

Grammatical Barriers Encountered in the Literary Translation

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Abstract

The Uzbek language patronize to the Turkish 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.

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As to grammar the principle means of expression in languages possessing in 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 languages). 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.

In order to attain the fullest information from one language into another one is obliged to resort numerous interlinguistic lexical and grammatical transformations.

Grammatical transformations are as follows: substitution, transposition, omission, supplementation.

The cited types of elementary transformations as such are rarely used in the process of translating. Usually they combine with each other, assuming the nature of “complex” interlinguistic transformations.

By substitution we understand the substitution of one part of speech by another or one form of a word by another. Consequently, there are two kinds of substitutions constituting a grammatical type of transformations; substitution of parts of speech and the grammatical form of a word. Transformation by substitution may be necessitated by several reasons: the absence of one or an other grammatical form or construction in the target language; lack of coincidence in the use of corresponding form and construction as well as lexical reasons – different combinability and use of words, lack of a part of speech with the same meaning.

- “You are about to show me shadows of the things that *have not happened*, but will happen in the time before us,” Scrooge pursued. “Is that so, Spirit?”
- Sen menga kelajakda *sodir bo’ladigan* voqea-hodisalarni ko’rsatmoqchimisan?- davom ettirdi u. - Shundaymi, Ruh?
- Quiet and dark, beside him stood the Phantom, with its outstretched hand.
- Zulmat va sukunat bag’rida, qariyaning qarshisida ruh qo’lini uzatgan cha turar edi.

By these examples above we can see that most of the time verb of the dependent clauses of complex sentences is transferred into Uzbek language as an adjective.

“Transposition” (as a type of transformation used in translations) is understood to be the change of position/order) of linguistic elements in the Target language in comparison with a Source language.

Transposition (change in the structure of a sentence/is necessitated by the difference in the structure of the language (fixed or free order of words etc), in the semantic of a sentence, and others. There are two types of transpositions; transposition (or substitution) of parts of a sentence and transposition occasioned by the change of types of syntactic connection in composite sentence¹.

It is common changing the places of parts of speech in translation, especially, rendering from English into Uzbek, as these languages structure differ much from each other in terms of the place of parts of speech. The examples have been written below:

- Scrooge listened to this dialogue in horror. As they sat grouped about their spoil, in the scanty light afforded by the old man's lamp, he viewed them with a detestation and disgust, which could hardly have been greater, though they had been obscene demons, marketing the corpse itself.
- Skruj ushbu dialogni chuqur qo'rqinch ila tingladi. Ular qariyaning lampasidan xira taralib turgan yorug'lik ostida guruh bo'lib o'tirib suhbatlashar ekanlar, Skruj ularni, jasadni pullayotgan sharmsiz mahluqlarni uzoqdan nafrat ila zo'rg'a kuzatib turardi.

When translating English component sentences into Uzbek and Russian, the principal and subordinate clauses may be transposed. This is explained by the fact that the order of words in compound sentences does not always coincide in the languages considered. Compare:

A remarkable air of relief overspread her countenance as soon as she saw me(R.Stevenson).

Мени кўриши биланок, унинг юзида енгил тортганлик аломати пайдо бўлди.

Как только она увидела меня, на её лице выразилось чувство облегчения.

As a type of grammatical transformation – omission is necessitated by grammatical redundancy of certain forms in two languages.

He raised his hand. – У қўлини кўтарди. – Он поднял руку.

Addition, as a type of grammatical transformation can be met with in cases of formal inexpressiveness of grammatical or semantic components in the language of the original text.

Also, there was an awkward hesitancy at times, as he essayed the new words he had learnt.

Баъзида у яқиндагина урганган янги сўзларини талаффуз қилишда ҳозирланиб, тўхтаб қоларди.

As for grammatical obstructions run in front of translator, we should consider that the two languages: Uzbek and English are not related to each other. Only their alphabets are nearly the same besides some distinguishes of absence of some letters, such as, “w”, “c” in Uzbek and “g”, “sh”, “ch”, “ng” and “o” in English language or wide range of word usage to clear a meaning, but not grammar. When the Uzbek language is agglutinative, English is not with its unchangeable word structure².

And now it is acceptable for the form and content of the English version.

While translating the story, the first and main issue of the process was grammar.

¹Аллаёрова Р.Р.Таржима назарияси ва амалиёти фанидан маъруза матн. – Урганч, 2008. – P 35.

²Abduazizov A.A. English phonetics – Т., «Ўқитувчи», 1972. – P 79.

English grammar is the structure of expressions in the English language. This includes the structure of words, phrases, clauses and sentences.

There are certain differences in grammar between the standard forms of British English, American English and Australian English, although these are inconspicuous compared with the lexical and pronunciation differences. It must be pointed out that the story in question of the research was written in British English or we can partly call it BBC English which is chosen by the UK to be understandable world wide. Why partly? Because some structures, especially, clauses and word usage can be dissimilar to the language of British Broadcasting company.

For instance, English “budge up” - Uzbek “sakra”, the English word “tosh” - “safсата” are both British usage and informal ones according to Oxford Dictionary of Current English published by the USA Oxford University press in 2006.

Clause and sentence structure.

As it is stated above, translation process embodies huge challenges related to different grammar structure, lexical distinction, stylistic issues and problems relevant to translating phraseological units in two different languages. If the languages come out of the same language family such as English and German, there may be less problematic issues. However, if we analyse the translation form of one particular work which its own language and the language of translation differ completely, for instance, Uzbek and English, it is undeniable to face up to myriad language barriers.

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