

Grammatical Frontiers in Translation: Navigating Morphological and Syntactic Terrain for Fidelity and Coherence

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Abstract: Translation plays an important role in social life. Since translation is not an easy work, the translators should carry out a good amount of knowledge in linguistics, cultural aspect, and other skill related to human life. Occasionally, a faulty in translation causes a violation in the result and is unacceptable in the target text. The aim of this research is to identify the grammatical problems.

Keywords: translation, error analysis, grammatical error.

Morphological forms and syntactic to express a certain idea stylistic options of devices can be used. Syntactic and about grammatical methodology as a result of the presence of morphological synonymy is the basis for speech.

For example, I know Salimov, who came to our city yesterday,

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I know Salimov, who came to our city yesterday, he said all three are grammatically simple common sense sentences. However, they are methodical has subtleties of thought.

There is a system of symbols that distinguishes one language from another. Such languages including English and Uzbek languages. Their grammatical systems differ typologically and genetically. English belongs to the Indo-European language family to the Germanic language group, and the Uzbek language to the Turkic language group of the Altaic language family enters. According to the morphological structure of the English language, it has a changing analytical character and it is synthetic in terms of writing. The Uzbek language is an agglutinative language.

Learn about the differences between languages by comparing the following examples can be observed:

The hunter killed the wolf. -Ovchi bo'rini ovladi.

I go to school. -Men maktabga boraman.

From these examples, the sentence structure in Uzbek is different from that in English. It will be done.

In English, if the order of words is changed, so is the meaning of the sentence will change.

In English, the word order in a predicate is Subject-Predicate (S-P). is expressed. In English, the possessor (S) is at the beginning of the sentence, and the participle (P) is from the possessor comes later. If the participle is expressed by a transitive verb, then the participle is in place complement comes: S-P (Vtr) -O.

But the word order in Uzbek is completely different from the word order in English can be expressed as follows: S-O-P (Vtr). Comparing the word order in English with the word order in Uzbek by changing the order of words and the place of the filler in the Uzbek language.

it will be seen if there is an opportunity to give. Grammatical forms of different languages rarely have the same meaning and suitable for the task. As a rule, it has only partial equivalence and grammatical meanings are expressed through grammatical forms, that are although the two languages seem similar, only their some parts of their meanings match, and similar meanings differ from each other.

For example: the number category in nouns is the same in English, Russian, and Uzbek seems to agree with one, but in fact, many conjugations are not compatible with each other in their application.

It should be noted that every language has its own grammatical meaning, form and category. Hence the translation in the process of acquiring deep linguistic knowledge and skills from the translator and the reader is asked to accurately deliver the author's speech. But another word without an suffix is the English plural. There are many examples of the singular form in Russian and Uzbek languages can be cited:

Scissors–ножницы–qaychi

The first problem is the impossibility of exact translation. In languages sentence meanings and grammatical structures are usually not similar.

It is explained this by taking the word "logos" as an example. Never in English which word cannot be exactly equivalent to it. Saying words, opinions, means discussion, content and other meanings. Translator each should be able to choose the best equivalent in the situation. Grammatical problem When it is explained, you can use tenses as an example. Complete morphological correspondence has the same grammatical categories is observed when:

For example: time category, number category, proportion category and Boys - boys - дети

Partial morphological compatibility is the grammatical categories in languages one- is observed when it does not match one. For example: English has 2 consonants, 6 in Uzbek language. Differences in grammatical categories are usually different in language represented by means.

Morphological inconsistency is a mismatch of grammatical categories in the language is observed. For example: the grammatical category of possession in Uzbek. It is expressed through affixes, but such grammatical categories not available in English or Russian.

Use of grammatical transformations in translation.

Grammatical transformations are different grammatical and lexical causes appearances. In some cases they are to each other is very closely related and has a lexical-grammatical character. Make extensive use of grammatical transformations in translation because the sentence in Russian or Uzbek corresponds to the grammatical structure of English.

It is interpreted as not coming: the order of words in the sentence is in the order of the position of the sentences the difference is the difference in the order of the main clause and the subordinate clause. Also, in certain situations, the verb in English, Russian and Uzbek there is a matching of tenses. Different tenses in English there are a rule in adaptation. In English, if the subject is in the past tense, the past tense is also used in the subordinate clause, but this is the case in Russian and Uzbek languages the present tense can be used instead.

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