



SOME GRAMMATICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION

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Abstract: *this article is about some grammatical problems of translation of English sentences into Russian and Uzbek languages. It also states about the principal types of grammatical correspondence among three languages.*

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Every language has a specific system which differs from that of any other. This is all the more so with respect to English, Uzbek and Russian, whose grammatical systems are typologically and genetically heterogeneous. English and Russian belong to the Germanic and Slavonic groups respectively of the Indo-European family of languages; the Uzbek language pertains to the Turkic group of the Altaic family. Concerning the morphological type both English and Russian are inflected, though the former is notable for its analytical character and the latter for its synthetic character in the main. Uzbek is an agglutinative language.

As to grammar the principal means of expression in languages possessing an analytical character (English) is the order of words and use of function words (though all the four basic grammatical means

— grammatical inflections, function words, word order and intonation pattern — are found in any language). The other two means are of secondary importance. The grammatical inflections are the principal means used in such languages as Russian and Uzbek, though the rest of grammatical means are also used but they are of less frequency than the grammatical inflections [2].

The comparison of the following examples will help to illustrate the difference between the languages considered:

The hunter killed the wolf. Овчи бўрини ўлдирди. Охотник убил волка.

In English the order of words is fixed. The model of simple declarative sentences in this language is as follows: Subject — Predicate

This means that the subject (S) is placed in the first position and the predicate (V) — in the second position. If the predicate is expressed by a transitive verb then in the third position we find the object (O), that is S—Vtr —O.

Any violation of this order of words brings about a change or distortion of the meaning.

The corresponding Russian sentence adheres to the pattern S — Vtr — O. But it permits the transposition of the words, i. e. Охотник убил волка. Волка убил охотник and so on.



The Uzbek model S — O — Vtr differs from the English and Russian models by the order of words and morphological arrangement of the object which may be marked or unmarked [3]. Compare: Овчи бўрини ўлдирди. Овчи бўри ўлдирди.

These patterns are not equivalent. The first allows transposition of words, which leads to stylistic marking (characteristic of poetry). Besides, the ending «НИ» expresses an additional meaning of definiteness. The second pattern does not tolerate transposition of words.

The principal types of grammatical correspondences between two languages are as follows;

- a) complete correspondence;
- b) partial correspondence;
- c) the absence of correspondence.

- Complete morphological correspondence is observed when in the languages considered there are identical grammatical categories with identical particular meanings.

In all the three languages there is a grammatical category of number both the general categorial and particular meanings are alike; Number: Singular and Plural

Such correspondence may be called complete.

- Partial morphological correspondence is observed when in the languages examined there are grammatical categories with identical categorial meanings but with some differences in their particular meanings.

In the languages considered there is a grammatical category of case in nouns. Though the categorial meaning is identical in all the three languages the particular meanings are different both from the point of view of their number and the meanings they express. English has two particular meanings while Uzbek and Russian have six. Though the latter two languages have the same quantity of particular cases, their meanings do not coincide. The differences in the case system or in any other grammatical categories are usually expressed by other means in languages.

- Absence of morphological correspondence is observed when there are no corresponding grammatical categories in the languages examined. As for instance in Uzbek there is a grammatical category of possessiveness, which shows the affixation of things to one of the three grammatical persons, eg.: китоб-им китоб-инг китоб-и

This grammatical category is neither found in English nor in Russian. These languages use pronouns for this purpose. Ex: my book-моя книга, your book-твоя книга,

his(her, its) book- его(ее)книга

In English we use certain grammatical means to express a definite and indefinite meanings, that is articles. But there are no equivalent grammatical means in Uzbek and Russian. They use lexical or syntactic means to express those meanings.



TANQIDIY NAZAR, TAHLILY TAFAKKUR VA INNOVATSION G'OYALAR



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