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Abstract: *Theories of translation refer to the study of the process of translating written or spoken language from one language to another. Theories of translation explore the complexities and challenges of transferring meaning from one language to another. Translation is not simply a matter of replacing words in one language with their equivalents in another, but involves grappling with cultural differences, linguistic nuances, and the specific contexts in which texts are produced and received. Theories of translation consider questions such as how to convey idiomatic expressions or cultural references, how to maintain the author's voice and style across languages, and how to navigate power dynamics between source and target cultures. These theories draw on a range of approaches, from linguistic and cultural studies to literary and philosophical analyses, and help us to better understand the role of translation in shaping our globalized world. And this article explores the grammatical difficulties in English Uzbek translation process, because as we know the grammatically (morphological and syntactic ways) these two languages are the totally differentiates between each other.*

Key words: *problems, subject and verb structure, grammar, phrases, verb tenses, cultural references, changes, extinction.*

Introduction: In actuality, the grammatical structure of the language is just as important to its overall structure as its dictionary. The grammatical design's elements, such as word requests, syntactic examples, emphasis and inference kinds, and so on, are used to communicate implications that are typically referred to as "grammatical" or "primary" implications because they are indistinguishable from lexical implications. Delivering these consequences during the translation process is a major issue that aligns with the general issue of translation comparability, which need to be regarded as final. There is little question that grammatical kinds in various languages only very never fully coincide in terms of their significance and potential. Generally speaking, there is only partial comparability—that is, the grammatical connotations sent by grammatical structures of two distinct languages, despite their seeming indistinguishability, coincide only in a portion of their significance and differ in many aspects of similar meanings. In order to achieve structural similarities between the source and target texts, a translator's job is to convey the original material as fully as possible.





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We notice a transformation (any alteration of the source text at the syntactic level during translation) if the syntactic similarity is absent. He or she has a variety of challenges in completing this work, including ambiguity, issues resulting from lexical and structural variations between languages, multiword units like idioms and collocations, and, of course, a plethora of grammatical issues. A translator is supposed to be well-versed in the grammatical rules of the target language. In actuality, a translator should be well-versed in the comparative grammar of the two languages being translated, as well as their similarities and differences, rather than merely knowing the language's grammar.

In the target language, the translator should be able to discern between required and optional forms. Depending on the languages, their relationship, and the distance—both cognitive and physical—there might be a variety of grammatical variances between two languages. Although it also depends on the physical distance between the linguistic regions, cognate languages may not differ much linguistically. Due to the process of convergence, languages from various language families that are spoken in similar geographical areas may have certain characteristics in common. 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. Before beginning the task of translating, a translator must perform a comparative and contrastive analysis of the grammars of two languages. These grammatical discrepancies present challenges for the translator since, in order to effectively convey the information, it is not only necessary to analyze the variances but also to identify exact, proper, and approximate correspondences in the target language. The following are the main categories of grammatical correspondences between two languages: a) full correspondence; b) limited correspondence; and c) none at all. When the grammatical categories and specific meanings of the languages under consideration are the same, complete morphological correspondence is seen. There is a grammatical category of number in all three languages, and its broad categorial and specific meanings are the same; Both singular and plural numbers. One could label such correspondence "complete." There is a grammatical category for case in nouns in the languages under consideration. Although the categorial meaning is the same in all three languages, the specific meanings differ in terms of both their quantity and the ideas they convey. English has two particular meanings while Uzbek and Russian have six. 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.





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But there are no equivalent grammatical means in Uzbek and Russian. They use lexical or syntactic means to express those meanings. Managing grammatical differences between languages is a common task in translation. During translation, the following are some typical grammatical issues and possible fixes: Languages with grammatical gender for nouns include Spanish, French, and German. Horses aren't jeans in English. Choosing the gender that best fits the situation or employing gender-neutral language whenever feasible are two solutions. Different languages may have distinct verb tenses and features.

For example, English distinguishes between Simple Past and present perfection, while some languages may not. The solution is to choose a tense or aspect that accurately conveys the intended meaning. Idioms and cultural references: idiomatic expressions and cultural references can be difficult to translate. Solutions involve finding equivalent phrases or explanations that have a similar meaning in the cultural context of the target language. Phrasal Verbs: English uses broad phrasal verbs, which may not have direct equivalents in other languages. Solutions include finding alternative phrases or repeating to convey the same meaning. Formality and register: different languages have different levels of formality and registers. Solutions include choosing appropriate languages and phrases based on the intended audience and context. Sentence length and complexity: languages can vary in sentence length and complexity. Solutions include breaking down complex sentences or combining shorter sentences to maintain accuracy and readability in the target language. In solving these grammatical problems, translators often rely on their linguistic expertise, cultural knowledge, and understanding of context to create accurate and natural translations. The results of our study highlight the complex nature of grammatical problems in translation and emphasize the importance of linguistic competence and cultural understanding. Although translators use a range of techniques to deal with grammatical complications, there isn't one that works for everyone. The best strategy depends heavily on the audience, the context, and the type of writing. Additionally, technological advancements like machine translation systems have their own set of issues, particularly with regard to grammatical accuracy and contextual interpretation, but they also offer potential solutions. Thus, in order to comprehend grammatical issues in translation and enhance the overall quality of translation, linguists, translators, and technologists must collaborate and conduct research.

In conclusion, resolving grammatical issues in translation necessitates a multidimensional strategy that takes into account language expertise, cultural awareness, and technical advancements. To ensure correct and faithful implementation of source texts, translators must continuously develop their language skills and grasp grammatical intricacies. Furthermore, the creation of sophisticated translation tools and resources can assist translators in overcoming grammatical obstacles more successfully. Additionally, in an increasingly interconnected world, the growth of collaboration and knowledge sharing





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among translators, linguists, and technologists aids in the development of creative solutions to enhance translation quality and remove language barriers.

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