

GRAMMATICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION

Supervisor: Egamberdiyeva I.A

Associate professor of ASIFL

Abduganiyeva Azizabonu

Student of ASIFL

Annotation. This article examines the grammatical problems encountered in translation, highlighting the complexities that arise due to differences in syntax, morphology, and sentence structure between the source and target languages. It examines how grammatical inconsistencies can lead to misinterpretation, loss of meaning, and stylistic inconsistencies. These include tense and aspect, conjugation, word order, the use of articles, and prepositions. Ultimately, it emphasizes the importance of a deep understanding of the grammatical system in order to achieve accurate and meaningful translations.

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются грамматические проблемы, возникающие при переводе, и подчеркиваются сложности, возникающие из-за различий в синтаксисе, морфологии и структуре предложений между исходным и целевым языками. В нем рассматривается, приводят ли грамматические несоответствия к неправильному толкованию, потере смысла и стилистической непоследовательности. Включая время и вид, спряжение, порядок слов, артикли и использование предлогов. В конечном итоге, это подчеркивает важность глубокого понимания грамматической системы для достижения точных и содержательных переводов.

Keywords: Translation, grammatical issues, syntax, morphology, tense and aspect, agreement, word order, articles, loading, translation strategies.

Ключевые слова: Перевод, грамматические проблемы, синтаксис, морфология, время и вид, согласование, порядок слов, артикли, загрузка, стратегии перевода.

Translation serves as a vital bridge connecting different languages and cultures, though it presents numerous challenges. Effective translation requires more than basic language knowledge; it demands comprehensive understanding of both source and target languages, including cultural contexts, idioms, and expressions. A primary challenge is maintaining grammatical integrity without distorting the original meaning. Precise translation is essential for effective cross-linguistic communication and preventing misunderstandings. Common translation difficulties arise from language

differences, particularly with idiomatic expressions and linguistic subtleties that require creative adaptation while preserving intended meaning.

Translators face various grammatical hurdles, including tense inconsistencies, gender agreement issues, and word order variations. English, unlike languages with flexible syntax, relies heavily on word order to convey meaning, making proper structure crucial. Incorrect verb tenses can create ambiguity, while misused articles can completely change a statement's meaning. Pronoun usage also varies significantly between languages.

Successful translation requires thorough knowledge of both languages' grammatical rules. Translators must consider not just literal meanings but also cultural nuances and idiomatic expressions to avoid content being "lost in translation"[1;34].

Translators aim to convey the original message completely while maintaining structural similarity between source and target texts. When syntactic similarity cannot be achieved, transformations occur at the syntactic level during translation. This process presents numerous challenges including ambiguity, structural and lexical differences between languages, multiword expressions like idioms and collocations, and various grammatical issues.

At the grammatical level, translators must possess comprehensive knowledge of target language grammar rules. More importantly, they need expertise in comparative grammar of both languages involved, understanding their similarities and differences. A skilled translator can distinguish between obligatory and optional forms in the target language.

The nature and extent of grammatical differences between languages vary significantly. Languages from the same family may share many grammatical features, though physical distance between linguistic regions can influence this similarity. Conversely, languages from different families that share geographical proximity might develop common features through convergence.

Tense and aspect systems differ considerably across languages. While most languages recognize three basic tenses (present, past, future) with some relative tenses (past perfect, future perfect), others feature unique temporal gradations for past or future events. These can range from specifying "a few minutes ago" to "earlier in the day," affecting overall grammar and sentence structure [2;19].

A thorough comparative analysis of two languages' grammatical systems is essential before undertaking translation work. These grammatical differences challenge translators to not only analyze the disparities but also find accurate or appropriate correspondences in the target language to effectively transmit the message.

Grammar plays a crucial role in successful text translation. Grammatical subtleties significantly affect how meaning is conveyed and how the original structure is preserved, making it essential for translators to give special attention to these elements. When grammar receives insufficient focus, translations can lose accuracy and communicate incorrect meanings, reducing overall quality.

Key strategies for addressing grammatical challenges in translation include utilizing contextual information, analyzing grammatical frameworks, and carefully examining sentence structures. Practical examples demonstrate these approaches' effectiveness, encouraging translators to consistently apply grammatical methodology in their work [3;54].

The grammatical dimension of translation holds immense importance. Achieving excellence in translation requires both lexical precision and grammatical accuracy. By systematically implementing these recommended strategies, translators can substantially improve their translation quality and enhance their professional standards to higher levels.

When translating from English to other languages, even high-achieving students face difficulties with less frequently used English words. They particularly struggle with unfamiliar terminology and language/cultural specifics. These findings indicate significant lexical difficulties, which indicate a limited English vocabulary among students.

Students use a variety of strategies to deal with unfamiliar words, including omission, borrowing/loan words, and the use of superlatives. However, these approaches are not always appropriate to the context of the sentence.

Students face two main problems when translating from Indonesian to English: morphology and syntax. Morphological problems focus on inflectional difficulties, while syntactic problems are manifested in two subcategories: modification and predication. Modification problems are particularly common in noun phrases, while predication problems include tense, aspect, voice, and case.

The study shows that students do not have sufficient grammatical knowledge, particularly in terms of noun phrases, tenses, aspects, voices, and status - the key elements of correct English translation.

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