THE ROLE OF GRAMMAR AND SYNTAX IN ACHIEVING TRANSLATION ACCURACY

Amirbek Badriddinov Sherzod o‘g‘li
Student
Gulistan State Pedagogical Institute
e-mail: amirbekbadriddinov9@gmail.com

Abstract. This article explores the role of grammar and syntax in translation, with a particular focus on syntactic structures, word order, tense, aspect, and grammatical categories. The accuracy of translation is closely linked to how these elements are preserved or adapted across languages. Syntactic mismatches often lead to shifts in meaning, while differences in word order may influence clarity and style. Furthermore, translating tense and aspect poses significant challenges due to cross-linguistic variation in expressing time and temporality. Finally, the problem of grammatical equivalence is discussed, as categories such as gender, case, or definiteness may not always align between source and target languages. By addressing these issues, the study highlights how grammatical and syntactic awareness contributes to translation accuracy and communicative effectiveness.

Keywords: Grammar, syntax, word order, tense, aspect, grammatical categories, equivalence, translation accuracy.

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается роль грамматики и синтаксиса в переводе, с особым акцентом на синтаксические структуры, порядок слов, время, вид и грамматические категории. Точность перевода тесно связана с тем, как эти элементы сохраняются или адаптируются в разных языках. Синтаксические несоответствия часто приводят к изменению смысла, а различия в порядке слов могут влиять на ясность и стиль. Более того, перевод времени и вида представляет значительные трудности из-за межъязыковых различий в выражении времени и темпоральности. Наконец, обсуждается проблема грамматической эквивалентности, поскольку такие категории, как род, падеж или определённость, могут не всегда совпадать в исходном и целевом языках. Рассматривая эти вопросы, исследование показывает, как грамматическая и синтаксическая осведомленность способствует точности перевода и коммуникативной эффективности.

Ключевые слова: Грамматика, синтаксис, порядок слов, время, вид, грамматические категории, эквивалентность, точность перевода.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola tarjimada grammatika va sintaksisning o‘rnini o‘rganadi. Asosan sintaktik tuzilmalar, so‘z tartibi, zamon va aspekt, hamda grammatik kategoriyalarga e’tibor qaratiladi. Tarjimaning aniqligi ushbu elementlarning tillararo qanday saqlanishi yoki moslashtirilishiga bevosita bog‘liqdir. Sintaktik nomuvofiqliklar ko‘pincha ma’no siljishiga olib keladi, so‘z tartibidagi farqlar esa matnning aniqligi va uslubiga ta’sir qiladi. Shuningdek, zamon va aspektni tarjima qilish katta qiyinchilik tug‘diradi, chunki vaqt va zamonaviylikni ifodalash tillar o‘rtasida turlicha amalga oshiriladi. Nihoyat, grammatik ekvivalentlik muammosi ham muhokama qilinadi, chunki jins, kelishik yoki aniqlik kabi kategoriyalar har doim ham manba va maqsad tilida mos kelavermaydi. Ushbu masalalarni yoritish orqali

maqola grammatik va sintaktik xabardorlikning tarjima aniqligi va samaradorligiga qo‘shadigan hissasini ko‘rsatadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Grammatika, sintaksis, so‘z tartibi, zamon, aspekt, grammatik kategoriyalar, ekvivalentlik, tarjima aniqligi.

Grammar and syntax play a vital role in translation because they shape how meaning is conveyed between languages. While words carry the basic content, it is grammar and sentence structure that ensure clarity and accuracy. If these elements are ignored, translations may lose coherence or create misunderstandings. Key aspects include syntactic structures, word order, tense and aspect, and grammatical categories. These features differ across languages, which makes finding proper equivalence a complex task. For example, English has a relatively fixed word order, while some other languages are more flexible, leading to challenges in preserving meaning. This article focuses on how grammar and syntax affect translation outcomes and why translators must consider them carefully to achieve both accuracy and naturalness.

Syntactic structures form the framework through which languages organize meaning. They show how words interact and what relationships exist between them. In translation, the challenge lies in the fact that syntactic rules differ from one language to another. English, for example, has a rigid subject–verb–object (SVO) structure, while languages like German or Uzbek may allow greater flexibility. A literal transfer of syntax may cause sentences to sound awkward or even incorrect in the target language. For instance, a translator working from English to Uzbek must often rearrange sentence parts to make the text natural for Uzbek readers. This adaptation is not a betrayal of the original but a necessary step to maintain both accuracy and fluency. Therefore, syntactic structures are not merely formal elements but directly influence the quality of translation. Skilled translators must identify where syntactic shifts are required and apply them carefully, ensuring the final text preserves meaning without sacrificing readability. [Catford, 1965, pp. 73–75].

Word order is a key component of grammar, but it is not universal. In some languages, like English, word order plays a decisive role in showing grammatical relations. “The dog chased the cat” and “The cat chased the dog” differ only in order, yet the meaning completely changes. In contrast, in languages with case endings such as Uzbek or Russian, word order is more flexible because the endings show who does the action. For translators, this difference presents a real challenge. Simply following the word order of the source text may distort meaning or produce unnatural expressions in the target language. Beyond grammar, word order also conveys stylistic emphasis. Writers often move words for focus or rhythm, and translators must reproduce these effects without confusing readers. Thus, dealing with word order requires both linguistic knowledge and creative adaptation. A good translation respects the original meaning while adjusting the order to sound natural in the target language. [Catford, 1965, p. 77]

Tense and aspect are essential grammatical categories that express time and the manner in which an action unfolds. However, these categories vary significantly across languages, creating challenges for translators. For example, English distinguishes clearly between past simple (“She went”) and present perfect (“She has gone”), while many other languages, such as Uzbek, do not have an exact equivalent for the present perfect. This can lead to subtle shifts in meaning if the translator is not attentive. Aspect adds another layer of difficulty. In Slavic languages, verbs often have perfective and imperfective forms, which indicate whether an action is completed or ongoing. English expresses this through auxiliary verbs and continuous forms, but the nuance is not always the same. A translator must carefully choose structures in the target language that preserve both temporal meaning and aspectual nuance. Thus,

translating tense and aspect is not a matter of direct substitution but of finding functional equivalents that communicate the intended time reference and action quality. Misinterpretation in this area can distort the temporal logic of a text, making the translation less reliable. [Hatim & Mason, 1990, p. 76].

Beyond tense and aspect, other grammatical categories such as gender, number, and case also pose challenges for translators. These categories are not universal and often differ across languages. For example, English nouns have no grammatical gender, while languages like French or Russian assign gender to nearly all nouns. A translator working into English must often omit this information, while translating into gendered languages requires decisions that may not be explicit in the source. Number and case also create difficulties. Some languages, such as Arabic, have a dual form in addition to singular and plural, while English lacks it. Similarly, English relies heavily on word order to show grammatical relations, whereas languages like Uzbek use case endings. Translators must bridge these differences by finding structural equivalents that communicate the same function. Equivalence in grammatical categories is rarely absolute; instead, it depends on how effectively meaning can be adapted. The translator's role is to ensure that these grammatical features are interpreted in a way that preserves both the semantic content and stylistic intent of the original text. [Hatim & Mason, 1990, pp. 101–102].

Grammar and syntax are central to the practice of translation because they determine how meaning is structured and communicated. As shown in this discussion, syntactic structures, word order, tense, aspect, and other grammatical categories all create specific challenges that translators must address. These elements are not uniform across languages, and failing to account for them can result in ambiguity, distortion, or loss of nuance. A successful translation is not only faithful to the source text but also natural in the target language. This balance requires translators to go beyond literal word substitution and engage deeply with grammatical systems. By doing so, they preserve both accuracy and readability, ensuring that the translated text reflects the original meaning while fitting seamlessly into the linguistic norms of the target language.

References:

1. Bell, R. T. (1991). Translation and translating: Theory and practice. London: Longman.
2. Catford, J. C. (1965). A linguistic theory of translation: An essay in applied linguistics. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
3. Hatim, B., & Munday, J. (2019). Translation: An advanced resource book for students (2nd ed.). London: Routledge.
4. House, J. (2015). Translation quality assessment: Past and present. London: Routledge.
5. Nida, E. A., & Taber, C. R. (2003). The theory and practice of translation. Leiden: Brill.
6. Venuti, L. (2017). The translator's invisibility: A history of translation (3rd ed.). London: Routledge.
7. Utapova O.U. "Classification of Simultaneous Interpretation". - Yogyakarta, Indonesia: Indonesian Journal Publisher, 2021. – 404 p.