

GRAMMATICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION

*Izzatullayeva Nargiza Ozodjon qizi,
Samarqand davlat universiteti Kattaqo'rg'on filiali talabasi
Ilmiy rahbar: Sattorova Nafisa Isomiddin qizi*

Annotation: This article is dedicated to exploring grammatical issues in the translation process, as well as considering the significance of grammar in this context. The key aspects of grammatical challenges faced by translators are identified, including fundamental grammatical problems such as differences between language structures and the complexities of verb tenses and aspects. The syntactic aspects of translation are also discussed, encompassing difficulties with translating complex subordinate sentences and changes in word order. Special attention is given to the translation of grammatical constructions, such as articles and article systems. Solutions and strategies for successfully overcoming grammatical difficulties are outlined, incorporating the use of context and the role of grammatical context in interpretation.

Keywords: grammatical problems, grammar in translation, differences in grammatical structures, complexities of verb tenses and aspects, syntactic aspects of translation, complex subordinate clauses, word order and its impact on meaning, features of translating grammatical constructions, articles and article systems in translation, challenges with gender and number, role of grammatical context in interpretation, main strategies and methods for overcoming grammatical complexities.

I. Introduction

A. Defining Grammatical Problems in Translation

B. Significance of Grammar in the Translation Process

Translating texts from one language to another is a complex and multifaceted process that requires not only knowledge of vocabulary but also attention to grammar. In this article, we will focus on the grammatical problems encountered by translators and examine their impact on the accuracy and quality of translation.

A. Defining Grammatical Problems in Translation

Grammar, as the building material of language, plays a crucial role in conveying the meaning and identity of an expression. Various difficulties arise during translation due to differences in grammatical structures between the source and target languages. These problems include mismatches in verb tenses, differences in sentence construction, and other aspects that influence the clarity and precision of the translation.

B. Significance of Grammar in the Translation Process

Grammar serves as the foundation for understanding the structure of language and

its expression. The inability to accurately convey grammatical nuances can lead to distortion of meaning and a weakening of the effectiveness of the translation. In this article, we will explore key grammatical problems and propose approaches to their resolution that will assist translators in achieving more accurate and high-quality results.

II. Major Grammatical Problems

A. Differences Between Grammatical Structures of Languages

The transition from one linguistic system to another often involves encountering differences in grammatical structures. For instance, many languages have unique ways of expressing tense, aspect, and voice, which can pose challenges for precise translation. Let's look at the translation from English into Uzbek, where differences in the construction of verb tenses can lead to a loss of nuances compared to the original.

Examples of differences in grammatical structures when translating from English to Uzbek may include the following:

Present Perfect Tense:

English: "I have lived here for five years."

Uzbek: "Men besh yildan buyon shu yerda yashayman."

Future Tense:

English: "She will arrive tomorrow."

Uzbek: "U ertaga yetib keladi."

Passive Voice:

English: "The book was read by him."

Uzbek: "Shu kitobni u o'zi o'qigan."

Aspect Differences:

English: "I am reading a book."

Uzbek: "Men kitob o'qiyapman." (Men kitob o'qimoqdaman.)

These examples demonstrate how differences in the construction of verb tenses can lead to a loss of nuances when translating from English into Uzbek.

Examples of Typical Differences

The transition from one linguistic system to another is often accompanied by differences in grammatical structures. For example, many languages have unique ways of expressing time, type and voice, which can create difficulties for accurate translation.

Challenges in Translating Verb Tenses and Aspects

Translating verb tenses is one of the key grammatical challenges. Different

languages may employ various tense systems, some of which may not exist in the source language. In this case, the translator needs not only to determine the appropriate tense but also to convey the aspects of the action, which can pose additional difficulties.

Translating Tenses in Different Languages

Present Perfect Continuous in English means the duration or repetition of an action that began in the past and continues in the present. To translate such a tense into Uzbek, we use a combination of the verb "bo'l-" (to be) in combination with the present participle form and the verb "qilmoq" (to do).

Example:

English: "I have been studying Uzbek for two years."

Uzbek: "Men ikki yildan beri o'zbek tilini o'rganmoqdaman.(o'rganib kelmoqdaman, o'rganayapman)"

In this case, "have been studying" is translated as "o'rganmoqdaman" (studying), where "o'rgan-" is the present participle form from "o'rganmoq" (to teach) and "-moqdaman" is the present tense form from "bo'l-" (to be).

Issues with Verb Aspects

Verb aspects can also present challenges in translation, especially when the target language has approaches different from the source language in expressing the duration or completion of an action. This requires the translator to conduct a thorough analysis and choose the most appropriate grammatical forms to convey the intended meaning.

These examples underscore the importance of considering grammatical differences in translation and the need to develop strategies to overcome them.

III. Syntactic Aspects of Translation

A. Challenges in Translating Complex Subordinate Clauses

One of the major grammatical difficulties in translation is preserving the structure of complex subordinate clauses. Different languages may have varying structures for dependent clauses, which may necessitate changes in word order or even a revision of the sentence structure itself.

Examples and Challenges

English compound subordinate clause:

"When she realized that the deadline was approaching, she worked tirelessly to complete the project."

Translation into Uzbek:

"Belgilangan muddat yaqinlashayotganini tushungach, u loyihani yakunlash uchun astoidil ishladi."

Examples and Challenges

«When the storm began, people rushed to secure their homes.»

Translation into Uzbek:

«Bo'ron boshlaganda, odamlar o'z uylarini himoyalash harakatiga tushdi.»

These examples demonstrate different contexts of using complex subordinate clauses in the Uzbek language, expressing conditions, causes or consequences depending on the context.

B. Translating Structures with Different Word Orders

Differences in word order pose a challenge for translators as well. For instance, languages may have different approaches to the order of subjects, predicates, and complements. This can impact sentence structure and requires the translator to be flexible and carefully choose the word order to convey the meaning and style of the original.

Influence of Word Order on Meaning

Changing the word order can alter the emphasis and meaning of a sentence. The translator must be attentive to context and subtext to avoid distortions associated with changes in sentence structure. The syntactic aspects of translation require not only knowledge of grammar but also a deep understanding of language structures. In the following sections, we will examine specific problems related to translating individual grammatical constructions and offer practical recommendations for their successful resolution.

IV. Features of Translating Grammatical Constructions

A. Translation of Articles and Article Systems

English version:

"In the morning, the cat sat on the fence and watched the birds."

Translation into Uzbek:

"Tongda mushuk devorda utirib, qushlarni kuzatib turardi "

In this example, it should be noted that there is no direct analogue of the proverbs "a" and "The" in Uzbek. When translating English-language articles into Uzbek, the translator must take into account the context and subtle nuances of their use in order to preserve their functionality and meaning.

B. Difficulties in Translating Gender and Number

Some languages have grammatical features such as gender and number that may be unfamiliar to other languages. For example, German has three genders for nouns, which does not have a direct equivalent in English. The translator must carefully choose appropriate pronouns and discern the context to accurately convey the grammatical characteristics of nouns.

The features of grammatical constructions can be crucial for maintaining the accuracy and structure of the original. Translators face challenges in selecting the correct grammatical forms and structures that will best convey not only the lexical meaning but also the grammatical nature of the source text. In the following sections, we will explore strategies for resolving these issues and provide specific examples from

practice.

V. Solutions and Strategies

A. Utilizing Context for Accurate Translation

Context plays a crucial role in resolving grammatical problems during translation. The translator must carefully analyze the contextual situation in which a grammatical construction is used and strive to convey not only a literal translation but also the subtext that may influence the choice of grammatical forms. Considering the broader context helps avoid misunderstandings and preserves the structure of the original.

B. The Role of Grammatical Context in Interpretation

Grammatical context plays an important role in interpreting the text and choosing appropriate grammatical forms during translation. The translator should consider not only the immediate context of the sentence but also the overall logic of the text to make the right choices in conveying the grammatical nuances of the original into the target language. This also involves considering the author's style, register, and intentions.

In the fifth section, approaches and strategies are discussed to help translators overcome grammatical challenges. This includes actively using context for more accurate and natural translation and understanding the impact of grammatical context on the overall perception of the text. Next, we will analyze specific examples from practice to demonstrate the effectiveness of these strategies.

VI. Examples from Practice

A. Analysis of Specific Texts with Grammatical Difficulties

For a better understanding of grammar problems in translation, let's examine a few specific examples. There may be cases where the grammatical features of one language require careful selection of equivalents in another language. We will analyze excerpts where difficulties arise with verb tenses, verb aspects, and other grammatical constructions.

B. Approaches to Successful Resolution of Grammatical Problems

Based on the examples discussed, we will identify common approaches to successfully resolving grammatical difficulties. This may include using contextual cues, choosing the best equivalents for verb tenses, and considering the structures of complex subordinate clauses. Translators often employ various strategies depending on the context and characteristics of the source text.

The sixth section aims to bridge theoretical considerations with practical application. Analyzing these examples will help the reader better understand the grammatical challenges that may arise during translation and how translators can approach their resolution. Next, we will move on to concluding reflections, summarizing the aspects covered, and providing recommendations for more successful translation.

VII. Conclusion

A. Emphasizing the Importance of Considering Grammatical Aspects in Translation

In conclusion, it is essential to highlight the pivotal role grammar plays in the successful translation of texts. Grammatical nuances can significantly impact the conveyance of meaning and the structure of the original, underscoring the need for translators to pay special attention to these aspects. Insufficient attention to grammar can lead to a loss of accuracy and conveyance of incorrect meaning, thereby diminishing the quality of the translation.

B. Summarizing Key Strategies and Methods for Overcoming Grammatical Problems

The concluding section summarizes the main strategies and methods for overcoming grammatical difficulties in translation. This includes the use of context, grammatical context, and active analysis of sentence structures. The examples discussed from practice affirm the effectiveness of these approaches and urge translators to systematically apply a grammatical approach in their work.

In conclusion, we draw attention to the significance of the grammatical dimension in translation, emphasizing that successful translation requires not only lexical accuracy but also grammatical correctness. The systematic implementation of the described strategies can significantly enhance the quality of translation and elevate the professionalism of translators to a new level.

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