

PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATING GERUND AND ITS COMPONENTS INTO VARIOUS LINGUISTIC SYSTEMS

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Abstract:

This article discusses the translation of the gerund and its parts into two different linguistic systems, namely Russian and Uzbek. By including factual examples, it resolves issues with the translation of sentences into various contexts.

Keywords: translation, component, communication, text, target language, motivate, investigation, Gerundial construction, illumination, consideration.

In the age of globalization, translation is now a crucial issue. The goal of translation is to make it easier for speakers of various languages to communicate with one another. Understanding the source text implies translation, which necessitates familiarity with the technical terms used in the source and target languages. A successful translation must convey the same meaning as the original text in the same ways that a native speaker of the target language would. As a result, the translation is produced based on the translators'. There have been numerous studies done on the issue of how the gerund is rendered in various languages. Such scientists as: T. A. Barabash, T. A. Zhrajevskaya, L. M. Belyaeva, L. S. Barkhudarov, V. D. Arakin. R. V. Reznik and others contributed greatly to the problem investigation. The gerund has a highly motivated meaning and is difficult to translate. The use of Gerundial phrases can be a complicated and perplexing process, which is why foreign and Russian grammarians interpret it differently. T. A. Zhrajevskaya, a scientist, interprets this problem as follows: The gerund is used as an adverbial modifier of time, manner, attendant circumstances, cause, condition, and purpose. In these functions, prepositions always come before the gerund. The prepositions after, before, on (upon), in, and at precede the Gerund as an adverbial modifier of time. [1.23]. Subordinate clauses are usually used after the prepositions before and in the Gerund.

e.g. In trying to devise ways to improve the machinery of the United Nations the Foreign Secretary displayed real ingenuity.



Proceedings of International Educators Conference

Hosted online from Rome, Italy.

Date: 25th January, 2023

ISSN: 2835-396X

Website: econferenceseries.com

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As we have seen in above given example the Gerund is translated into Uzbek by the Uzbek infinitive forms ending -sh, — ish or after the prepositions on (upon) and after the Gerund is rendered in Russian by an adverbial participle in the past. [1–24] J.Buranov, an Uzbek scientist, also noted that the Gerund can be translated as an adverbial modifier by the Uzbek participle (ravishdosh). However, depending on word compatibility in Russian, there may be some other variants of translating the Gerund in the function of adverbial modifier of time, such as a combination of prepositions with nouns.: after(on) arriving — after checking. The Gerund is usually translated into Russian by the infinitive or the subordinate clause, depending on the prepositions. The negative form of an adverbial participle with the preposition with noun or by word combination, as well as the negative form of infinitive, are used to interpret the Gerund with the preposition without in Russian. In other cases, by noun or verbal noun [2.170,172]. In Uzbek, the participle (ravishdosh) with negative suffixes is used. R. V. Reznik exemplifies this with the following example:

*e.g. They promised not to undertake any actions without consulting their partners.
Ular o'z hamkorlari bilan maslahatlashmasdan hech qanday ish yuritmasliklariga va'da berishdi.*

As an adverbial modifier of cause the Gerund is used with the prepositions for fear of; owing to; and translated into Russian by verbal noun, noun or by an adverbial participle and into Uzbek by Uzbek participle (ravishdosh).

e.g. He did not dare to make public announcements about this plan for fear of being criticized.

Tanqid ostida qolishdan qo'rqib, u reja haqida ochiq e'lon qilishga jur'at etmadi.

I dared not to attend the funeral for fear of making a fool of myself. (Coppard).

O'zimni noqulay ahvolga tushib qolishdan qo'rqib, janozaga borishga jur'at etmadim.

After analyzing Gerund, Gerundial phrase, or construction, we discovered that the English Gerund is rendered differently in Russian and Uzbek. As a result, translating Gerund into Russian is ambiguous and difficult for a student. If the translator followed the rules, the translation should be awkward and difficult for the reader to understand. By doing so, we hope to make a small contribution to the analysis of this problem.



Proceedings of International Educators Conference

Hosted online from Rome, Italy.

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ISSN: 2835-396X

Website: econferenceseries.com

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