

GRAMMATICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION

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Abstract: Translation as a term is generally connected with the activity or interaction of delivering the content of a source language word, word-gathering, or sentence in the objective language or with the consequence of the cycle of delivering. The significance of interpreting in the cutting edge society has for quite some time been perceived. For all intents and purposes, not a solitary contact at the worldwide level or even between any two foreign people communicating in different languages can be set up or kept up with without the assistance of translators.

Keywords: grammatical design, lexical differences, grammatical problems, equivocalness, auxiliary verbs, inner transformation, outer transformation, modals, word classes, tenses, misplacing apostrophes

The responsibility of a translator is to deliver the message of the first in the fullest manner so that to have the option to accomplish primary similitude of the source and target messages. If the syntactic comparability is missing we notice a change. In satisfying this undertaking he/she faces various problems, for example, equivocalness, grammatical problems, lexical differences between languages, and much more.

The grammatical design of the language is a significant piece of its general framework, no less significant, truth be told, than its dictionary. The components of the grammatical design, for example, attach types of emphasis and inference, syntactic examples, word request, and so forth, serve to convey implications which are generally alluded to as “grammatical” or “primary” implications, as unmistakable from lexical implications. The delivery of these implications during the process of translation is a significant problem identifying with the overall problem of translation comparability which should be considered final. Grammatical types of different languages without a doubt, very only occasionally correspond completely regarding the extent of their importance and capacity. As a rule, there is just incomplete comparability that is the grammatical implications communicated by grammatical structures, however apparently indistinguishable, of two different languages agree just in a piece of their importance and differ in different pieces of similar meanings.

Grammatical problems of translation

Following are the grammatical problems of translation:

- Analytical and synthetic character of language
- Auxiliary verbs usage
- Structural errors
- Strict word order

It is possible to resolve these load of problems simply because of expert translation, utilizing grammatical transformations. Modifications in the underlying type of language units performed fully intent on accomplishing loyalty in the translation are alluded to as translator's transformations. They are completed either as a result of the incongruence of the objective language method for expression, which makes the transplantation of some source language units inconceivable, or to hold the style of the source language entries and in this way keep up with the expressiveness of the source language sense units.

The most ordinary is the accompanying two sorts of transformations:

- Inner transformation
- Outer transformation

Inner transformation is related to the noun thought which might mean separated from its certifiable global sense. Whereas the outer transformations may at times change the primary type of the sensing unit under translation. Translation as a term and thought are of polysemantic nature, its normal and most broad meaning being for the most part connected with the activity or interaction of delivering/communicating the meaning/content of a source language word, word-gathering, sentence, or entry in the objective language or with the aftereffect of the cycle of delivering. All in all with the work performed by the translator.

GRAMMATICAL PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATION

1. Translation of verb 'BE'
2. Translation of verb 'DO'
3. The translation of verb 'HAVE'
4. The Translation of Modals
5. Translation of questions
6. Translation of negation
7. Translation of word order
8. Translation of adjectives
9. Translation of tenses
10. The change of word classes

At the grammatical level, a translator is expected to have a thorough knowledge of the grammatical rules of the target language. In fact, a translator does not have to

know the grammar of the language for just the sake of it, he should be well versed in comparative grammar of the two languages involved in translation and the similarities and dissimilarities in them. The translator should be able to distinguish between the obligatory and the optional forms in target language.

Grammatical differences between two languages can be of various types, depending on the languages, their relationship and the distance – both physical as well as cognitive. Cognate languages may not differ much grammatically although it also depends on the physical distance between the linguistic regions. Languages belonging to different language families but sharing geographical regions may share some features due to the process of convergence.

The major differences between two languages are related to different gender, number, derivational systems, honorifics, tenses etc. One of the major grammatical differences between languages is their gender systems. Languages have different gender systems – grammatical and natural, etc. Some languages have two-way gender system – masculine and feminine, and others have three genders – masculine, feminine and neuter.

Languages differ in terms of tense and aspect as well. Most languages are accustomed to three basic tenses – present, past and future with some tenses of relative time – past perfect, future perfect, etc. Some languages are peculiar with a series of temporal gradations of either past or future or both. In terms of their range they vary from few minutes to a year and a more, such as past time of “a few minutes ago” or of “earlier in the day”, etc. These temporal aspects have bearing on the grammar and the sentences structure as a whole.

The nature of the grammatical differences between a pair of languages varies from language to language. A comparative and contrastive analysis of the grammars of two languages, is essential before a translators ventures to take up the job of translating. These grammatical differences pose problems to the translator as it not only involves analysis of the differences but also finding accurate or proper and approximate correspondences in the target language, for effective transfer of the message.

COMMON ENGLISH GRAMMAR MISTAKES

- 1) Present and Past Tense Present tenses in English are used to talk about the present, the future and to summarise a book, film or play when telling a story in the present tense
- 2) How To Avoid the Overuse of Adverbs Adverbs are a varied class of words that work in many different ways to express many different kinds of meaning.
- 3) Your/You're These words are also troublesome homophones that cause many problems.
- 4) Misplacing Apostrophes You find apostrophes a little tricky, but once you follow the rules, it will become easy. Putting an apostrophe in the wrong place is a common mistake.

- 5) There / Their /They're You may find that these pesky homophones, a little bit of a headache
- 6) Confusing similar spellings and words The English language is quite rich in words which sound similar, or are spelled similarly, but which have different meanings and need to be used in different contexts.
- 7) Using incomplete comparisons Many words in the English language imply a comparison – and using them without “completing the comparison” is a common grammatical mistake. Getting adjectives and adverbs confused Confusing your adjectives and adverbs often results in speech or writing that comes off as very informal, and even uneducated – and it's a great way of infuriating many English teachers.
- 9) Misplacing your modifiers Language would be pretty dull without words to add a bit of extra flavour to sentences and descriptive speech.
- 10) Falling into pronoun disagreement

A common grammatical mistake for English learners is for their pronouns and nouns to disagree, when dealing with singular and plural examples.

We can conclude the topic by saying that at the grammatical level, a translator is relied upon to have intensive information on the grammatical rules of the objective language. Truth be told, a translator doesn't need to know the grammar of the language for simply the purpose of it, he ought to be knowledgeable in the near grammar of the two languages associated with translation and the similitudes and dissimilarities in them. The translator ought to have the option to recognize the required and the discretionary structures in the target language.

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