

Some Peculiarities of Translating Adjectives Having Positive Meanings from English into Uzbek

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Annotation- *This study analyzes the translation of adjectives from English to Uzbek. Equivalence in translation is both a subject of research and an important issue of teaching. Grammatical choices are especially hard in the process of translating from one's mother tongue into a foreign language. This paper discusses some of the specifics of achieving grammatical equivalence in translating adjectives from English (foreign target language) into Uzbek (native source language).*

Keywords- Direct translation, oblique translation, omission, adjectives, positive meaning, equivalence, style, source language.

1. Introduction

Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style (Nida and Taber 1974:12) Just as the quote above implies, translation means transferring the meaning of the source text (henceforth ST) into the target text (henceforth TT) with the aim of maintaining the message of the ST rather than the style. However, although the main thing is to retain meaning, the optimal translation is nevertheless a literal one – i.e. translating element by element and simultaneously reproducing the same message as in the ST.

The lexical meaning of a large group of adjectives is the same as the non-predicative forms of verbs, for example: hesitant-hesitating; dependent- depending, and so on, and the adjective along with connecting verbs corresponds to the verbal forms of verbs depending on their lexical meaning, for example:

My interest in Hunferden was non-existent until one morning □ *(J.O'Hara)=did not exist...*

Palmer had been helpful to Harry's last *(L.Walter)= had helped Harry's son.*

Could you be more specific, Doctor? *(A.Hailey)=Could you specify it, Doctor?*

An analysis of adjectives that denote the external feature of a person or thing, such as appearance, color, size, height, depth, weight, temperature, etc., indicates that they are incompatible with the Continuous verbs. Example: *Mary is beautiful. The leaves are yellow. The boy is very tall. The wall is thick. The potatoes are hot.*

The analysis shows that a large group of English adjectives can combine with the verbs of Continuous. These adjectives can also indicate the stability and change in the signs.

2. Main part

Every describing word has meaning. Some evoke “good” feelings, while others evoke “bad” feelings. By using positive adjectives and negative adjectives, you express your thoughts and help someone understand how you feel. These words can also potentially affect those you're speaking about and speaking with. That's why it's always important to choose your words carefully.

Let's look at an example:

- He's very *competitive*.

This sentence probably forms a good mental image in your mind. Being *competitive* means someone is focused, engaged, and self-determined. You can understand that the person has a desire to be successful, without endangering anyone. So this word can be translated into Uzbek with its own positive meaning.

Next, consider this sentence:

- He's very *combative*.

Combative shares a similar meaning to the word *competitive*, yet the “bad” traits outweigh the good. The mental image you get from this sentence is perhaps someone who wants to fight and argue. The person is not only competitive, but they are also hostile and aggressive. It can be translated into Uzbek with its own negative meaning. *Competitive* is a positive adjective that starts with C while *combative* is a negative adjective that starts with C.

Positive adjectives describe people, places, and things in a positive way. Using these noun modifiers, you can express emotions such as satisfaction, love, amusement, hope, and more.

Here are a few examples of sentences that use good emotional words:

- Steve is *happy* today.

- Her *wise* words fired up the crowd.
- Suzy's always *cooperative* with her classmates.

In addition to letting you describe someone or something, you can also use noun modifiers to motivate others. When you speak to someone with positive describing words, you can help to increase their confidence and to build them up. Here are some additional words you can use when describing someone or something:

- You are a *spectacular* team captain.
- Look at your *perfect* math test grade.

That outfit looks *terrific* on you. In this sentence the adjective has a positive meaning, but its translation into Uzbek means negative one when it is translated with the help of direct method. Although it has negative meaning, it can be translated with positive meaning according to the context. The denotative and connotative meaning relations in both languages have been analysed in the lexical level. The nature of the adjectives denoting color has been studied in the lexical level basing on the existing grammar and lexic sources in Uzbek and English languages. The term graduonomy is defined from Uzbek linguistics point of view. How do these sentences make you feel? Most people enjoy hearing words of encouragement. Without positive adjectives, you can only make generic statements that tell the facts and nothing more. In the translating adjectives into Uzbek some techniques can be useful for doing effectively:

3. Direct Translation Techniques

Direct Translation Techniques are used when structural and conceptual elements of the source language can be transposed into the target language. Direct translation techniques include:

- Borrowing
- Calque
- Literal Translation

4. Oblique Translation Techniques

Oblique Translation Techniques are used when the structural or conceptual elements of the source language cannot be directly translated without altering meaning or upsetting the grammatical and stylistics elements of the target language.

Oblique translation techniques include:

- Transposition
- Modulation
- Reformulation or Equivalence
- Adaptation
- Compensation

5. Conclusion

This study, some difficulties evidently occurred when translating the ST. As was mentioned at the beginning of this study, the ST has a characteristic style that requires quite some reading between the lines, which consequently may cause misinterpretations. However, difficulties are always encountered in a translation process. As well as English and Uzbek are relatively similar in terms of culture their grammatical language structures vary considerably. However, since both languages use adjectives in similar ways, a literal translation was the most frequently employed strategy in the translation process. However, when a literal translation did not prove to be the optimal solution, for instance when the translation did not result in an idiomatically and grammatically correct TT, other translation strategies were employed instead.

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