

Asymmetry in English, Russian and Uzbek pronouns

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Abstract

Gak explained this aspect of asymmetry as: 'Human perception of reality and its designation always occurs in a certain probability: the speaker always has information about the situation, denoted subjects, their features, correlatives, actions. This primary information is called presupposition. Presupposition predetermines the possibility of the usage of language element in the speech. Without prejudice for information some elements of reality and their distinctive

lexical features can be omitted. If they were known in advance by the speakers, as presupposition.

It may be noted two kinds of preliminary information on which speakers may rely:

- a) the knowledge common to all people, or for people who belong to this social community;
- b) knowledge relating to a particular situation.

For the correct usage of the language, it is especially important to take into consideration of the first mentioned kind of knowledge, and its "reflection" in the language.' (Gak, 1977: 20).

As, it was mentioned above there is a particular asymmetry in translation interrogative sentences from one language to another. The asymmetry in translation of some questions has influence on the choice of interrogative pronouns. Here is a table for some of these examples: **Table of asymmetry in usage of interrogative pronouns in the same questions in English, Russian and Uzbek languages**

English	Russian	Uzbek
<p>What is your telephone number? In this sentence interrogative pronoun (what) is used. What is the address of this school?</p>	<p>Какой у тебя номер телефона? /kakoj u tebjə nɔmer telefɔnə?/ Translation of this question into English is: 'What is your telephone number?' But in this variant instead of interrogative pronoun "Что" — 'what' another interrogative pronoun 'Какой' (which) is used. Какой адрес у этой школы? / kakoj adresu etoj ʃkolɨ/ Translation of this question into English is: What is the address of this school? In this question interrogative pronoun 'Какой' (which) is used.</p>	<p>Telefon raqaming qanday? The translation of this question into English is: What is your telephone number? To ask the same question in Uzbek language we use interrogative pronoun "qanday" (which). Bu maktabning manzili qanday? Translation of this question into English is What is the address of this school? In Uzbek variant of this question interrogative pronoun 'qanday' (which) is used.</p>

What is the difference between these two objects?	Какая разница между этими двумя объектами? /kakaja raznitsa mezdutimidvumja objektami/ The English variant of this question is: 'What is the difference between these two objects?' In Russian version of this question interrogative pronoun "Какая" (which) is used	Bu ikkita jixoj ortasida qanday farq bor? Into English this question is translated as: 'What is the difference between these two objects?' In Uzbek version of this question interrogative pronoun 'qanday' (which) is used.
What season is it now?	Како е сейчас время года? /kakojesejtʃasvremja goda/ 'Какое' — 'which'	H o z i r q a n d a y fasl? 'qanday' — 'which'
What time is it now?	1. Какое время суток? / katʃojɐ vremja sutok/ 2. Какой сейчас час? / kakojsejtsastʃas/ 3. Который час? / katʃojtʃas/ 4. Сколько на ваших часах? / skolkʊ na vaʃix tʃasaχ/ Question: What time is it now? Has got several versions in Russian language: First question is translated into English as: What time of the day now? Second and third questions are translated as: What time is it now? Last question is translated into English language as: (What time is it now according your watch?) Interrogative pronouns 'какое', 'какой' and 'который' are translated into English as: 'which' 'сколько' is translated as "how much"	Hozir soat necha? 'necha' — "how much"
What questions do you have on this topic?	Какие у вас есть вопросы по данной теме? /kakijeuvasjestvɔpɔsʲi pɔ dannojteme/ 'Какие'- 'which' (plural form)	Bu mavzuda qanday savollaringiz bor? 'qanday' — 'which'
What is your name?	Как тебя зовут? /kak tebja zavut/ /How are you called?/ 'Как' — 'how'	I s m i n g nima ? 'nima'- 'what'
What is your profession?	Какая у вас профессия? / kakaja uvasprofessija/ 'Какая' — 'which' (fem)	Kasbingiz nima ? 'nima'- 'what'
What color are his eyes?	Какого цвета его глаза? /kakova tsveta jevɔ jglaza/ 'Какого' — 'which'	Uning kozlari qanday rang? 'qanday'- 'which'

According to the Gak's theory this change in the semantic meaning of the interrogative pronouns can be considered as the process of shift in the meaning.

The shift in the meaning occurs in the transition from one name of particular concept (A) to another (B) within the common general concept. For example:

The French word “journal” is translated into English as : ‘newspaper’ (newspaper — daily informational edition) — in Russian , English and Uzbek languages this word denotes another type of informational , periodical edition (magazine).

In contrast to the expansion, the shift in the meaning observed in speech only in stable combinations (for example replacement of one interrogative pronoun by another in the process of translation the same question to another language) (Gak, 1977:31).

Conclusion.

In the research the symmetry and asymmetry in translation from one language to another (here: English, Russian and Uzbek) were observed and analyzed at the examples of interrogative pronouns. For the analysis and comparison in this research was used the framework of Russian linguist V.G. Gak. Because in his works he paid attention to detailed analysis of semantic aspects of the words in correlation with their syntactic features, using the method of comparison of lexicology of different languages on the basis of semantic meaning, syntactic features and functional categories of the words in particular language. In his books he explained differences in semantic aspects of the words, causing their asymmetry in translation to other languages. So, his framework was used in this research not only for comparative analysis, but also in order to explain the reason of differences in semantic aspects and syntactic correlation.

Reference:

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