

The scientific features of simultaneous translation (conference translation) and the current role in the process of translation

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Abstract: *Today in our country great attention is paid to the teaching and learning of foreign languages. In the framework of the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 10, 2012 No PP 1875 "On measures to further improve the system of learning foreign languages" a lot of effective work is being done in our country. In addition, the organization of international conferences, symposiums and seminars in Uzbekistan, which are attended by many scholars and delegates from leading countries, will certainly increase the need for translators who have a thorough knowledge of foreign languages and have sufficient knowledge and skills.*

Key words: *simultaneous translation, headphones and blocks, pre-translated.*

It is noteworthy that in Uzbekistan we can also note significant research in the field of simultaneous translation. In particular, O. Muminov, I. Gafurov, G. Several textbooks on translation studies by Salomov, N. Qambarov and other scholars describe simultaneous translation, its features and methods, problems and difficulties that arise during the process. However, it should be noted that to date, these problems have not been considered as a conceptual problem, that is, as a whole system. Well-known scientist N.A. Shermuhamedova describes the conceptual problem as follows: to eliminate. " Therefore, in studying these problems, it is advisable to analyze the data obtained earlier and to cover the issue in a logical sequence. As you know, there are several criteria for classifying a translation. Well-known scientist Z.G. The following classification of Proshina classifies translation types based on several criteria:

- 1) depending on who performs the translation: a) human translation; b) computer translation;
- 2) according to the form of speech: a) written translation; b) on-sight translation; c) oral translation of oral speech;
- 3) according to the method of understanding the source: a) visual translation; b) listening comprehension;
- 4) according to the value of time between the perception of the source and the translation: a) sequential translation; b) simultaneous translation;
- 5) depending on the number of languages used: a) one-sided; b) two-way translation;

6) according to the direction of translation: a) directly (in the native language); b) reverse translation (into a foreign language);

7) according to the application of translation methods: a) written translation; b) literal translation;

Simultaneous translation (Greek "sunkhronos", "sun" - "together", "khronos" - "time"), which is the subject of our study, is a type of translation related to time. It is a type of translation in which the interpreter translates the speaker's speech to one or two people at a time. The interpreter now sits in a booth, listens to the speaker through special hearing aids, and then translates through a microphone. Participants will listen through hearing aids in the conference hall. This type of translation is also called "conference translation" because it is widely used in conferences.

In addition to being widely used in international conferences, simultaneous translation is also widely used in diplomatic activities, negotiations, meetings, trade events, media, training and education courses, television, international arbitration and many other fields. Unlike this type of translation, the consistent translation method is widely used in events that use only two working languages, such as diplomatic meetings, bilateral negotiations, expeditions, small field discussions, correspondent interviews, court proceedings, banquet speeches. used.

At the UN, only six different languages are officially used: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. All six languages are equally effective, and delegates can choose any one language they want to speak. The daily working languages of the UN Secretariat are English and French. All official UN conferences are held in six languages, and official documents as well as important speeches are published in six languages.

When talking about simultaneous translation, it is first necessary to have an idea of the whole system that makes it up. headphones) and a microphone for the interpreter, as well as a set of headphones or portable receivers, depending on the number of participants in need of translation. During the conference, simultaneous interpreters sit in a separate small room wearing sound-insulating headphones so that their voices do not overwhelm the speaker's voice. With the help of a loudspeaker, the translation is delivered to the listeners' ears. Simultaneous translation using technology is usually organized with the participation of a large number of people and in a large conference hall or auditorium, such as a conference, seminar, presentation.

In practice, there are three types (variants) of simultaneous translation:

1. Simultaneous translation of Yoda (hearing). In this case, the interpreter receives the continuous speech of the speaker through headphones and blocks the translation as the information is received. This is the most common and most complicated condition.

2. Simultaneous translation of the text with or without prior preparation. The simultaneous interpreter receives the text of the speaker's written speech in advance and translates according to the materials provided.

3. Simultaneous reading of pre-translated text. The simultaneous interpreter reads the pre-prepared text after the speaker's speech. In some cases, if the speaker deviates from the original text during the speech, he will make the necessary corrections.

Simultaneous translation has the following advantages over the sequential translation method:

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– The speaker's speech is uninterrupted. This, in turn, allows the speaker to capture the audience's attention and sense the reaction and mood of the audience.

– Event time is almost halved compared to using consistent translation.

Qulay For the convenience of the participants, learning a foreign language is not uncommon nowadays, and many participants prefer to listen to the presentations in their original language. Such participants are annoyed when the speaker pauses in a consistent translation and continues with the translation.

As a type of simultaneous translation method, its biggest feature is its high efficiency, the average time between the original text speech and the translated speech is 3-4 seconds. It lasts a maximum of 10 seconds. Therefore, the speaker's uninterrupted speech is guaranteed to have no outside influence on the speaker's opinion and does not interrupt the speech. This allows the listener to fully understand the speech. For this reason, simultaneous translation has become the most common method of translation in the world today. Today, simultaneous translation is used in 95% of international meetings and conferences around the world. At the same time, simultaneous translation has a great scientific and professional character, and because it is usually used in official international conferences, the requirements for simultaneous translation are extremely high.

Simultaneous translation requires the interpreter to be able to quickly predict, comprehend, memorize, and direct information in the original language in a short period of time, based on their thematic knowledge, as well as to differentiate between listening and speaking in the original language. At the same time, you will need to have the ability to “think like lightning” from a simultaneous interpreter at various international conferences and meetings, as well as high speaking skills. According to the decision of the International Association of Interpreters (IACI – International Interpreters), a simultaneous interpreter is considered successful if he can translate only 80% of the content of the participant-speaker (90% -100% simultaneous translation is not possible). Most people are usually very fast-paced and are always concerned about the content of their speech, even when they are speaking. On top of that, they make it difficult to speak in different local accents. In these cases, the simultaneous interpreter will have to mobilize all his knowledge and work with all his strength, based on his experience. There aren't many speakers who can take care of a simultaneous interpreter by speaking slowly. This puts a lot of pressure on the nature of the specialist.

Today, even with the widespread use of computer translators, there is a great need for simultaneous interpreters and their delivery facilities. Because simultaneous translation is a very complex process. It is important for the interpreter to pay attention to the tone and speed of the speaker's speech, as well as the stylistic elements used in the speech and many other (non-computer) aspects. Otherwise, there will be a lot of misunderstanding between the speaker and the listener.

Two schemes for the organization of simultaneous translation at international conferences

there is. The first scheme is the direct translation scheme, which is used in the United Nations and its special agencies. In this scheme, the number of booths corresponds to the number of working languages of the meeting or session. For example, the following language booths operate in the five official languages adopted at UN meetings: English, French, Russian, Spanish, and Chinese. Each booth is staffed by a team of translators who must provide translation from the remaining four languages into the language of their booths at each meeting. It is assumed that this rule is not always tolerable in practice, meaning that simultaneous translation is performed by a translator into their

native language. Usually 2 interpreters are attached to the booth. Their common language combination is that they both translate directly from the four languages into their mother tongue. This means that, for example, an interpreter in one Russian booth must know English, French, Spanish, and the other must know English and Russian. The same rules apply to all other cabins.

The second scheme of organizing simultaneous translation is called translation schemes through the leading language or "with the chief interpreter". This scheme has been used mainly in socialist countries. According to this scheme, one of the working languages of the conference (English) will be declared the leading language. These booths are for conference or congressional working languages

always less than one. There will be five working languages - Russian, English, French, Spanish, and German, while the conference will have only four booths: Russian, French, Spanish, and German. If the speaker is in English, a team of translators (usually three people) in each booth will translate from English into their booth, and if the speaker is speaking in that foreign language, they will translate from a foreign language into English. In the second case, the remaining three booths translate into the language of his booth not directly from the speaker's speech, but from his English speech, which is done by the first, i.e., the "arrow" or "lead" booth. The leading booth interpreter becomes the "main interpreter". Thus, in all cases, a two-stage translation into other foreign languages is performed when the speaker does not speak in English. Any booth, that is, any translator, can become the "main interpreter" at any time of the conference. They take turns translating either from their own foreign language into English or from English into a foreign language. Before we move on to a comparative comparison of this or that scheme of simultaneous translation, we will introduce the concept of language combination in simultaneous translation. By combination, we mean a translation performed by a synchronist from one source language (AT) to another specific translation language (TT). For example, translation from English into Russian. In this case, the translator is working in an Anglo-Russian combination. One of the official requirements for simultaneous translation at the UN is to be able to work in more than two language combinations. As a rule, the translation of these two foreign languages into the native language must be compatible. The interpreter works in convergent combinations in accordance with the scheme adopted by the UN. In the second scheme, the interpreter works in reciprocal or reversible combinations.

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