

GRAMMATICAL PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATION

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Annotation: This article deal with the changes occurring in the translation process. This article also provides information about types of grammatical transformation.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola tarjima jarayonida yuz beradigan o'zgarishlarga bag'ishlangan. Ushbu maqolada grammatik transformatsiya turlari haqida ham ma'lumot berilgan.

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Kalit so'zlar: tarjima, ega-kesim moslashuvi, so'z tartibi, sintaks, predlog, artikl, iboralar.

Translation is the process of converting a text or speech from one language into another. It is an essential tool for communication between different cultures and enables people to understand and access information in languages other than their own. Translation requires not only a deep understanding of the source and target languages but also cultural knowledge and sensivity. Translators need to accurately convey the meaning , tone and style of the original text while adapting it to the target language and culture. They often need to make decisions regarding word choice, sentence structure and cultural references to ensure the translated text is clear and natural. The grammatical structure of a language is a general aspect of its system. The elements of the grammatical structure of the language, namely affixes, grammatical additions and word formation, syntactic models, word order, auxiliary words, etc., indicate the exact form of grammatical or formal meaning, lexical meaning. serves. Expressing this meaning in the process of translation is an important problem. Grammatical forms of different languages rarely correspond to the meaning and function of the language. As a rule, there is only partial equivalence. therefore, grammatical meanings are expressed through grammatical forms, although two languages are similar, only some parts of the meaning of the language match, similar meanings are different from each other. For example: the number category of nouns appears to be the same in English, Russian, and Uzbek languages, but in fact they are not the same in the use of many conjunction.

When it comes to translation, there are several common grammatical problems that can arise.

Here are a few examples:

Subject-verb agreement: Ensuring that the subject and verb agree in number and person is crucial for grammatical accuracy. Misinterpreting or neglecting this agreement can result in grammatically incorrect sentences. Subject-verb agreement is a grammatical rule that states that the verb in a sentence must agree in number and person with the subject. Here's how subject-verb agreement works in English and Uzbek:

English:

1. Number Agreement: In English, verbs must agree with the number of the subject.

Singular subjects take singular verbs, while plural subjects take plural verbs. For example: Singular: The cat is sleeping Plural: The cats are sleeping

2. Person Agreement: Verbs in English also agree with the person of the subject. The verb form changes for different persons (first person, second person, and third person). For example: First person: I am going to the store Second person: You are going to the store. Third person: He/She/It is going to the store.

Uzbek:

1. Number Agreement: In Uzbek, verbs typically agree with the number of the subject. Singular subjects take singular verbs, while plural subjects take plural verbs. For example: Singular: Uyda kitob bor. (There is a book at home.) Plural: Uyda kitoblar bor. (There are books at home.)

2. Person Agreement: Verbs in Uzbek also agree with the person of the subject. The verb form changes for different persons (first person, second person, and third person). For example: First person: Men kitob o'qiyapman. (I am reading a book.) Second person: Siz kitob o'qiyapsiz. (You are reading a book.) Third person: U kitob o'qiyadi. (He/She is reading a book.)

Word order: Different languages have different sentence structures, and translating word order accurately can be difficult. Improper word order can lead to confusion and make the translation sound unnatural or awkward. A basic sentence in English has subject, verb, and object. For instance: She eats pizza But, in Uzbek language subject, object and verb. For example: U pitsa yeydi.

Articles: Languages like English have definite and indefinite articles (e.g., "the" and "a/an"), while others may not. Translating articles accurately can be challenging, as their usage varies across languages. In English, there are two types of articles:

Indefinite articles and definite articles.

1. Indefinite Articles: "A" is used before words that begin with a consonant sound. For example: "a cat," "a house." "An" is used before words that begin with a vowel sound. For example: "an apple," "an hour."

2. Definite Article: "The" is used before a noun when both the speaker and the listener know or can identify the specific noun being referred to. For example: "the book," "the car. In Uzbek language, there are also indefinite and definite articles, but their usage is different from English.

1. Indefinite Article: Uzbek does not have a specific indefinite article like "a" or "an" in English. The absence of an article implies indefiniteness. For example: "kitob" (book), "uy" (house) In Uzbek language, there are also indefinite and definite articles, but their usage is different from English.

2. Definite Article: Uzbek uses suffixes or postpositions to indicate definiteness. The most common suffix is "-ni/-ni" which is added to the end of the noun to indicate definiteness. For example: "kitobni" (the book), "uy ni" (the house). Another way to indicate definiteness is by using postpositions like "bilan" (with), "bo'yicha" (regarding) or "dagi" (in, on) after the noun. For example: "kitob bilan" (with the book), "uy bo'yicha" (regarding the house), "kitobdagi" (in the book).

Prepositions: Different languages use different prepositions to convey similar meanings. Translating prepositions accurately is important for maintaining grammatical correctness. Prepositions are words that show the relationship between a noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence. They indicate location, time, direction manner, and other relationships. Here are some examples of prepositions in English:

1. In: The book is in the bag.
2. On: The picture is on the wall.
3. At: I will meet you at the park

In Uzbek language, prepositions are called "so'zlar". Here are some examples of prepositions in Uzbek:

1. Ichida: Kitob sumkada ichida.
2. Ustida: Rasm devor ustida.
3. Payt: Sen bilan parkda uchrashamiz

Gender and noun agreement: Some languages have gender-specific nouns, while others do not. Translating between languages with different gender and noun agreement rules can lead to grammatical errors if not handled carefully. Here's how gender and noun agreement work in English and Uzbek:

English:

1. Gender: English nouns do not have inherent gender. Most nouns are considered neutral or common gender. However, there are some nouns that specifically denote male or female gender, such as "man" and "woman."

2. Noun Agreement: In English, noun agreement is primarily based on number. Singular nouns typically require singular verb forms and pronouns, while plural nouns require plural verb forms and pronouns. For example: Singular: The cat is sleeping. It is cute. Plural: The cats are sleeping. They are cute.

Uzbek:

1. Gender: Uzbek nouns do not have grammatical gender. There is no distinction between masculine, feminine, or neuter genders in nouns themselves.

2. Noun Agreement: In Uzbek, noun agreement is primarily based on number and case. Nouns and their modifiers (adjectives pronouns, and verbs) must agree in number and case. For example: Singular: Kitob o'qiyapti. U yaxshi kitob. Plural: Kitoblar o'qiyapti. Ularga yaxshi kitoblar. In Uzbek, noun agreement also extends to possessive constructions, where the possessive suffixes on nouns change based on the possessor's number and case. For example: Singular: Uning kitobi (His/Her book) Plural: Ularning kitoblari (Their books)

Idiomatic expressions: Literal translations of idiomatic expressions may not make sense in the target language. Translators must find equivalent idiomatic expressions to convey the intended meaning accurately. Idiomatic expressions are phrases or sentences that have a figurative meaning that is different from the literal meaning of the individual words. They are commonly used in both English and Uzbek languages to add color, emphasis, or convey a specific message. Here are some examples of idiomatic expressions in English and their equivalent expressions in Uzbek:

English:

1. "Break a leg" - Good luck. Uzbek equivalent: "Qo'li oziq-ovqatga yetsin"- May your hand reach food and drink.

2. "Bite the bullet" - Face a difficult situation with courage. Uzbek equivalent: "Olovni o'z ustiga olmoq" - To take fire in one's mouth.

These are just a few examples of the grammatical problems that can occur during translation. Professional translators must have a deep understanding of both the source and target languages to ensure accurate and grammatically correct translations.

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