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ANALYSIS OF TYPICAL GRAMMATICAL INTERFERENCES IN THE TRANSLATION OF TRANSPORT TEXTS

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Abstract
This study provides a comprehensive analysis of the grammatical means of expressing time in Russian and Uzbek, drawing on professional texts from the transport industry. Its significance lies in the identification of structural and semantic differences between the temporal systems of the two languages, which enhances our understanding of the specifics of industry discourse and the mechanisms of translation interpretation.

Keywords: Typology, grammatical tense, aspect, Uzbek language, Russian language, transport industry, professional text, evidentiality.

Introduction

The problem of interference in professional communication has ceased to be a narrowly specialized topic of linguistics and has acquired national significance. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev, speaking at the ceremonial assembly dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the Uzbek language being granted the status of the state language, emphasized:
“In the context of globalization, we face the task not only of preserving the purity of our native language, but also of adapting it to modern scientific and technical achievements. We must create a linguistic environment in which the state language will function fully in all spheres, including transport, logistics and high technology.”[1]
In the context of this scholarly article, interference is regarded as the main obstacle to implementing the President’s programme. When a translator or a transport-sector specialist unconsciously transfers the norms of Russian onto Uzbek, the result is not merely a grammatical error but a risk of distorting a technical regulation. In the transport sphere, where time is counted in seconds (train schedules, take-off and landing intervals), any temporal interference can have catastrophic consequences.

[1]Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Strategy of New Uzbekistan. — Tashkent: “O’zbekiston”, 2021. — pp. 248-255.

The main source of errors in the "Russian–Uzbek" pair is the difference in the ways the verbal action is represented. Russian relies on a binary system of aspect (perfective/imperfective), which dictates the choice of tense. Uzbek, being agglutinative, uses a system of functional-semantic forms in which tense is often bound up with modality and the manner of performing the action (aspectuality)[2].

A. Errors in Rendering the Present Tense (Presens)

In Russian, the present tense is universal. It can express:
An actual action (at the moment of speech).
A permanent action (a law of nature or a regulation).
A future action (in timetables).
Interference arises when the translator tries to use the Uzbek form in -yap (present continuous) in all three cases.
Example: "The train is arriving at platform one."
Interference error: "Poyezd birinchi yo'lga kelmoqda" (if it is already in motion) or "kelyapti".
Normative variant (regulation): "Poyezd birinchi yo'lga keladi" (present-future tense form).
Using -yap where -adi is required creates an effect of "reportage", which is inappropriate in the official documents of JSC "O'zbekiston temir yo'llari".

B. The Problem of the Past Tense and "Resultativity"

The Russian past tense (especially of the perfective aspect: sdelal, otpravil) is often perceived by translators as a signal that the Uzbek affix -di must be used. However, in Uzbek the choice of the past tense depends on whether the speaker witnessed the action personally (-di) or is drawing a conclusion from the result (-gan).
For example, the past tense suffix –di indicates factual occurrence, while –kan and –mish encode information obtained from other sources, which is particularly relevant in incident reports: "nosozlik yuz bergan ekan" — "as reported, a malfunction occurred." The present tense with the affix –(i)ladi is commonly used in instructions and technical descriptions, conveying the permanent normative character of an action: "mashina ishga tushiriladi."[3]

[2] Kononov A.N. Grammar of the Modern Uzbek Literary Language. — Moscow-Leningrad: USSR Academy of Sciences Publishing House, 1960. — pp. 184-210.
[3] Khudaykulova L.A. Comparative typology of grammatical means of expressing time in Russian and Uzbek: Evidence from professional texts in the transport industry. WEB OF SCIENTIST: International scientific research journal. ISSN: 2776-0979, Volume 6, Issue 12, - 2 p. Dekember-2025.

In dispatcher reports, interference manifests itself as a loss of the nuance of reliability. If a dispatcher translates the phrase “The wagon has been inspected” as “Vagon ko'rildi”, he assumes the role of the direct performer. If the form “Vagon ko'rikdan o'tkazilgan” is used, the existence of a result is emphasized, which is more appropriate for documentary record-keeping.

Transport texts are characterized by long syntactic chains. In Russian, word order is relatively free but tends towards the SVO pattern (Subject – Predicate – Object). In Uzbek, a strict rule applies: the predicate (fe’l-kesim) always stands at the end of the sentence.

Typical distortions in professional texts:

Distance rupture: Under the influence of the Russian original, the translator places the verb in the middle of the sentence, which makes the text legally vulnerable.

Example: “The driver is obliged to report the breakdown to the duty officer.”

Interference: «Mashinist majbur xabar berishga navbatchiga...» (A complete violation of the norms of Uzbek syntax).

Norm: «Mashinist nosozlik haqida bekat navbatchisiga xabar berishi shart».

Redundancy of participial constructions: Russian expressions such as “the train that has arrived at the depot and requires immediate repair” turn into a pile-up of words when translated literally. Interference is manifested in the fact that the translator does not use the native Uzbek participles (sifatdosh) in -gan or -adigan, but tries to build complex subordinate clauses with the conjunction “qaysiki” (which), which is a gross stylistic error.[4]

According to the state standards for the development of the Uzbek language, in professional speech it is preferable to use the form in -adigan (kuzatadigan), which conveys the permanent, regulated character of an action. As the President notes, “every word in an official document must serve clarity and unambiguity of understanding.”[5] Interference is manifested in the fact that translators replace the Uzbek adverbial participle in -gach or -ib with complex subordinate clauses with the conjunctions “vaqtda” (while) or “so'ng” (after). As Academician N. Mahmudov notes, this destroys the natural rhythm of Uzbek speech and makes a professional text “hard to read.”[6]

[4]Mahmudov N. On the Ways of Thorough Study of Language... (in Uzbek). — Tashkent: “Akademnashr”, 2012. — pp. 85-98.
[5]Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Report at the Expanded Meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers on the Results of Socio-Economic Development. — Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2023. — p. 14.
[6]Mahmudov N. On the Ways of Thorough Study of Language... (in Uzbek). — Tashkent: “Akademnashr”, 2012. — p. 104.

This provision is the methodological basis for eliminating syntactic interference in transport regulations.

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