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LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF SYNTACTIC UNITS OF ENGLISH
AND UZBEK LANGUAGES IN NEWSPAPER TEXTS

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Abstract: *The article deals with the problem of studying of the main peculiar features of the newspaper style, the notion of newspaper headline, its types, functions and the translation issues of lexical units and word combinations in newspaper texts.*

Keywords: *newspaper, advertisement, newspaper texts, terms, newspaper style, headline, lexical units, word combinations.*

When analyzing the syntactic units of the English and Uzbek languages, we use translation. A factor that is one of the necessary aspects of the translation process is the correct reflection of intercultural communication. Political commentary creates enormous difficulties for translators. Politicians often come up with a new word and term. For example:

*Road map – yo‘l xaritasi,
Puppet government – qo‘g‘irchoq hokimiyat,
New Deal - yangi bitim,*

These words are often found in political speech. They are an obstacle for the translator to find them suitable for the culture of the translated language. Of course, it is necessary to distinguish between the translation of political news that will be published. In linguistics, the political news of one state in its culture should be published in separate contexts, separated from the political news of another state.

Syntactic relations and units in English and Russian can be translated and presented in Uzbek as follows.

*The MP is a Mr. Hollen.
Parlament a‘zosi qandaydir janob Hollen.
Членом парламента является некий мистер Холлен.*

*1) This was a Coventry.
Bu yana bir Koventri (portlash) edi.
Это было еще одним Ковентри.*

*2) The horror of Ukrain.
Ukrainadagi urush daxshatlari.
Ужаси войны в Украине.*

On the other hand, News in English newspaper texts can be translated and reflected as follows.

FLIGHT BAN ON LAPTOPS AFTER NEW BOMB FEARS.





- Airlines are prohibited from transporting laptops due to the danger of terrorist attacks. (Airlines have been banned from carrying laptops due to the risk of attacks.)

BREXIT WEEKLY BRIEFING: ARTICLE 50 MOVES CLOSER BUT EU DASHES DIVORCE DEALS HOPES.

-Weekly Brexit briefing: the introduction of Article 50 (the treaty on the European Union) is approaching, but the EU is losing all hope of secession.

UK WEATHER TO GET HOTTER THAN ABU DHABI AS CARIBBEAN HEAT VORTEX HEADS FOR BRITAIN – BUT STORMS AND SNOW WILL FOLLOW.

-The weather in the UK will be even warmer than in Abu Dhabi, as a heat vortex from the Caribbean is heading to the UK. However, snowstorms and snowfalls are observed.

It is also considered the gerund form of the verb, that is, usually a noun-specific verb form that appears in a sentence both at the beginning and in the second degree. In addition, the gerund is always formed by adding the suffix “-ING” to the base of the verb. It can be compared with the name of the movement in Uzbek and translated together with such suffixes as “-(I)SH”, “- Moq”, “(u)v”.

For example,

Flying makes me nervous

- *Parvoz qilish meni asabiylashtiradi..*

1) *Learning foreign languages is my favorite hobby*

- *Chet tillarini o‘rganish mening sevimli mashg‘ulotimdir.*

2) *It is a waste of time playing computer games all day long.*

- *Kuni bo‘yi kompyuter o‘yinlarini o‘ynash bu vaqtni behuda sarflashdir.*

The present tense adjective always ends in “- ing” and is related to what is happening in the present tense. It can stand before a noun in a sentence as a determinant, and also denote suffixes such as “-lying”, “- Digan”, “- (he)Vci” in the sense of the exact ratio.

Including,

a playing girl (o ‘ynayotgan qiz),

a crying child (yig‘layotgan bola),

an amazing event (ajoyib tadbir),

a relaxing film (tinchlantiruvchi film).

In addition, "present participant" is used as an adverb at the beginning of a sentence and can have suffixes such as “-B”, “-IB”.

Feeling tired, he went to bed. - Charchaganini his qilib, u uxlashga yotdi.

Knowing English well, he was able to translate the article. - Ingliz tilini yaxshi bilganligi bois, u maqolani tarjima qila oldi.

The past participle form of the verb in newspaper texts refers to events that have already occurred. "Low particle" is used as a determinant before a noun in a sentence, meaning suffixes such as “- ingan”, “-Il”, “-di” in the sense of a mandatory relationship.

a broken pencil (singan qalam),





*polluted water (ifloslangan suv),
written letter (yozilgan xat).*

However, "low particle" is used as an adverb at the beginning of a sentence:

Damaged by ice, the ship couldn't continue its way.

- Muzdan zarar ko'rgan kema yo'lida davom eta olmadi.

There are a lot of difficulties and problems in newspaper articles translation. Because mass media and newspapers have their style of writing, language, structure and feature. When we analyse and translate particular texts, syntactic or lexical units and word combinations of foreign newspapers and magazines, it is also significant to follow a number of basic rules. Before translating newspaper texts, we should analyse the main peculiarities of modern newspapers, their syntactic or lexical units and word expressions in English newspaper's texts. This article is about linguistic analysis of translating English newspaper texts into the Uzbek language.

There are main ways of using sentence structure, word combinations, syntactic unit and key features in translation of newspaper texts. It is necessary to focus on some rules of analyzing and translating methods. The main objects of the article are many English newspapers' texts selected from such newspapers as "The Times", "The Sun", "The Guardian" and "The Daily Telegraph".

Article. It is obvious that the definite and the indefinite articles are not translated into Uzbek according to the general grammar rules. But they sometimes have semantic function in the newspaper texts and have great importance in understanding main purpose of the sentence. This rule especially belongs to the indefinite article which is in the function of the indefinite pronoun. For example,

1) The MP is a Mr.Hollen. - Parlament a'zosi qandaydir janob Hollen. - Членом парламента является некий мистер Холлен.

2) This was a Coventry. - Bu yana bir Koventri (portlash) edi. - Это было еще одним Ковентри.

Noun. When we work with newspaper texts and word combinations, sometimes we may come across the nouns which do not correspond to their number in the translation. It is important to emphasize that, despite their number, the English nouns are translated into Uzbek and Russian according to the norms of the Uzbek and Russian languages. For instance,

1) The horror of Ukrain. - Ukrainadagi urush daxshatlari. - Ужасы войны в Украине.

2) Millions of people. - Millionlab odamlar. - Миллионы людей.

Possessive Case. In old English all nouns could be used in the possessive case in the function of an attribute. However, then only the nouns which denote living





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beings began to be used in the possessive case to denote the possessiveness. Nowadays, especially the nouns which denote time, distance, country, organization and companies are being used in the possessive case in modern English language.

1) The Republics' Supreme Council. – Respublikachilar (partiya) Oliy Kengashi.

2) Britain's Labour movement. - Britaniyadagi ishchilar harakati.

3) France's policy. - Fransiya siyosati.

4) Tomorrow's meeting and yesterday's march. - Ertangi uchrashuv va kechagi yurish.

In addition, apostrophe “-‘s” may belong to a whole word combination as a sign of possessiveness. This combination is called as “Genitive group”.

1) The disarmament Committee's Session. - Ommaviy qurolsizlantish qo'mitasining yig'ilishi.

2) The Queen of England's policy. - Angliya qirolichasining siyosati.

Adjective. Adjectives as lexical units in the English language and, especially, the Participle I in the function of an attribute denote not only the quality of a thing, but also possessiveness, reason and result. The use of adjective in this function is mostly peculiar to a newspaper and mass media style. In this case, they are translated with a noun, a noun phrase or with a subordinate clause.

1) Book selling association. - Kitob sotish kompaniyasi.

2) Voting system. - Saylov tizimi.

In conclusion, it is obvious that when we are translating newspapers, it is important for translators to show the best ways to translate from the original language into the target language. We have to pay attention to the language of mass media including a system of interrelated lexical, syntactic and grammatical units. It can be concluded that the use of different syntactic and lexical units, word combinations and grammatical features combined together. So they have specific functions and peculiarities for giving essential information.

Conclusion. In conclusion, it can be said that when translating and reflecting information in the media in a foreign language, certain patterns must be taken into account. When translating their texts, it will be necessary to translate them into another language, taking into account the important aspects and factors mentioned above.





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