

## GRAMMATICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION

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**Annotation:** Translation is a complex process that involves transferring meaning from one language to another. In the case of English and Russian, there are numerous grammatical challenges that translators face when translating between the two languages. This article explores the grammatical problems of translation in terms of English and Russian, and examines some of the quotes related to translation, particularly Russian-English translation.

**Keywords:** Translation, English, Russian, grammar, challenges, cases, word order, verb aspect.

### **TARJIMANING GRAMMATIK MUAMMOLARI**

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**Annotatsiya:** Tarjima ma'noni bir tildan boshqa tilga o'tkazishni o'z ichiga olgan murakkab jarayondir. Ingliz va rus tillarida tarjimonlar ikki til o'rtasida tarjima qilishda ko'plab grammatik muammolarga duch kelishadi. Ushbu maqola ingliz va rus tillarida tarjimaning grammatik muammolarini o'rganadi va tarjima bilan bog'liq ba'zi iqtiboslarni, xususan, ruscha-inglizcha tarjimini ko'rib chiqadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Tarjima, ingliz, rus, grammatika, qiyinchiliklar, kelishiklar, so'z tartibi, fe'l aspekti.

### **ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕВОДА**

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**Аннотация:** Перевод – это сложный процесс, который включает в себя перенос смысла с одного языка на другой. В случае с английским и русским переводчики сталкиваются с многочисленными грамматическими трудностями при переводе между двумя языками. В данной статье рассматриваются грамматические проблемы перевода с точки зрения английского и русского языков, а также анализируются некоторые цитаты, связанные с переводом, в частности с русско-английским переводом.

**Ключевые слова:** перевод, английский язык, русский язык, грамматика, проблемы, падежи, порядок слов, вид глагола.

Translation is an art that requires skill and expertise. A translator has to be familiar with the grammatical structures of both the source and target languages to produce an accurate translation [2]. Translation has been the subject of many discussions over the years, and here are some of the famous ones related to Russian-English translation: "Translation is not a matter of words only; it is a matter of making intelligible a whole culture." - Anthony Burgess [1]; "Translation is that which transforms everything so that nothing changes." - Gunter Grass [4]. These quotes highlight the complexity of translation and the challenges that translators face when trying to convey meaning accurately from one language to another. They also suggest that translation is not a simple process of converting words from one language to another, but rather a complex endeavor that requires an understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as the cultural context in which they are used. However, there are some grammatical challenges that translators face when translating between English and Russian. Peter Newmark claimed that "Translation is a journey across a bridge of language, carrying a baggage of meaning." [5] These challenges include the difference in word order, case system, and

verb aspect. In this article, we will explore these challenges and examine some of the issues related to translation, particularly Russian-English translation. English and Russian have different grammatical structures, which can pose challenges to translators. One of the significant challenges is the difference in the case system. Russian has six cases (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, instrumental, and prepositional), whereas English has only two (subjective and objective). This difference can cause confusion when translating from Russian to English, especially when dealing with prepositions [3]. For example, the Russian sentence "Я люблю тебя" (Ya lyublyu tebya) translates to "I love you" in English. However, the word "tebya" is in the accusative case, which is not reflected in the English translation. One of the most common challenges in translating between Russian and English is the use of the genitive case in Russian. The genitive case is used to express possession, as well as other meanings such as negation, quantity, and time. In English, possession is typically expressed using the possessive case, which is formed by adding an apostrophe and an "s" to the noun. For example, the sentence "У меня есть кошка" (U menya yest' koshka) in Russian translates to "I have a cat" in English. The genitive case "у меня" (u menya) is used to express possession, which is not explicitly expressed in the English translation. Another common challenge in translating between Russian and English is the use of the prepositional case in Russian. The prepositional case is used to express location and is often used after prepositions. In English, prepositions are typically followed by the objective case. For example, the sentence "Я живу в Москве" (Ya zhivu v Moskve) in Russian translates to "I live in Moscow" in English. The prepositional case "в Москве" (v Moskve) is used to express location, which is expressed in English using the preposition "in" followed by the objective case "Moscow." These examples illustrate the challenges that translators face when working with cases in Russian and English. Translators must be familiar with the rules and uses of cases in both languages to produce an accurate and natural-sounding translation.

One more grammatical challenge is the difference in word order. Russian word order is flexible, and the meaning of a sentence is determined by the case endings rather than the word order. English, on the other hand, has a fixed word order, which is subject-verb-object [3]. This difference can cause confusion when translating from Russian to English. For example, the Russian sentence "Собака кусает человека" (Sobaka kusayet cheloveka) translates to "The dog bites the man" in English. However, if the word order is changed in Russian, for example, "Человека кусает собака" (Cheloveka kusayet sobaka), the sentence still means the same thing.

In addition to the above mentioned, another challenging aspect of translation between Russian and English is verb aspect. In Russian, verbs have two aspects: perfective and imperfective. The perfective aspect is used to describe a completed or one-time action, while the imperfective aspect is used to describe an ongoing or repeated action.

In English, verb aspect is typically expressed using auxiliary verbs, such as "have" and "be," or by using different verb forms, such as the past participle. However, the distinction between perfective and imperfective aspect in Russian cannot always be accurately conveyed using these methods.

For example, the Russian verb "писать" (pisat') can be translated to English as "write" or "to be writing," depending on the aspect. The perfective form "написать" (napisat') would be translated as "to write" in English, while the imperfective form "писать" (pisat') would be translated as "to be writing" or "to write (habitually)" in English.

Similarly, the Russian verb "читать" (chitat') can be translated to English as "read" or "to be reading," depending on the aspect. The perfective form "прочитать" (prochitat') would be translated as "to read" in English, while the imperfective form "читать" (chitat') would be translated as "to be reading" or "to read (habitually)" in English. The examples illustrate the challenges that translators face when working with verb aspect in Russian and English. Translators must be familiar with the different aspects of verbs in both languages to accurately convey the meaning and nuances of the original text.

In conclusion, translation between English and Russian can be challenging due to the differences in grammatical structures between the two languages. Translators must be familiar with these differences to produce an accurate translation. The challenges posed by translation are reflected in the many quotes about translation, which emphasize the complexity and artistry of the process. Despite the challenges, translation remains an important tool for communication and understanding between different cultures and languages.

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