

GRAMMATICAL STANDARDS AND TRANSLATION

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Abstract: The presented scientific article highlights the importance of grammatical norms in translation, and analyzes aspects that should be taken into account in the translation process.

Key words: translation, grammatical elements, syntactic features, translation, form, semantics

One of the important factors of speech culture is grammatically accurate and correct speech. This situation requires, first of all, to master the literary, including grammatical standards of the language, and to be able to correctly organize the grammatical forms of speech construction.

Observance of grammatical norms, first of all, a good knowledge of sentence forms and their skillful use, then the correctness of the relationship between the stem, base and adverbs in the sentence, the compatibility of the possessive and participle, paying good attention to the characteristics of secondary and minor clauses and requires word order to be in accordance with the rule.

Although the translated language does not follow the rules of sentence construction, it is influenced by the original language, and the inclusion of expressions that are not at the level of the native language standard in the text also lowers the quality of the translation.

As the punctuation marks serve for the correct structure of the sentences and the precise expression of the thought in them, their placement in accordance with the purpose of the thought also makes it possible to understand the thought in a particular text as expressed by the writer.

The fact that each language has its own characteristics requires not to blindly transfer the grammatical forms used in the original to the translation language, but to restore the ideas expressed through them with the help of alternative forms. The absence of structural means corresponding to the original grammatical forms in the translated language loses its importance only when the practice of translation is approached from this point of view. Consequently, the similarity of the forms of two languages acquires a formal character in the translation.

Artists who respect the language culture and have a high taste create high-quality works and translations, showing excellent examples of the literate use of the literary language. However, observation of the language of a number of original works, especially translated works, shows that some writers are not able to make effective and

appropriate use of the possibilities and standards of the literary language in some cases. They make not only lexical and methodological confusions and nonsense, but also many mistakes in following the grammatical rules of the language, which, in addition to breaking the legal and natural resonance of the speech, also cause the interpretation of the meaning to be incorrect, sometimes completely contradictory is happening

Due to the fact that adverbs have certain norms in terms of their functions, they play an important role in the interaction of words in a sentence. Therefore, speech culture requires strict adherence to the norms of the use of adverbs. Their inappropriate use is between words in a sentence it causes the attitude to become abnormal, and the expression becomes rough and unnatural. When it comes to some conjugation suffixes in the Uzbek language, recently, contrary to the rules of grammar, it is sometimes encountered a case of dropping the conjugation suffix, and the presence of the same suffix in the speech even leads to stylistic insanity. Similarly, in some contexts, it has become a norm of the speech culture not to use the necessary accusative suffix according to the rule.

In the same way, in mutual conversations, sentences formed with the help of such combinations as "the guy who saw the city", "the person who saw the table" sound more effective without the addition of the accusative.

In short, the translation is grammatically mature, the national language is created on the basis of cultural and normative laws, it has well mastered the grammatical features of the original and translation languages, knowing the grammatical forms and norms of each language well, the first it is crucial to place the task of creative restoration of functions of grammatical events, not forms. Because in translation, the thought embodied in the original is recreated using the tools of the translation language.

Adequate sounding of the translation is not only for the creative restoration of the functions of lexical-stylistic tools that reveal the main ideological and artistic content, but also for the interpretation of various grammatical situations within the framework of speech culture, including the placement of punctuation marks in accordance with the purpose of thought and the norms of using adverbs in live speech. also depends on its use in strict compliance with

It is necessary for the translator to thoroughly understand the characteristics and forms of all the grammatical situations encountered in his practical work, the situations of interaction and adaptation of the words in the sentence, otherwise, expressions that cannot be allowed by the grammatical and logical standards of the language may appear.

Determining whether or not the sentences made with negative connectives meet the standard of literary language requires scientific observation. Because some translators do not feel the nature of negation of the conjunction "na... na" or, even if they feel it, they get influenced by the sentences being translated and create double negative sentences that the standard of the Uzbek language cannot bear. Due to -lib

placements, examples of translation practice are not always at the level of comprehension of the speech culture standard. Therefore, making translational generalizations based only on the translation practice itself may lead to conclusions without a scientific basis.

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