



Feruza ZARIPOVA,
Jahon iqtisodiyoti va diplomatiya universiteti o'qituvchisi
E-mail: feruzazaripova850@gmail.ru

ToshDAU dotsenti, PhD G.Tilovova taqrizi asosida

SYNTACTIC AND STYLISTIC PECULIARITIES OF TRANSLATING THE FUTURE TENSE VERB MEANINGS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK LANGUAGE (IN LITERARY TRANSLATION)

Annotation

The tense category is one of the universal language categories researched in comparative typology. This following category exists in the verb system of all languages. Both English and Uzbek languages studied on a comparative typological basis which have forms of verb tenses, and also have morphological, lexical and syntactic means of expression. In both languages, verb tenses are defined by three tenses: present, past, and future tenses.

Key words: Comparative typology, future tense, stylistic, syntactic-semantic peculiarities, translation, category, action, stativeness, modality.

СИНТАКСИКО-СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДА ЗНАЧЕНИЙ ГЛАГОЛОВ БУДУЩЕГО ВРЕМЕНИ С АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА НА УЗБЕКСКИЙ ЯЗЫК (В ЛИТЕРАТУРНОМ ПЕРЕВОДЕ)

Аннотация

Категория времени является одной из универсальных языковых категорий, исследуемых в сравнительной типологии. Эта следующая категория существует в системе глаголов всех языков. На сравнительно-типологической основе изучаются как английский, так и узбекский языки, имеющие формы времен глаголов, а также морфологические, лексические и синтаксические средства выражения. В обоих языках времена глаголов определяются тремя временами: настоящим, прошедшим и будущим.

Ключевые слова: Сопоставительная типология, будущее время, стилистические, синтаксико-семантические особенности, перевод, категория, действие, стативность, модальность.

INGLIZ TILIDAN O‘ZBEK TILIGA TARJIMADA KELASI ZAMON FE‘L MA‘NOLARINI SINTAKTIK VA STILISTIK XUSUSIYATLARI (BADIY TARJIMADA)

Аннотация

Zamon kategoriyasi qiyosiy tipologiyada tadqiq qilinadigan universal til kategoriyalaridan biridir. Bu quyidagi turkum barcha tillarning fe‘l tizimida mavjud. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillari qiyosiy tipologik asosda o‘rganilgan, ular fe‘lning zamon shakllariga ega, shuningdek, morfologik, leksik va sintaktik ifoda vositalariga ega. Ikkala tilda ham fe‘l zamonlari uchta zamon bilan belgilanadi: hozirgi, o‘tgan va kelasi zamon.

Kalit so‘zlar: Qiyosiy tipologiya, kelasi zamon, stilistik, sintaktik-semantik xususiyatlar, tarjima, kategoriya, harakat, turg‘unlik, modallik.

Introduction. The scientific description of literary translation consists in the fact that it is important not to give words with words, but with meaning with meaning, image with image, humor with humor. The difference between literary translation and other types of translation is that it is not enough to correctly translate a word, a sentence or an entire work. In this case, the translator should also be an artist. As for the concept of norm, normative manifestations in the English and Uzbek literary language and artistic works, violations of the norm in the speech process and ways to correct them, English and o The current normative status of Uzbek languages is that the language is a criterion of culture. In literary translation the translator must not only know two languages, but to know them along with the rules and conditions of the transition from one language units to units of another, from one culture to another [1]. For this he should be able to use the technique of using the adequate means of expression of the author's thoughts and, therefore, it is required that there are a set of competencies, taking into account both linguistic and extra-linguistic factors . Norm is the state and possibility of using language units in the speech process, which are accepted, approved and understandable by the members of the society [2].

Research methodology. As a result of research, linguistic description, comparative-typological, systematic analysis, transformation and modeling methods and translation transformations are used particularly in literary translation.

Literature review. Some theoretical and practical aspects of issues related to the syntactic and semantic analysis of verb

forms in the Future Tense and their grammatical and stylistic features and specific peculiarities in the usage of verb forms in translation from English into Uzbek based on the sentences related to the literary context. Several issues on syntax analysis of the sentence as a part of the structure of syntactic analysis of both languages have been investigated in the scientific works of foreign and local scientists in the sphere of linguistics and translation such as Komissarov, V. N. Korneeva, EA. Abdurahmanova, G. and others. Mukhin, A.M. Elena Ye. Aksyonova, Akhtambaev,R. Though professor A. Mukhin predicted that "syntax analysis of the sentence as a part of the structure of syntactic analysis can be directly applied in the field of translation in contrast to the component analysis of the sentence" [8]. Moreover, professor Komissarov mentioned that as for translator knowing two languages is not sufficient, the translator must know the languages with the rules and conditions of the transition from one language units to units of another, from one culture to another [1]. Despite the significant contribution and knowledge of the local linguists and scientists the usage of verb forms expressing the Tense was not applied in translation from English into Uzbek or from Uzbek into English. Syntactic, semantic and stylistic analysis of the sentence taking into account tenses are not studied extensively and not studied in a single, complex form as an object of research especially in translation from English into Uzbek based on literary text.

Research methodology. As a result of research, linguistic description, comparative-typological, systematic

analysis, transformation and modeling methods and translation transformations are used particularly in literary translation.

Analysis and results. In addition, to express the future tense, present tense (leave) and present continuous verb forms (to be leaving) and phrases (to be about to, to be on the point of doing something, to be on the verge of doing something), lexical tools (for example, tomorrow, next day, next week/month, year, etc.) are used. Each of them, along with having its own syntactic semantics, differs from each other by its formal-distributive features, such as connection with other syntactic elements when activated in a sentence, their place in a sentence, and lexical sources.

At the same time, the tenses of the verbs in the two languages do not meet in pure form. They embody the categories of aspect, indifference and inclination. This indicates that it is active in the language. The future tense forms of the verb express the meaning of the future tense as well as the meaning of certain modality and suspicion. Because by its nature, the action that will happen in the future is predicted or suspected in the form of a hypothetical (hypothesis). That's why in English and Uzbek languages, future tense verb forms mean certain types of suspicion, modality, that is, desire, desire, obligation, duty, trust, hope, hope, promise.

In English, the future tense form of the verb is expressed only by analytical means, and in Uzbek, this meaning is expressed by a synthetic method. For example: I shall go to the University. I will leave for Germany next year.

In contrast to English, in Uzbek language grammars, the future tense form of the verb is studied in two different ways: 1) the definite form of the present-future tense; and 2) present-future subjunctive form. The definite form of the present-future tense is formed by marking the adverb formed with the morpheme -a, -y with person-number. For example: in Uzbek *kelmaysan* (present-future tense) — *kelmaysan* (present tense).

These verb forms in English why don't you say anything? With (Present Indefinite) - corresponds to the forms Why aren't you saying anything (Present Continuous). Meanwhile, the verb form expressed by the morpheme -a expresses any action that is certain to be performed in the future, so it expresses the future tense. For example: *Buvisiga tortadi shekilli* [9]. *Unda qachon kir yuvasizlar,kinoga borasizlar* [9].

It is worth noting that the auxiliary verb "Will" is also used in English to express the situation mentioned above in Uzbek, that is, to express a habitual action or a habitual characteristic, behavior. For example: He will remember whatever you say. Sugar will dissolve in hot tea.

As can be seen from the examples given above, the present-future form of the verb in Uzbek and the meaning it conveys correspond to the present tense indefinite form of the verb in English and the meaning it expresses.

Therefore, in Uzbek language grammars, the present-future form of the English language is interpreted as the present indefinite verb and the present tense verb is interpreted as the present continuous verb.

The past tense form of the verb will is used when a habitual, repeated action or behavior is referred to in the past tense. For example: On Mondays, when I was younger, we would eat cereal with our family members for breakfast.

The above examples show that there is a commonality in the future tense verb system of both the languages being compared [3].

Unlike the modal verb will, when it is used as a modal verb, it also means a suggestion, a request for advice, and a compliment. For example: Shall I carry your bag? Shall we go out for lunch? What shall we do?

Unlike English, in Uzbek, when the future tense is mixed with the meaning of modality, the present-future tense of the verb is used to express it. It is formed using the morpheme -(a)r (-mas) of the adjective [4]. For example: *Oyingga ertaga boshqa sotvolarman,pul bor,maosh tegadi* [9].

It is better to emphasize that the future tense forms of the verb in the compared languages are shall + infinitive and will + infinitive in English, and -a, -y, -(a)r -mas in Uzbek which express the meaning of predicting future actions and situations [4].

At the same time, in English, will+ infinitive can be used in the form of a command, a command, that is, instead of ordering someone to do something, it can express a firm statement that it is inevitable that this action will happen. For example: He will go to school at 8 o'clock.

In the sense of modality, will + infinitive expresses a definite desire, goal, promise or threat. For instance: I will start learning Spanish.

Men ispan tilini o'rganishni boshlayman. I will motivate my son to attend football trainings. *Men o'g'limni futbol mashg'ulotlarida ishtirok etishiga ruhlantiraman.*

In the first of these sentences, "will start" means a firm desire, while "will motivate" in the second sentence expresses goal.

In English, the future tense form of the verb shall/will+infinitive is mainly used in the structure of complementary clauses, following verbs expressing personal thoughts and opinions. The group of these verbs includes to think, to know, to believe, to hope, to suppose, to be afraid, to doubt, to have no doubt, to suspect, to be sure, etc. For example: He believes that all his efforts will help him to achieve results; I know what I shall do at work.

So, taking into account that present-future verb forms in the Uzbek language can express present and future tenses regardless of some modal meanings, they are called "present-future tenses", regardless of whether they are mixed with the modal meaning in English, shall/will +infinitive is interpreted as the future tense form of the verb, and Shall and Will are included in the list of modal verbs and studied separately as modal verbs.

In addition, in English there are a number of verb forms and ready-made expressions such as the Present Continuous form of to be going to, to be to do, to be about to do, to be on the verge of doing, which are represents the action to be performed in the future tense.

So, taking into account that present-future verb forms in the Uzbek language can express present and future tenses regardless of some modal meanings, they are called "present-future tenses", regardless of whether they are mixed with the modal meaning in English, shall/will +infinitive is interpreted as the future tense form of the verb, and Shall and Will are included in the list of modal verbs and studied separately as modal verbs [8].

It is known that in English, the future tense of shall/will+infinitive forms shall+infinitive is used in the first person singular and plural, and will+infinitive is used in the rest of the persons in both singular and plural forms. In contrast to English, in Uzbek language grammars, the future tense form of the verb is studied in two different ways: 1) the definite form of the present-future tense; and 2) present-future subjunctive form. The definite form of the present-future tense is formed by marking the adverb formed with the morpheme -a, -y with the person-number. We will consider this in the analysis of two sentences from E. Hemingway and its translation into Uzbek. For example:

1. 'I will walk down with you' (E.Hemingway,1976) – *Sizni kuzatib qo'yaman* [6]. 2. 'I will sing at the Scala' (E.Hemingway,1976) - *Men "La Skala"da (qo'shiq) aytaman* [6].

As it can be seen from these examples, in both sentences, the auxiliary verb "will" comes as part of the "will walk (down)" and "will sing" combinations, and indicates that the action represented by the sentence part is in the future tense. It forms the basis (nucleus) of the sentence by connecting with the possessor through the predicative relationship, without which there cannot be a two-syllabic sentence in English.

So, the syntactic construction of these sentences consists of the participle and the secondary, subordinate, subordinative (with you, at the Scala) components. Because if one of the possessive and participles is omitted, the basis of the sentence is broken, but the omission of subordinate components from the structure of the sentence does not affect the main structure of the sentences. For example: 1.*...will walk down with you - *I ... with you - I will walk ...; 2.*...will sing at the Scala - *I ... at the Scala - I will sing ...

However, in the translation of the first of the idiosyncratic sentences, the possessor (I) is dropped from the structure of the

sentence, which does not damage the basis of the sentence. Because, typologically, the Uzbek language is a synthetic language, so there is no need for the personal suffix -man to be added to the verbs expressing participles and the possessive in the sentence. See: 1. I will follow you. So, in English, a two-component sentence has and a participle is necessary, while in Uzbek, it does not have to be in a sentence, and it has a facultative (free) feature from the stylistic (style) point of view. The possessive in the translation of the second sentence can also be omitted. For example:

2. Men "La Skala"da (qo'shiq) aytaman - ... La Skala"da (qo'shiq) aytaman. Because the personal suffix -man (qo'shiq aytaman) already exists in the verb.

Now we will begin to study the semantic symptoms of the verb forms will+infinitive (will walk, will sing) which express the participle on the basis of the defined predicative connection. As it can be seen from these examples, in both sentences, the auxiliary verb "will" comes as part of the "will walk" and "will sing" combinations, and in addition to the meaning of the future tense, it also means the meanings of modality such as desire or wish.

In addition, the verbs walk, sing in these compounds also have the semantics of activity (movement), which is a predicative syntactic relationship with the pronoun I (me) with agentive semantic element performing the action in the place of possessor,

in contrast to its stative (state) and other syntactic semantic signs (conjunction) included in the sentence. Because a syntactic element with activity semantics is usually combined with elements with agentive semantics.

Conclusions and recommendations. So, the analyzed future tense verb will+infinitive has the semantics of activity and modality. These syntactic-semantic signs together form the future modal active syntax used in the sense of the future tense. In addition, in English shall+infinitive, will+infinitive and in Uzbek there are future tense verb forms that bring the additions -a, -y, - (a)r -mas, which are futurity (future), activity (action), modality (attitude), stativeness (state), negativity (non-divisibility), interrogativeness (questioning), directionality (orientation), identifier (explanatory) means syntactic-semantic signs. These semantic symbols combine with each other and represent a number of future temporal syntaxes that differ from each other by their distributive properties and lexical sources, and their reflection in the translated text as much as possible confirms the originality of the translation. Finally, professor A. Mukhin predicted that "syntax analysis of the sentence as a part of the structure of syntactic analysis can be directly applied in the field of translation in contrast to the component analysis of the sentence" [8].

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