

SINXRON TARJIMONLIKDA GRAMMATIKANING O'RNI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada grammatika va sinxron tarjimonlik tushunchalariga tasnif berib o'tilgan va ular o'rtasidagi uzviy bog'liqlik turli xil misollar orqali tushuntirib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: grammar, simultaneous translation, translation, oral translation

Аннотация: В данной статье классифицируются понятия грамматики и синхронного перевода и на различных примерах поясняется взаимосвязь между ними.

Ключевые слова: грамматика, синхронный перевод, перевод, устный перевод.

Annotation: In this article, the concepts of grammar and simultaneous translation are classified and the interrelationship between them is explained through various examples.

Keywords: grammar, simultaneous translation, translation, oral translation

Introduction

¹⁴⁷Grammar (from Ancient Greek: γραμματική, *grammatikḗ*, derived from γράμμα, *grámma*, "letter, writing") is the branch of linguistics that studies the structure of a language, including the rules governing the formation of words, as well as the rules governing the arrangement of phrases and sentences. Grammar consists of two parts: morphology and syntax. Morphology deals with the grammatical elements and morphological categories of words, word forms, while syntax elucidates the ways in which word forms combine in the structure of sentences, as well as the arrangement of phrases and sentences. Thus, Grammar encompasses concepts such as word form, grammatical meaning, grammatical form, grammatical category, phrase and its categories, occupying a central place. ¹⁴⁸A grammatical meaning, common to both word form and sentence, is attributed to the permanent signifier of the language. The material means serving to express a certain grammatical meaning are considered as grammatical forms. It is possible to replace grammatical forms with grammatical categories that make up grammatical forms. Indeed, when we speak of grammatical form, we are referring to the material aspect of a certain grammatical meaning. Grammatical form represents one side of the parts constituting grammatical categories, namely the formal side. Thus, grammatical categories emerge from the relationship between grammatical forms and content, otherwise they may not be logically correct. Since each part of the composition of a grammatical category is formed from the relationship between form and content, respectively, it is an approximation. Therefore, some authors prefer not to use the term "grammar" for the structural parts of grammatical categories.

¹⁴⁷ <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammatika>

¹⁴⁸ O'zbek tili grammatikasi, T., I, II j., 1975, 1981;

¹⁴⁹Oral translation, also known as simultaneous translation, is considered one of the most difficult and important types of translation, where the translator translates the spoken content from the source language into the target language in real time. Simultaneous translation is distinguished from consecutive translation in that it translates the speech into the target language while the speaker is speaking.

Usually, simultaneous translation is carried out using special equipment. Sometimes, whispering techniques are used for individual listeners. Simultaneous translation accounts for approximately 50% of translation possibilities in modern languages. In it, words are correctly matched without any new information, and sometimes part of the information is not fully accepted by the listeners.

Although these two concepts are two-sided, we do not imagine them together in human communication. Because they are directly related to each other, that is, they are considered inseparable concepts.

We usually do not engage with grammar rules when we speak because the rules of our Uzbek language are used automatically, even if we have not fully learned them. However, when learning another language, we also learn the grammar of our Uzbek language in the process of learning the grammar of that language. In this process, similarities and differences in various language topics from different sources are compared and learned. This provides an opportunity for deeper learning. If a person wants to achieve good results, they work diligently without being deterred by the difficulties of learning the language; this effort will certainly pay off one day. The more proficiently one knows the grammar of the language they are learning, the clearer and more meaningful their speech will be. Because the foundation of the spoken language also relies on these grammar rules. If we don't understand them well, logical and semantic deficiencies emerge in our speech. Utilizing meaningful and appropriate words in translation is considered one of its highest success secrets. Because the translator communicates with the native speakers of the language they are learning. If they fail to work well, speaking oddly or irrationally, foreign language users may disrespect their language, potentially damaging their reputation as a translator. Because everyone sees their mother tongue in a favourable light and identifies with it. Within a short period, we can observe how strong the responsibility of the translator is.

In conclusion, this process demands deeper involvement and learning from the translator. In fact, there is a significant difference between the translator's thoughts and those of a typical language learner. Because the translator always interacts with native users and uses both formal and informal words and expressions. On the other hand, a language learner focuses more on formal language. Words used in colloquial speech may not necessarily correspond to their formal meanings in the official language because such expressions are created by people to enhance convenience and effectiveness in their communication. However, both forms of speech undoubtedly adhere to the fundamental grammatical rules of the language.

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¹⁴⁹ <http://www.globalts.uz/index.php/en/services/oral-translation>

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