



THE ROLE OF SENTENCES IN ENGLISH COMPREHENSION TYPES OF SENTENCES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Aliyeva Dilnoza Khasanovna

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Email: princessdilya89@gmail.com

Abstract

The grammatical issues of simultaneous interpretation between Uzbek and English are highlighted in this article. This form of interpretation, as well as issues that arise during the technique, have yet to be properly examined. The author of this article highlights common grammatical and syntactical inconsistencies, providing numerous examples that interpreters might use during the translation process. It addresses the function of sentences in English comprehension as well as the different forms of sentences in Uzbek and English.

Keywords: Sentences, English, Uzbek, translation, simultaneous, problem, interpretation, correspondence, interpreter, inconsistency, conformity, assumption.

Introduction

Simultaneous interpretation is when the meaning of a statement is communicated using a different language at the same time as the speaker's remark. This sort of interpretation is utilized during conferences, big symposiums, and summits where participants come from various nations and may not always speak international languages at an appropriate level. It is perhaps the most difficult sort of translation, demanding extreme concentration and reaction time. A simultaneous interpreter, after all, does not have enough time to choose the appropriate words and construct an imputed message. An interpreter must say the translation simultaneously with the speaker, who, by the way, does not always speak fluently. Simultaneous interpretation of Uzbek and English is a difficult task, as the two languages have completely distinct morphological structures. Each language's grammatical architecture consists of distinct grammatical structures and forms. The grammars of languages that belong to distinct language families are fundamentally different. The English and Uzbek languages are separated into different typological and genetic categories. Uzbek is a member of the Turkic group of languages descended from the Altaic language family, while English belongs to the German group of Indo-European languages.

English is an analytical language (grammatical meaning is represented outside the word, such as word order, intonation, and auxiliary words), whereas Uzbek is an





agglutinative language (grammatical meaning is expressed inside the word, such as word order, intonation, and auxiliary words) (grammatical form and meaning formed by adding affixes to the stem and base). The word order in a sentence in English is stricter than in Uzbek: (subject + predicate + sentence's secondary elements). When portions of a sentence are modified, the entire meaning of the sentence is altered. The order of the sentence parts in the phrase "Ann fed the baby tiger," for example, cannot be modified. When the words "Ann" and "tiger" are switched around, the meaning becomes "tiger fed tiny Anna." The example above demonstrates that a simultaneous translation from Uzbek to English, or vice versa, should be able to accurately assess the imbalances in the structure of both languages in a short amount of time and represent the notion in a way that is consistent with the content. To understand the message in the process of simultaneous translation, most translators and interpreter training specialists believe that knowing the basic terminology and general vocabulary is sufficient. However, if you only focus on words (vocabulary), you may neglect a key part of bilingualism.

These are discrepancies in syntactic structure between languages. Different constructions that occur in the syntax of the two languages should be included in each translator's thinking resource. "By the way," for example, has numerous Uzbek equivalents: "aytgancha," "aytganday," "sirasini aytganda," and "kezi kelganda." These analogues are found in the translator's personal lexicon's comparative syntactic strategy section. The structure of sentences in languages is also included in comparative grammar. While some languages' grammar is flexible (the essential meaning remains the same when words are replaced), others, as indicated above, have tight word order in sentences.

There are three categories of grammatical compliance, according to many experts, including E.S. Aznaurova: total, partial, and inconsistent. Because the grammar portion is divided into two halves, there are six different types of compliances: There are three types of morphological correspondences and three types of syntactic correspondences. When two languages contain grammatical categories with the same grammatical meaning, full morphological correspondence is seen. The English number category of nouns relates to the Uzbek number category (singular and plural). For example, kitob-kitoblar (book-books), vazifa-vazifalar (task-tasks), 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.).



Inconsistency of grammatical categories in languages is an example of morphological inconsistency. Possession, for example, has a grammatical meaning in Uzbek. It is represented by an affix, although in English and Russian, such grammatical categories do not exist. In this instance, possessive pronouns are used in such languages. In English, possessive pronouns are used to express Uzbek words like "kitob-im," "maktab-imiz," and "talaba-lari" (my book, our school, their students). In English, there are also articles that indicate clarity and doubt, such as "the" and "a / an." They must be expressed in Uzbek using lexical or syntactic components by the interpreters.

For instance, do you believe it makes a difference? Uni bizga qandaydir ahamiyati bor deb o'ylaysizmi? Complete syntactic conformance refers to a structural consistency in which the order of words in a phrase is always the same: Red pen (adjective + noun) – qizil ruchka, He laughed- u kuldi (subject+ predicate). Partial syntactic conformance is defined as a similarity in meaning but a structural difference.

For instance, N + N equals brick + house, and Adj. + N equals g'ishtli+uy. The basic means of interpreting the message into the target language in partial syntactic compatibility are word order, omitting words, and word substitution. 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 will go. - U kelishini aytadi. She said she would go. - U kelishini aytdi.

In general, it is preferable to translate the text from the originating language into ready syntactic templates of the finished sentence in the target language when using simultaneous translation. The translator does not have to spend as much effort placing difficult syntactic patterns this way. The reverse translation method is employed when translating English sentences into Uzbek. "Taking this chance to convey my views on the problems on the agenda," for example - "Shu fursatdan foydalanib, men kun tartibining muhim masalalari yuzasidan o'z fikrlarimni bayon etmoqchiman." In some cases, the grammatical units in English and Uzbek are identical. A succession of adjectives is an example of this: "The honest lawyer offered him free legal counsel." - "Halol advokat unga bepul qonuniy maslahatini taklif qildi". However, there is no total parallelism between the grammar of English and Uzbek languages. Prepositions at the conclusion of a phrase can be difficult for an interpreter to understand. The translator in this example waits for the preposition following the verb at the end of the phrase (continues listening). Because in English, changing the



prepositions entirely changes the meaning of the compound: "turn on" becomes "yoqmoq," while "turn off" becomes "o'chirish." When a translator translates a sentence into another language, he either separates it into segments and tries to predict the next portion of the sentence, or he stops translating once one sentence has been completed: 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 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 approach improves a translator's ability to predict and forecast where a text will go next. Simultaneous interpreters must develop the ability to forecast the concluding section of a speech based on the general direction of the speech without hearing it altogether. If this strategy isn't used correctly, there's a lot of room for error. Prediction, on the other hand, is not merely an assumption; when parts are projected to continue, the main focus is on establishing an upcoming view. The interpreter's external peripheral memory is focused on the notion of stagnation in this scenario. If the interpreter's forecast of the sentence's continuation is true, he may rush to convey the notion; nevertheless, if there is a difference between his hypothesis and the thought's continuation, he will make changes to the thoughts he is communicating. In simultaneous translation, there are three sorts of predictions: syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic.

The guessing of meaning is known as semantic prognosticate. It is based on the translator's worldview, as well as his linguistic and cultural understanding. The more familiar the interpreter is with the subject the speaker is discussing, the less new information he or she will discover in the message. As a result, the procedure is quicker and more precise. If the semantics of a phrase are predicted instantly based on the



incoming message, they can be generated in tandem with the syntactic prediction. We can create pragmatic predictions of different forms of sentences and texts by combining semantic and syntactic assumptions. The interpreter assesses how the speaker is expressing his or her thoughts (by describing, comparing, offering instances, classifying, summarizing, analyzing, and so on) and the continuation of the incoming signals as a result of this. A language's grammatical structure is an important part of its overall system. Affixes, grammatical suffixes, and word construction, as well as syntactic models, word order, auxiliary words, and other grammatical structural elements, serve to indicate not just the grammatical or formal meaning, but also the exact form of lexical meanings. In the translation process, it is critical to express these meanings. Different languages' grammatical forms rarely correspond to their meaning and function. For each case, interpreters must be able to select the most acceptable equivalent. The arrangement of the text segments must not vary during the translation process, and the structure of the translation must follow the structure of the original text. Because each part of the translated text should be structurally parallel to the corresponding part of the original text,

Conclusion

There is no literal translation from one text to another. Translators attempt to comprehend the meaning of the original speech to the greatest extent feasible before translating it into the same language as the original. In doing so, he effectively employs several of the aforementioned methods in order to disclose the true meaning of the speaker's speech. However, it is critical to view the issues as a concept and to incorporate other factors while examining grammatical issues in interpretation training. Because each part of the translated text should be structurally parallel to the corresponding part of the original language text.

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