

TRANSLATION ISSUES OF COMPLEX ANALYTICAL GRAMMATICAL FORMS

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Abstract: This article investigates semantic, pragmatic, and stylistic issues that arise when translating complex analytical grammatical forms from English into Uzbek. The study focuses on the comparative analysis of the Perfect, Progressive, Perfect Progressive aspects, modal constructions, and periphrastic structures, highlighting the main difficulties encountered in identifying their accurate Uzbek equivalents. Drawing on theoretical insights and practical translation samples, the article proposes effective strategies for overcoming these challenges. The results show that typological differences between analytical and synthetic languages require careful consideration of context, aspectual nuances, and modality during translation.

Keywords: analytical form, synthetic form, aspect, translation, perfect, progressive, modality.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilidagi murakkablashgan grammatik ma'noli analitik shakllarning o'zbek tiliga tarjima jarayonida yuzaga keladigan semantik, pragmatik va stilistik muammolar tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda Perfect, Progressive, Perfect Progressive, modal konstruktsiyalar va perifrastik strukturalar solishtirma tarzda ko'rib chiqilib, ularning o'zbek tilidagi ekvivalentlarini aniqlashdagi qiyinchiliklar hamda amaliy yechimlar taklif etiladi. Maqola nazariy tahlil va tarjima misollariga asoslangan.

Kalit so'zlar: analitik shakl, sintetik shakl, tarjima, perfect, progressive, modal fe'l.



Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются семантические, pragmatische и стилистические проблемы, возникающие при переводе сложных аналитических грамматических форм с английского языка на узбекский. В исследовании проводится сравнительный анализ конструкций *Perfect*, *Progressive*, *Perfect Progressive*, модальных и перифрастических структур, выявляются трудности при определении их эквивалентов в узбекском языке и предлагаются практические решения. Статья основана на теоретическом анализе и примерах перевода.

Ключевые слова: аналитическая форма, синтетическая форма, перевод, перфект, прогрессив, модальный глагол.

Introduction

In linguistic studies, analytical and synthetic grammatical systems play an essential role in expressing grammatical meanings. English relies heavily on analytical devices such as auxiliary verbs and periphrastic constructions, whereas Uzbek primarily employs synthetic means, namely suffixes and affixes, to encode grammatical information. These typological differences often create challenges in translating grammatical meanings accurately and stylistically appropriately from English into Uzbek.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the main problems encountered when translating complex analytical forms into Uzbek and to offer practical, linguistically grounded solutions. Special attention is paid to aspectual distinctions, the expression of modality, and the reconstruction of nuanced meanings in the target language.

Literature Review

Studies by Quirk & Greenbaum (1985), Huddleston & Pullum (2002), and Crystal (2003) provide foundational analyses of English grammar, particularly its analytical constructions. Research on Uzbek morphology and syntax by Abdullayev (1998) and Jo'rayev (2010) offers essential insight into the synthetic nature of Uzbek grammar. Translation theory works by Newmark (1988) and Baker (1992) highlight the challenges of transferring aspectual and modal meanings across typologically

different languages. These studies collectively form the theoretical background of this research.

Analytical Forms in English and Their Translation Issues

Perfect Aspect

Structure: *have* + *V3* The perfect aspect expresses result, experience, or the continuation of a situation up to the present.

Examples and translation challenges:

- *He has finished the work.* → *U ishni tugatdi / tugatib bo‘lgan.*
- *I have lived here for ten years.* → *Men bu yerda o‘n yildan beri yashayman.*

Issue: Uzbek lacks a direct morphological equivalent of the perfect aspect; therefore, meanings such as result or duration may be inaccurately conveyed.

Strategy: Use context-appropriate markers such as *-gan*, *-ib bo‘lgan*, *-ib kelmoq*, or temporal expressions (*o‘n yildan beri*).

Progressive (Continuous) Aspect

Structure: *be* + *V-ing* Represents an ongoing or temporary action.

Example:

- *She is reading.* → *U o‘qiyapti.*

Issue: English progressive forms may express repeated irritation (*You are always complaining*), while Uzbek requires lexical compensation such as *doin shikoyat qilib yuradi*.

Strategy: Use *-yapti* for literal progress, and add pragmatic markers when expressing habitual or emphatic meanings.

Perfect Progressive

Structure: *have been* + *V-ing* Combines duration with the effect of continuity.

Example:

- *He has been working here since 2010.* → *U 2010-yildan beri shu yerda ishlayapti / ishlab keladi.*

Issue: The “still continuing” nuance is not always explicit in Uzbek.

Strategy: Use temporal markers such as *-dan beri*, and add *hali ham*, *hanuz* when necessary.

Modal Constructions

Modal verbs express obligation, probability, necessity, or advice.

Examples:

- *He must leave now.* → *U hozir ketishi kerak.*
- *He should have called.* → *U qo'ng'iroq qilishi kerak edi (lekin qilmagan).*

Issue: Shades of modality (obligation vs. likelihood) need precise lexical rendering.

Strategy: Select contextually accurate Uzbek equivalents (*kerak*, *mumkin*, *lozim*, *kerak edi*, etc.) and compensate pragmatically when required.

Translation of Uzbek Synthetic Forms into English

Uzbek morphemes such as *-gan*, *-ib*, *-ayotgan*, *-moqchi* correspond to multiple English analytical forms.

Example:

- *Kelgan* may translate as *came* or *has come*, depending on context.

This requires the translator to accurately identify temporal-aspectual parameters and choose the English form that best reproduces the intended meaning.

Practical Recommendations

1. **Contextual analysis:** Determine discourse purpose, temporal relations, and pragmatic meaning.

2. **Aspectual realignment:** Identify the function of the English form and match it with Uzbek aspectual or lexical means.

3. **Use explanatory translation:** When risk of meaning loss exists, adding a short clarifying note may be necessary.

4. **Ensure stylistic equivalence:** Adjust modal and aspectual tone depending on formality.

5. **Corpus-based verification:** Consult corpora to check natural usage of equivalent structures.

Conclusion

Typological differences between analytical and synthetic languages demand a nuanced linguistic approach during translation. Adequate translation of complex English analytical forms into Uzbek requires careful contextual analysis, reconstruction of aspectual and modal meanings, and—when necessary—explanatory additions. The strategies proposed in this article contribute to improving translation accuracy and ensuring the preservation of meaning across both languages.

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