

SIMPLE SENTENCE WORD ORDER DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES IN THE LIGHT OF SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING

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Annotation. *The article sheds light on the differences between the word order in the English and Uzbek languages and how they affect the process of simultaneous interpreting. The author provides examples and draws conclusions.*

Key words: *simultaneous interpreting, word order, simple sentences, subject, predicate, object.*

Simultaneous interpreting (SI) is considered one of the most challenging modes of oral translation subject to its real-time processing requirements. An interpreter does a number of actions at the same time: listen to a source language (SL) message, process it, translate it into the target language (TL), and speak it out simultaneously in L2, often without any pause. The syntactic differences between languages may exacerbate these challenges, particularly when dealing with pairs like English and Uzbek. English, a Germanic language with a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) sentence structure, differs significantly from Uzbek, which is from the Turkic language family that follows a Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) pattern.

This difference requires interpreters to restructure sentences quickly while maintaining the original meaning, a task that significantly increases cognitive load. The theoretical framework of interpreting studies, such as Gile's Effort Model, highlights the difficulties imposed by syntax-related constraints, especially in languages with stark structural differences [1, 153]. Additionally, linguistic features like passive constructions and embedded clauses, prevalent in English but uncommon or structured differently in Uzbek, present unique challenges.

Chernov (1978) emphasized the role of syntactic restructuring in interpreting, arguing that syntax-related issues often lead to comprehension difficulties, omissions, or errors [2, 135]. We discuss some of the syntactic differences between English and Uzbek languages, namely the difference in the word order of a simple sentence, and the challenges they cause to interpreters.

Let us have a look at the sentence word order of English. English is a language from the Indo-European family of languages. According to Quirk et al., sentences in this language can be divided into three types - simple, complex, and compound [3, 719]. In this article, however, we limit ourselves to the study of simple sentence structure. So, simple sentences can be affirmative and negative:

a) simple affirmative sentence

John lived in London then.

(Jon o‘shanda Londonda yashardi)

b) simple negative sentence

John does not live in London.

(Jon Londonda yashamaydi).

In general, the structure of an English sentence can be drawn as follows: S+V+O, where S stands for the subject, V stands for the verb (predicate) and O stands for the direct object.

Word order	English	Uzbek
SOV	impossible	Nargiza xonani tozaladi. (Nargiza cleaned the room.)
SVO	Nargiza cleaned the room.	Nargiza tozaladi xonani. (What Nargiza did was clean the room.)
OSV	impossible as an independent clause, but can be used as a relative clause in a complex sentence	Xonani Nargiza tozaladi. (It was Nargiza who cleaned the room.)
OVS	impossible	Xonani tozaladi Nargiza. (It was the room that Nargiza cleaned.)
VVOS	impossible	Tozaladi xonani Nargiza. (Nargiza did clean the room.)
VSO	impossible	Tozaladi Nargiza xonani. (Nargiza did clean the room.)

However, the way sentences are built in Uzbek is different. Here is the simple sentence structure in the Uzbek language: S+O+V. In other words, the Uzbek sentence ends also starts with the subject (S) but ends with the predicate (V) [4,25]. Egamnazarova says that “a neutral sentences in the Uzbek language allows various structural and communicative forms of the word order, depending on which part of the sentence is actual (according to the position of the predicate)” [5,26].

One significant difference between the word order in English and Uzbek sentences is that in English, the order of words in a sentence is fixed, while in Uzbek, according to Tukhsanov, it is grammatically free[6,128-132]. Uzbek syntax has the following models of the word order in a simple sentence:

As the table above demonstrates, all the given sentence word order models are accepted in Uzbek while most of them are restricted in English. In addition, their use in Uzbek is determined by what the speaker wants to emphasize in the sentence, the agent, the object, or the action.

So what does it mean for interpreters? First and foremost impact the syntactic differences between the source text and target text have on the work interpreters is the extra load. As Lee (2012) claims, the syntactic difference between the SL and TL in sight interpreting, one of the modes of simultaneous interpreting, is directly linked to coordinating smooth reading and target language production[7, 698]. This is also true for listening and target language production, the actions involved in simultaneous interpreting. This significant discrepancy presents a big problem for interpreters and requires them to restructure the sentences they render in the target language while continuing to listen and understand the information they hear in the source language.

To sum up, the syntactic structures of the English and Uzbek languages are different, which causes extra problems for simultaneous interpreters.

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