

SYNTACTIC PROBLEMS IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION (ON THE EXAMPLE OF POLITICAL CONTEXT IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES)

Shonazarova Dilnoza Dilshod qizi

Nordic International University

Foreign languages department

d.shonazarova@nordicuniversity.org

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1482-5479

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqola sinxron tarjima davomida tarjimonlar duch keladigan sintaktik muammolarni yoritib beradi. Maqolada ushbu muammoga ba'zi yechimlar o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi siyosiy kontekst misolida keltirib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: so'z birikmasi, gap strukturasi, gap uzunligi, xotira, ega, kesim, ravish, to'ldiruvchi.

ANNOTATION

This article defines the syntactic problems of simultaneous translation that interpreters are coming across and some solutions, offers are presented for solve this problem on the example of political context in Uzbek and English languages.

Key words: sentence structure, word combination, length of the sentence, memory, subject, verb, adverb, complement.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье представлена информация о паломническом туризме в Узбекистане. В статье также перечислены возможные места паломничества в Узбекистане.

Ключевые слова: словосочетание, сочетаемость, структура предложения, память, подлежащее, сказуемое, обстоятельство, дополнение.

INTRODUCTION

Simultaneous translation - is a kind of interpretation where the translation is performed simultaneously with the speech of the speaker. It is a complex process and requires careful preparation, both professional and technical. In addition, simultaneous interpreting requires tasks that are related to comprehension, semantic and syntactic decoding and they have to be carried out at the same time with lexical selection and language production tasks. This kind of interpretation is used in the forums, congresses, seminars, meetings of the UN, important international conferences and hearings in the Parliament of the European Union.

Memory, talent, practice and experience are another area for consideration. Without having a good memory and talent, being a simultaneous interpreter is beyond remedy. Lambert said that, "Memory is one of the principal arguments for the complexity of simultaneous interpreting, and consequently the source of the perceived difficulty of the task, lies in the fact that it requires several different cognitive tasks to be carried out more or less concurrently".

Moreover, being a simultaneous interpreter requires having good nerves, strong attention, fluent speech and accent. Apart from that, every interpreter should be naturally talented and has a strong power of concentration, self-control as well as responsibility.

Turning to the issue of facilities, simultaneous interpretation requires special equipment. As they need to be provided with, a specially prepared room and only the headphones should hear their voice. It should have a good sound insulation. Nothing should distract the translator, as he should not hear any noise.

Simultaneous translation is a complicated process; hence, it has several problems that we may face with during the interpretation:

- Having different patterns of syntax;
- Lacking the vocabulary related to the culture and national customs;
- Coming across too many complex and technical words or the words that are not common;
- Problems with numbers, names, geographical names;
- Difficulty in translating idioms and jokes.

In this article, I am going to give some information about syntactic problems of simultaneous translation and its effects to the speed and quality of interpretation on the example of Uzbek and English languages.

Syntax is a proper order of words in a phrase or sentence. Syntax is one of the major components of grammar. It is impossible to build a sentence without syntax. According to Burgess, "It is syntax that gives the words the power to relate to each other in a sequence... to carry meaning of whatever kind as well as glow individually in just the right place". Uzbek and English languages are not bounded up with the same family. Thus, their sentence patterns are thoroughly distinctive as well. Following table shows fundamental differences of their syntax:

English	subject+verb+object
Uzbek	subject+object+verb

According to the table, in English language, sentence starts with a subject which can be used with adjective, after that comes verb and it can be followed by an object. For example, "Government (subject) adopted (verb) a resolution (object)". In some ordinary sentences object does not exist. For instance, "Government (subject) adopted (verb)". Not existence of the object can be seen in Uzbek language as well. The function and place of the subject is the same in both languages, subject can be followed by an adjective in Uzbek as well. Next to the subject, the object comes. In terms of verb, the verb of the sentence situated very end of the sentence. For instance, "Hukumat (subject) qaror (object) qabul qildi (verb) (Government adopted a resolution)". As we can see, there is a large discrepancy between the verbs. Unlikely to Uzbek, in English language, verb comes right after the subject. Notwithstanding the verb, the place of the subject and the functions of the complement, adjunctive and attributive are nearly uniform. Therefore, in order to interpret the sentence from Uzbek to English, we should wait for the verb, which comes at the end of the sentence and in reverse. While waiting for the verb, interpreter will face with some problems, like forgetting some important details of the sentence or not being able to manage the time. Thus, he will try to predict the available word and tell it beforehand and that word will be incorrect; in that case, he will change the word and retell it. During the interpretation, several words will come to mind that connected to that sentence and choosing the right word or predict it correctly depends on the predictability of the interpreter.

When interpreters listen to the recording, they automatically search for the appropriate variant of verb to the sentence. In Uzbek, according to syntactic structure, the verb comes at the end of the sentence. Consequently, to translate an Uzbek sentence into English one has to wait till the end of the sentence, and only then it is possible to translate. However, in simultaneous interpretation an interpreter cannot wait long. Therefore, anticipation and prediction abilities of translators become vital.

This can be exemplified in the process of interpreting from Uzbek into English: “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti professional ta’lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirishga doir qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risidagi farmonini imzoladi (The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan signed the resolution on improving professional education system). After listening to the beginning of the sentence sounding “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti (The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan)”, interpreter will automatically predict following kinds of verbs which are can be used with that word: tashrif buyurdi (visited), qabul qildi (accepted), imzoladi (signed), e‘lon qildi (declared) and etc. Then, after listening to the continuation, “professional ta’lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirishga (on improving professional education system)” it will be more clear that that the verb is connected to some kind of resolution or decree and if it connects to this word the verb can be “imzoladi (signed)”. Now I will give the example to the sentence English into Uzbek which consists of only expanded subject and verb. However, this sentence is still a bit difficult to interpret due to expanded subject: “The issues of expanding cooperation among international and regional organizations has been discussed (Xalqaro va mintaqaviy tashkilotlar doirasidagi hamkorlikni kengaytirish masalalari muhokama qilindi).” In this sentence, when interpreter listens at the beginning of the sentence “The issues of expanding (hamkorlikni kengaytirish masalalari)” he automatically analyse the words and predict several verbs like “considered (ko‘rib chiqildi)”, “reconsidered (qayta ko‘rib chiqildi)”, “discussed (muhokama qilindi)” or even the continuation of the sentence.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, being simultaneous interpreter is one of the challenging occupations and it requires more effort, talent and practising regularly. To solve syntactic problems of simultaneous interpretation, one should:

- Form the skill of predictability by practising a lot in both source and target language;
- Try to enhance the speed of his interpretation;
- Improve capacity of the memory;
- Enrich vocabulary by learning daily.

REFERENCES

1. Amir Shojaei – Translation of Idioms and Fixed Expressions: Strategies and Difficulties – June 2012.
2. Azamatova, N. (2024). Профессиональная лекторская постановка студентов педагогического вуза в процессе обучения курса «Педагогическое мастерство». *Nordic_Press*, 3(0003).
3. Djamalutdinova, B. (2024). THE ROLE OF LINGUISTICS IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE. *Nordic_Press*, 3(0003).
4. Karimova, M. (2024). Addressing Common Challenges in teaching English as a foreign language: Strategies for success. *Nordic_Press*, 3(0003).
5. Kilian.G.Seeber– Simultaneous Interpretation-2015

6. Shonazarova, D. (2024). Yuridik matnlar tarjiması jarayonida yuzaga keladigan asosiy muammolar va ularning yechimi. *Nordic_Press*, 3(0003).
7. Shonazarova, D. (2024). Simultaneous interpretation and required competencies for choosing the profession. *Nordic_Press*, 3(0003).
8. Shonazarova, D. (2024). ChatGPT and its challenges working with idioms and writing systems in Uzbek language. *Nordic_Press*, 3(0003).
9. Shonazarova, D. (2024). SINXRON TARJIMA VA UNING KELIB CHIQISHI BO‘YICHA NAZARIYALAR. *Nordic_Press*, 3(0003).
10. Shonazarova, D. (2024). SINXRON TARJIMON KOMPETENSIYASINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING SAMARALI USULLARI. *Nordic_Press*, 3(0003).
11. Shonazarova, D. SINXRON TARJIMA AMALIYOTI VA NAZARIYASI. *UZBEKISTAN*, 43.
12. Нарбекова, З. Т., & Режапова, Н. Б. (2019). Технология использования аутентичных текстов лингвострановедческого характера в процессе обучения студентов аудированию. *Бюллетень науки и практики*, 5(5), 517-520.
13. Орынбаева, Э. З. (2024). ТЕМА СОВЕСТИ В РУССКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ. *International journal of advanced research in education, technology and management*, 3(2), 284-288.
14. Раметова, Б. М. (2023, February). ФОНЕТИКО-ФОНОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ИНТЕРФЕРЕНЦИЯ В РУССКОЙ РЕЧИ ТЮРКОЯЗЫЧНОГО ИНДИВИДА. In *Proceedings of International Conference on Modern Science and Scientific Studies* (Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 383-385).
15. Рискиев, Б. Б. (2022). Репрезентативность речевых актов в конституировании коммуникативных фраз. *Евразийский журнал социальных наук, философии и культуры*, 2(2), 130-135.
16. Саримсакова, Г. М. (2021). Роль современного русского языка в обогащении культуры межнационального общения. *Наука и образование сегодня*, (2 (61)), 54-55.
17. <https://www.translationjournal.net/July-2018/cultural-problems-in-translation.html>
18. <https://lighthouseonline.com/blog-en/the-many-difficulties-of-simultaneous-interpreting>
19. <https://www.lexiconusa.com/Simultaneous.html?msclkid=a11fab189dd2152f3e54f684f96678b1>
20. www.thoughtco.com/syntax-grammar-1692182