

## ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATION OF PREDICATE TYPES FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK, KARAKALPAK AND RUSSIAN.

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**Tursinbaeva Shaxnoza Abat qizi**

*shakhnozatursinbaeva@gmail.com,*

*2nd year Master`s degree student of linguistics of English language.*

*Berdakh Karakalpak State University*

### **Abstract**

The predicate is the main grammatical and semantic center of a sentence. This article analyzes the structural types of predicates in English (simple verbal predicate, compound verbal predicate, and compound nominal predicate) and examines the peculiarities of their translation into Uzbek, Karakalpak, and Russian. Special attention is paid to the typological differences between the analytical English language and the agglutinative Turkic languages (Uzbek and Karakalpak), as well as the inflectional Russian language. The study reveals the main grammatical transformations that occur during translation, such as the omission of linking verbs, replacement of analytical constructions with synthetic ones, changes in word class, and syntactic restructuring. The research shows that successful translation of predicates requires taking into account not only grammatical but also semantic, contextual, and pragmatic factors. The results of the analysis can be useful for translators, linguists, and specialists in contrastive linguistics and translation theory.

### **Keywords**

predicate, simple verbal predicate, compound verbal predicate, compound nominal predicate, translation, English, Uzbek, Karakalpak, Russian, grammatical transformation, typological differences, linking verb.

**Анализ перевода типов предикатов с английского языка на узбекский, каракалпакский и русский языки.**

**Турсынбаева Шахноза Абат кызы**

*shakhnozatursinbaeva@gmail.com*

*Факультет лингвистики английского языка*

*Каракалпакский Государственный университет Бердах*

### **Аннотация**

Предикат является главным грамматическим и семантическим центром предложения. В статье анализируются структурные типы предикатов в английском языке (простой глагольный предикат, составной глагольный предикат и составной именной предикат) и изучаются особенности их перевода на узбекский, каракалпакский и русский языки. Особое внимание уделяется типологическим различиям между аналитическим английским языком, агглютинативными тюркскими языками (узбекский и каракалпакский) и флективным русским языком. Исследование раскрывает основные грамматические трансформации, возникающие в процессе перевода, такие как опущение связочных глаголов, замена аналитических конструкций синтетическими, изменение части речи и синтаксическая перестройка предложения. Результаты исследования показывают, что успешный перевод предикатов требует учета не только грамматических, но и семантических, контекстуальных и прагматических факторов. Полученные выводы могут быть полезны переводчикам, лингвистам и специалистам в области сопоставительной лингвистики и теории перевода.

#### **Ключевые слова**

предикат, простой глагольный предикат, составной глагольный предикат, составной именной предикат, перевод, английский язык, узбекский язык, каракалпакский язык, русский язык, грамматическая трансформация, типологические различия, связочный глагол

### **INGLIZ TILIDAN O'ZBEK, QORAQALPOQ VA RUS TILLARIGA PREDIKAT TURLARINING TARJIMASINI TAHLIL QILISH.**

**Tursinbaeva Shaxnoza Abat qizi ,**  
*shakhnozatursinbaeva@gmail.com*  
*Ingliz tili lingvistikasi fakulteti*  
*Berdaq nomidagi Qoraqalpoq davlat universiteti*

#### **Annotatsiya**

Predikat gapning asosiy grammatik va semantik markazidir. Ushbu maqola ingliz tilidagi predikatlarning struktural turlarini (oddiy fe'l predikati, qo'shma fe'l predikati va qo'shma ot predikati) tahlil qiladi hamda ularni o'zbek, qoraqalpoq va rus tillariga tarjima qilishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini o'rganadi. Analitik ingliz tili bilan agglutinativ turkiy tillar (o'zbek va qoraqalpoq) hamda flektiv rus tili o'rtasidagi tipologik farqlariga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. Tadqiqot tarjima jarayonida yuzaga keladigan asosiy grammatik transformatsiyalarni (bog'lovchi

fe'llarning tushirib qoldirilishi, analitik konstruktsiyalarning sintetiklarga almashtirilishi, so'z turkumi o'zgarishi va sintaktik qayta tuzilishi) ochib beradi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, predikatlarining muvaffaqiyatli tarjimasi nafaqat grammatik, balki semantik, kontekstual va pragmatik omillarni ham hisobga olishni talab qiladi. Tahlil natijalari tarjimonlar, lingvistlar va qiyosiy lingvistika hamda tarjima nazariyasi mutaxassislariga foydali bo'lishi mumkin.

### **Kalit so'zlar**

predikat, oddiy fe'l predikati, qo'shma fe'l predikati, qo'shma ot predikati, tarjima, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, qoraqalpoq tili, rus tili, grammatik transformatsiya, tipologik farqlar, bog'lovchi fe'l.

The predicate is the main grammatical and semantic center of a sentence. It expresses an action, state or process and unites other parts of the sentence around itself. Therefore, the study of the predicate is important not only for syntax, but also for translation studies.

In the syntactic system of the English language, predicates are structurally divided into several main types. In linguistic literature, the following main types of predicates are usually distinguished:

- simple verbal predicate
- compound verbal predicate
- compound nominal predicate

This classification is widely used in describing the syntactic structure of the English language and is found in many linguistic studies (Quirk, R., Greenbaum, S., Leech, G., & Svartvik, J, 1985).

A simple verbal predicate is usually expressed by a single independent verb. Such a predicate directly expresses an action or process in a sentence. In English, simple verb predicates are expressed through various grammatical forms of the verb.

A complex verb predicate is expressed through a combination of an auxiliary verb and a main verb. Such constructions are very common in English and express the tense, aspect, or modality of the action.

A complex noun predicate is expressed through a linking verb and a noun or adjective. Such constructions are often used to express the state, quality, or identification of the subject.

Linguistic studies have shown that these structural types of predicates are associated with the analytical nature of the English language. In analytical languages, grammatical meanings are often expressed through auxiliary units.

Therefore, complex predicate constructions are widely used in English (Crystal, D, 2003).

The structural type of the predicate plays an important role in the translation process. Because the grammatical expression methods of predicate constructions differ in different languages. Uzbek and Karakalpak are agglutinative languages, and grammatical meanings are often expressed through affixes. In Russian, morphological changes in verb forms play an important role.

Therefore, various grammatical transformations may occur in the process of translating predicate constructions from English into other languages. The structural model of the predicate often changes in accordance with the grammatical system of the target language.

Linguistic studies emphasize that the structure of the predicate is also related to the semantic model of the sentence. The predicate expresses the event model, and this model can be expressed in different languages through different grammatical means (Safarov, Sh, 2013).

Structural differences in predicate types can cause the following problems in the translation process:

- adaptation of the grammatical form of the predicate;
- translation of auxiliary verbs;
- reconstruction of complex predicate constructions;
- change in the syntactic structure of the sentence.

These factors indicate that predicate translation is a complex linguistic process.

Thus, the structural classification of predicates in English serves as an important theoretical basis for analyzing the translation process. With the help of this classification, it is possible to determine what transformations various predicate constructions undergo in translation.

A verbal predicate is the most common type of predicate in English. It is usually expressed by an independent verb and denotes an action, process or state in a sentence. A verbal predicate, as the semantic center of a sentence, is connected with the subject and represents the main components of the event model. Therefore, the issue of translating verbal predicates is of important theoretical and practical importance in translation studies.

In linguistics, verbal predicates are characterized by expressing various features of action. Predicates expressed by verbs are closely related to grammatical categories such as tense, proportion, modality, and aspect. In English, these categories are often expressed through auxiliary verbs and syntactic constructions. In Uzbek and Karakalpak, these meanings are expressed mainly through verb

affixes. In Russian, morphological changes in the form of the verb play an important role (Quirk, R., Greenbaum, S., Leech, G., & Svartvik, J, 1985).

One of the most important issues in the process of translating verb predicates is ensuring semantic equivalence. The translator must correctly determine the semantic content of the action or process expressed by the predicate. Because the incorrect translation of the predicate can affect the overall meaning of the sentence.

For example, a simple verb predicate in English directly expresses the action:

English: The researcher analyzed the data.

Uzbek: Tadqiqotchi ma'lumotlarni tahlil qildi.

Karakalpak: Izertlewshi maǵlıwmatlardı analizledi.

Russian: Исследователь проанализировал данные.

In this example, the action expressed by the predicate is expressed using verbs that are semantically compatible in all languages.

Grammatical transformations also occur frequently in the process of translating verb predicates. In English, verb forms are often expressed using auxiliary verbs. In Turkic languages, grammatical meanings are expressed through verb affixes. Therefore, the grammatical form of the predicate may change during the translation process.

One of the important factors in the translation of verb predicates is the compatibility of tense and aspect categories. In English, the duration or completion of the action is expressed through various grammatical forms. In Uzbek and Karakalpak, these meanings are often expressed through context or verb affixes.

Another important issue in the translation of verb predicates is related to the role of context. Many verbs are polysemantic, and their precise meaning is determined by the context. Therefore, when translating a predicate, the translator must take into account the general semantic structure of the text (Baker, M, 2011).

In some cases, syntactic restructuring may occur when translating an English verb predicate into another language. This is often observed in the process of translating analytical constructions. These transformations may change the grammatical form of the predicate, but its semantic content must be preserved.

Pragmatic factors also play an important role in the translation of verb predicates. The communicative purpose of the subject of speech, the speech situation, and the stylistic features of the text affect the choice of predicate. Therefore, when choosing a predicate, the translator must take into account not only grammatical and semantic, but also pragmatic factors.

In linguistic research, verb predicates are considered as a central element of the event model. The predicate expresses the main components of the event - the

action, the performer of the action and the result of the action. Therefore, the correct translation of the predicate ensures the correct interpretation of the event model (Safarov, Sh, 2013).

Thus, the process of translating verb predicates is determined by the following factors:

- semantic structure of the predicate;
- grammatical categories of the verb;
- the role of the context;
- typological differences of language systems;
- stylistic and pragmatic features of the text.

Taking into account these factors helps to ensure semantic and grammatical compatibility in the process of translating verb predicates.

Noun predicates are one of the important structural components of a sentence in many languages. They are usually expressed by a linking verb and a predicative component (noun, adjective, or other word class). The most common model of noun predicates in English is formed using the verb to be. Such constructions express the state, quality, or identification of the subject.

In the linguistic literature, it is emphasized that noun predicates play an important role in determining the semantic structure of a sentence. Because they denote a state or quality, not an action. Therefore, noun predicates are associated with a state model, not an event model

(Quirk, R., Greenbaum, S., Leech, G., & Svartvik, J, 1985).

In English, a noun predicate consists of the following elements:

- a linking verb (be, become, seem, appear, etc.);
- a predicative component (noun, adjective, number, or other unit).

For example:

English: The solution is simple.

Uzbek: Yechim oddiy.

Karakalpak: Sheshim ápiwayi.

Russian: Решение простое.

In this example, the linking verb in English is often omitted in translation into Uzbek and Karakalpak. This is due to the syntactic features of Turkic languages, in which the linking verb is often not expressed in the present tense.

One of the most important problems in the translation of predicates with nouns is the translation of the linking verb. In English, the linking verb is considered syntactically necessary, but in Uzbek and Karakalpak it is often not

grammatically required. Therefore, the syntactic model of the predicate may change during the translation process.

In Russian, the linking verb can be omitted in some cases, but other forms of the verb are often used. This is due to the grammatical system of the language.

Another important issue in the translation of predicates with nouns is related to semantic compatibility. Since the predicative component expresses the quality or state of the subject, its semantic content must be accurately expressed in translation.

In some cases, a noun predicate in English can be expressed through a verb construction when translated into other languages. Such transformations are used to ensure naturalness in the translation process (Baker, M, 2011).

Grammatical transformations in the translation of noun predicates occur in the following cases:

- omission of the linking verb;
- change in the word class of the predicative component;
- change in the syntactic structure of the sentence.

In linguistic studies, it is emphasized that noun predicates are related to the semantics of the state. Such predicates often express the identification or quality of the subject. Therefore, the semantic accuracy of the predicative component is important in the translation process

(Crystal, D, 2003).

The translation of noun predicates is often also associated with typological differences. English is an analytical language, and grammatical meanings are often expressed through auxiliary units. Uzbek and Karakalpak are agglutinative languages, and grammatical meanings are expressed through affixes.

Therefore, structural transformations often occur in the translation of noun predicates. However, these transformations should not affect the semantic content of the predicate.

In general, the translation of noun predicates is determined by the following factors:

- the grammatical function of the linking verb;
- the semantic content of the predicative component;
- the typological features of language systems;
- the stylistic and pragmatic context of the text.

Thus, the translation of noun predicates is often associated with syntactic transformations, and this process is carried out by adapting to the grammatical system of the target language.

Complex verb predicates occupy an important place in the syntactic system of the English language. Such predicates are usually composed of a combination of an

auxiliary verb and a main verb and serve to express the modality, duration, or beginning-stage of an action. Compound verb predicates clearly demonstrate the analytical nature of the English language, since grammatical meanings are often expressed through auxiliary verbs (Quirk, R., Greenbaum, S., Leech, G., & Svartvik, J, 1985).

In linguistic literature, complex verb predicates are usually divided into two main types:

- modal complex verb predicates
- phasal (aspectual) complex verb predicates

Modal complex verb predicates express the necessity, probability, or possibility of an action. In English, such constructions are often expressed by modal verbs such as can, must, may, should, have to. These constructions introduce an additional modality meaning into the semantic content of the sentence.

For example:

English: The researcher must complete the experiment.

Uzbek: Tadqiqotchi tajribani tugatishi kerak.

Karakalpak: Izertlewshi tajriybeni tamamlawi kerek.

Russian: Исследователь должен завершить эксперимент.

The second type of complex verb predicates is phase predicates. Such constructions express the beginning, continuation, or completion of an action. In English, these meanings are often expressed using verbs such as begin, start, continue, stop.

In the translation process, phase predicates are often expressed through affixal forms of the verb or other lexical means. These transformations are associated with the grammatical system of the target language.

One of the important problems in the translation process of complex verb predicates is determining the semantic function of auxiliary verbs. Auxiliary verbs sometimes do not have an independent lexical meaning, but express only a grammatical meaning. Therefore, in the translation process, they can sometimes be replaced by other grammatical means.

In linguistic research, complex verb predicates are considered as an important means of modeling an event. They determine the semantic structure of the event model by expressing the temporal, duration, or modality properties of the action (Safarov, Sh, 2013).

Grammatical transformations are common in the translation of complex verb predicates. These transformations can take the following forms:

- replacement of the auxiliary verb with a lexical unit;
- simplification of the predicate construction;

- morphological change of the verb form.

In addition, the role of context is also important in the translation of complex verb predicates. Modal or phase meanings are often determined by the context of the text. Therefore, the translator should take into account not only the grammatical form of the predicate, but also its communicative function (Baker, M, 2011).

Another important factor in the translation of complex verb predicates is the typological differences of language systems. While analytical constructions are widely used in English, in Uzbek and Karakalpak languages, grammatical meanings are often expressed through affixes. In Russian, the morphological system of verb forms plays an important role.

Therefore, structural restructuring often occurs in the translation of complex verb predicates. Such transformations help to adapt the predicate to the grammatical system of the target language while preserving its semantic content.

In general, the translation of complex verb predicates is determined by the following factors:

- the expression of the category of modality;
- phase characteristics of the action;
- the grammatical function of auxiliary verbs;
- typological differences of language systems;
- text context and communicative purpose.

Thus, complex verb predicates play an important role in the syntactic system of the English language, and various grammatical and semantic transformations may occur in the process of translating them into other languages.

Complex noun predicates are one of the most widely used types of predicates in the syntactic system of the English language. Such predicates usually consist of a linking verb and a predicative component. The predicative component can be expressed by an adjective, noun, or other lexical unit. These constructions serve to express the quality, state, or identification of the subject.

In the linguistic literature, it is emphasized that complex noun predicates are often formed using linking verbs. Such verbs include units such as *be*, *become*, *seem*, *appear*, *remain*. They provide a grammatical connection between the subject and the predicative component, without expressing an independent action. (Quirk, R., Greenbaum, S., Leech, G., & Svartvik, J, 1985).

An important feature of compound noun predicates is that they do not express an event, but a state or quality. Therefore, such constructions are often also described as static predicates. This feature distinguishes them from simple verb predicates.

For example:

English: The results are significant.

Uzbek: Natijalar muhim.

Karakalpak: Nátiyjeler áhmiyetli.

Russian: Результаты значимы.

In this example, the English linking verb are is omitted in the translation into Uzbek and Karakalpak languages. This is due to the syntactic nature of Turkic languages, where the copula is often not expressed in the present tense.

One of the most important issues in the process of translating compound noun predicates is the correct determination of the function of the linking verb. While in English the copula is syntactically necessary, in Uzbek and Karakalpak it is often expressed through the context.

In Russian, the copula can be omitted in some cases, but more often other grammatical means are used. This is due to the morphological system of the language.

In conclusion, semantic and grammatical transformations play an important role in the translation of case predicates. These transformations help to adapt the predicate to the grammatical system of the target language while preserving the main content of the predicate.

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