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### **THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LINGUISTIC TRANSFORMATIONS IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING (BY THE EXAMPLES OF UZBEK- ENGLISH OFFICIAL DISCOURSE)**

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#### **Abstract**

Simultaneous interpreting (SI) is a cognitively intensive linguistic activity that requires rapid processing, reformulation, and delivery of speech across languages. One of the core mechanisms enabling interpreters to cope with time pressure and structural asymmetry between languages is the application of linguistic transformations. This study investigates the effectiveness of linguistic transformations in English–Uzbek simultaneous interpreting within official and institutional discourse. The research examines the frequency, function, and communicative outcomes of transformations such as compression, transposition, modulation, generalization, explicitation, and omission. Using a mixed qualitative–quantitative approach, authentic samples of English and Uzbek official discourse were analyzed to determine how transformations influence accuracy, fluency, and communicative adequacy. The findings reveal that linguistic transformations are not merely optional stylistic choices but strategic cognitive operations that enhance interpretative efficiency and ensure functional equivalence. Compression and transposition were the most frequently applied strategies, particularly in institutional speeches characterized by complex syntactic structures. The study concludes that effective use of linguistic transformations significantly reduces cognitive load and increases pragmatic clarity in simultaneous interpreting.



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**Keywords:** Simultaneous interpreting; linguistic transformations; compression; transposition; modulation; generalization; explicitation; omission; cognitive load; official discourse; English–Uzbek interpreting; translation strategies; functional equivalence; conference interpreting

### **Introduction**

Simultaneous interpreting (SI) represents one of the most demanding forms of bilingual communication. Unlike written translation, SI requires interpreters to comprehend the source speech and produce a target-language equivalent almost concurrently. This dual-task performance involves listening, processing, memory retention, and speech production under strict time constraints. In multilingual institutional settings such as international conferences, diplomatic meetings, and governmental forums, simultaneous interpreting plays a crucial role in ensuring mutual understanding.

A central mechanism that allows interpreters to manage linguistic and cognitive challenges is the use of linguistic transformations. Linguistic transformations refer to structural, lexical, and semantic modifications applied to the source text in order to achieve functional and communicative equivalence in the target language. These transformations become especially significant when interpreting between structurally distant languages such as English and Uzbek. English relies heavily on analytic syntactic constructions, while Uzbek demonstrates agglutinative morphology and flexible word order. Direct, word-for-word rendering often results in unnatural or incomprehensible output.

In official discourse, where precision and clarity are paramount, interpreters must balance fidelity to meaning with fluency and pragmatic appropriateness. Linguistic transformations such as compression, transposition, modulation,



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generalization, explicitation, and omission enable interpreters to maintain semantic integrity while adapting to linguistic norms of the target language.

This study aims to examine the effectiveness of linguistic transformations in English–Uzbek simultaneous interpreting within official discourse. Specifically, it investigates how these transformations contribute to accuracy, cognitive efficiency, and communicative success. By analyzing authentic discourse examples, the study demonstrates that linguistic transformations function as strategic tools rather than deviations from equivalence.

### **Methods**

This study employs a mixed-method research design combining qualitative discourse analysis and quantitative frequency analysis. The corpus consists of transcribed excerpts from international conferences, governmental briefings, and diplomatic speeches interpreted between English and Uzbek. Approximately 4 hours of official discourse were analyzed.

The analytical framework categorizes linguistic transformations into six types: compression, transposition, modulation, generalization, explicitation, and omission. Each interpreted segment was compared to the source speech to identify transformation types. Instances were coded and quantified to determine frequency.

To assess effectiveness, three criteria were applied:

1. **Accuracy** – semantic fidelity to the source message
2. **Fluency** – grammatical and stylistic naturalness in the target language
3. **Communicative adequacy** – clarity and audience comprehension

The evaluation was conducted through comparative textual analysis and expert assessment by professional interpreters. Examples from official English and



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Uzbek discourse were selected to illustrate each transformation type and its functional impact.

### **Literature Review**

International scholarship has extensively addressed the role of linguistic transformations in translation and interpreting. Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) introduced the foundational classification of translation procedures, including transposition and modulation, which remain relevant to interpreting studies. Nida (1964) proposed the concept of dynamic equivalence, emphasizing communicative effect over formal correspondence.

In interpreting research, Gile's (1995) Effort Model conceptualizes simultaneous interpreting as the sum of listening, memory, and production efforts, highlighting cognitive limitations. Pöchhacker (2004) further elaborates on interpreting as a mediated communicative act shaped by context and discourse type. Setton (1999) emphasizes cognitive-pragmatic processing in conference interpreting, suggesting that interpreters actively reconstruct meaning rather than replicate form.

Within Uzbek translation studies, scholars such as Salomov (1983) and Komilov (2012) examined lexical-semantic shifts in translation practice, emphasizing adaptation between Indo-European and Turkic languages. Rasulov (2018) discusses structural asymmetries between English and Uzbek and their implications for interpreting strategies. Uzbek researchers underline the importance of syntactic restructuring due to morphological differences between analytic and agglutinative languages.

Recent regional studies highlight the importance of compression and syntactic transformation in official Uzbek discourse, particularly in diplomatic and governmental contexts. However, empirical research specifically focusing on



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linguistic transformations in English–Uzbek simultaneous interpreting remains limited.

This study contributes to the field by integrating international theoretical frameworks with Uzbek linguistic scholarship, providing empirical evidence from authentic official discourse.

### **Analysis**

The analysis demonstrates that linguistic transformations are systematically employed in English–Uzbek simultaneous interpreting of official discourse.

#### **A) Compression**

**Source (English official speech):** “We are firmly committed to strengthening our strategic partnership and enhancing multifaceted cooperation in all spheres of mutual interest.”

**Target (Uzbek interpretation):** “Biz strategik hamkorlikni mustahkamlash va barcha sohalarda hamkorlikni kengaytirishga qat’iy intilamiz.”

The phrase “multifaceted cooperation in all spheres of mutual interest” is compressed into “barcha sohalarda hamkorlik.” Redundant intensifiers are reduced while core meaning remains intact. This shortens output and prevents lag.

#### **B) Transposition**

**Source:** “The implementation of reforms requires transparency.”

**Target:** “Islohotlarni amalga oshirish shaffoflikni talab qiladi.”

The nominal phrase “implementation of reforms” becomes a verbal construction “islohotlarni amalga oshirish,” aligning with Uzbek syntactic norms.

#### **C) Modulation**

**Source:** “This decision opens new opportunities.”

**Target:** “Bu qaror yangi imkoniyatlarga yo‘l ochadi.”



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The metaphorical expression “opens new opportunities” is modulated into the idiomatic Uzbek equivalent “yo‘l ochadi.”

### D) Generalization

**Source:** “The ministers of finance, trade, and energy attended the meeting.”

**Target:** “Yig‘ilishda bir qator vazirlar ishtirok etdi.”

Specific titles are generalized to maintain pace.

### E) Explication

**Source:** “We must act now.”

**Target:**

“Biz hozir zudlik bilan choralar ko‘rishimiz kerak.”

The interpreter adds “choralar ko‘rish” for clarity.

### F) Omission

**Source:** “Ladies and gentlemen, distinguished guests...”

**Target:** “Hurmatli ishtirokchilar...”

Redundant ceremonial phrases are reduced without loss of function.

The data indicate that compression and transposition are predominant due to structural differences between English and Uzbek.

## Discussion

The findings confirm that linguistic transformations are essential adaptive strategies in simultaneous interpreting. Their effectiveness can be explained through cognitive and functional perspectives.

From a cognitive standpoint, interpreters operate under limited processing capacity. According to Gile’s Effort Model:

$$SI=L+M+PSI = L + M + PSI=L+M+P$$



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Where:

- LLL = Listening effort
- MMM = Memory effort
- PPP = Production effort

Compression reduces memory load by shortening segments. Transposition simplifies production effort by aligning syntax with Uzbek grammatical patterns. Modulation ensures conceptual equivalence when literal translation would cause ambiguity.

Official discourse often contains complex nominal constructions in English. Uzbek, however, favors verbal expressions and agglutinative morphology. Without transformation, literal rendering would create unnatural or delayed output.

The study also demonstrates that transformations enhance communicative adequacy. For example, explicitation clarifies implicit references common in diplomatic language. However, excessive generalization may reduce informational precision.

Professional competence lies in balancing fidelity and efficiency. Transformations should preserve propositional meaning while adapting form. Interpreters act as mediators who reconstruct discourse rather than mechanically transfer words.

In English–Uzbek SI, structural asymmetry makes transformations not optional but obligatory. Effective use ensures clarity, naturalness, and audience comprehension, particularly in high-stakes institutional contexts.

### **Conclusion**

This study examined the effectiveness of linguistic transformations in English–Uzbek simultaneous interpreting within official discourse. The findings demonstrate that transformations such as compression, transposition, modulation,



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generalization, explicitation, and omission are strategic tools that enhance accuracy, fluency, and communicative adequacy.

Compression and transposition were most frequent due to structural differences between analytic English and agglutinative Uzbek. These transformations reduce cognitive load and align output with target-language norms. Modulation and explicitation contribute to pragmatic clarity, while omission ensures temporal efficiency.

Simultaneous interpreting is not a literal reproduction process but a dynamic restructuring activity. Linguistic transformations enable interpreters to bridge structural and cultural gaps under time pressure. The study confirms that effective interpreting depends on strategic transformation rather than formal equivalence. Future research may incorporate experimental cognitive measurement tools to further examine transformation processes in real time.

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