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SYNTACTIC STRATEGIES BASED ON EXPANSION, DESCRIPTION, AND EXPLANATION

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu tezis ingliz tilidan o‘zbek tiliga sinxron tarjima jarayonida kengaytirish, izohlash va tushuntirishga asoslangan sintaktik strategiyalardan foydalanish masalalariga bag‘ishlangan. Tadqiqotda ingliz va o‘zbek tillarining sintaktik hamda tipologik xususiyatlari, gap tuzilishi va so‘z tartibidagi farqlar hamda ularning tarjima jarayoniga ta’siri yoritilgan. Shuningdek, kengaytirish (expansion) va izohlash (descriptive translation) strategiyalarining mohiyati, qo‘llanilish xususiyatlari va o‘zaro farqlari tahlil qilingan. Mazkur strategiyalarning yashirin ma’nolarni ochib berish, madaniy va institutsional birliklarni tushuntirish, mazmuniy aniqlikni saqlash hamda tarjimaning ravonligi va tushunarliligini ta’minlashdagi ahamiyati misollar asosida ko‘rsatib berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: sinxron tarjima, sintaktik strategiyalar, kengaytirish, izohlash, tushuntirish, deskriptiv tarjima, sintaktik transformatsiya, ingliz tili, o‘zbek tili, so‘z tartibi, tarjima sifati.

This thesis examines the use of syntactic strategies based on expansion, description, and explanation in simultaneous interpreting from English into Uzbek. It explores the syntactic and typological characteristics of English and Uzbek, differences in sentence structure and word order, and their impact on the interpreting process. The study also analyzes the nature, application, and distinctions between expansion and descriptive translation strategies. Through illustrative examples, it demonstrates how these strategies help clarify implicit meanings, explain cultural and institutional concepts, maintain semantic accuracy, and ensure fluency and comprehensibility in the target language.

Keywords: simultaneous interpreting, syntactic strategies, expansion, description, explanation, descriptive translation, syntactic transformation, English, Uzbek, word order, interpreting quality.

INTRODUCTION

Syntactic strategies in oral and written translation constitute a set of techniques used to adapt the sentence structures and meanings of one language to the grammatical and communicative norms of another language. In particular, the typological differences between Uzbek and English, including word order and the position of sentence elements, require translators to apply various types of transformations and find solutions to challenging situations encountered during the translation process.

Translation does not involve merely making syntactic changes. In some cases, translators employ strategies based on expansion, description, and explanation to ensure semantic accuracy, communicative effectiveness, and the target audience's ability to understand the message.

These strategies are particularly important in situations involving typological and syntactic discrepancies between English and Uzbek. English has an analytical structure, whereas Uzbek is characterized by agglutinative features. Consequently, the two languages differ significantly in sentence construction and the organization of information.

As Rahimov points out, functional approaches and target-oriented models play an important role in translation theory. According to Skopos Theory, translation decisions are based on the purpose of the text and the needs of the target audience. Therefore, in some cases, translators prioritize conveying the full meaning and essence of the source text over preserving its literal wording.

This approach is particularly important in simultaneous and oral interpreting, where listeners need to receive and understand the message without delay.

Syntactic strategies based on expansion, description, and explanation include strategies such as **expansion, reduction, and descriptive translation**. These strategies play an important role in

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making the translation process more transparent and ensuring that the interpreter's speech is clear and comprehensible.

The **expansion strategy** is used to express implicit or condensed information contained in the source language more explicitly and fluently in the target language.

In this process, the translator expands sentence structures and clarifies the original meaning of words in the target language to convey the overall message in a comprehensive and understandable manner.

In English, information is often expressed through concise and condensed constructions, whereas Uzbek may require additional syntactic elements and information to convey the intended meaning fully and clearly.

Source text:

"The proposal was rejected."

Word-for-word translation:

"The proposal was rejected."

Expansion:

"The proposal was reviewed by the relevant company and subsequently rejected."

As illustrated by these examples, the process is clarified by providing additional information about the proposal and the circumstances surrounding its rejection.

The information conveyed ambiguously through the passive construction in English becomes more explicit in Uzbek through expansion. Such cases are frequently observed in official, academic, and political texts.

As Yoldoshev emphasizes, there is a tendency toward **explicitation** in translation, which requires implicit logical relationships to be expressed openly and clearly.

In this context, the **expansion strategy** can be regarded as a syntactic manifestation of this tendency.

The translator expands concise or implicit elements of the source text through additional syntactic structures and explanations in the target language, thereby conveying the meaning fully and fluently.

Qurdat Musayev defines the expansion (amplification) strategy in translation as the process through which a translator may introduce additional elements necessary for conveying meaning, thereby ensuring accuracy and adequacy.

Through expansion, general statements expressed using passive constructions in English or Uzbek can be made more explicit for the audience by clarifying who performed the action.

Unspecified or generalized predicates can be explained through expansion, complex sentences and expressions can be clarified step by step, and logically coherent contexts can be created for listeners, particularly in official and academic texts.

Descriptive Translation Strategy

Descriptive translation refers to a translation technique in which the meaning of a word or expression is conveyed through a general explanation when no direct equivalent is available in the target language.

As Musayev points out, the descriptive translation strategy is used when a source-language unit has no direct equivalent in the target language or when its meaning would otherwise be unclear.

In this strategy, the translator conveys a word or a short expression through a broader syntactic construction that provides an explanation.

This approach is frequently used when translating cultural realia, institutional terms, and terminological units. It is also associated with functional approaches and the principles of dynamic equivalence.

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Anorkhon Axmedova, a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philology, discusses descriptive translation in one of her articles.

According to her, one of the scholars who laid the foundations for the descriptive approach was Gideon Toury. In his influential work *Descriptive Translation Studies and Beyond*, published in 1995, Toury developed the methodological, practical, and theoretical foundations of this approach.

The main characteristics of the descriptive approach are as follows:

1. **A practical approach to translation.** Actual translated texts are observed and analyzed.
2. **A focus on how translation is performed.** Rather than asking, "How should translation be carried out?", the approach examines, "How is translation actually being performed?"
3. **The study of translation within its cultural, social, and historical context.**
4. **An emphasis on observation rather than quality assessment.**

The primary objective of a translator is not to achieve structural or formal similarity but to convey the communicative effect accurately and ensure the equivalence of meaning and content in the target language.

When a direct lexical equivalent is insufficient, a descriptive syntactic construction is used.

According to Skopos Theory, translation decisions are also based on the needs of the target audience.

This type of translation involves replacing a word with another explanatory unit, describing specialized terms or cultural realia, and clarifying abstract concepts.

Replacing a word with an explanatory expression means using a descriptive phrase when a source-language word has no precise equivalent in the target language or would be difficult for the audience to understand.

Source text:

"The Senate approved the bill."

Descriptive translation:

"The bill was approved by the upper chamber of parliament."

In this example, the word *"Senate"* is not translated into Uzbek through a direct equivalent. Instead, it is rendered through the explanatory expression *"the upper chamber of parliament,"* making its meaning more accessible and understandable.

Furthermore, many cultural realia, terms, and traditions found in English-speaking societies may not have direct equivalents in Uzbek.

In such situations, descriptive translation helps interpreters overcome the difficulties they encounter.

Source text:

"Thanksgiving is widely celebrated in the USA."

Descriptive translation:

"The holiday celebrated in the United States as Thanksgiving Day is widely observed."

In this example, the cultural realia represented by *"Thanksgiving"* is explained through a descriptive translation.

The cultural concept, which does not have an exact equivalent in Uzbek-speaking society, is conveyed through an explanation that helps Uzbek listeners understand its meaning.

As Rahimov emphasizes, interpreters take into account the need for explanatory syntactic expansion when acting as cultural mediators.

Another important aspect is the conveyance of abstract or institutional concepts through explanations.

Abstract or institutional terms in English may be expressed in Uzbek through broader descriptions or syntactic constructions, making the translation more natural and comprehensible.

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Source text:
"The Prime Minister addressed the nation."
Descriptive translation:
"The Prime Minister delivered an official address to the population of the country."

In this example, the verb *"addressed"* is clarified through the expression *"delivered an official address"* rather than being translated simply as *"addressed."*

According to Anorkhon Axmedova, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philology [7], the descriptive approach does not impose rigid norms. Its primary objective is to identify the decisions translators make and the strategies and techniques they employ.

This approach is based on corpus linguistics, historical translation practices, and sociocultural contexts. It also examines translations through statistical analysis.

In other words, rather than focusing on how translation should be performed, it examines how translation is actually carried out.

It takes into account the multiple possible versions and contextual characteristics of translation, while also examining cultural and stylistic appropriateness in the target language.

The Difference Between Expansion and Descriptive Translation

Although descriptive translation is very similar to the expansion strategy, there are important differences between the two.

Expansion aims to make implicit information explicit, whereas **descriptive translation** conveys concepts that have no direct equivalent in the target language by describing their meaning.

Source text:
"The issue was discussed at the White House."
Word-for-word translation:
"The issue was discussed at the White House."
Descriptive translation:
"The issue was discussed at the official residence of the President of the United States."

In this example, translating *"White House"* directly as *"Oq Uy"* ("White House") may make the text difficult for some listeners to understand.

Therefore, descriptive translation is used to render *"White House"* as *"the official residence of the President of the United States."*

In the context of lexical and syntactic differences between English and Uzbek, descriptive translation is an important mechanism for ensuring communicative clarity and pragmatic appropriateness.

In conclusion, expansion and descriptive translation are essential strategies in simultaneous interpreting from English into Uzbek. Expansion helps clarify implicit meanings, while descriptive translation explains cultural and institutional concepts that lack direct equivalents. The appropriate use of these strategies helps overcome linguistic and cultural differences, maintain semantic accuracy, and ensure clarity and fluency in the target language. Thus, these strategies contribute to effective communication and improve the quality of simultaneous interpreting

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