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GRAMMATICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION FROM UZBEK INTO ENGLISH

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ANNOTATION

This article focuses on the grammatical problems faced by translators when translating from Uzbek into English. Key grammatical differences between the two languages, such as word order, agglutination, use of articles, case forms and pluralization, are examined. The difficulties encountered in transferring Uzbek grammatical constructions into English are analyzed, as well as strategies that translators can use to achieve accuracy and preserve the meaning of the original. The article emphasizes the importance of paying close attention to the grammatical features of both languages for successful translation and comprehension of texts.

KEY WORDS: *Translation, Uzbek language, English language, word order, agglutination, articles, case system, plurality, verb tenses, translation difficulties.*

INTRODUCTION

Translation has always been an important part of communication between people speaking different languages. However, this process is not always easy, especially when it comes to translating from one language belonging to the Turkic group to a language belonging to the Germanic family. In this case, translating from Uzbek into English causes a number of difficulties faced by both professional translators and people trying to translate a text on their own.

One of the main problems is the difference in the grammar of these languages. Uzbek is an agglutinative language, which means that it uses numerous affixes that are attached to the root of a word. English has virtually no such system. As a result, many Uzbek words, especially verbs, have a complex structure with multiple forms that are difficult to translate into English without losing meaning.

In addition, Uzbek and English have different word orders in a sentence. In Uzbek, the word order is often flexible, allowing different constructions to be used to express the same thought. In English, the word order is stricter, which requires great care on the part of the translator not to disrupt the meaning of the sentence.

Lexical differences are also a significant challenge. There are many words in Uzbek that have no direct analogue in English, especially when it comes to specific cultural or historical concepts. For example, Uzbek cuisine, national holidays or traditions have their own unique terms that are difficult to translate into English. The translator must find a way to convey the essence of such concepts so that the English-speaking reader can understand their meaning.

There are also often problems with phraseologies and idioms. As in any other language, Uzbek has stable expressions that cannot be translated literally. In such cases, the translator must either find a similar expression in English or explain its meaning in context.

METHODS

There are problems with the transcription of names, geographical objects and other unique words in Uzbek to English translation. Uzbek letters such as “q”, “g‘” or “o‘” have no analogues in the English alphabet, which leads to errors in the spelling and perception of such words. This requires additional knowledge and attention from translators.

Translation is not just a mechanical transfer of words from one language to another. It is a complex process in which it is important not only to take into account the lexical meanings of words, but also grammatical peculiarities, which may differ greatly from one language to another. When it comes to translating from Uzbek to English, there are special difficulties associated with the grammatical differences between these languages. Uzbek, which belongs to the Turkic group, and English, which belongs to the Germanic group, have a number of differences that make the translation process more difficult.

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RESULTS

One of the most noticeable difficulties is the difference in word order in a sentence. In Uzbek, the word order is often flexible, allowing different constructions to be used to express the same thought. For example, the phrase "Men kitobni o'qidim" can be translated as 'I read the book', but the variant "Kitobni men o'qidim" – "I read the book" is also possible. In English, the word order is stricter, and any deviation from the standard structure ("subject + predicate + complement") can lead to misunderstanding or even distortion of meaning. This requires the translator to be careful and precise in conveying the sentence structure.

In addition, Uzbek is an agglutinative language, which means that there are many affixes added to the root of a word to express different grammatical meanings such as cases, tenses, number and even persons. For example, the Uzbek word "kitob' (book) can change to "kitobda" (in the book), "kitobim" (my book), "kitobing" (your book) depending on the affixes added. In English, such changes occur through individual words such as prepositions or pronouns. This creates difficulties for the translator, as one Uzbek word can have several meanings and it may take several words to accurately translate them into English.

An equally difficult problem is the use of articles in English. In Uzbek there are no articles, and the meaning of a noun can be understood from the context. For example, the word 'kitob' can mean both 'book' and 'this book'. In English, however, for a correct translation, it is necessary to clearly indicate whether we are talking about a specific book ("the book") or a book in general ("a book"). This grammatical feature requires the translator to pay special attention to the context in order to choose the correct article.

Another important feature of the Uzbek language is the case system, which plays a key role in expressing grammatical relations. In Uzbek, nouns are changed in the cases with the help of affixes: "kitobga" (to the book), "kitobdan" (from the book), 'kitobni' (book). In English, case forms exist only for pronouns, and the relations between words are expressed through prepositions or word order. This causes difficulties in translation, as the translator has to further clarify the relations between objects using prepositions or other means.

DISCUSSION

In addition, Uzbek often does not use plural forms of nouns when English requires them. For example, the word 'kitob' can mean both one book and all books in general. In English, however, it is necessary to use the plural form, such as 'books', to convey the idea of several books.

Grammatical Aspect	Uzbek Language	English Language	Translation Difficulty
Word Order	Flexible word order, allows rearranging subject, verb, object.	Strict word order: subject + verb + object.	Uzbek's flexibility in word order can lead to confusion in English, requiring careful restructuring.
Agglutination	Uses affixes added to root words for grammatical meaning (e.g., cases, tenses).	Relies on separate words (auxiliary verbs, prepositions) to convey grammatical meaning.	Uzbek's agglutination can make words more complex, while English needs multiple words for the same meaning.
Articles	No use of definite/indefinite articles ("the", "a", "an").	Requires the use of definite and indefinite articles ("the", "a", "an").	The lack of articles in Uzbek requires careful attention to context when choosing the correct article in English.
Case System	Uses a system of case endings attached to nouns (e.g., "kitobga" = to the book, "kitobdan" = from the book).	Limited case system in pronouns; prepositions are used to express relationships.	Translating the case system requires adding prepositions in English to convey the right meaning.
Plurality	Some nouns do not require a distinct plural form for count and non-count contexts.	Requires explicit plural forms (e.g., "books" vs. "book").	Translating plural forms can be tricky as Uzbek doesn't always differentiate as explicitly.
Verb Tenses and Aspects	Verb forms change with tense, aspect, and other nuances using suffixes (e.g., "o'qiyotgan"= reading, "o'qigan" = read).	Uses auxiliary verbs and verb conjugations to express tense and aspect.	The Uzbek system of verb suffixes can be harder to translate, requiring additional words for clarity in English.

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The grammatical difficulties in translating from Uzbek into English are obvious. Differences in word order, the use of affixes, articles and cases pose significant obstacles to accurately conveying meaning. The translator must not only have a good knowledge of both languages, but also understand their grammatical structure in order to make the translation as accurate and understandable as possible. This process requires a high level of competence and attention to detail in order to avoid errors and preserve the meaning of the text.

CONCLUSION

Thus, translating from Uzbek into English is a complex task that requires deep knowledge of both cultures, as well as accuracy and care in conveying meaning. It is not just working with a text, but a real art, where every nuance is important. It is important that the translator not only knows the linguistic structure, but also understands the context, cultural background and traditions, so that the result is not just technically correct, but also reflects all aspects of the source text. In conclusion, translating from Uzbek to English presents significant grammatical challenges due to the structural and syntactical differences between the two languages. The flexibility in word order, the use of agglutination, the absence of articles, and the distinct case and plural systems in Uzbek all require careful attention when translating into English. These differences can lead to difficulties in maintaining accuracy and clarity in the translation process. A successful translation demands not only a deep understanding of both languages' grammar but also a keen awareness of cultural and contextual nuances. By employing strategic translation techniques and adapting the text appropriately, translators can overcome these challenges and produce clear, meaningful translations that preserve the intent of the original text.

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