



GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES IN RUSSION AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT: - In this article the ways of transferring the case values when translating from Russian to Uzbek are considered. Case is the most important grammatical category of declination, and each case system has its own specifics.

KEYWORDS: Concept, dissimilar grammatical categories, essence, semantic equivalence, transformation.

INTRODUCTION

The translation process is not simply a substitute for units of one language for units of another language. On the contrary, it is a complex process that involves a number of difficulties that the translator must overcome. One of the techniques that help the translator is transformation. Translation transformations (substitutions) occur because of incomplete commonality or difference between English and Russian languages. The commonness between grammatical properties of Russian and English languages is set by their common belonging to the Indo-European family and is shown in presence of the common grammatical meanings, categories and

functions, for example: categories of number at nouns, categories of degrees of comparison at adjectives, categories of time at a verb, functional importance of the order of words, etc.

At the same time, the difference in the principles of the grammatical system, expressed in the fact that these languages belong to different grammatical groups, is reflected in significant differences between the grammatical properties, for example, in the existence of dissimilar grammatical categories: articles in English, participation in the Russian language, a full agreement in Russian, a fixed order of words in English, etc.

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At the same time, it should not be forgotten that both the difference and similarity between the grammatical forms, their functions and meanings may be complete and incomplete. Full similarities are usually relatively rare, as well as complete, uncompensated differences.

Linguists' interest in the problem of translation transformations and their comprehensive study are already traditional in the course of translation theory and practice. Such well-known linguists as A.D. Schweitzer, J.I. Retzker, L.S. Barkhudarov, V.N. Komissarov, A.V. Fedorov, E.V. Breus and many others have devoted their numerous articles and monographs to the study of translation transformations. Nevertheless, the problem of inter-linguistic transformations in general and grammatical transformations in particular continues to be topical. Transformations, whether at the semantic or formal level, are an integral part of translation activities. Any professionally executed translation includes certain types of transformations. [1]

The basic concept of translation theory is the concept of equivalence. When it is said that a phrase in the source language and its translation are equivalent to each other, we mean, first of all, their semantic equivalence, i.e., correlation with the same subject situation. A.D. Schweitzer distinguished between two types of semantic equivalence - component and denotative. Taking into account that we deal with meaning, i.e. one of the semantic components of a language unit, we can say that semantic equivalence is achieved due to the presence of the source language and the translated language in the text of the same semes. In this case, the texts are in relation to component semantic equivalence. The second type of semantic equivalence, called denotative, is related to the phenomenon of linguistic selectivity. Its

essence consists in the fact that the same subject and the subject situation can be described from different sides by means of different features: for example, "Painting hangs on the wall" (predicate of the state), "Painting hanged on the wall" (predicate of the action) and "I see the picture on the wall" (predicate of perception). Different semantic predicates cross over and are interchangeable because they describe the same situation. In contrast to the component level of semantic equivalence, there is a semantic difference between the source and target texts at the level of denotative equivalence. The ratio of equivalence here is based on equating different, but related to the same subject matter situation semantic components. "Он играет в студенческой команде" "He is a member of the college team" (predicate of action) (predicate of the state). [2]

Thus, to achieve semantic equivalence, a variety of translation transformations (transformations or replacements) are required. At the level of component equivalence, transformations affecting the grammatical structure of the statement are mainly used. The level of denotative equivalence requires more complex lexical and grammatical transformations, entailing changes in the semantic structure of the statement.

E.V. Breus motivates translation transformations as follows: "The meaning of the original is transmitted by means of translational correspondences having not only other language expression, but also a set of semesters different from the original, and this generates the need for all kinds of translational transformations.

When translating from Russian into English or any other language, the reason for the translation transformation is most often due

to the English language's vision of the world and the related phenomenon of linguistic selectivity.

Translation involves not only contact between the two languages, but also contact between the two cultures. In describing the subject matter situation, English may choose to use a different starting point in the description, a different predicate or configuration of features than Russian. In particular, it is characterized by the predominant use of verb forms. The Russian language, on the contrary, is characterized by a wider use of pronounced actions and features, which is manifested in a more frequent use of nouns than in English.

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