

Grammatical Difficulties of Translation in English and Tajik Languages

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Abstract: *The article is devoted to the analysis of grammatical difficulties of translation in English and Tajik languages. It is shown way of expressing the meaning of political text and grammatical structure of the sentences into languages. The stylistic, semantic and grammar features must be taken under consideration in translation political texts.*

Keywords: translation, political literature, text, meaning, grammar, structure, sentences, clauses.

The translation process of from one language into another is inevitable without necessary grammatical transformations (change of structure). It gets great importance while making translation to add or omit some words since the structures of languages are quite different. Grammatical transformations are characterized by various principles – grammatical, and lexical as well, though the principal role is given to grammatical ones. Very often these grammatical changes are mixed so that they have lexical-grammatical character [13: 42].

The vigil of the British Embassy, supported last week by many prominent people and still continuing, the marches last Saturday, the resolutions or organizations have done something to show that Blair doesn't speak for Britain.

Намоиши шабонарӯзи дар бинои консулгарӣ Бритониё, ки ҳафтаи гузашта аз ҷониби арбобони барҷаста мавриди дастгири қарор гирифт, то ҳол идома дорад. Ин намоише, ки рӯзи шанбе баргузор гардид ва қарори гирифтаи созмонҳои мухталиф ошкоро нишон медиҳад, ки Блэр аз номи мардуми Бритониё сӯхан намегӯяд.

While translating this article we have made the following changes.

The sentence was divided into two parts. We often do that when translating short newspaper articles (news in brief) and the first lines of the articles of informative character (leads). Practically, we are forced to do that because the first lines usually contain main information given in the paragraph. These sentences containing various information are not characteristic to the style of Tajik writing. The division of the sentence made us repeat the word *намоиши*.

The word *vigil* – *назорат кардан* acquired here quite another political meaning *намоиши шабонарӯзи*. Since *шабона хоб нарафтан* is one of the semantic components of the word *vigil* the term *намоиши шабонарӯзи* fully renders the sense of the given word. Besides, we have to mention that one of the words was translated like word expression *датгири ёфтан*.

We have also added additional words like *дар бинои* (сафорат), *баргузор гардид* (роънаймаӣ дар рӯзи шанбе), *инчунин* (қарори аз тарафи ташиклотҳои гуногун қабулгардид). The word *last* in the *last Saturday* was omitted because it would make the translation more difficult, but we can conceive it by the contextual meaning of the sentence.

The strengthening function of the phrase *have done something to show* was rendered by the adverb *равшан шаҳодат медиҳад*.

And the English cliché *to speak for* was translated by the Tajik one *аз номи шахсе гап задан*. And at last I should say that I metonymically translated the word Britain into *тамоми аъолии Британия*.

Thus, while translating this sentence we have made use of grammatical transformations and lexical as well.

As you know,

Here we can point to well-known features of the location of syntactic items in the English, e.i. the combination of logically incompatible homogeneous part of the sentence, the essential use of introductory sentences, the break of logical chain of the sentence, and especially while expressing the noun and the attribute of the sentences.

The syntactic structure of a language imposes restrictions on the way messages may be organized in that language. The order in which functional elements such as subject, predicator, and object may occur is more fixed in some languages than in others. Languages vary in the extent to which they rely on word order to signal the relationship between elements in the clause [13:45]. Compared to languages such as German, Tajik, Finnish, Arabic, and Eskimo, word order in English is relatively fixed. The meaning of a sentence in English, and in languages with similarly fixed word order such as Chinese, often depends entirely on the order in which the elements are placed. (cf. *The man ate the fish* and *The fish ate the man*).

The structural features of English language require structural completeness of the sentence. One cannot omit a word

without supplying another one instead. This criterion is governed by stylistic preference of the language to prevent word and make the sentence more emphatic. Even if the repetition is frequent in English its use in most cases is logically required and stylistically proved to be necessary. Otherwise, repetition is accepted as unnecessary component of the sentence or one of the stylistic shortcomings of the translation. The demand of syntactical completeness of the sentences and others stylistic criteria explain here the wide usage of *structure filling words* (*суханони ҷонишин*). The structure filling words include pronouns (one, ones, this, that, these, those) and verbs (to do, to be, to have, shall, should, will, would, can, could, might, may, must, ought, need, dare).

Its quite evident that the structure filling words do not have denotative meaning, they are absolutely contextual. They should be related to conforming nouns and the verb form the fill and only afterwards they acquire lexical completeness. The verb-filling words are usually divided into two parts: fully filling and partially filling ones. To the first group belong the verb *to do* in the Present Indefinite which act in the role of fully filling word. It can replace the verbs of function. To the second group belong all other structure filling words. They act like a part of the whole just like the representative of compound verb form.

While translating the structure filling words we have to use words with complete meaning (sometimes pronouns) or make use of some other kinds of functional filling.

*The new British Government will face many problems, both acute and chronic: an acute **one** will be Northern Ireland, acute among chronic **ones** will be inflation and rising prices.*

Ҳукумати нави Бритониё бо мушкилоти зиёде хислати таъхирнопазир ва тӯлонӣ дошта дучор мегардад. Бо масъалаҳои таъхирнопазир вазъ дар Ирландияи Шимолӣ ва ба мушкилоти хусусияти тӯлонӣ дошта - таваррум ва болоравии нархҳо дохил мешаванд.

While translating this piece we had to decipher the structure filling words and render their meaning by means of conforming nouns.

When comparing the grammatical categories and forms of English and Tajik languages we identify the following differences: a) the absence of the categories in one of the comparing languages, b) partial correspondence and c) complete correspondence. The necessity of grammatical transformations arise only on two first cases. When comparing the English with Tajik we should mention that Tajik does not have the notions like article and gerund and absolute nominative constructions as well. Partial conformity and unconformity in meaning and usage of corresponding forms and constructions also demands grammatical transformations. We can refer to this case the partial unconformity of the category of number, partial unconformity in the forms of passive constructions, partial unconformity of the form of infinitive and gerund and some other differences in expressing the modality of the clause and so on.

First of all we should consider the article for article both definite and indefinite which despite its abstract meaning very frequently demands semantic expression in translation. As we know both these articles originated from pronouns; the definite one originated from index pronoun and the indefinite one from indefinite pronoun, which refers to number *one* [32:342]. These primary meanings are sometimes obvious in their modern usage. In this cases their lexical meaning should be rendered in translation otherwise the Tajik sentence would be incomplete and ambiguous for denotative meaning of articles is an inseparable part of the whole context meaning of a given sentence. There are cases when classifying function of indefinite articles is so obvious that one should render its meaning by some lexical item.

*It is commonly stated that government should resign if defeated in a major issue in the House of Commons which has been made **one** of confidence. (The Times).*

Одатан, мезӯянд, ки ҳукумат бояд истеъфо диҳад агар он дар палатаи поёни оиди ба дилхоъ масъалаи ҷиддӣ, ки муҳолифин масъалаи эътимод ба ҳукумат меиҷуморад, шикаст хурад.

In this case the indefinite article acquires the meaning of the pronoun *some*. One can easily see its historical relation with the number *one* in the following example:

Yet, H.G. Wells had not an enemy on earth.

Бо вучуди ин, Герберт ягон душман дар ҷаҳон надошт.

As has been pointed before the most difficult are cases when classifying meanings of indefinite articles demand semantic transfer in translation.

We need a Government which believes in planning ahead for jobs and which will use available labor to build homes for the British people.

Ба мо ҳукумате лозим аст, ки дар банақшагирии таъминоти ӯи кор бовари дошта бошад ва қувваи кориро барои сохтмони хонаҳои истиқоматӣ барои аҳоли истифода барад.

The emphatic role of the indefinite article in its classifying function is more expressed in the following sentence.

The Vietnam war had revealed the true nature of a U.S. foreign policy that can be purchased ruthlessly for the benefit of a view in the «military-industrial complex».

Ҷанги Ветнам табиати аслии сиёсати хоричии Амрикоро ошкор кард, ки бо усулҳои бераҳм барои манфиати баъзе намоёндагони «комплексии ҷарбӣ-саноатӣ» гузаронида мешавад.

Pretty often the definite article demands translation in cases when it comes before numerals.

The two sides also signed a Treaty in the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Tests.

Ҳарду тараф созишномаи маҳдуд намудани санҷиши аслиҳаи атомӣ дар рӯи заминро ба имзо расониданд.

The Southern nations remained quiet between 1948 and 1958 as Latin America's economy grew at an impressive annual rate of 4.3 percent.

Аз соли 1948 то соли 1958, кишварҳои ҷанубӣ нисбатан бетағйир буданд дар ҳолате, ки иқтисоди Амрико Латинӣ босуръат то 4.3 фоиз дар як сол меафзуд.

In the following sentence both articles demands translation.

*The influence and authority of the UN Secretariat depends to **an** extent (though not nearly to **the** extent that is popularly supposed) on the talents of one individual – the Secretary-General. **The** job is a peculiar one.*

Таъсир ва вақолати Котиботи Созмони Милали Муттаҳид ба андозаи муайян (ҳарчанд на то он андозае, ки одатан гумон мекунад) аз хислатҳои як одам –Котиби Генерали вобаста аст. Ин як вазифаи хеле хос мебошад.

The lexical meaning of the article is strongly expressed when it acts in like a link connecting parts of the sentences or two separate sentences as given in the example above. From the mentioned above cases we can judge that missing article translation may lead to misinterpretation or incorrect and incomplete translation of a sentence.

The role of verb complexes in English is quite evident therefore we will consider only some peculiar cases of verb transformations during translation.

First of all let us consider the verb construction with the preposition **for**:

...American military bases on foreign territories which are intended for launching missiles possessed by United States' armed forces.

... пойгоҳҳои низомии ИМА дар қаламрави давлатҳои дигар, ки барои сар додани мушакҳои нерӯҳои ҳавоии Амрико тарҳрезӣ гардидаанд

In this case the infinitive construction is translated like adverbial modifier of purpose.

The construction with secondary predicate (so-called Nominative with the Infinitive) is widely used in newspaper style due to its preciseness and because it help to avoid the responsibility for the given information.

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