

**GRAMMATICAL CHANGES IN THE TRANSLATION OF THE
A FAREWELL TO ARMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK.**

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***Abstract.** In the article, one of the changes occurring in the translation process, **grammatical change**, is discussed in detail during the analysis of a farewell to arms by Ernest Hemingway. Below are some examples of grammatic change to better understand this type of change.*

***Key words:** translator, translation, work, dictionary, analysis, comment, author, concept, change, method.*

Introduction.

Ernest Hemingway is an American writer. In 1917, he started working as a journalist and reporter in Kansas City. Participant of the First World War. Hemingway lived in Paris until 1928, and in Cuba in 1939-1960. The first book of stories is "In our time". "The sun rises", "Goodbye, gun!". Among many great American writers, Hemingway is famous for his objective and terse prose style. As all the novels Hemingway published in his life, The Old Man and the Sea typically reflects his unique writing style. The language is simple and natural on the surface, but actually deliberate and artificial. He was not a simple fellow, by any means: he was vastly complex. Film-maker Ken Burns describes Hemingway as "tantalisingly complicated, which is what we like, because it is faithful to human beings". It's what we like, too — and it was doubtless this complexity that made Hemingway's novels as exceptional as they are.

Goodbye, gun! - Ernest Hemingway's 1929 novel. The book tells the story of love during the First World War. The novel is largely autobiographical - Hemingway served on the Italian front, was wounded in battle and was in a Milan hospital, where he became a nurse.

The analysis of this article will focus on **grammatical** change in detail. When we talk about grammatical change, first of all, let's talk about this type of change. form or vice versa, the translation of short verbs in their full form, simple sentences into complete sentences, or compound sentences into simple sentences, from passive voice form to active form, from active form to passive forms are the basis of grammatical change.

Main body.

In the late summer of that year we lived in a **house** in a village that looked across the river and the plain to the mountains.

Уша йили ёз охирларида биз кишлокда, **кулбада** ту рардик. Кулбадан карида дарё билан водий, улардан ҳам олисроқда тоғ;лар ёстаниб ётарди.

Grammatical transformation: Here the complex sentence is translated as two simple sentences **Chapter one Pages: 15-17**

The **trunks of the** trees too were dusty and **the** leaves fell early that year and we saw the troops march- ing along the road and the dust rising and leaves, stirred **by** the breeze, falling and the soldiers marching and afterward the road bare and white except for the leaves.

Оғочларнинг **шоxlари** ҳам чанга бурганди, ўша йили япроқлар эрта тўкила бошлаганди, биз бул- сак, йўлдан қўшинларнинг ўтиб боришини, чанг-тўзон нинг кўкка ўрлашини, шамол япроқларни юлқиб-сул-киб урири б кетётганини, одимларини, сўнгра бу кимсасиз, бўм-бўш тупроқ йўлда ёлғиз япроқларгина тўкилиб ётишини томоша қилардик.

Grammatical transformation: during the translation prepositions and articles are omitted. **Chapter one Pages: 23-25**

There were big guns too that passed in the day **drawn** by tractors, the long barrels of the guns covered with green branches and green **leafy** branches and vines laid over the trac-tors.

Кундуз- лари ҳам шатак машиналар оғир тўплорни судраб борар, тўпларнинг оғир стволларига кўм-кўк шох-шаббалар ташлаб қўйилган, шатакчилар ҳам кук яшил шох-лар ва ток zanglari билан беркитилган эди.

Grammatical transformation; the word drawn, leafy predlogs and artikles are omitted in target language. By means of omittin words the meaning of sentence is generalized **Chapter one Page: 27-28**

There was fighting for that mountain too, but it was not successful, and in the fall when the rains came the leaves all fell from the chestnut trees and the **branches were bare**

Куз Кириб, ёмғир кетидан ёмғир қуйиб Бергач, каш-танларнинг япроқлари дув тўкилдилар-да, шаҳри кип-ялангоч бўлиб қолдилар.

Grammatical transformation.

There was fighting.... This sentence omitted during the translation.

Chapter one

Pages: 27-28

They splashed more mud than the camions even and if one of the officers in the back was very small and sitting between two generals, he himself so small that you could...

Булар юк машиналарга қараганда кўпрок лой сахра- тиб кетарди. Агар офицерлардан бири жуда ҳам пакана булиба....

Grammatical change

In this passage, one complex sentence is translated into two simple sentences and also prepositions are omitted **Chapter one Pages : 30-31**

The next year there were many victories.

Янги кирган йилда анча ғалаба қозонилди

Grammatical transformation.

Active, original sentence is translated as passive voice structure . **Chapter two**

Pages:92-93

You would like the people and though **it** is cold it is clear and dry. You could stay with my family. My father is a famous hunter."

Одамлари жуда ҳам ажойиб, **киши** совук бўлсаям, лекин ҳаво қуруқ ва очик булади. Сиз менинг ота-онамникида ular bilan turishni so'rashiz мумкин.

Отам овга муккасидан кетганлардан

Grammatical change.

Here the pronoun is changing to person in translation **Chapter two**

Pages:100-101

It was warm and like the spring and I walked down the alleyway of trees, warmed from the sun on the wall, and found we still lived in the same house and that it all looked the same as when I had left it.

Кун илик эди, кўклам ҳиди эсарди, мен деворга қуёш нури тушиб турган, офтобда исиган қатор дарахтзор кўчадан ўтиб бордим ва биз ҳамон ўша ўзимизнинг уйда турганлигимизни, шунча вақт ўтса-да, ҳамма нарса қандай бўлса шун- дай колганлигини кўрдим.

Grammatical change.

In this passage, the pronoun changed to a noun during the translation process. Also, prepositions are translated into Uzbek as adjuncts. In addition, the meaning is generalized due to the omission of some sentences in the passage

Chapter third

Pages: 110-111

It was all as I had left it except that now it was spring.

Факат ҳозир баҳор кирган, бошқа ҳамма нарса ўз эс- ки холича
колланди

Grammatical change

Here, the beginning of the sentence has been omitted in the translation. The meaning is generalized **Chapter third Pages: 115-116**

"Wonderful."

"You don't believe me? We will go now this afternoon and see. **And** in the town we have beautiful English girls.

Қуйинг-е?

Ишонмайсизми? Бугун борайлик, ўзингиз кура- сиз. Шаҳарда бўлса олмадеккина, ёш инглиз қизлар ҳам бор.

Grammatical transformation.

During the translation the word "wonderful" is omitted, instead of this word another word is added. Besides, the sentence is started with the conjunction "and" so this is wrong by the side of grammar **Chapter third Pages: 133-134**

Conclusion.

If we conclude from the analysis, it is natural that changes occur during the translation of the text from one language to another. We talked about one of the most common types of these changes, namely grammatical transformation. That is, the change of verb forms, the dropping of prepositional articles and the verb to be at the same time, and similar changes create a grammatical change. I think the examples given above provide a sufficient understanding of this type of change.

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