



GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF TRANSLATION

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Abstract: In the article, one of the changes occurring in the translation process, grammatical change, is discussed. During the reading this article it can be known that, the types of grammatical transformation and the steps of grammatical transformation.

Key words: translator, translation, work, dictionary, analysis, comment, author, concept, change, method.

Introduction:

In linguistics, transformational grammar (TG) or transformational-generative grammar (TGG) is part of the theory of generative grammar, especially of natural languages. It considers grammar to be a system of rules that generate exactly those combinations of words that form grammatical sentences in a given language and involves the use of defined operations (called transformations) to produce new sentences from existing ones.

The method is commonly associated with the American linguist Noam Chomsky's biologically oriented concept of language. But in logical syntax, Rudolf Carnap introduced the term "transformation" in his application of Alfred North Whitehead's and Bertrand Russell's Principia Mathematica.

Transformational grammar, also called Transformational-generative Grammar, a system of language analysis that recognizes the relationship among the various elements of a sentence and among the possible sentences of a language and uses processes or rules (some of which are called transformations)

Sometimes referred to as TG, transformational grammar attempts to apply logic to the task of looking into the deeper meanings of the structure of sentences, and to analyze both the surface and the underlying intent of the words used.

For example, transformational grammar relates the active sentence "John read the book" with its corresponding passive, "The book was read by John." The statement "George saw Mary" is related to the corresponding questions, "Whom [or who] did George see?" and "Who saw Mary?"

Main body

One of the morphological characteristic qualities of nouns is the category of number. The category of the number consists of opposing singular and plural forms.



The singular and plural categories of numbers of a noun in two languages, i.e. in English and Uzbek, can be found either only in the singular or only in the plural, can also be used both in the singular and the plural.

In English nouns have the following lexical grammatical forms:

1. Proper (Albert) and Common (a boy)
2. Collective (group, class etc.)
3. Countable (a chair, a hat etc.) and uncountable (advice, news etc.)
4. Abstract (honesty, beauty, etc.) and Concrete (a car, a phone, etc.)
5. Compound Nouns (a bank account, a bus driver)

It means that among them Proper, Uncountable and several compound nouns are used only in the singular. For example: (Joe, The United Nations, Measles, Netherlands, Sears, Athletics, Physics, rice, blood, equipment, death penalty, generation gap). Also, some singular nouns that cannot be represented abstractly, and varieties of nouns that are not used in the singular form, are included in the category of nouns that are used only in the plural. For example: (stairs, goods, premises, human rights, the grass roots etc.)

Collective, Countable and other composite nouns can be used both in singular and in plural. For example: (a book or books, group is... group are, credit cards/ credit cards, contact lens/contact lenses etc.)

A noun in English, used only in the plural, when translated into Uzbek, can change its form into a discharge of nouns used only in the singular, or the noun in Uzbek, used only in the singular, when translated into English can change its form to the discharge of nouns used only in the plural form, or in some cases we observe the corresponding forms of the nouns in two languages.

For example: "I have bought new trainers" - the phrase in Uzbek is translated as follows: "Men yangi krasovka sotib oldim", and in the latter cases, i.e. when translating the following example from Uzbek into English, it is used in the following form. For example: "Uvning' zinasini sirpanchiq edi". The stairs of the house were slippery",

Prepositions, the object of our analysis, are the units that reflect the substantial potential of the English language and express specific grammatical meaning. Due to the fact that prepositions are adequate means for auxiliary words in Uzbek, and Uzbek auxiliary words are equal to cases both in the meaning and function, proportionality and disproportionality between them plays an important role when translating prepositions. Generally, synonymy of cases and auxiliary words in the Uzbek language is one of the possibilities of the Uzbek language to render the meanings of prepositions.

When translating prepositions one must take into account all the above mentioned types of meanings as a unit. Expressing them jointly as constituent parts of a unity can be the means of providing adequacy not only in meaning, but also in the content. See the examples: Why, my dear, you must know, Mrs. Long says that



Netherfield is taken by a young man of large fortune from the north of England; that he came down on Monday in a chaise and four to see the place, and was so much delighted with it, that he agreed with Mr. Morris immediately; that he is to take possession before Michaelmas, and some of his servants are to be in the house by the end of next week.

Some examples from novel : There were big guns too that passed in the day **drawn** by tractors, the long barrels of the guns covered with green branches and green **leafy** branches and vines laid over the trac-tors.

Кундуз- лари ҳам шатак машиналар оғир тўплорни судраб борар, тўпларнинг оғир стволларига кўм-кўк шох-шаббалар ташлаб қўйилган, шатакчилар ҳам кук яшил шох-лар ва ток zanglari билан беркитилган эди.

Grammatical transformation; the word drawn, leafy predlogs and artikles are omitted in target language. By means of omittin words the meaning of sentence is generalized **Chapter one Page: 27-28**

There was fighting for that mountain too, but it was not successful, and in the fall when the rains came the leaves all fell from the chestnut trees and the **branches were bare**

Куз Кириб, ёмғир кетидан ёмғир куйиб Бергач, каш-танларнинг япроқлари дув тўкилдилар-да, шаҳри кип-ялангоч бўлиб қолдилар.

Grammatical transformation.

There was fighting This sentence omitted during the translation. **Chapter one**

Pages: 27-28

They splashed more mud than the camions even and if one of the officers in the back was very small and sitting between two generals, he himself so small that you could...

Булар юк машиналарга қараганда кўпрок лой сахра- тиб кетарди. Агар офицерлардан бири жуда ҳам пакана булиба....

Grammatical change

In this passage, one complex sentence is translated into two simple sentences and also prepositions are omitted **Chapter one Pages : 30-31**

The next year there were many victories.

Янги кирган йилда анча ғалаба қозонилди

Grammatical transformation.

Active, original sentence is translated as passive voice structure . **Chapter two Pages:92-93**

Conclusion.

All in all above we talked about one of the most common types of these changes, namely grammatical transformation. That is, the change of verb forms, the dropping of prepositional articles and the verb to be at the same time, and similar changes



create a grammatical change. I think the examples given above provide a sufficient understanding of this type of change.

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