

## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF GRAMMAR IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION PROCESS

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**Annotation.** *This article explores the critical role of grammar in simultaneous interpretation, highlighting its impact on accuracy and clarity. It examines how a solid understanding of grammatical structures enables interpreters to convey messages effectively in real-time. The study emphasizes the necessity for interpreters to recognize syntactical nuances to maintain the original meaning and intent of the speaker. Furthermore, the article discusses common challenges interpreters face related to grammar, such as ambiguity and the rapid pace of speech. By analyzing various case studies, it illustrates the correlation between grammatical proficiency and successful interpretation outcomes.*

**Key words:** *grammar, simultaneous interpretation, syntactical structures, pronouns, article, gender, tenses, grammatical categories.*

Grammar provides the foundation for effective communication, enhances comprehension, and nurtures productive skills. By embracing grammar as an integral part of language acquisition, learners can embark on a more holistic and successful journey towards mastering a new language. Ultimately, grammar plays a crucial role in connecting people across cultures and facilitating meaningful communication. Thus, the role of grammar is essential not only in interpretation process, but also other spheres related to the language. Since language groups and their structures shape the different roles of grammar, being observant and flexible are demanded from the translators. An agglutinative language is a type of synthetic language with morphology that primarily uses agglutination. In an agglutinative language, words contain multiple morphemes concatenated together, but in such a manner that individual word stems and affixes can be isolated and identified as to indicate a particular inflection or derivation, for example, Uzbek is a typical agglutinative language.

An analytic language is a type of natural language in which a series of root/stem words is accompanied by prepositions, postpositions, particles and modifiers, using affixes very rarely. English is the one of the members of this group. And now let's compare the basic grammar structures of two given languages.

We already know that declarative statements in English have the following Structure: Subject – Predicate – Object. As for Uzbek sentences, they are formed due to another scheme: Subject – Object – Predicate (at the end of a sentence). As a result, the word order of English and Uzbek phrases diverge drastically.

Three types of Structural discordances in English and Uzbek set expressions can be identified:

1. Complete conformity.
2. Partial conformity.
3. Complete discordance

The term “complete structural concordance” refers to the alignment of Structures, word combinations, and parts of speech in both English and Uzbek. Consider the number category, which is similar in both languages:

*I would like to invite my friend – Men do ‘stimni taklif qilmoqchiman.*

*I would like to invite my friends – Men do ‘stlarimni taklif qilmoqchiman.*

*Let me introduce my friend – Do ‘stimni tanishtirishga ijozat bering.*

*Let me introduce my friends – Do ‘stlarimni tanishtirishga ijozat bering.*

However, the word order in these phrases is different: in English phrases, the Predicate comes after the subject, whereas in Uzbek phrases, the predicate comes after the subject and object. There are extremely few examples of English and Uzbek Speech formulations that are structurally identical. Typically, such expressions have Two or three parts:

*an international confrence – xalqaro konfrensiya*

*customers‘ check – xaridorlarning cheki*

Partially discordant categories include tense, voice, and case. There are two Cases in English, and six in Uzbek.

*I heard much about your city– Sizning shahringiz to ‘g ‘risida ko ‘p eshitganman.*

Two English words — “*your city*” are Rendered by one Uzbek word — “*shahringiz*”

Moreover, they vary from the Viewpoint of category of cases. Another example:

*We are from Uzbekistan – Biz O‘zbekistondanmiz*

As we see, three English lexemes — “*are, from, Uzbekistan*” are Combined in one Uzbek lexeme — “*O‘zbekistondanmiz*”.

*We came here on the invitation of the government of – “Biz hukumat taklifiga binoan keldik”.*

In this example the Structure of the English expression — “*on the invitation of government*” is different by Word order in the Uzbek equivalent — “*hukumat taklifiga*” (word order is vice versa).

As we see in the examples above, set expressions with partial accordance are similar in meaning but differ in structure:

*one book – “bitta kitob”*

*five books – “beshta kitob”.*

As we see, English phrases consist of numeral and noun (singular and plural), But Uzbek phrases consist of numeral and noun in singular. Even in cases of total Semantic accordance, there may be revealed cases of partial structural discordance:

a List of tools – *asbob- uskunalar ro ‘yhati* (word order differs + Uzbek suffix ”-i” in the Word — ”ro ‘yhati”)

customs restrictions – *bojhona cheklovlari* (same word order but Uzbek suffix “-i” in the word — *cheklovlari*)

driving license – *haydash uchun Ruhsatnoma* (same word order + Uzbek postposition — *uchun*).

Total structural Discordance is first of all vivid in the category of possession which is expressed by Possessive suffixes in Uzbek and by possessive pronouns in English: Possessive pronouns in English:

*May I introduce you to my family?* – *Sizni oilamga tanishtirishga ruhsat bering.*

*This is your invitation, please.* – *Marhamat, bu sizning taklifnomangiz.*

So, on these common examples we can confirm that a communicant of English-Uzbek conversation should master all possessive pronouns of English and Possessive suffixes (endings) of Uzbek. Total grammatical discordance is vivid also On the use of English articles which don’t exist in the Uzbek language system but Sometimes can be rendered with the help of another lexical means:

I would like to present you with the gift – *Men sizga mana bu sovg‘ani Topshirmoqchi edim.*

In the Uzbek variant the English definite article —’ *the*” is Transferred by the Uzbek demonstrative pronouns — ”*mana bu*”.

*What a lovely Surprise!* – *Qanday ajoyib uchrashuv!*

In this Uzbek set expression there is no Rendering of the English article — ”*a*”. The most vivid examples of total structural Discordances can be demonstrated on the material of English and Uzbek set expressions which have the form of sentence:

*It is I who should thank you* – *Sizga Minnatdorchilik bildirishim kerak.*

*I’m terribly sorry* – *Meni afv eting.*

*It is just the Other way round* – *Aksincha*

As the examples show, meaning and communicative aim of informing or rendering definite information, desire, point of view or feeling towards something is identical in both languages but their grammatical structures are totally different, result and discussion for rendering the meaningful content of Speech formulas from one language into another, we apply various types of Grammatical transformation: change of word order, omitting some words, adding word(s), conversion of parts of speech and others. One of the most frequently used Types of grammatical transformation is change of word order, i.e. change of position of parts of speech.



*Please, accept my sincerest wishes on your birthday – Tug‘ilgan kuningizda mening samimiy tilaklarimni qabul qiling.*

In these examples we come across with change of structure: in the English variant the reason of congratulation is Shown in the second part of the sentence, as for the Uzbek sentence, the reason comes At the very beginning of the sentence. Moreover, English — “please” is omitted in Uzbek because its meaning is rendered by other components of the sentence. Another Example of change of word order:

*I wish you speedy recovery – Tezda sog‘ayib ketishingizni tilayman.*

Besides change of word order in these examples we Come across with conversion of parts of speech: in English the phrase — “*speedy Recovery*” is expressed by adjective + noun, as for Uzbek — “*tezda sog‘ayib ketishingizni*” is expressed by adverb + verb.

*She is a good speaker – “U yaxshi gapiradi”.*

As it is clear, English — “*good speaker*” is expressed by an adjective + noun, In Uzbek we have — “*yaxshi gapiradi*” – adverb + verb.

*I wish you good luck.– Sizga omad tilayman.*

Here we have omitting of the personal pronoun — “*I*” but its meaning is rendered by suffix — “*-man*” in the verb — “*tilayman*”.

Omitting often takes place in Uzbek variants of conveying the meaning of English sentences with — “*that*”:

*He said That he would be glad to see us – U bizlarni ko‘rsa xursand bo‘lishini aytdi.*

As we see the meaning of the sentence is rendered by another linguistic means.

*He said his opinion – U fikrini aytdi.*

In Uzbek sentence — “*his*” is omitted because it is rendered by suffix “*-ini*” in the word. After deep studying the reasons of total structural discordances of English and Uzbek sentences we have revealed the most frequent of them:

1. There is no similar construction to render in another language.
2. There are specific peculiarities of word combinations in both languages due to lexical meaning and grammatical forms.
3. Absence of the same part of speech with this meaningful content need in rendering it by another part of speech. English articles convey different information: suspicion, indexing, number and stressing.

These are also vivid examples of structural discordance of English and Uzbek set phrases. So, grammatical system of any language plays a great role in its functioning. To render appropriate meaningful content in a correct grammatical construction needs perfect knowledge and mastering grammatical peculiarities of both languages.



The most difficult points in this aspect are: syntactical structures, pronouns, article, gender, tenses and other grammatical categories.

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