



THEORETICAL QUESTIONS ABOUT SYNCHRONOUS TRANSLATION AND ITS STRATEGIES

¹**Tursinova Zokhida Sharabidinovna**

¹*Tashkent State Institute of Oriental studies, Tashkent, Uzbekistan*

²**Karimova Maftuna**

²*Uzbek State World Languages University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan*

³**Orunbayeva Uminiso Sharabidinovna**

³*Ferghana State University, Ferghana, Uzbekistan*

ABSTRACT

Strategy in synchronous translation is a way of performing translation tasks the cultural and personal characteristics of the speaker, the level of the language, and the language sender, including subcategories and subcategories communicating their communicative purpose adequately from the original language to the translation language giving.

KEY WORDS: *synchronous, translation, period, strategy, context, level, research, quantity, understanding, problem.*

INTRODUCTION

Translation in the Study and Improvement of Foreign Languages in Uzbekistan . It is no secret that in today's globalization the need for learning foreign languages is growing. In particular, the Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov of December 10, 2012 № PP-1875 "On measures to further improve the system of learning foreign languages" is important in this regard. These measures are aimed at shaping the young generation of modern thinking. Among the developed countries, our native language is also among the international languages hoping to add, from other languages, to our native language and vice versa translation from Uzbek directly into a foreign language, that is, without any other language.

The pace of development is growing at a rapid pace. Especially from a long time since then, the country has been working extensively in the field of written translation. However, in recent years, the weight of oral translation, including synchronous translation, has increased in demand of the time. Simultaneous translation studies and the use of synchronous translation strategies in English and

Uzbek are illustrated and illustrated by the relevance of the topic.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The purpose of this article is to explain the application of synchronous translation strategies in the English and Uzbek examples. The purpose of the study of the features of synchronous translation strategies is as follows:

- Theoretical bases of simultaneous translation activity;
- Simultaneous interpreting is required for translation skills and skills analysis;
- Based on the principle of synchronous translation time factor study of their classification;
- Describe simultaneous translation strategies;
- Waiting, compression, and decompression in simultaneous translation the use of strategies;
- Analysis of simultaneous translation strategies using case studies in English and Uzbek language combinations the tasks of the case.

The extent to which the subject is studied.

Simultaneous translation is new to translation despite its appearance, considerable scientific



research has been done. Simultaneous translation and its strategies are in linguistics R. Setton, M. Lederer, B. Moser, D. Seleskovitch, D. Snelling, D. Gile 3 , G. V. Chernov, A. F. Shirayev, A. L. Chernyaxovskaya, V. M. Ilyuxin 4 , learned by Uzbek linguists in the study of linguists like H.Khamidov. In this article, synchronous translation strategies are implemented in the English-Uzbek language combination one of the early studies.

The object and subject of the study.

Simultaneous translation as the object of the job selected. Its subject is English and Uzbek with simultaneous translation strategieslanguages.

Scientific novelty of work.

Simultaneous translation and its strategies have been studied by many linguists but have not been studied and analyzed in English or Uzbek. In this article, synchronous translation strategies and their use in translation are examples of English and Uzbek is under investigation. The conclusions drawn from the research are, of course, important in addressing some of the problems associated with the simultaneous translation from English into Uzbek and from Uzbek to English.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Simultaneous translation is one of the most complex types of oral translation in this type of translation, translation is performed using special equipment. This is a verbal way of conveying the content of a continuous speech to the audience when the speaker is speaking. The translator is required to learn, understand and deliver the source language in a very short time using the existing knowledge.

In the synchronized translation, the interpreter sits in the translation booth and listens to the speaker through the headphone, then translates it through the microphone during the listening. The conference room delegates listen to the main language through

headphones. Synchronous interpreter gestures are also performed (for the deaf and dumb).

Translates from spoken language to sign language. Translators in gestures sit in a conference room where they can see the speaker and see the other participants. Converting is such a form of simultaneous translation that the interpreter sits behind the delegate who needs the translation, not in the conference room, and whispers the main content of the speech. The use of such forms by an interpreter is not limited to the conference environment. Simultaneous translation is used, for example, at large conferences, forums, and whispering can be used at business meetings.

Conference translators, in turn, are in the place of delegates who translate. They speak on behalf of the first person, the delegate. It does not translate into words like "He said it was a good idea." The conference translator must translate in the presence of the delegate's speaking tone. The conference translator must be able to translate the speech no matter how long it takes. They must have learned the translation technology. In practice, if translators consider that the 5-minute speech is satisfactory, they should be able to translate the speech at any length. Conference translators work in real time. Even serial translation even when they finish speaking, they act quickly and their translation should be fast and purposeful. Simultaneous translation activities are the pinnacle of oral translation. That is why there are very high requirements for the simultaneous interpreter training.



They should be able to:										
• Fluency in foreign language and native language;	• Grammatical and phonetic pronunciation;	• Verbal vocabulary in both languages;	• Excellent knowledge of sturdy structures and cliches, and the ability to quickly find them;	• Ability to translate grammatically correct, both native and foreign;	• The rate of reaction;	• Good memory;	• Concentrate;	• Be able to work in groups;	• Mental and physical endurance;	• Encyclopedic knowledge is required by a simultaneous interpreter

The advantages and disadvantages of synchronous translation were studied. Unlike consecutive translation, there are the following advantages:

- The talk is delivered without interruption. This in turn it allows the speaker to keep the attention of the audience, to notice the reaction and mood of the audience.

- Event time was almost halved compared to consistent translation.

- The convenience of participants is not uncommon to learn a foreign language at present, and many participants prefer to listen to reports in a foreign language. In the consistent translation, the speaker stops and continues with the translation, which irritates the participants. **At the same time, synchronous translation has some disadvantages as well**

consists of:

- The cost of simultaneous translation is much higher than consecutive translations, with the cost of simultaneous translation services and special translation

(rent of the equipment).

- At least 2-3 people who are well aware of the subject matter it is necessary to attract simultaneous translators.

- Simultaneous translation can result in high data loss and insufficient amount of information reaching the listener.

As for the history of synchronous translation, this new form of translation has become a new way of translating in the 20th century, with the rise of the League of Nations and similar international

organizations in the 20th century. demand was moderate.

American businessman Edward Flein proposed the synchronous translation idea. He pays attention to the lengthy translation of the League of Nations and is looking for ways to resolve this problem. In 1926 he submitted a proposal to the League of Nations' reception desk. He suggested that the new translation method would save time. The idea of the film is accepted and the translator has to sit in a cabin with a telephone and microphone. Then the translator will hear the lecture over the phone and simultaneously translate the lecture into another language, and the translated report will be delivered to the audience in the auditorium.

When the idea of synchronized translation was first introduced, many critics the idea cannot be expedient. However, the simultaneous translation in the League of Nations has been able to change the minds of critics. The reason for this change was that such translation was done at the same time as saving the speaker and saving time. Simultaneous translation started to take precedence over other types of translation. This is due to the fact that synchronous translation is preferred because consecutive translations are often time consuming, and "whispering" can be frustrating for both the interpreter and the listener. To make Edward Filin's idea successful, he needed special equipment. **Simultaneous translation strategies and their description.** Simultaneous translation studies were different from other studies in applied linguistics. This is due to the methodological problems stemming



from the presence of many languages and different situations. In addition, these new methods of teaching languages and speaking skills are provided with the practical application of the research results needed by a small number of users as compared to the large market of applied linguistics. The first detailed study on translation is theoretical for the training of specialists in this field was created under the pen of professional translators who sought to lay the foundations.

But more than fifty-fifty years after the first attempts at synchronous translation analysis, the scientific community is far from the consensus that any process paradigm is appropriate.

Practical scholars who have faced the difficult task of studying it because of the unique qualities of synchronous translation have been forced to give many different theories. First, the earlier work emphasized the use of synchronous translation with existing models. In addition, it provides the ability to successfully synchronize listening and speaking with additional translation complexity. Secondly, the possibility of instantaneous translation of the discourse in the environment of linguists and translators, who are fluent in semantic and structural differences between languages. One at the same time, simultaneous interpretation revealed differences in oral speech, separating it from written speech, and in need of linguistic research. Simultaneous translation studies go beyond the traditional two dimensions.

The translator's competence should have 3 qualities:

a) Linguistic, linguistic competence. This includes pragmatic competence.

Pragmatic competence is subdivided into 2:

1) Pragmalinguistic competence is, in R. Setton's view, the knowledge of the meaning of a particular word or phrase, "the personal meanings of the meaning."

2) Sociopragmatic competence - includes broad concepts such as labeling, functional style, and so on.

b) Have sufficient general knowledge to provide a general and specific dictionary of the synchronist. This is necessary to gain an understanding and translation of a particular topic in the context of the presentation of documents and reports.

c) Have the skills, strategies, or abilities of the interpreter to process the message.

Most simultaneous interpreter researchers understand the strategy as a means of translating from original language into a language interpreting conference interpreter.

Simultaneous translation strategy is a way of performing translation tasks that adequately convey the communicative purpose of the sender from the original language to the speaker's cultural and personal characteristics, base level, language

subcategories and subcategories. From this commentary it is clear that the concept of strategy includes both linguistic and non-linguistic factors, and each of these factors may require the choice of one (or several) methods in a particular passage of translation. Experienced translator strategy choices are often made in automatic mode. In addition, since the strategy is a means of achieving adequacy and alternatives in translation from the original language, the simultaneous interpreter may use several strategies at the same time. One of the strategies may be taken as the basis, while others may be complementary.

For example, if the initially selected method does not achieve the desired results, this additional strategy may serve as a way to overcome the complexity.

One of the issues that has been controversial in the simultaneous translation study is the debate over which language pair has had great difficulties for many years. Of the 10 most common simultaneous translation languages (English, German, Arabic, Russian, Chinese, French, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, and Spanish), 3 have such a syntactic structure, the verb ending. However, in Arabic, the verb design comes at the beginning of the sentence. Some researchers believe that translation problems are not related to language pairs. In general, the language community is divided into two opposing schools, which can be conventionally referred to as "bipolar" and "universalist."

Trial and error strategies. Trial and error strategy - alternatives and adequacy in synchronous translation are one of the ways to achieve equality. A. Schweizer explains the trial and error strategy as "a consistent approach to the best solution by rejecting options that do not meet certain criteria". This strategy is directly related to the broad and narrow context. One of the advantages of written translation over oral translation is that the translation has almost always a broader context. In the simultaneous translation, however, there are few such cases. A synchronized translator will not be able to see the next page or view what is behind it.

CONCLUSION

Simultaneous translation is one of the most complex types of oral translation, with the use of specialized equipment for translation. This is a verbal way of conveying the content of a continuous speech to the audience when the speaker is speaking. The translator is required to learn, understand and deliver the source language in a very short time using the existing knowledge.

Simultaneous translation studies were different from other studies in applied linguistics. This is due to the methodological problems stemming from the presence of many languages and different situations.



In addition, these new methods of teaching languages and speaking skills are provided with the practical application of the research results needed by a small number of users as compared to the large market of applied linguistics.

Simultaneous translation strategy is a way of performing translation tasks that adequately convey the communicative purpose of the sender from the original language to the speaker's cultural and personal characteristics, base level, language subcategories and subcategories.

From this commentary it is clear that the concept of strategy includes both linguistic and non-linguistic factors, and each of these factors may require the choice of one (or several) methods in a particular passage of translation. The strategy choice of an experienced translator is often automatic mode. In addition, since the strategy is a means of achieving adequacy and alternatives in translation from the original language, the simultaneous interpreter may use several strategies at the same time. One of the strategies may be taken as the basis, while others may be complementary. Trial and error strategy is one of the ways to achieve equality and conformity in synchronous translation. This strategy is directly related to the broad and narrow context. One of the advantages of written translation over oral translation is that the translation has almost always a broader context. In the simultaneous translation, however, there are few such cases. A synchronized translator will not be able to see the next page or view what is behind it. When a synchronized interpreter goes the test to get a wider context to give a more accurate translation of a particular concept, he or she may make mistakes and give the correct option.

Linear Strategy - The strategy of maintaining linearity in synchronous translation is considered by many authors and theorists as a base strategy for greater alternation between original language and translation.

Meaningful snippets of commentary that are involved in the creation of comment are placed in a consistent sequence from the starting point of the message (old data) to the center of meaning (new information) in proportion to the movement of the thought.

REFERENCES

1. Karimov I.A. *Yuksak ma'naviyat – yengilmas kuch. –Toshkent:Ma'naviyat, 2008.*
2. Salomov G'. *Tarjima nazariyasi asoslari. O'quv qo'llanma – T.: O'qituvchi,1983.*
3. G'ofurov I., Mo'minov O., Qambarov N. *Tarjima nazariyasi. O'quv qo'llanma – T.: Tafakkur bo'stoni, 2012.*
4. Швейцер А.Д. *Перевод и лингвистика. Учебник для институтов и факультетов ин.яз. – М.: Воениздат, 1973.*
5. Чернов Г.В. *Основы синхронного перевода. Учебник для институтов и факультетов ин.яз. – М.: Высш.шк., 1987.*
6. Moser B. *Simultaneous Interpretation: a hypothetical model and its practical application, in: Language Interpretation and Communication (ed. By D. Gerver) -N.Y. London, Plenum Press, 1978..*
7. Lederer M. *La tradaction simultanee. Paris: Minard Lettres Modernes, 1981.*
8. Gile D. *Basic concepts and models in interpreter and translator training. Amsterdam: Benjamins, 1995.*
9. Gerver D. *The effects of source language presentation rate on the performance of simultaneous conference interpreters. In E. Foulke, (ed) Proceedings of the 2nd Louisville Conference on Rate and/or Frequency Controlled Speech, university of Louisville, 1969.*
10. Seleskovitch D. *L' interpreter dans l'enseignement de l'interpretation. Geneva: AIIC, 1965.*
11. Snelling D. *Strategies for Simultaneous Interpreting, Camponotto Editore, Udine, 1992.*
12. Neubert A. *Translation as Text. Kent State University Press, 1992.*
13. Lewis D. *Convention. 1969.*
14. Миньяр Белоручев П. *Как стать переводчиком?. – М.: Готика, 1999.*
15. Гофман Е.А. *К истории синхронного перевода. – М.: Издательство Института Международных Отношений, 1963.*
16. Чернов Г.В. *Теория и практика синхронного перевода. – М.: ЛКИ, 2007.* Виссон Л. *Синхронный перевод с русского на английский. – М.: П. Валент, 1999.*
17. Чернов Г.В. *Теория и практика синхронного перевода. – М.: Междунар.отношения, 1978.*
18. Пиотровский Р.Г. *Информационные измерения языка. – Л., 1968.*
19. Рецкер Я.И. *Теория перевода и переводческая практика. – М., Междунар.отношения, 1974.*
20. Зимняя И.А., Чернов Г.В. *Вероятностное прогнозирование в процессе синхронного перевода. В сб.: Предварительные материалы экспериментальных исследований по психолингвистике. – М., 1973*