

Translation and Linguodidactic Problems of The Category of Definiteness and Indefiniteness

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ABSTRACT

This article shows significant features and effective ways of translation of the expressive means of the category of definiteness and indefiniteness in the materials of English and Uzbek languages. In modern Uzbek, indefiniteness is expressed by nouns, for example: The word in a broad generalized sense in terms of the indistinguishability of the constituents of this class of units: "bola - chaqa", "begona".

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Introduction

Definiteness is always referential (specific), presupposes the existence and uniqueness of the object in the general field of view of the speaker and the listener. Usually they speak of two majorities. sources of certainty: permanent and occasional. Permanent definiteness arises at the addressee on the basis of information from the immediately preceding text ; "I saw this actress recently in one film (indefiniteness), such a film (definiteness) is good, how is this film (definiteness) called?" ; "But I have a brother (indefiniteness), he (that is, the brother just mentioned - definiteness) is studying at the second year of the conservatory" . The reference to the object in question is a sample of anaphoric relations, which are among the most essential means of maintaining the coherence of the text.

Materials and Methods

Non-referential usages associated with the expression of unspecified uncertainty are most diverse. Among them, in particular, existential uses are singled out, when the situations in which single, but not individualizers participate, are indicated. object: only the "search field" is defined-the class of objects or phenomena into which it enters "It will be advised to run to one of her friends, most likely to Larissa" ; "Each of Koltsov's students chooses his favorite ideas in his works, each sculpts his image, creates his own portrait" , and all-female, when all or at least typical representatives of the open class are meant , "Many, many years later, during the war and the blockade, I noticed that in dangerous, especially serious moments of life, women are often more economical, more reserved in intonation and facial expressions than men" ; "I'll tell you more: take a close look at any person, and you will see that he is not like everyone else"

It should be noted that the article is a major marker of indefiniteness. In addition to the article, indefiniteness is also expressed using non-specific language units, such as nouns and rhymes. A noun is a group of words that signify an object and express this meaning in the word-changing categories of number and conjugation, and the rod in the non-word-changing category [7, 460].

Discussion:

In modern Uzbek, indefiniteness is expressed by nouns, for example: The word in a broad generalized sense in terms of the indistinguishability of the constituents of this class of units: "bola - chaqa", "begona" [45:112].

In modern Uzbek, the meaning of indefiniteness can also be expressed by repeated nouns. However, in the process of repetition, the second component has no lexical meaning, but in terms of expression, this component has a functional grammatical meaning, Compare:

Bola- chaqalar jam bo'lib televizor ko'rishardi [76, 359].

Kursi yozilib, meva-cheva to'la patnis qoyildi. [77,68].

The second component of nouns, formed by repeating the basis under analysis, represented by "chaqa, cheva, mul, qartang" and other nouns, signifies a transition from the explicit meaning of uncertainty to the broad, general meaning.

NK Dmitriev also emphasizes the meaning of nouns as collective nouns and indefiniteness of repeated nouns . Such an expression of the category of uncertainty in English is given by the following repeated nouns: kit-kat, ding-dong, bed-head, and so on. I am the founder of your loved Kit-Kat .

First dinner bell rang out its euphonious clang at five ..., and the last Ding-donged at half-past five .

In Uzbek the meaning of indefiniteness can be expressed through adjectives: "Begona, ba'zi bir....., ba'zilar, boshqalar"

Ba'zi bir juz'iy kamomadlarni hisobga olmaganda, unchalik vahima bo'ladigan qusur topa olmadik [76, 171]

Ba'zilari buni o'zi bilib qiladi, ba'zilari bilmay [78, 118]

Boshqalar ham unga qo'shilishdi [75,30]

Yo'lchi uchun u qiz endi begona emas [77,143].

In English, such meanings of uncertainty are expressed as follows: unknown, some people, someone, another thing, something else, and so on.

Then, when you get fixed up, may be you could get something [75, 83].

You are the only person I want. If I can have you I won't ever think of another women again [75, 263].

It won't be very long until we reach another station [75, 262].

He seemed to be thinking of something else [75, 29].

In Uzbek, nouns such as "kopchilik, xalq, olomon" represent uncertainty:

Olomon kichkina bir davom oshgandan keyin quyilikda gap- so'zsiz cho'kdi [76, 119].

Kim bo'lsam ekan? Bu savol ko'pchilik yoshlar oldida hamisha ko'ndalang bo'lib turadi [79,46]

In English, this meaning of uncertainty is expressed as follows: assemblage, assembly, horde, and so on.

The assemblage of two bones for motion, is called articulation .

Unlaw full assembly is where people assemble themselves together to due some unlawfull thing against the place .

While analyzing diferent types of resourses we tried to clarify the examples from the book S.Fitzgerald's " The Great Gatsby" . We tried to compare the translation of noun determiners, indefinite pronouns . Compare:

In English: It was lonely for a day or so until one morning *some man*, more resently arrived than I , stopped me on the road.

In Russian: Поначалу я чувствовал себя одиноким, но на третье или четвертое утро меня остановил близ вокзала *какой-то* человек, видимо только что сошедший с поезда.

In Uzbek: Бир неча кун ўзимни ёлғиз ҳис қилдим, мендан эртароқ келган поезддан тушган алла ким мени йўлда тўхтатди.

In English: Whenever you feel like criticizing any one he told me, "Just remember that all the people in this world haven't had the advantages that you've had".

In Russian: — Если тебе вдруг захочется осудить кого то, — сказал он, — вспомни, что не все люди на свете обладают теми преимуществами, которыми обладал ты.

In Uzbek: Қачондир бировни танқид қилишни ҳоҳласангиз, у менга айтди: -
"Шунчаки бу дунёда одамлар сиз каби афзалликларга эга эмасликларини эсланг".

In Uzbek, nouns such as "to'da, to'da-toda, guruh-guruh, to'p, gala" represent uncertainty. According to N.A. Baskakov, words denoting indefiniteness include "uzunlik, o'girlik, hajm o'lchov birliklari", as well as "donalab, kishilarni bitta-bittalab yoki guruhlarga ajratib sanash". Bir to'da yoshlar shashka oynadilar [79, 89].

Andijon ko'chalarida bir to'da odam keldi [76, 89].

Yo'lni, guzarini to'da-to'da bo'lib to'ldirgan bolalar maktabga kira boshladilar.

Alohida to'p bo'lib o'tirgan qizlar yuzlarini to'sgan romollarinin sal ko'tarib, unga xumor ko'zlari bilan suqli-suqli to'kildilar [80, 305-311].

To'da-----bir to'da-----to'da-to'da-----to'p

In English, this meaning of uncertainty is expressed as follows: company, majority, crowd, group, army, etc.

army

group

preposition+N(pl)

Result

Frequently there were two - story frame houses standing out in the open fields, without fence or trees, lone outposts of the approaching army of homes [75, 26]. He ran away and spoke to one of a group of three men who were conferring together [75, 36].

We now turn to the analysis of the expression of indefiniteness in languages where the linguistic system of the definite pronouns is different. Definite pronouns are adjective pronouns that denote an object or sign that has lost its accuracy or does not fit a more accurate determiner [9, 228]. In the literature we can find sentences containing indefinite pronouns in English, Uzbek and Russian. The evening had made me light-headed and happy; I think I walked into a deep sleep as I entered my front door. So I didn't know whether or not Gatsby went to Coney Island or for how many hours he 'glanced into rooms' while his house blazed gaudily on. [81, 68]

'Suppose I don't go to Southampton, and come into town this afternoon?'

'No—I don't think this afternoon.'

'Very well.' [81, 155]

"Deylik, men Sautgemptonga bormayman va bugun tushdan keyin shaharga kelmaymanmi?"

"Yo'q, men bugun tushdan keyin o'ylamayman."

"Juda yaxshi."

Yomg'irdan tezda mashinalar tomon yugurdik. Owl-Eyes men bilan darvoza oldida gaplashdi.

"Men uyga borolmadim", dedi u.

"Hech kim ham qila olmadi."

"Davom eting!" U boshladi. 'Nega, Xudoyim! ular u erga yuzlab borar edilar.

Conclusion

Thus, in modern Uzbek and English, pronouns, regardless of their structure, as a rule, express the meaning of uncertainty in a compound involving indefinite article and indefinite pronouns, so in this sense, cognate pronouns are more common than famous pronouns. Indefinite pronouns, on the other hand, represent impressions of uncertain persons, objects, events, distance, time, location, and so on.

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