



**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIIY VA O'RTA MAXSUS
TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI
ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT DAVLAT
O'ZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI**

**O'ZBEK MILLIY ADABIYOTI
NAMUNALARINI CHET TILLARIGA
TARJIMA QILISH VA TARG'IB
QILISHNING DOLZARB MASALALARI**

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2022 yil 4 noyabr

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“O‘zbek milliy adabiyoti namunalarini chet tillariga tarjima qilish va targ‘ib qilishning dolzarb masalalari” mavzusida Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani materiallari, Toshkent, 2022. 338 bet.

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Anjuman hay’ati raisi: filologiya fanlari doktori Z. Teshaboyeva

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Izoh: Maqolalarning ilmiy saviyasi va imlosi uchun mualliflar o‘zlari mas’uldirlar.

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STRATEGIES AND TACTICS TO OVERCOME LINGUISTIC PROBLEMS IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

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Introduction

In recent years, along with the fact Uzbekistan is gaining a stronger position on the world stage, much attention is paid to the emergence of the Uzbek language on the world stage. Demand for Uzbek-English and English-Uzbek simultaneous interpreters is growing, as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other representatives of the state are using Uzbek in meetings, conferences, congresses and gathering in the world arena. The need for updates is also growing in the field of simultaneous translation, which is now the most complex type of oral translation. Cause, there are several linguistic factors which affect the adequacy of simultaneous interpretation. The absence of researches on the usage of strategies and tactics to solve these problems based on simultaneous interpretation examples, especially in the English-Uzbek and Uzbek-English language pair, is another important aspect of the issue.

Within the implementation of the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan (№ 312 on 19.05.2021) adopted on a basis of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “About measures for further

improvement of system of learning of foreign languages” (№ 1875 on 10.12.2012) it is noted that the main goal of our government from adopting this law is aimed for “major improvement of the system of training in simultaneous interpretation, the training of specialists which are fluent in them by introduction of the advanced methods of teaching with use of modern pedagogical and information-communication technologies and on this basis of creation of conditions and opportunities for their broad access to achievements of a world civilization and to world information resources, developments of the international cooperation and communication”⁴. Additionally, this decree gave a strong impulse for development of the methodological and practical basis of training simultaneous interpreters in Uzbekistan via expansion of the international contacts with foreign colleagues and promotion of the effective modern educational technologies into practice according to the international standards.

Analyses

Those scholars distinguished and classified strategies of interpreting according to different phases of interpreting, but in this research paper strategies will be classified and analyzed according to linguistic and fluency problems.

Firstly, an interpreted text differs from (1) the corresponding original text (accuracy), (2) linguistic norms and (3) the norms of coherence (fluency of delivery). As can be seen from this definition, interpreting errors are generally divided into two broad categories: those pertaining to accuracy and those to fluency of delivery. However, what these broader categories consist of and how they should be measured differs from study to study (e.g. Riccardi, Viezzi, Pio, and Gile). This is especially true of errors in source-target correspondence. Researchers have come up with various classifications for these differences but a clear system has yet to be established.

The following strategies and tactics will be discussed as means to overcome the above mentioned linguistic problems in simultaneous interpreting:

- Transposition
- Compression

“Transposition” (as a type of transformation used in translations) is understood to be the change of position/order) of linguistic elements in the Target language in comparison with a Source language. Transposition (change in the structure of a sentence / is necessitated by the difference in the structure of the language (fixed or

⁴ Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures for further improvement of system of learning of foreign languages”. № 312. May 19, 2021.

free order of words etc.), in the semantic of a sentence, and others. There are two types of transpositions; transposition (or substitution) of parts of a sentence and transposition occasioned by the change of types of syntactic connection in composite sentence.

Based on O.Muminov's theories and analysis, compression is considered as the process of pressing or squeezing the information so it is smaller, or saying the information in fewer word reducing the information and gives the main content of it [2; 36].

The compression strategy should be considered together with the decompression strategy, since both strategies are closely interrelated and have common foundations.

In translation theory, compression refers to the transformation of the source text in order to give it a more compressed form. The compression of the text is achieved by omitting redundant elements of the utterance, elements that are made up from the context and non-linguistic situation, as well as by using more compact forms of expression. In this study, we are dealing with oral discourse.

The bases of the compression strategy are two main factors that serve as an integral part of simultaneous interpretation. The first is the subject situation; the second is the different selectivity of languages. The subject situation is understood as the designation of the subjects described in the texts and the connections between them. The socio-cultural aspect should also be included in the subject situation, since translation is primarily, according to L. Visson, the translation of cultures. B. Wharf wrote that "speakers of different languages perceive facts and phenomena differently, since these phenomena are expressed and formulated differently in their languages"⁵. Consequently, the same facts and phenomena are described differently in English and Russian. Where a native Russian speaker may need a large number of lexical units, a native English speaker can do with a smaller number, and vice versa. In simultaneous interpreting, such a factor is very effectively used by translators, allowing the same idea to be expressed with fewer lexical units. But it can be done in more detail. It should be noted that the choice of a particular way of expression also depends on stylistic factors.

V.M. Ilyukhin, following G.V. Chernov, offers a fairly compact classification, distinguishing only four types of compression by the method of its implementation: 1) syllabic (choice of a shorter word); 2) syntactic (choice of a shorter construction); 3) lexical (expression of thought in fewer words) and 4) semantic (reduction of repetition of redundant words) [8; 115].

⁵ Виссон Л. Синхронный перевод с русского на английский. – М.: Р. Валент, 1999. – С. 44.

One of the most effective and common strategy used in order to solve the problem of translating English noun phrases which come with postmodifiers transferring them into Uzbek following its grammatical structure is syntactic transformation or transposition in other name.

As for analyses:

*In 1984 the hotline link was upgraded again with **the addition of a capability for high-speed facsimile transmission of maps and graphs as well as text.*** – 1984-yilda doimiy aloqa tizimi **xaritalar va chizmalar, shuningdek matnlarni** yuqori tezlikda faks orqali **uzatish imkoniyatini qo'shish orqali** takomillashtirildi.

Here we can see three examples for postmodifiers in the form of prepositional phrases:

the addition of a capability

a capability for... transmission

transmission of maps and graphs as well as text

While translating those word combinations the interpreter changed the order of nouns and their postmodifiers, because in Uzbek the word which is being modified comes before the word that is modifying. And the translations were ***imkoniyatini qo'shish, uzatish imkoniyati and, xaritalar va chizmalar, shuningdek matnlarni uzatish, respectively.***

*The parties agreed to act in ways that would prevent situations from developing that would dangerously exacerbate their relations, to avoid military confrontation and to enter into urgent consultations if **relations between them or between other countries** appeared to involve **the risk of nuclear conflict.***– Tomonlar o'zaro munosabatlarni keskin o'zgartirib yuborishi mumkin bo'lgan vaziyatlarning yuzaga kelishiga to'sqinlik qiluvchi choralar ko'rishga, harbiy nizolardan qochishga hamda **ular o'rtasida yoki boshqa davlatlar o'rtasidagi munosabatlar yadro mojarosi xavfini** tug'dirsa, shoshilinch kengashga kirishishga kelishib oldi.

<i>relations between them or between other countries</i>	<i>ular o'rtasida yoki boshqa davlatlar o'rtasidagi munosabatlar</i>
<i>the risk of nuclear conflict</i>	<i>yadro mojarosi xavfi</i>

*The United States and the Soviet Union signed an **Agreement on the Prevention of Nuclear War** in 1973.* – AQSh va Sovet Ittifoqi 1973-yilda **Yadro urushining oldini olish to'g'risidagi bitimni** imzoladi.

an Agreement on the Prevention of Nuclear War	Yadro urushining oldini olish to'g'risidagi bitim
the Prevention of Nuclear War	Yadro urushining oldini olish

Our next issue to analyze is word order in a sentence.

Twenty-six nations attended the conference which codified the laws and customs of land warfare. – Mazkur quruqlikdagi harbiy harakatlarning qonun va odatlarini tizimlashtirgan anjumanda 26 ta millat vakillari ishtirok etdi.

We can see the common word order of simple sentence in English: “*Twenty-six nations*”. This selected part is the subject of the sentence, whereas “*attended*” is predicate and “*the conference*” is the adverbial of place and then “*which codified the laws and customs of land warfare*” is the modifier of the adverbial. The analysis of the interpretation of the message into Uzbek shows that the interpreter used restructuring strategy (or the strategy of changing order) in order to free up his memory and translating the end of the sentence first and then the beginning. In this case the adverbial of place comes first with its modifier before it in target language text. Then interpreter shifted the subject and the predicate.

When speakers in conferences of meetings uses very long and detailed sentences, interpreter should use compression strategy in order to divide the speech part into sequential parts and choose the most important idea which must be translated and omit other parts of to press or squeeze the information so it is smaller or in fewer form that gives the main content. Below we will see some examples for both chunking and compression used by professional interpreters while interpreting simultaneously.

The question of Namibia which is now before the General Assembly for consideration is the question without doubt which reveals fully the deadly consequences of apartheid, racism and colonialism, these scourges of humanity, thus one can see from the impressive number of speakers on this question the particular importance that practically all members of our Organization attach to the present deliberations within the assembly. – Namibiya muammosi Bosh Assambleya oldida turgan muhim masaladir. Apparteidning yomon asoratlari, irqchilik, kolonializm- bu muhim masaladir.

My delegation which has carefully followed the debate and carefully studied the reports of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the special Committee of 24 regarding Namibia feels a deep-seated concern with regard to the clear deterioration of the situation in that territory throughout the period covered by those reports. – Mening deligatsiyam juda puxta BMT kengashining va alohida

komitetning hisobotini o'rganib chiqmoqda. Namibiya territoriyasida vaziyat yomon ekanligini xabar qiladi.

Conclusion

When performing simultaneous translation, the interpreter uses a certain strategy or tactics to achieve the most complete adequacy in the translation process and equivalence as the final result between the oral discourses of the source language and the target one. The choice of strategy depends on specific linguistic factors, based on taking into account the functioning of physiological and linguistic factors involved in translation activities.

The main linguistic problems in English-Uzbek simultaneous interpretation are word order in word combinations such as noun phrases with post-modifiers and sentences, the common usage of "it" as the subject of the sentence in English, whereas in Uzbek the subject is given with passive constructions, or functional forms of the verb. The English speakers tend to use long sentences and constructions while the Uzbeks try to use short and precise sentences. Strategies and tactics which are applied to solve these linguistic problems involves restructuring, changing order, transposition, compression, omission and sentence integration strategies.

In simultaneous translation, there is a clear tendency to rationalize and simplify the language structure at a fast pace of presentation of the material by the speaker, in connection with which compression strategies is increasingly being used. The compression strategy in simultaneous translation leads to a gain in time, allows the simultaneous translator to express the idea more idiomatically and avoid possible mistakes, primarily when translating into a non-native language. The basis of the compression mechanism, which allows to observe strict time limits in the conditions of interpretation, is the redundancy of speech, which can deliberately decrease at all language levels

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ARABCHA KO'PLIK SHAKLIDAGI SO'ZLARINING O'ZBEK TILIDA QO'LLANISHI

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*Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti
Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti kafedrasi o'qituvchisi*

Ma'lumki, tilning leksik qatlami bir necha yo'l bilan boyib boradi. Bulardan biri so'zlarning o'zlashtirilishi, ya'ni boshqa tillardan so'z olish usulidir. Bu jarayon bir necha asrlar davomida xalqlarning bir – biri bilan o'zaro aloqa qilishi natijasida yuz beradi.

O'zbek tilining lug'at tarkibida turli tillardan o'zlashgan so'zlarni uchratishimiz mumkin. Jumladan, ingliz, rus, fors – tojik, arab va boshqa tillardan bizning tilimizga o'zlashgan so'zlarni nutqimizda tez – tez ishlatamiz. Masalan, futbol, tennis, maktab, vatan, olim va boshqalar.

O'zbek tili leksikasida arabcha so'zlarning mavjudligi, o'tmishda Markaziy Osiyo hududlarining arablar tomonidan egallanishi hamda uning tarixiy – ijtimoiy oqibatlari bilan bog'liqdir. Bunday siyosiy hamda ma'naviy o'zgarishlar mahalliy xalqlar intellektual tarzining barcha sohalariga arab tili va arab madaniyatining kirib kelishiga zamin yaratadi. Natijada, arab tilining keng tarqalishi, bu tilda yozishga, o'qishga muomala qilishga va diniy aqidalarni bajarishga to'g'ri kelganligi mahalliy xalqlarning ma'lum darajada arab tilini o'rganishiga olib keldi. Bu hol o'z navbatida, o'zbek – arab ikki tilligi xodisasini tug'dirdi. Chunki mahalliy xalq tomonidan arab tili o'rganilishining yana muhim sabablaridan biri arablar

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