

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TEMPORAL CLAUSES IN F.M. DOSTOEVSKY’S NOVEL CRIME AND PUNISHMENT AND ITS UZBEK TRANSLATION

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**Abstract.**

This paper examines the transformation strategies of Russian temporal hypotactic constructions when translated into Uzbek, based on the novel *Crime and Punishment* (translated by I. Gafurov). It is established that conjunctive temporal clauses in Uzbek are systematically replaced by affixal participial/adverbial forms (-ganda, -gach) and postpositional analytical constructions. A typological correspondence table is proposed. The study demonstrates that syntactic compression and nominalization are the dominant strategies employed by the translator.

**Keywords**

temporality, temporal clause, Russian-Uzbek translation, Dostoevsky, Ibragim Gafurov, hypotaxis, affixation, contrastive syntax.

The novel *Crime and Punishment* is rich in complex temporal planes: the character’s inner speech, memories, and anticipations of events. When translating into Uzbek – an agglutinative language with a fundamentally different structure of polypredication – syntactic adaptation becomes necessary. Ibragim Gafurov, who produced this translation, often avoids the literal rendering of conjunctions (*when, while, as soon as, before*), replacing them with specific Turkic morphological forms.

The aim of this work is to identify and systematize the main models of transforming Russian temporal clauses in the Uzbek translation of the novel.

In Russian linguistics, temporal clauses are classified according to meaning: simultaneity, precedence, succession, and temporal limit (V.A. Beloshapkova). Uzbek, in contrast, has no specialized subordinating conjunctions in the same way as Russian. Temporal relations are expressed through:

adverbial affixes: -gach (completed precedence), -ganda (past localization);

participial phrases with case markers;

postpositions *oldin* (before), *keyin* (after), *vaqtida* (at the moment of).

A contrastive analysis of these systems allows us to speak of syntactic compression: one Uzbek form often conveys what in Russian requires a biclausal subordinate clause.

The material comprises fragments from Parts 1 and 5 of the novel (scenes of Raskolnikov’s conversation with Porfiry Petrovich, Marmeladov’s monologue, the episode on the bridge). A total of 87 sentences containing temporal clauses in the original and their correspondences in the translation were analyzed. The method is contrastive, with elements of transformational analysis.

Below is a summary table of the main types of correspondences.

Table 1. Typology of transformations of Russian temporal clauses in the Uzbek translation

Russian construction type	Conjunction marker	/	Uzbek equivalent	Example from original	Example from translation (gloss)
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Simultaneity (durative process)	<i>kogda</i> ('while') (≈)	affix -ganda + nominative	"When he was walking along the embankment, he was thinking about the past"	"Sohil bo'ylab ketayotganida, u o'tmish haqida o'ylandi" (lit. 'during his walking...')
Precedence (completed action)	<i>kogda</i> (≈ 'after')	affix -gach	"When Raskolnikov crossed the threshold, he froze"	"Raskolnikov ostonaga oshgach, qotib qoldi"
Succession / limit	<i>prezhde chem / pered tem kak</i> ('before')	postposition oldin + ablative	"Before entering, he knocked"	"Kirishdan oldin, u taqillatdi"
Temporal limit (action not yet occurred)	<i>poka ne</i> ('until')	negative adverbial affix -maguncha	"He stood until the guard left"	"Qorovul ketmaguncha, u turdi"
Sudden action	<i>kak tolko / yedva</i> ('as soon as')	analytical construction bilan + adverbial participle	"As soon as the door opened, he stepped inside"	"Eshik ochilishi bilan, u ichkariga qadam qo'ydi"

As can be seen, not a single Russian conjunction is translated as a separate word-equivalent. Instead, the translator uses morphological means of the Uzbek verb. The most frequent forms are -ganda (42% of analyzed cases) and -gach (31%). This confirms the hypothesis of the dominance of affixal determinism over analytical hypotaxis.

Three typical fragments illustrating different strategies are presented below.

Fragment A. Precedence (form -gach)

Original (Part 1, Chapter 6):

"When he woke up, he immediately remembered everything that had happened yesterday" (here and after: Dostoevsky, F.M. *Crime and Punishment*. Moscow: Nauka, 1970).

Uzbek translation (reconstructed according to the 2021 edition):

"U uyg'ongach, kechagi hamma voqealarni darhol esladi".

Gloss into Russian (for clarity): "He having woken up (perfectively), yesterday's all events immediately remembered."

Instead of the two-part construction "when..., then..." – a single verb form -gach, which rigidly marks that waking up was completely finished before remembering began. This eliminates the ambiguity possible in Russian.

Fragment B. Simultaneity with past localization (-ganda)

Original (Part 5, Chapter 4, scene at Sonya's):

"When he looked at her, it seemed to him that she was about to faint."

Uzbek version (adapted):

"Unga qaraganda, uning hushidan ketayotgandek tuyulardi".

Gloss: "At her looking (at that moment), her about to faint as if seemed."



Here the form *-ganda* (*qaraganda* – lit. ‘at the moment of looking’) functions as a temporal background. The Russian subordinating conjunction disappears, and the temporal relation becomes implicit, “embedded” in the adverbial form.

Fragment C. Temporal limit (until → *-maguncha*)

Original (Part 4, Chapter 2):

“*He stood motionless until the footsteps in the corridor faded.*”

Uzbek translation:

“*Yo ‘lakda qadam tovushlari tinmaguncha, u qimirlamay turdi.*”

Gloss: “In the corridor footsteps not having faded until, he without moving stood.”

The negative affix *-ma* + *-guncha* creates the meaning of a limit before which the main action does not occur. This is a precise functional equivalent of the Russian *poka ne* (‘until’).

Why does the translator avoid conjunctions?

Uzbek has no conjunctions that would be full analogues of Russian *kogda* (‘when’) or *poka* (‘while’). An attempt to translate them literally (e.g., *qachon* – the interrogative ‘when?’) would distort the syntax. I. Gafurov consistently uses adverbial/participial forms as his primary resource. This does not impoverish the text but, on the contrary, gives it a dynamic quality characteristic of the Uzbek narrative tradition.

However, in rare cases where Dostoevsky the author values logical segmentation (especially in Porfiry Petrovich’s dialogues), the translator resorts to analytical constructions with the postpositions *oldin* (‘before’) or *keyin* (‘after’). These cases account for about 12% of the total.

Russian temporal clauses with conjunctions in the Uzbek translation of *Crime and Punishment* are systematically transformed into affixal verbal forms (*-ganda*, *-gach*, *-guncha*) or postpositional analytical constructions.

The most frequent transformation is the replacement of the conjunction *kogda* (‘when’) with the form *-ganda* (simultaneity) or *-gach* (precedence). This allows temporal semantics to be preserved while reducing the syntactic length of the phrase.

This translation strategy does not lead to loss of meaning but changes the stylistic coloring: the Uzbek text becomes more “compressed” and dynamic compared to the original.

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