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GRAMMATICAL DISPROPORTION BETWEEN UZBEK AND ENGLISH AS A MAIN PROBLEM IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION OF THE LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

This article highlights grammatical problems of simultaneous interpretation between Uzbek and English. This particular type of interpretation, and problems occurring during the procedure have not been thoroughly investigated yet. The author in this article highlights frequently occurred grammatical and syntactical disproportions, giving a plenty of examples used by interpreters during the translating process.

KEYWORDS: *translation, simultaneous, problem, interpretation, correspondence, interpreter, inconsistency, conformity, assumption.*

DISCUSSION

Simultaneous interpretation involves the communication of the meaning of a statement by means of another language at the same time as the speaker's statement. This type of interpretation is used at conferences, major symposiums, summits, where representatives of different countries participate and do not always speak international languages at the proper level. It is probably the most complex type of translation, requiring the utmost concentration of attention and speed of reaction. After all, a simultaneous interpreter does not have enough time to select the right words and build an imputed statement. An interpreter has to pronounce the translation at the same time as the speaker, who, by the way, cannot always boast of fluent speech (Alekseeva: 2000). Simultaneous interpretation between Uzbek and English is rather complicated process, for both languages possess totally different morphological structure.

Grammatical construction of each language comprises specific grammatical structures and forms. The grammars of languages belonging to different language families are fundamentally different from each other. English and Uzbek languages are typologically and genetically divided into different groups. English belongs to the German group of Indo-European family, and Uzbek is a member of Turkic group of languages stemmed from the Altaic language family. English is an analytical language (grammatical meaning is expressed outside the word, i.e. word order, intonation, auxiliary words), while Uzbek is an agglutinative language (grammatical form and meaning formed by adding affixes to the stem and base). In English, the word order in a sentence is stricter than in Uzbek: (Subject + predicate + secondary parts of the sentence). If parts of a sentence are changed, the meaning of the sentence wholly change. For example, in the phrase "Ann fed the baby tiger" the order of the sentence constituents cannot be changed. If the words "Ann" and "tiger" are transposed, the meaning transforms into tiger fed little Anna. The above example shows that a simultaneous translator from Uzbek to English or conversely should be able to assess accurately the imbalances in the structure of both languages in a short period of time and express the idea in a way that is consistent with the content.

Most translators and interpreter training professionals think that it is enough to know the basic terms and general vocabulary to understand the message in the process of simultaneous translation. However, when you focus only on words (vocabulary), one important aspect of bilingualism may be overlooked. These are syntactic differences between languages. Each translator's thinking

resource should include different constructions that occur in the syntax of the two languages. For example, the English phrase "by the way" has several Uzbek equivalents: "aytgancha", "aytganday", "sirasini aytganda", "kezi kelganda". These equivalents belong to the comparative syntactic strategy section of the translator's personal lexicon. Comparative grammar also includes the construction of sentences in languages. While the grammar of some languages is flexible (the basic meaning remains the same when words are replaced), in some languages the word order in a sentence is strict, as mentioned above.

Many scholars, especially E.S. Aznaurova lists three types of grammatical compliance: complete, partial, and inconsistency. Because the grammar section is divided into two main parts, 6 types of compliances are distinguished: 3 types of morphological ones and 3 types of syntactic correspondences. (Aznaurova :1989)

Full morphological correspondence is observed when both languages have grammatical categories with the same grammatical meaning. The number category of nouns in English corresponds to that of Uzbek (singular and plural). For example, book-books (kitob-kitoblar), task-tasks (vazifa-vazifalar), and so on. Partial morphological correspondence is observed when grammatical categories in languages do not match. For example, there are 2 cases in English, and the meanings of 6 cases in Uzbek are expressed in English by other means (word order, prepositions, etc.).

Morphological inconsistency is observed in the case of inconsistency of grammatical categories in languages. For example, in Uzbek there is a grammatical meaning of possession. It is represented by an affix, but such grammatical categories do not exist in English and Russian. In such languages, in this case, they use possessive pronouns. For example, Uzbek words like "kitob-*im*", "maktab-*imiz*", "talaba-*lari*" are represented by possessive pronouns in English (*my* book, *our* school, *their* students). There are also "the" and "a / an" articles in English that express clarity and uncertainty. The interpreters have to express them in Uzbek by lexical or syntactic units. For example:

Do you think it may have **a** difference?

Uni bizga **qandaydir** ahamiyati bor deb o'ylaysizmi?

Complete syntactic conformity is a structural consistency that occurs when the order of words in a sentence is completely consistent:

Adjective+ noun= red pen – qizil ruchka

Subject+ predicate = he laughed- u kuldi.

Partial syntactic conformity is understood as similarity in meaning, but differs in structure. For example, N + N = brick + house; Adj. + N = g'ishtli+uy. In partial syntactic compatibility, word order, omitting words, and word substitution are the main ways of interpreting the message into target language.

Lack of syntactic consistency means that the source language is used for translation, but there are no specific syntactic structures in the target language. In addition, it means the absence of one or another grammatical form and construction in the target language, inconsistency in the use of forms and constructions, differences in the combination of words, word groups with the same meaning.

She says she <u>will</u> go. - U <u>kelishini</u> aytadi.

She said she <u>would</u> go. - U <u>kelishini</u> aytdi

In general, in simultaneous translation, it is advisable to translate the text from the original language into ready syntactic templates of the finished sentence in the target language. Choosing this way, the translator doesn't have to spend a lot of time placing complex syntactic patterns. When translating English sentences into Uzbek, the reverse translation method is used. For example, "Taking this opportunity, I would like to express <u>my opinion</u> regarding the issues included *in the agenda*" – "Shu fursatdan foydalanib, men *kun tartibining* muhim masalalari yuzasidan <u>o'z fikrlarimni</u> bayon etmoqchiman".

Sometimes the syntactic units in English may be exactly the same as in Uzbek. An example of this is a sequence of adjectives: "The honest lawyer offered him *free legal* advice." - "Halol advokat unga *bepul qonuniy* maslahatini taklif qildi". However, in the syntax of English and Uzbek languages there is no complete parallelism. Prepositions at the end of a sentence can be a bit of a challenge for an interpreter. In this case, the translator waits for the preposition after the verb at the end of the sentence (continues listening). Because the exchange of prepositions in English completely changes the meaning of the compound: "turn on" - "yoqmoq", "turn off" - "o'chirish". When a translator translates a sentence into another language, he divides it into segments and tries to predict the next part of the sentence, or the translator stops translating until he has finished one sentence:

It is obvious that the syntactic pattern of speech in the translated language is very different from the original language, because the syntactic structure of English and Uzbek languages is radically different. When translating an Uzbek text into English, they often use abbreviations, repositioning, and summarizing. Analysis of speech translated at conferences shows that parts of a sentence in Uzbek have the same function in English. In this case, the verb in the passive voice is often used:

"Tadqiqot Kengashi a'zolari uning ko'krak saratoniga qarshi o'ylab topgan yangi dorisini

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ishlatishini, laboratoriyasini shahar markazida joylashtirishini qoralashdi." – " His use of a new drug for breast cancer and location of the laboratory in the city centre were disapproved by the Research Council".

Many translators use Micro review (summarizing) when translating speech from Uzbek into English. In this way, the text is divided into small parts on the basis of syntagmatic relations, incomplete sentences are completed and the main content of the message is expressed: "Bu muqaddas zaminda har qaysi inson o'z farzandining baxt-saodati, fazli-kamolini ko'rish uchun butun hayoti davomida kurashadi, mehnat qiladi, o'zini ayamaydi." – "In this sacred land each person does his best for his children". The summary method develops the translator's ability to anticipate and guess the continuation of a text. (Muminov: 2005)

It is important that simultaneous interpreters develop the ability to predict the final part of a speech without hearing it completely, based on the general direction of the speech. If this technique is not used effectively, the potential for error is high. But prediction is not just an assumption, on the contrary, when the continuation of segments is predicted, the main focus is on forming an upcoming opinion. In this case, the interpreter's external peripheral memory is focused on listening on the principle of stagnation. If the interpreter's prediction of the continuation of the sentence is confirmed, he may overtake in conveying the idea, but if there is a discrepancy between his hypotheses and the continuation of the thought, he will make corrections to the ideas he is expressing.

There are three main types of predictions in simultaneous translation: syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic. Syntactic prediction is figuring out how a sentence or sentence ends. It is further divided into 3 types: formulaic, repetitive, and grammatical (Camayd-Freixas : 2011). For example, if a lawyer says "Ladies ..." or "Xonimlar ..." at the beginning of a word, the interpreter will start the translation without hearing it until the end. Because he knows that the rest of the sentence will be "... and gentlemen." This is a type of formulaic syntactic prediction.

Repeated words and sentences in the text also allow the translator to find and translate in advance. For example, if the speaker repeats the phrase "building a civil society based on a market economy" several times in his speech, it is enough for the interpreter to hear the phrase "building a civil so..." for the third time. This, in turn, speeds up the delivery of the translated text.

Grammatical prediction is expressed by pre-determining a particular part of speech or syntactic structure of a sentence in an incoming message. For example, when an interpreter is listening to a speech in English and hears a transitive verb, he knows that an infinitive will come after him: "He refused _____" ("U _____ni rad etdi"). Although it is not clear exactly what he refused, the partial guessing itself facilitates the translation process.

Semantic prognosticate is the guessing of meaning. It is based on the translator's perceptions of the world, his knowledge of language and culture. The more knowledge the interpreter has about the topic the speaker is talking about, the less information he or she will find in the message that is new to him or her. In turn, the process is relatively faster and more accurate. If the prediction of the semantics of a sentence is made immediately on the basis of the incoming message, it can be formed in correlation with the syntactic prediction. When we combine semantic and syntactic assumptions, we make pragmatic predictions of different styles of sentences and texts. In doing so, the interpreter determines how the speaker is expressing his or her thoughts (by describing, comparing, giving examples, classifying, summarizing, analyzing, etc.) and figuring out the continuation of the incoming messages.

The grammatical structure of a language is a generally important aspect of its system. Affixes, grammatical suffixes and word formation, syntactic models, word order, auxiliary words and similar grammatical structural elements of languages serve to indicate not only the grammatical or formal meaning, but the exact form of lexical meanings as well. It is important to express these meanings in the translation process. The grammatical forms of different languages rarely match their meaning and function. Interpreters must be able to choose the most appropriate equivalent for each situation. The structure of the translation must match the structure of the original text and the order of the text segments must not change during the translation process. Because it is desirable that each part of the translated text is structurally parallel to the corresponding part of the text in the original language.

Generally, it is not possible to find a literal equivalent of one text to another. Translators try to understand the meaning of the original speech as deeply as possible, and then translate the comprehended meaning into the same language as the original. In doing so, he makes effective use of several above-mentioned ways, trying to reveal the true meaning of speaker's speech. Nevertheless, it is vastly significant to regard the problems as a concept, and to consider other aspects while analyzing grammatical problems of interpreter training. This will be the subject of the author's further research.

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