CLASSIFICATION OF PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE TRANSLATION PROCESS
(ON THE EXAMPLE OF FRENCH AND UZBEK)

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Abstract
This thesis discusses some syntactic phenomena encountered in the process of translation of works of fiction in French and Uzbek, a comparative analysis of their similarities and differences, and a proposal for strategies for preserving or adapting these phenomena.

Keywords: Fiction, translation problems, french language, uzbek language, similarities, differences, grammar, syntactic phenomenon, classification, semantics.

Introduction

The French and Uzbek languages belong to syntactically different systems, with significant differences in their construction, word order, and grammatical phenomena. The aim of this thesis is to classify the syntactic phenomena of both languages, to compare their similarities and differences, as well as to propose strategies for preserving or adapting these phenomena in the translation process.

The Main Part

Syntactic phenomena of the French language can be non-existent in the following cases:
Inverse order (Inverse order). In French, inversion is often used in questions, emphatic expressions, or literary texts. For example, in structures such as "Peut-être viendra-t-il" (Perhaps it will come), the predicate and the intersectional role are exchanged in order to draw attention to the predicate. Research results show that inversion is an important phenomenon reflecting the dynamism and stylistic capabilities of the French language.
Determinants. In French, the determinant has a syntactically complex system. For example, articles (le, la, les) and auxiliary words (ce, cette) play a decisive role in determining the semantic and grammatical essence of word combinations. When we analyze the structural properties of determinants in French grammar, they are important in understanding the text.
Phraseological units. The syntactic structure of phrasing phrases in French is often subject to strict rules. For example, phrases such as "avoir lieu" (to happen) can cause a loss of meaning in literal translation.

Jump to search Vocabulary is mainly divided into types such as possession (page of a book), receipt (going to school), and carpenter (in front of the house). Jump to search For example, examples such as "Doesn't know how to draw" or "Until you see" are often used to represent complex structures. In addition, the verb category has a semantic and syntactic distinguishing feature of the language. Jump to search   In French, verbs are more commonly used in conjunction with auxiliary determinants (e.g., faire or avoir).

Syntactic analysis is important in translations of works of fiction into French and Uzbek. Syntactic analysis helps to identify the factors that affect translation by studying the grammatical structure of a language. Here are some key aspects of this process:

Syntactic structure. French and Uzbek are syntactically different. For example, in French, the structure sujet-verb-objet is most often used, while in Uzbek, the structure owner-object-predokat is more common. It is precisely these differences that must be taken into account in the process of translation.

Grammar and Style. Works of fiction in French can usually include complex sentences, many types of links, and stylistic elements. When translating into English, it becomes necessary to simplify these complexities or to express them appropriately.

Translation methods. In the process of syntactic analysis, the following methods can be used:

A)Direct translation: Maintaining the basic syntactic structure.

B) Free translation: To adapt syntactic structures and better convey meaning.

C)Adaptation: Changing the syntax, taking into account the cultural context.

Misol uchun: "Life is beautiful." - "Hayot go'zal."

Here it is easy to maintain syntactic structure.

In the joint sentences:

"When it rained, she read a book in the garden."

 "When it was raining, he was reading a book in the garden."

In this example, the words and the atmosphere that represent the time must be taken into account. In addition to these, the following problems may arise in the translation process. First of all, it is difficult to correctly understand and reflect the syntactic structure in the translation of joint sentences, and each language may have a different artistic style and means of expression. These problems depend on language, culture, context, and other factors. Below we will look at some of the main problems:

1. Cultural context: Each nation has its own unique culture, so the characters, customs, and traditions in the works can be unique to understanding. For example, elements found in French works may not exist in Uzbek culture or may be interpreted differently.

2. Subtleties of language: Each language has its own syntactic and lexical features. It is very important to choose certain words or phrases correctly in translation, since the meaning of certain words or the emotions emanating from them may be different.

3. Structure and style of works: French and Uzbek works of fiction may have different structural and stylistic features. The translator is forced to take into account these differences, as they affect the overall structure of the story.

4. Emotional approach: Strong emotions can often be expressed in works of art. The translator may have difficulty translating these emotions into another language, as each language has its own ways of expressing emotions.

5. Voice and rhythm: In some stories, voice and rhythm are very important. It is not always possible to maintain these qualities in the translation process.

6. Names of Heroes: Names of heroes can sometimes have a meaningful or symbolic meaning, so care is required when translating them.

7. Social norms: The social norms reflected in the works can be interpreted or accepted differently in different cultures.

To solve these problems, it is necessary for the translator to have good knowledge and cultural sensitivity. It is also very important to have a deep understanding of the original text and preserve its essence in the translation process. Syntactic analysis provides an important support for the better quality of translations of works of fiction in French and Uzbek. This requires taking into account linguistic knowledge as well as cultural context.

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