

GRAMMATICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION

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Abstract

This article deals with one of the changes occurring in the translation process, the grammatical word. Below are some examples of grammatical changes, mentioned shortcomings and problems, and changes will allow a better understanding of this type of transformation.

Keywords: translation, grammatical compatibility, substitution, affixes, word formation, grammatical structure, additions.

Introduction: Translation and interpreting is one of the oldest creative fields that have been forming in the history and culture of the peoples of the world for centuries. Generations of people who have been living in different continents and regions of the earth for several thousand years have shown their creative passions, interests, opportunities and interests through the medium of translation. He turned it into a means of international communication, which he always used effectively. Through translation and translators, the peoples of mankind became aware of each other and communicated with each other. At the same time, he gradually developed and launched such fields as trade, handicrafts, housing, road construction, agriculture, and armaments. People learned from each other how to live a comfortable and safe life, showed each other the way, took examples from each other and showed each other the attractive aspects of various cultures.

History of Literature and Methodology

English, Uzbek and Russian are typologically and genetically different languages. English Varus languages belong to the Germanic and Slavic groups of the Indo-European language family. The Uzbek language belongs to the Turkic language group of the Altaic language family. Morphologically, the English language has an analytical character, while the Russian language has a synthetic character, and the Uzbek language is an agglutinative language (grammatical forms and artificial words are formed as a result of adding affixes to the stem and base of words). Grammatical types are Russian and Uzbek. are the main tools used in Uzbek languages. The grammatical structure of a language is a general aspect of its system. Elements of the grammatical structure of the language, such as affixes, grammatical additions and word formations, syntactic models, word order, auxiliary words, etc., serve to indicate the grammatical or formal meaning, the exact form of the lexical meaning. 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 a partial equivalence, which means that grammatical meanings are expressed through grammatical forms, although the two languages seem to be similar, only some parts of the meaning of the language match, and the similar meanings are different from each other. For example: the category of number in nouns seems to be the same in English, Russian, and Uzbek, but in fact they are not the same in the use of a lot of agreement suffixes. But the suffix *bo* There are many examples of how the plural form of the English word can be expressed in the singular form in Russian and Uzbek: Scissors - *nojnitsy* - *качи* One of the problems is that there is no possibility of exact translation. The meanings and grammatical structures of sentences in

languages are usually not the same. 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. When explaining grammatical problems, we can use tenses as an example. The present tense, which is one in most other languages, has two in English: "I go/I am going" is expressed in both forms. Pronouns are also problematic. Grammatical transformations cause different grammatical and lexical expressions to appear. In some cases, they are very closely related to each other and have a lexical-grammatical character. The reason for the wide 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 in the sentence z order is the difference in the order of the clauses, the difference in the order of the main clause and the subordinate clause. In the translation, one set of words can be replaced by another set of words. It depends on full 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. - Lord Nesby nebrejno protyanul ruku. - Lord Nesby reluctantly extended his hand. Sometimes, an idiom in English is replaced by another word. For example: The accusation has been disproved editorially. - Obvinenie bylo opprovergnuto v peredovoy state. - The guilt was justified in a newspaper article. In English, in the order of words, the main clauses first come: possessive and participle, and then second-level clauses. In the academic (higher) grammar of the Russian language, the order of words in a sentence is shown as follows: case, participle, possessive; in English, the opposite is accepted. For example: Yesterday's deal was considered in court. The beginning of the sentence should be at the end of the sentence. Word order can be different in a Russian sentence. Deal was considered in court yesterday. "deal" (the owner of the sentence) in the center of the given sentence should be at the beginning of the sentence. Sometimes, when translating into Russian, the order of words in the sentence is individual and the subordinate clause in complex sentences is replaced. especially when it is important to display continuously updated content. For example: В работе этой выставки примут участие фирмы, выпускающие электронное оборудование, многие из которых хорошо известны на мировом рынке. When translating this sentence into English, according to the rules of the English language, different substitutions are used, and even if it divides the sentence into 2 simple sentences will be The words in the sentence are connected to each other by syntactic connection. There are 4 of them: predicative (between possessor and participle); filler (between cut and filler); acting as a determiner (between the determined and the determiner); and a group of words that act as hoi (between hoi and the word it follows) are connected by various syntactic connections and it is called a word combination. A phrase can be composed of fixed sentences or arbitrary words. First, it is necessary to translate a certain combination, and then adapt the form of speech to the additions (conjunctions) to form a new combination. The rules of combining words are different in different languages. This is explained by the fact that each language describes the interaction of things and events in the world in different ways. Therefore, it can be difficult to translate fixed (free) compounds.

Conclusion: In conclusion, it is not possible to find an exact word-for-word equivalent of one text in another language. In most cases, the translator should try to understand the meaning of the original (the original work of translation) as deeply as possible, and then try to describe the understood meaning in the same language.

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