



 Research Article

GRAMMATICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with the problems of translation, its challenges and the grammatical correspondences of translation and their principal types. This article considers some grammatical problems of translation of English sentences into Russian and Uzbek languages.

KEYWORDS

Grammatical problems, complete correspondence, partial correspondence, the absence of correspondence, cognate language, gender system.

INTRODUCTION

The task of a translator is to render the message of the original in the most full way, so that to be able to attain structural similarity of the source and target texts. If the syntactic similarity is missing we observe a transformation (any change of the source text at the syntactic level during translation). In fulfilling this task he/she faces a number of problems such as: ambiguity, problems that arise from structural and lexical

differences between languages, multiword units like idioms and collocations and, of course, a large number of grammatical problems.

At the grammatical level, a translator is expected to have a thorough knowledge of the grammatical rules of the target language. In fact, a translator does not have to know the grammar of the language for just the sake of it, he should be well

versed in comparative grammar of the two languages involved in translation and the similarities and dissimilarities in them. The translator should be able to distinguish between the obligatory and the optional forms in target language.

Grammatical differences between two languages can be of various types, depending on the languages, their relationship and the distance - both physical as well as cognitive. Cognate languages may not differ much grammatically although it also depends on the physical distance between the linguistic regions. Languages belonging to different language families but sharing geographical regions may share some features due to the process of convergence.

Languages differ in terms of tense and aspect as well. Most languages are accustomed to three basic tenses - present, past and future with some tenses of relative time - past perfect, future perfect, etc. Some languages are peculiar with a series of temporal gradations of either past or future or both. In terms of their range they vary from few minutes to a year and a more, such as past time of "a few minutes ago" or of "earlier in the day", etc. These temporal aspects have bearing on the grammar and the sentences structure as a whole.

The nature of the grammatical differences between a pair of languages varies from language to language. A comparative and contrastive analysis of the grammars of two languages, is essential before a translators ventures to take up the job of translating. These grammatical

differences pose problems to the translator as it not only involves analysis of the differences but also finding accurate or proper and approximate correspondences in the target language, for effective transfer of the message.

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. Example: Apple яблоко олма (Singular form) Apple яблоки олмалар (Plural form)

- 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 1 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. Example: There are 6 cases in Russian and Uzbek languages, but in English there are only 2 cases.

- 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, example: китоб-им китоб-инг китоб-и

This grammatical category is neither found in English nor in Russian. These languages use pronouns for this purpose. Example: 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 article. For this we can take as an example for the absence of grammatical correspondence the article definite and indefinite article «the» and «a». In English these article are exist, however we can not translate them into Uzbek or Russian. But there are no equivalent grammatical means in Uzbek and Russian. They use lexical or syntactic means to express those meanings.

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