The Translation of Grammatical Discrepancies

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Abstract--- The grammatical structure of the language is an important aspect of its system. Affixes, grammar suffixes and word-formation, syntactic models, word order, auxiliary words, and grammatical elements of the language serve to indicate the exact meaning of grammatical or formal meanings and lexical meanings. In the translation process, it is important to express these meanings. The grammatical forms of different languages rarely match their meaning and function.

Keywords--- Syntactic Structure, Translator, Original Speech, Synchronous Translation, Lexical Meanings, Speech, Cognitive.

I. INTRODUCTION

Sometimes English syntactic units may be exactly the same as those in Uzbek. This series qualities for example: "The honest lawyer offered him free leg a advice." - "The Honest Lawyer offered him free legal advice. However, the English and Uzbek syntax do not have parallel matchings. The prepositions which come at the end of a sentences may present some difficulty for the interpreter. The interpreter waits (continues to listen) to understand the preposition that follows the verb. Because the English substitution of prepositions completely changes the compound meaning: "look for" - "look for" - "look after" - "take care". Below, the translator tries to translate the original sentence, dividing it into segments, trying to guess the next part of the sentence, or stopping the translation until the speaker completes one sentence:

"This is the matter / that I suggest / we should think"

1.   "It's a matter of ..."
2.   "I suggest we should to think more deeply about this."

Clearly, the syntactic structure of the English and Uzbek languages is fundamentally different from the original one. When translating Uzbek text into English, it is often used such techniques as abbreviations, rearranging of sentences, and summary of speech. The analysis of the phrase translated at conferences shows that some parts of the sentence in the Uzbek language come in English language as subject. In these conditions, passive voice is often used.

Many translators use the Micro Review to translate speech from Uzbek into English. Through this method, the text is broken into small gaps based on a syntactic approach, unfinished sentences are completed and the main meaning of the message comes.

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It is important that synchronous translators have the ability to foresee the final segment without having to hear the whole subject, from the general direction of speech. If this technique is not used effectively, the potential for error is high. But prophecy is not a prediction, but rather a focus on shaping an idea when the sequel is predictable. At the same time, the peripheral memory of the interpreter is focused on listening (listening) on the principle of resilience. If the translator's predictions about the duration of the sentence are confirmed, he may be skeptical of the idea, but if there is a difference between the hypotheses and the continuity of the thought, he will make adjustments to his statement. This way it helps eliminate mistakes.

II. METHODS AND ANALYSIS

Synchronous translation has 3 main types of foresight and predictability: syntactic, semantic, and practical (pragmatic). The syntactic prophecy is to think about how the sentence ends. It is divided into 3 types: formulas, repetitions, and grammar. For example, if the lawyer starts by saying "Ladies...” the translator will start the translation before he or she can hear it. Because he knows the continuation of the sentence will be "... and gentlemen". This is a type of formulaic syntactic prediction.

Repetitions and sentences in the text also allow the translator to find and translate. For example, if the speaker repeats the phrase "building a civil society based on market economy", then the third time is enough for the interpreter to hear the phrase "the basics of the market economy." This will speed up the translation of a text. Semantic inventions are predictions of meaning. It is based on the interpreter's understanding of the world, his knowledge of language and culture. The translator does not know how many words on the subject ' l SA, says that so little information for him so far. In turn, the process is also faster and more precise. If the prediction of sentence semantics is instantaneous on the basis of the incoming message, it can be combined with syntactic prediction. By combining semantic and syntactic assumptions, we can pragmatically predict sentences and texts of different styles. At the same time translator to describe how to express the opinion of the speaker (comparison examples, s classification, compilation, analysis, etc.) to identify the continuation of the news and think about it.

The grammatical structure of the language is an important aspect of its system. Affixes, grammar suffixes and word-formation, syntactic models, word order, auxiliary words, and grammatical elements of the language serve to indicate the exact meaning of grammatical or formal meanings and lexical meanings. In the translation process, it is important to express these meanings. The grammatical forms of different languages rarely match their meaning and function. Translators must be able to choose the correct equivalent in each case. The structure of the translation must coincide with the structure of the original text and the order of the segments does not change during the translation. It is advisable that each part of the translation text be structured parallel to the relevant part of the original text. The main reason for using grammatical transformation in translation is the sharp differences in the grammatical construction of languages. Therefore, there are several ways to translate through transformation:

1. Use one structure instead of another;
2. Transposition of elements;
3. Omission;
4. supplementation;

If the interrelationships or interconnectedness of the elements in the speech differ in two languages and the same word sequences do not exist in the same language, the first type of transformation is used.

In short, it is impossible to find a literal equivalent of one text to another. The translators try to understand the meaning of the original speech as much as possible and then translate the meaning into the original language. In doing so, he tries to make sense of the original meaning, using the aforementioned types of grammatical transformation.

When it comes to cognitive and psychological analysis of synchronous translation issues, it is worth noting when the attention to this issue has begun. In the early 1970s, some psychologists and linguists became interested in several experimental lessons in psychology and linguistics on the aspects of synchronous translation, and varied methods of translation of the main language, the rate of reception, the time of transmission, and the time of translation at the stages, such as noise, stops in reaching speech.

The most common errors in conference translators' speech occur at the stage of choosing the right word from the vocabulary and grammatically-structured translation of thought in translation. Each translator chooses words according to their individual characteristics, that is, refers to pre-existing language units in their memory, and uses appropriate templates (frames, schemas, etc.) that are stored in their minds is displayed in the following examples show how two translators interpret the same sentence:

"… Many of us want independence and freedom"

Translator 1: "..most of us want independence and freedom"

Translator 2: "..most of us want to choose our own lifestyle"

III. DISCUSSION

The two semantics of the sentence are almost identical, but both have different lexical units. The reason is that translators only have specific cognitive experience and have different cognitive abilities. The first translator was soon able to refer to memory and find the exact equivalent of the word in a foreign language (though using 'independence' instead of 'be independent'). Another interpreter interpreted "we want to make our own choice," either because we have a greater understanding of independence and freedom, or because we can't find the appropriate equivalent in that situation. There is also the fact that the concept of "independence" may be inextricably linked to the concept of "lifestyle choice".

This can be explained by the study of linguist Y.N. Karaulov. In his view, there is an indirect connection between the meaning and its knowing, that is, the intermediate phase. At this stage, there is an "intermediate language". Its task is to mediate the biological and physical nature of the brain and the human language. "Intermediate language" is a bridge between thought and linguistic. Consequently, linguistic consciousness is interrelated with cognitive consciousness, as both play an important role in cognition and analysis of reality. Both are shaped by the process of personality activity.

Therefore, perceptions and conceptualizations of the reality differ in different situations. The phenomena of attention, perception, memory, and thinking that play an important role in synchronous translation are types of

cognitive activities that involve mental processes, such as understanding, understanding and understanding, apart from physiological processes.

During the synchronous translation process, the translator's attention is focused on only one of the stages of receiving information and expressing the translation option in speech (listening, understanding, analyzing, forming an opinion, controlling). This is because the information processing mechanism in the human brain can control only one channel at a time. This can be illustrated by an example. Imagine that we are listening to two groups of people at the same time attending the banquet. Obviously, we can move forward only in parts of both conversations. If we focus on only one of them, then this is done by not paying attention to the other.

In the example above, we have considered the difficulty of managing two receiving channels simultaneously. However, synchronous translation requires focusing on two different channels (listening / receiving and output / speaking) at the same time. There is movement or distribution of attention during the stages of the translation process and in the removal of problems that arise during these stages. In psychology, there are two types of attention concepts - primary and secondary. Our range of vision, for example, has focal points in the center and border points around the border. Our auditory area or focus has the same points. In all cases, the focal point is the primary focus, and the frontier points use secondary focus.

When a subject is traced through points on the border of the eye, they are seen through the outer corners of the eye. This range of vision seems stable and unchanging. At first glance, it seems that a person is left uncontrolled by the peripheral area of the eyes. However, if something unusual happens in that area, we immediately turn our attention to what is happening. The same applies to hearing loss. Returning to the example of the banquet we mentioned earlier, our primary focus is on talking to people in the corner of the crowded room. The music around us or other people's conversations is just a secondary noise for us. However, observations by the interaction of these secondary attention doi m is also understood by many. When we hear someone shouting at someone in the room or someone calling out our name, our focus is immediately there.

Differences between central and peripheral focus, or principles of their management, are essential for the synchronous translation process. Please note that synchronous translation is not a uniform process. Translators face a number of problems until they find the optimal position. In these situations, they immediately take the necessary steps to address each and every problem. The following are difficult tasks for an interpreter during the process literally push its founding, many consider three main ways:

A. Long stop. Long pauses are used by translators when they stop listening to information and stop focusing on 100% listening. This is simply a problem caused by low volume or something. If the event is repeated, the situation should be reported to the speaker, moderator or sound technician. Otherwise, the interpreter will lose most of his time.

B. Short pause. If a translator hears well but has difficulty understanding the message, he will use short pauses. In this case, the interpreter focuses on listening and speaking, focusing on the interpretation and analysis of the meaning. Short pauses are important in understanding the segments that are difficult to understand in the coming message. The reasons why some parts of the speech can be confusing to the interpreter may be

different: very fast speech, reduced meaning, the use of difficult terms, the use of complex syntactic units, vague pronunciation, and others. The interpreter can often pause and summarize his or her thoughts on these problems, but this is a frustrating situation because the interpreter is able to distinguish between the two tasks (comprehension and expression) of mental capabilities, nerve fibers tense. Even professional translators get tired after 15 minutes in such difficult situations. For this reason, they are replacing their second interpreter partners. Sometimes, in very difficult situations (the speaker may not understand the accent or the vague pronunciation of the sounds, etc.) translators may ask for a few minutes' rest or ask the speaker to slow down.

C. Re-expressing the comment. Sometimes when a translator starts to translate something, he or she suddenly discovers the syntax and grammar of the sentence and corrects the sentence in the middle of the sentence. . This is a mistake of the interpreter, and it stems from two reasons. One is to misunderstand or replace parts of speech with other parts. For example, many words in the English language also come from the noun verb (water, dress, etc.), but because the translator is too short, he may use the verb in place of the noun when he begins to translate. This, in turn, affects the grammatical construction of the sentence. The second factor in making mistakes is to "trim" the incoming message briefly. This could be due to the fact that the translator started the translation without waiting for the speaker to finish speaking, or used large (long) syntactic units in the speaker. Another aspect of the problem is that there is a sharp difference in the syntax of the original language and the Tajwi language. For example, the English and Uzbek syntax are fundamentally different.

When re-expressing a thought, the focus is on shaping and conveying the idea, and the peripheral focus is on listening to subsequent segments in the forthcoming message. This should be done in a very short time, since the main point of the discussion is to re-listen. Cognitive psychologists have proven that human attention fluctuates several times a minute. Note the center of the circle in the picture below. Avoid focusing on the X outside of the circle. No matter how many times you try to figure out the number of times you have an "X" or focus on it for a short time.

Similar images can enhance our focus. If we want to sharpen our peripheral focus, we must look carefully at one of the shapes in the picture and try to get the second form intellectually. Many translators make the mistake of closing our eyes and focusing on the process. In fact, o poor start to feel helps us to attract all the attention. In synchronized translation memory is also important. The two forms of identification and memory, is very important for a successful process. Recognition is a passive brain function that occurs automatically. When we hear sounds, we recognize words because they match the sounds that are stored in our memory. The meaning of the words is understood because they are consistent with the thoughts in our memory. Those thoughts are grouped together, organized into schemes, and they are in harmony with the schemes and concepts that we have in our memory. Remember, on the contrary, is a relatively active brain function that requires discussion. When expressing an idea, we draw out the circuits in the memory, select the corresponding syntactic forms, and the corresponding words. That is why a major part of the translator's attention is paid to the translation process.

Synchronous translation is useful in learning other aspects of memory. When the speaker speaks, the message is sent to the interpreter's short-term memory. Later on, long-term memory is linked to previous knowledge,

experience and schemes, and the meaning of the message is better understood. The translator himself does not know that secondary attention is paid to listening to the message. Unless attention is paid to the sounds coming at this time, they will gradually disappear. There are two reasons why the sounds do not disappear quickly: first, the sounds vibrate at the interpreter's ear and it takes a while before the vibration stops, and the nerve fibers in the ear send signals to the brain for a few seconds, and then those left. Second, the human brain contains auditory memory called acoustic memory. The brain "registers" every sound or segment that is heard, and these are echoed for seconds. Acoustic memory plays an important role for the interpreter because it allows the translator to concentrate on translating and delivering the previous segment in the translation language. He then draws attention to the echoes in his acoustic memory, even when he is not listening to the original speech. So what is the capacity of acoustic memory? Only one segment. The speaker continued to talk that the new segment would replace the previous segment that had disappeared. If the interpreter is unable to move the echo of the previous segment, he should stop immediately and focus on listening.

Therefore, the focus on cognitive, and cognitive functioning of the human brain can be used to cope with the problems and difficulties that arise in the synchronous translation process. The ability to hear speech in spite of noise (neurophysiology), in the process of memorizing speech during the process, in the ability to correctly distribute attention (cognitive psychology), translation of stored information into another language at the same time as listening to the text to be able (translation, linguistics),and, therefore, deep knowledge of the aforementioned disciplines in order to overcome the difficulties of cognitive linguistics (cognitive linguistics) in the moment, in order to match the text of the same language in the second language in the instant, by choosing pre-existing concepts and forms in the mind is the main requirement for today's translator.

IV. CONCLUSION

In this article, we have examined a few of the lexical and grammatical difficulties that arise from synchronous translation and how to overcome them. We have also discussed in detail the linguistic features of inconsistencies in translation because English and Uzbek are of different language families. Psychology and cognitive thinking of the interpreter play an important role in the translation problems. After all, there are pure psychological and cognitive factors, such as human attention, memory, consciousness, and thinking, so that each intermediate phase of the process happens sequentially. The sharp difference between the English and Uzbek syntactic structures can make it difficult for the translator to effectively distribute the focus between the intermediate stages, lag behind the speaker, and inadequate memory use due to the internal excitement. Therefore, the specialists, who preparing translators, themselves must be aware of such disciplines as psychology and cognitology.

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