

GRAMMATICAL TRANSLATION PROBLEMS

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Abstract: This article highlights the main mistakes in translation studies, as well as the role and demand of translation studies today.

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Introduction

Linguist Roman Jakobson translated in his article shows three types:

1. Translation or renaming within a language (oral in one language interpretation of a sign through other signs);
2. Interlingual translation or translation (using verbal signs in other express in language);
3. Translation between meanings. Thesaurus is an exact synonym for a word or case gives equivalent synonyms, but in both cases cannot be an absolute synonym. Because it is completely equivalent cannot participate in any category. According to Jacobson, not all poetic translations are complete translations.

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 not consistent in the use of many concordances. 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:

Scissors - ножницы - qaychi

The first problem is the impossibility of exact translation. The meanings and grammatical structures of words in languages are usually similar. We will explain this by using the word "logos" as an example. No word in the English language 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.

For my perspective, it is not possible 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. The elementary content of the 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 grammar, the antonymic *tajjima* is not only a lexical, but also a result of grammatical transformation. For example:

Take it easy - не беспокойся - *xavotir olma*.

Grammatical transformations cause different grammatical and lexical expressions to appear. In some cases, they are closely related to each other 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 does not correspond to the grammatical structure of the English language: the word order in the sentence is the difference in the order of the clauses 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 an adjective, a noun, a verb, and an adverb. From American life: White schools - schools for white - schools for white people; white churches — churches for white. It is very closely related and has a lexical-grammatical character. The reason for the widespread use of grammatical transformation in translation is that the sentence in Russian or Uzbek does not correspond to the grammatical structure of the English language: the word order in the sentence is the difference in the order of the clauses 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 an adjective, a noun, a verb, and an adverb. From American life: White schools - schools for white - schools for white people; white churches — churches for white. In translation, adjectives are often replaced by adverbs. This grammatical transformation depends on the existence of the phenomenon of epithet 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*.

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for white - schools for white people; white churches — churches for white. 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.*

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