ENGLISH GRAMMAR DIFFICULTIES IN TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT

Every language has 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 group's 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. The importance of grammar in translating sentences and their meaning are discussed in this article.

Keywords: grammar, grammatical means, grammatical correspondences, morphological corresponce, syntactic correspondence, analytical character.

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.

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

The hunter killed the wolf.

Ovchi bo‘rini o‘ldirdi

Охотник убил волка.

In English the order of words is fixed. The model of Simple declarative sentences in these languages is as follows:

Subject – Predicate

This means that the subject (S) is placed in the first position and 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.

O. But it permits the transposition of the words.

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.

Compare:

Ovchi bo‘rini o‘ldirdi

Ovchi bo‘ri o‘ldirdi

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 none 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. 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 categorical and particular meanings are alike;
Number – singular - plural
Such correspondence may be called complete.

Partial morphological correspondence. Partial morphological correspondence is observed when in the languages examined there are grammatical categories with identical categorical meanings but with some differences in their particular meanings. In the languages considered there is a grammatical category of case in nouns. Though the categorical 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

Absence of morphological correspondence is observed when there are no corresponding grammatical categories in the languages examined. As for instance

in Uzbek there is grammatical category of possessiveness, which shows the affixations of things to one of the three grammatical persons, eg…:

Uzbek

Kitob - im

Kitob - ing

Kitob – i

This grammatical category is neither found in English nor in Russian. These languages use pronouns for this purpose.

English.	Russian
My book	моя книга
Your book.	твоя книга

In English weuse the certain grammatical means to express definite and indefinite meanings, which is an article. But there are no equivalent grammatical means in Uzbek and Russian. They use lexical or syntactic means to express those meanings.

correspondence is understood the conformity in structure and sequence of words in word combinations and sentences.Complete syntactic correspondence is rarely to be found in the languages examined here. However, the pattern adj+N is used in word combination:

Red flags - Qizil bayroqlar. The same may ba said of sentences in cases when the predicate of a simple sentence is expressed by an intransitive verb: He laughed. – U kuldi.

Partial syntactic correspondence

By partial syntactic correspondence in word combinations is understood the conformity in meaning but discrepancy in the structure of phrase.

Partial syntactic correspondence in word combinations are found in the following patterns:

1. Attributes formed by the collocation of words. Owing to the fact that English is poor in grammatical inflections, attributes are widely formed by means of mere collocation of words in accordance with the pattern N1+N2 which expresses the following type of relations.

Attributive

English Uzbek Russian

Glass – tube shisha – naycha стеклянная трубочка

N1+ N2 N1+N2 Adj +N

In this example English and Uzbek translation is unmarked while Russian is marked.

House – plan a) uy plani план дома

N1+N2 N1+N2 (i) N1+N2 (a)

б) uyning plani

N1(ning) + N2(i)

As it is seen from the examples, Uzbek and Russian are marked while English is unmarked. Besides, Russian there is atransposition of words. Gran silo incident - elavatordagi hodisa; инцидент в элеваторе. The Uzbek version is marked by means of the suffix - dagi; Russian - by a functional word and the case ending. Besides there is a transposion of words. The English version is unmarked.

Actions to its subject:

Works club ishchilar klubi клуб рабочих

N1+N2 N (lar + ning) +N2(i) N2+N1

The Uzbek and Russian versions are marked, while English is unmarked. Besides, in Russian the transposition is observed.

As it is seen in the examples cites, languages differ as to the way they express this

relations, though they maintain identical relations between the components of wordcombinations.

1. Word-combinations, whose first component is expressed by a numeral,.

One book bitta kitob

Two books ikkita kitob

Three books uchta kitob

Four books to‘rtta kitob

Five books beshta kitob

The order of words in these combinations is the same in all the three languages, though the manner of expressing plurality differs in the second components.

English Uzbek

Num+Npl Num+Nsing

As it seen in English and Russian the second components are grammatically marked, though the markers do not coincide.

In Uzbek it is unmarked.

3. Partial syntactic correspondence is also observed in complete polycomponent prepositive attributes with inner predication as in the following examples:

This to be or not to be struggle-hayot-momot kurashi

Go-to-hell voice dag‘al ovoz

By partial syntactic correspondence in sentences is understood the divergence in the order of words, omission or partial substitution of parts of sentences:

It is forbidden to smoke here

Bu yerda chekish man qilingan.

With what he blew out his candle.

U shamni o‘chirdi

Absence of syntactic correspondence. By absence of syntactic correspondence we mean lack of certain syntactic constructions in theTarget language, which were used in the Source language. In English these concern syntactic constructions with non-finite forms of the verb which compose the extended part of a sentence with an incomplete or secondary predication. The semantic function of predicative constructions can be formulated as intercommunication and inter conditionality of actions or states with different subjects.

These constructions have no formal grammatical connection with the main part of sentences, though there is always conformity between them. The degree of attendance of action or conditions in predicative constructions determines the choice of complex, compound or simple sentences in translation. Compare: I heard the door open… Eshik ochilganini eshitdim.In the English sentence the predicative construction which functions as an object is composed of a noun in the common case and an infinitive. In Uzbek this construction corresponds to the word-combination “eshik ochilganini” which carries out the same function, though there is neither structural nor morphological conformity; it is a word combination expressed by a noun and participle. Thus, an English predicative construction when translated into Uzbek gets norminalized. In Russian this construction is expressed by a complex sentence with a subordinate object clause.

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