
**MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTACTIC PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATING
NOUNS AND VERBS IN WORKS “THE KITE RUNNER” OF KHALED
HOSSEINI**



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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the English-Uzbek translation problems of nouns in the Kite Runner written by Khaled Hosseini from the point of the morphological and syntactical factors that influence the reader`s understanding of their essence. That is why; this article proposes templates that include etymological, morphological and syntactical analysis before the act of translation.

Keywords: transliteration, lingua-perpective, English-Uzbek translation, morphological, syntactical.

**XOLID HUSSAYNINING “SHAMOLLAR ORTIDAN” ASARIDAGI
FE’LLAR VA OTLARNI TARJIMASIDAGI MORFOLOGIK VA
SINTAKTIK MUAMMOLAR**

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ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqola Xolid Hussayni tomonidan yozilgan “Shamollar ortidan” tarkibidagi fe’llar va otlarning ingliz tilidan o’zbek tiliga tarjimasini va ularning mohiyatiga morfologik va sintaktik nuqtai nazardan o’quvchi uni anglashi uchun ta’sir qiluvchi omillarni hisobga olgan holda tahlil qilingan. Shu tufayli maqolada tarjimon ularni o’zbek tiliga o’girishdan oldin etimologik, morfologik va sintaktik tahlil qilishi uchun qoliplar taklif qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: transliteratsiya, lingvoperspektiv, ingliz-o'zbek tarjima, morfologik, sintaktik.

INTRODUCTION

The task of translator is to render the message of the original in the most full way, so that to be able to attain structural similarity of the source and target texts. If the syntactic similarity is missing we observe a transformation (any change of the source text at the syntactic level during translation). In fulfilling this task he/she faces a number of problems such as: ambiguity, problems that arise from structural and lexical differences between languages, multiword units like idioms and collocations and, of course, a large number of grammatical problems. At the grammatical level, a translator is expected to have a thorough knowledge of the grammatical rules of the target language. In fact, a translator does not have to know the grammar of the language for just the sake of it, he should be well versed in comparative grammar of the two languages involved in translation and the similarities and dissimilarities in them. The translator should be able to distinguish between the obligatory and the optional forms in target language.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Comparative literature, contrastive and descriptive translation and interpretation analysis of linguistic terms and stylistically analysis of literary translation during the research for the article.

The inventive crafting of the author - Khaled Hosseini creates inevitable questions theoretically to develop in the research. The outcomes can be seen from three angles: the first one is to examine if the verbs and nouns are supposed to be translated or some translators translated them, if yes, how, in the target language. As it comes, the second angle is to see the strategies and methods used to translate the objectives and to select the right ones to show the answer. Finally yet importantly, is to determine the names' carrying the semantic load or any descriptive meaning by comparing and contrasting the English-English variations, as well, during the study.

Verbs and nouns are studied with their etymologies and are analyzed with controversial ideas of two translators of a work. By contrasting them in English, Russian and Uzbek, we intend to get a fragile line of semantic connection a bit stronger in the Uzbek version.

RESULTS

The verbs and nouns examined in the present article are one of the most common and important ones, despite the fact that, we had much more to analyze

above. We have seen the etymological, morphological and syntactical backgrounds of verbs and nouns. Next research goes deeper in the current field and continues with the verbs and nouns, which are problematic.

DISCUSSION

Syntax, the arrangement of words in sentences, clauses, and phrases, and the study of the formation of sentences and the relationship of their component parts. In a language such as English, the main device for showing the relationship among words is word order. As for grammatical obstructions, run in front of translator, we should consider that the two languages: Uzbek and English are not familiar with each other. Only their alphabets are nearly the same besides some distinguishes of absence of some letters, such as, “w”, “c” in Uzbek and “g”, “sh”, “ch”, “ng” and “o” in English language or wide range of word usage to clear a meaning, but not grammar.

When the Uzbek language is agglutinative, English is not with its unchangeable word structure. It is shown in the sentences below.

“Standing in the kitchen with the receiver to my ear, I knew it wasn’t just Rahim Khan on the line”

“telefon go’shagi bilan oshxonada turgan holatda men qong’iroqda shunchaki Rahim Xon emasligini bildim”

In this sentence, we can see that translators have to change some letters in order to translate properly.

When it comes to verb phrases, there are two types of clauses: dependent and independent. A typical sentence contains one independent clause and possibly one or more dependent clauses, although it is also possible to link together sentences of this form into longer sentences, using coordinating conjunctions. “And”, “but”, “for”, “nor”, “or”, “so”, and “yet” - these are the seven coordinating conjunctions. When these are used, sentences are connected to each other independently. These types of sentences are a bit easier to understand, translate and make the translation more comprehensible for the reader. One can see some examples below which were taken from The Kite Runner comparing its translation:

“He would wag his finger and wave us down from the tree”

“Barmoqlag`ini qimirlatardi va daraxtdan pastga bizga go`lini silkitardi”

“Hassan never wanted to, but if I asked, really asked, he wouldn’t deny me”

“Xasan hech qachon qilishni xohlamasdi, ammo men juda qattiq so`raganimda u meni rad etmasdi”

A dependent clause (or subordinate clause) is the one that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence because it does not express a complete thought. Like all clauses, a dependent clause has a subject and a verb. Dependent clauses can act as adjectives, adverbs, or nouns which are categorized as: the adjective clause, the adverbial clause and the noun clause in English syntax. These three are totally important to analyse the issues of translation process correctly without confusions.

CONCLUSION

Translators could have more opportunity to translate ways in the syntactical and morphological ways. Fiction is more difficult, though. Nevertheless, what happens when the writer prepares a tight package with the mixture of translating sentences? The answer comes as the mixture, as well, it is positive and negative, some can be translated and some not. This depends on the position of a writer and a translator: a writer is the ruler of a translator.

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