olmosh, fe'l kelishik, ot kelishi, yuklama, sifat, ergash gap, tinish belgilari, ma'nodoshlik, noaniq konstruktsiyalar, madaniy farqlar, ro'yxatga olish

The grammatical structure of a language is a general important aspect in its system. Elements of the grammatical structure of the language, such as affixes, grammatical additions and word formation, syntactic models, word

order, auxiliary words, etc., serve to indicate the grammatical or formal meaning, the exact form of lexical meanings. Expressing these meanings is an important problem in the translation process.

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 two languages appear to be similar, only some parts of their meanings match, and similar meanings are different from each other. For example: the category of number in nouns seems to be consistent in English, Russian, and Uzbek, but in fact, they are inconsistent in the use of many conjugation suffixes. However, there are many examples of how the English plural form of another word without suffix is expressed in the singular form in Russian and Uzbek languages: Eyelasses – Очки – Ko‘zoynak

It is almost impossible to find an exact word-for-word equivalent of one text in another language. In most cases, the translator tries to understand the meaning of the original (the original work of translation) as deeply as possible, and then to describe the understood meaning in the same language.

There are 3 types of grammatical agreement: 1. Complete; 2. Partially; 3. Inconsistency. We divide grammatical compatibility into 2 parts: morphological and syntactic. Complete morphological agreement is observed when there are the same grammatical categories: For example: tense category, number category, proportion category and others. Boys – bolalar – дети

Partial morphological compatibility is observed when grammatical categories in languages do not correspond to each other. For example: There are 2 consonants in English, and 6 in Uzbek. Differences in grammatical categories are usually expressed by other means in the language. Morphological inconsistency is observed in the case of incompatibility of grammatical categories in the language. For example: there is a grammatical category of possession in Uzbek. It is represented by affixes, but such grammatical

categories do not exist either in English or in Russian. They use pronouns. For example:

In Uzbek In English In Russian

sumkam my bag моясумка

Sumkang your bag твоясумка

Sumkasi his bag еесумка

Complete syntactic agreement is the agreement in the structure, the order of words in the sentence is the same. For example:

Adj. + noun = red pen – qizil ruchka – краснаяручка.

Subject + noun = he laughed – u kuldi – онсмеялся.

Partial syntactic coherence is understood as coherence of meaning, but different in structure. For example:

Glass + tube — N+N, shisha, naucha N+N, стекляннаятруба -Adj+N.

We understand partial syntactic compatibility in a sentence when word order, omission of words, and word substitution do not match each other. For example:

He blew out his candle. U shamni o‘chirdi. Онзадулсвечу.

Grammatical transformations give rise to different grammatical and lexical expressions. In some cases, they are closely related and have a lexical-grammatical character.

The reason for the widespread use of grammatical transformation in translation is that the sentence in Russian or Uzbek language does not correspond to the grammatical structure of English: the word order in the sentence is the difference in the order of the clauses, the difference in the order of the main clause and the subordinate clause. In translation, a word group can be replaced by another word group. It depends on the complete or partial transformations. In translation, it can be replaced by adjectives, nouns, verbs and adverbs.

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In translation, adjectives are often replaced by adverbs. This grammatical transformation depends on the existence of the phenomenon of epithet in literary works and journalism (literature on socio-political issues).

Sometimes, an idiom in English is replaced by another word. For example: The accusation has been disproved editorially. — Обвинение было опровергнуто в редакционной статье. – Aybdorlik gazeta maqolasida oqlandi.

And also, when translating into Russian, the word order in the sentence is in a singular order, and the case of replacing the subordinate clause in complex sentences occurs, especially when it is important to show non-constant content. For example: В работе этой выставки примут участие фирмы, выпускающие электронное оборудование, многие из которых хорошо известны на мировом рынке.

Word order in English is fixed. For example: Subject + Verb. The Subject is placed in the 1st place, and the verb is placed in the 2nd place. If the verb is expressed by a transitive verb, in the 3rd position we can see the secondary parts of speech: Subject + verb + secondary parts of speech. For example: She read 2 books.

Any change in the order of the parts of the sentence leads to a distortion of the meaning. For example: 2 books read she.

English, Uzbek and Russian are typologically and genetically different languages. English and Russian belong to the Germanic and Slavic groups of the Indo-European language family. The Uzbek language belongs to the Turkic language group of the Altaic language family. Morphologically, the English language has an analytic character, the Russian language has a synthetic character, and the Uzbek language is an agglutinative (formed by adding affixes to the vocabulary and base of grammatical forms and artificial words).

In conclusion, elements of the grammatical structure of the language, such as affixes, grammatical additions and word formation, syntactic models, word order, auxiliary words, etc., serve to indicate the grammatical or formal meaning, the exact form of lexical meanings. Through thorough analysis and comparison of these languages, it has become clear that each language has its own grammatical structure and rules, which poses challenges for translators. In this study, common issues such as word order, tense and aspect, articles, and gender agreement were identified as key issues in translation. This study not only contributes to the field of translation studies, but also provides practical insights for translators working with Uzbek, English, and Russian.

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