



GRAMMATICAL NORMS OF THE LANGUAGE AND TRANSLATION

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Abstract: We know that translation has served as a bridge in the establishment of friendly relations between people and nations around the world. The effective work of the world's translators in this regard is unparalleled. This article discusses the basics of how to make a perfect translation, make it more alternative to the original, and create an adequate translation work.

Keywords: Translation theory, speech culture, grammatical form, lexical-semantic means, lexical harmony, alternative, lexical-phrase logical units, grammatical norm, ideological-artistic content.

One of the important factors of speech culture is that speech is grammatically accurate and correct. This requires, first of all, a thorough mastery of the literary, including grammatical norms of the language, and the ability to correctly form the grammatical forms of speech construction.

Adherence to grammatical norms requires first a good knowledge and skillful use of sentence forms, then the correctness of the relationship between the stem, base and suffixes in the sentence, possessive and participle compatibility, good attention to the properties of secondary parts and word order. While punctuation serves for the correct structure of sentences and the clear expression of the idea in them, their placement in accordance with the purpose of the idea also allows the idea in a particular text to be understood as described by the author.

The fact that each language has its own characteristics requires not only simple translation of the grammatical forms used in the original into the translated language, but the functional reconstruction of the ideas expressed through them using alternative forms. Consequently, the similarity of the two language forms acquires a formal character.

Creating an adequate translation is not only a creative restoration of the functions of lexical-semantic means of revealing the main ideological and artistic content, but also it depends on the interpretation of various grammatical situations within the culture of speech, including punctuation and adherence to the rules of use of suffixes in live speech. In addition, the fact that this or that grammatical category is not in the original or translated language also poses certain practical difficulties for translators, an important condition for overcoming these difficulties is a scientific and creative approach to the subject, functional compatibility.

At this point, the translator must be aware of the features and forms of all grammatical situations encountered and used in his practice, the interrelationships and adaptations of words in a sentence, otherwise expressions that cannot be digested by grammatical and logical norms of language. To do this, one of the main conditions for the correct expression of the nature of the action, which is in fact concentrated in translation, is to ensure that the parts of speech are mutually compatible in terms of tense forms.

Determining sentences composed with the participation of a negative conjunction correspond to the literary norm requires action on the basis of scientific observation in addition to the ideas of translation practice. This is because some translators, without feeling or feeling the negative meaning of the "neither...nor" conjunction, may become addicted to the translated sentences and form double-

negative sentences that cannot be tolerated by the Uzbek language. Uzbek does not always have an alternative connector to the negative connectors in English and Russian. The functions of these connectors can also be interpreted through the occasional attachment connector.

In most languages of the world, the pronoun "you-sen" norm of interpersonal communication is used more often when adults refer to younger people and "you-siz" when younger people refer to older people. In addition, "you-sen" means more disrespect and gives a cool tone to people's interactions, while "you-siz" reflects respect and arrogance. The same pronouns also have a number of specific usage features in the languages to which they belong to, which can lead to difficulties in translation practice. In some languages, the breadth of the forms of "you" in some languages requires attention to the lexical compatibility of pronouns in the translation process.

It is well known that life has a very deep meaning. Otherwise no creature would have consciously or involuntarily aspired to it, loved it. The fact that life acquires such a deep meaning is also due to the fact that all the components that make it up are in a logical connection with each other. In particular, since human life is also built on a logical foundation, it is in constant logical growth and change. There are regularities, logical connections, even on the basis of life events, which in general seem to people to be superficial coincidences, without being free from the coincidences of life in general.

Logical interdependence applies to all aspects of human activity as well as to linguistic phenomena, which are tools of communication. Every lexical or phraseological unit used in a language is not only constructed according to certain rules, but also connects with other units according to existing rules. This leads to a violation of the culture and tradition of the language, as well as the logical integrity in it, of non-compliance with existing rules that have become the rule.

While the culture of language in general, as well as the culture of the language of translation, requires, first and foremost, the correct use of the cultural norms of language, normativeness is almost always closely linked to logic, and sometimes this or that idea is expressed in different variants by different translators. While some of the options are acceptable to language culture because they are logically correct in phonetic, lexical, and grammatical terms, while others are far from the language norm and therefore culture because they are devoid of a logical basis.

In each stated idea, the interrelationships between words, phrases, and sentences must be consistent, understandable and the same feature of speech unites it with the activity of contemplation. So, in turn, the thinking itself must be consistent, convincing, non-contradictory.

In order to create a logically mature translation, the translator must take into account the following aspects of the language tools of his choice:

1. Figurative-emotional-expressive means also sound natural because they are formed on the basis of a logical combination of lexical units of free meaning on the basis of realities of life, they have the property of generalization and imagery;
2. The transformation of the underlying image by the way of "kalka" method of clearly visible units is mostly logically justified. Sometimes translators add some words that specify, complement the meaning, replace some components with other words in order to create the necessary stylistic effect more precisely. Adequacy is achieved only when such additions and modifications adhere to the resulting compound text, while the logical basis of the expression is fully preserved;
3. The responsibility of choosing the right language units in the translation process requires the artist to know a lot of things necessary for the creative process, as well as to master the specific semantic and stylistic features of the units. This aspect plays an important role in the logically rich tone of the language of translation;
4. The use of translated language units in unfamiliar, non-specific contexts, unreasonably imposing special functions on them, using them without mastering the traditional meanings and functions, leads to a variety of errors and omissions, as well as illogical interpretation of expressions;

5. The responsibility of creating an adequate translation requires taking into account the ambiguity of the units, the creation of logically accurate expressions based on the contextual requirements and their effective use of the richness of the translated language, identifying their meanings that are not even reflected in dictionaries;
6. Given the fact that the stable and comparative image used in the original is understood by the general readership in the process of materially clear conversion of speech means, changing some of their components can sometimes lead to misinterpretation of the purpose intended by the author.

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