

## GRAMMATICAL CHANGES IN SENSE AND SENSIBILITY

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**Abstract.** The article discusses the grammatical changes and the factors that cause them in *Sense and Sensibility* by Jane Austen. Also, during this analysis, as a result of comparing the work with the version in Uzbek language, examples of grammatical changes are given below.

**Key words:** grammatic, translation, translator, dictionary, analysis, comment, author, concept, change, method, type, transformation.

### **Introduction.**

Austen, who died on July 18, 1817, at 41, is known for her six completed novels, among them the highly adapted *Pride and Prejudice* and *Sense and Sensibility*. Originally published anonymously, the works gained recognition among readers and scholars in the 20th century. Austen's books are carefully drawn journeys of self-discovery. Her young heroines learn who they are, where they stand and who they want to be over time—and if that comes with love, all the better. Catherine constantly sparred with the quixotic Henry—her education was challenging and slow going. Jane Austen (16 December 1775 – 18 July 1817) was an English novelist known primarily for her six novels, which implicitly interpret, critique, and comment upon the British landed gentry at the end of the 18th century. Austen's plots often explore the dependence of women on marriage for the pursuit of favourable social standing and economic security. Her works are an implicit critique of the novels of sensibility of the second half of the 18th century and are part of the transition to 19th-century literary realism.[2][b] Her deft use of social commentary, realism and biting irony have earned her acclaim among critics and scholars. Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility* is a timeless novel that explores the lives of two sisters,

Elinor and Marianne Dashwood. As they navigate the complexities of love, societal expectations, and personal growth, the book examines the contrast between rationality and emotional spontaneity. The main themes in *Sense and Sensibility* are: love and marriage, class and society, appearance vs reality, and gender roles. The main characters in *Sense and Sensibility* are: Elinor Dashwood, Marianne Dashwood, Mrs. Dashwood, Edward Ferrars, John Willoughby, and Colonel Brandon. *Sense and Sensibility* tells the story of the impoverished Dashwood family, focusing on the sisters Elinor and Marianne, personifications of good sense (common sense) and sensibility (emotionality), respectively. While Austen's name has become synonymous with the earnest romance novel, the truth is that the tone of her novels—including *Sense and Sensibility*—is primarily an ironic and tongue-in-cheek one.

### **Main body.**

Recently the head of the family, an unmarried man of great age, had invited into his home his nephew, **who** was expected to inherit the house and land, with his wife and children. Yaqinda oila boshlig'i, uylanmagan, katta yoshli erkak, uy va yerga merosxo'r bo'lishi kutilayotgan jiyani xotini va bolalari bilan uyiga taklif qildi. **Pages : 1-2**

**Grammatical change.** Grammatical change occurred due to the untranslatability of the **determining conjunction** in the target language.

When the old gentleman died, **it was discovered** that he had not left his fortune to Henry Dashwood to do what he liked with, but only to use during his lifetime.

Keksa janob vafot etganida, u o'z boyligini Genri Dashvudga o'zi yoqtirgan narsani qilish uchun emas, balki faqat hayoti davomida ishlatish uchun **qoldirganligi** ma'lum bo'ldi. **Pages : 1-2**

**Grammatical transformation.** The sentence which is represented in **passive** form in original text is translated as **active** voice in the translation.

The youngest sister, **Margaret**, was a pleasant girl of thirteen, but as she already had some of **Marianne's** sensibility and not much of her intelligence, she seemed likely to grow up without her sisters' advantages.

Eng kenja singlisi **Margaret** o'n uch yoshli xushchaqchaq qiz edi, lekin u allaqachon **Mariannaning** bir oz sezgirligi va aql-idrokiga ega emasligi sababli, u opa-singillarining afzalliklarisiz katta bo'lib tuyulardi. **Pages: 3-4**

**Anthroponymics.** The widespread use of names in this passage has given rise to anthroponymics.

**Mrs John Dashwood** now made sure that everyone knew she was mistress of **Norland**, and that her mother-in-law and sisters-in-law were there as visitors.

Jon Dashvud xonim endi uning Norlandning bekasi ekanligini hamma bilishiga, qaynonasi va opa-singillari u yerda mehmon bo'lib kelganiga ishonch hosil qildi. **Pages: 3-4**

**Toponym and anthroponym.** In this passage we can see widespread words and they cause to this type of translation.

Her husband, however, reminded her of the promise **he had given** to his dying father, that he would take care of his stepmother and sisters.

Eri esa o'lim arafasida turgan otasiga bergan va'dasini, o'gay onasi va opa-singillariga g'amxo'rlik **qilishini eslatdi.** **Page:4**

**Grammatic transformation.** In this text it can be seen that, variety of tense are used but in target language all of them are translated as past simple. F.ex. **past perfect-past simple.**

Edward Ferrars was not handsome, **nor** were his manners especially pleasing at first sight, but when he lost his shyness, his behaviour showed what an **open, affectionate heart** he had.

Edvard Ferrars na xushbichim emas edi, va na uning xulq-atvori ham bir qarashda yoqimli edi, lekin u uyatchanligini yo'qotganida, uning xatti-harakati uning qanchalik **ochiq va mehribon qalbini ko'rsatdi.** **Page:6**

**Grammatical transformation.** In this sentence, the neither nor structure is used but omitted in the neither sentence.

A place called Barton, four miles north of the city of Exeter,5 replied Mrs Dashwood. 'It is only a **cottage**, but I hope that many of my friends will come to visit me there.

Missis Dashvud o'n ikki oy davomida Barton **kottejdagi** uyni oldi. U jihozlangan va ular ko'chib o'tishlari uchun tayyor edi. **Page 10**

**Realia.**The word cottage is not translated here. And this is a word specific to American culture. A cottage means a house on the outskirts of a village.

Compared with Norland, it was certainly poor and small, and the girls' **tears flowed** as they remembered their family home, but they soon **dried their eyes** and made every effort to be happy.

Norland bilan solishtirganda, bu, albatta, kambag'al va kichkina edi va qizlarning **ko'z yoshlari** o'z uylarini esga olishdi, lekin ular tez orada **ko'zlarini quritib**, baxtli bo'lish uchun bor kuchlarini ishga solishdi. **Page 12**

**Lexico- grammatic.****Word for word translation.**In this passage, the sentences such as "to shed tears" and "to stop shedding tears" are literally translated.

At first Mr Henry Dashwood was **bitterly disappointed**, as he had wanted the **fortune** more for his wife and daughters than for himself.

Avvaliga janob Genri Dashvud **juda hafsalasi pir bo'ldi**, chunki u **boylikni** o'zidan ko'ra ko'proq xotini va qizlari uchun xohlagan edi.

There is a change in tenses in this passage. The Past Perfect tense is adapted to the past tense in Uzbek.

For very many years there had been **Dashwoods** living in Sussex, in the south of England.

Juda ko'p yillar davomida Angliyaning janubidagi Sasseksda **Dashwoodlar** yashagan.

Here too, the low Perfect continues, which has changed due to the adaptation of tenses, has been changed to the low simple during the translation process.

**Conclusion.**

At the end of the analysis, it should be said that the retention of articles, clauses, prepositions, pronouns and other such words in the translation process, the translation of active tense sentence into passive tense form or vice versa, changes in the sequence of tenses in the sentence are the main factors that cause grammatical changes.

In conclusion, in this analysis, we have considered and given examples of some factors that cause grammatical change.

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