



www.bjisrd.com

Insights into Effective Consecutive Interpreting

Olimova Dilfuza Zokirovna

Bukhara State University

***Annotation:** Studying translation as a special type of speech communication, translation theory is not limited to the analysis of its linguistic mechanism. After all, translation is not only the interaction of languages, but also the interaction of cultures. Translation reflects the situation of generating the source text and the situation of translation. It is hardly possible to adequately describe the translation process without taking into account the fact that it is carried out not by an idealized construct, but by a person whose value and psychological orientation inevitably affects the final result. We should not forget that translation is a purposeful activity that meets certain requirements and standards and is aimed at achieving a certain result. These norms reflect the translator's holistic orientation, without which the logic of translation decisions cannot be satisfactorily explained.*

***Key words:** consecutive interpretation, conference, language, translator, speech.*

Relevance. Currently, a fairly large number of foreign and Russian standards, normative and reference documents in the field of translation have been developed. However, none of the existing standards contains clear and unambiguous criteria for assessing the quality of translation. Some affect the translation process itself to a greater extent and include certain standards required for the text, others - the majority - are a kind of accreditation schemes for translation service providers (for example, ISO 9001). It should be noted that oral translation in all its varieties is carried out in an environment of acute time shortage, therefore, in addition to knowledge and professional skills, it requires enormous endurance and mental stability. These are the qualities that interpreters put first when it comes to their profession. Oral translation types include: consecutive translation, simultaneous translation, video text synchronization, sight translation.

Taking into account the results of research by cognitive scientists and neuropsychologists, it can be assumed that the speed of signal processing and the accuracy of the output demonstrated by professional translators involves enormous forces and is impossible without many years of practice [8]. However, the success of even an experienced interpreter often depends on negative factors that have a

significant impact on the flow and presentation of the translation, which, in turn, is reflected in the results of the analysis.

There is one more circumstance, much less frequently noted in the literature, but nevertheless characterizing simultaneous interpretation, in essence - extremely short deadlines for translation (translation under conditions of acute time shortage) and, consequently, a small amount of information processed by the interpreter. Unlike a translator, the latter, in search of the desired option, without being limited by strict time frames, can process a significant amount of additional information, extracting it from dictionaries, encyclopedias, reference books, previously made translations, etc., a interpreter can only rely on previous experience and skills acquired earlier, and knowledge stored in memory, and then only to that part of it that he is able to quickly, in a split second, extract from the reserves of information stored in his long-term memory. "...Simultaneous interpretation requires immediate transition from one language to another without the possibility of consulting a reference book or asking advice from a colleague or delegate, or time to think, or any opportunity to put thoughts and statements into some logical order."

According to Tsareva A.E. (2024), the difference between translation and other types of language mediation lies in the equivalence of the translation text to the original, in the creation of a translated text in another language and culture that fully replaces the original. The translator has to take into account the divergence of languages, cultures, text typological rules and background knowledge of the recipients of the source and target texts. Pragmatic adaptation of the translation text can lead to objective differences between the source and target texts, and, as a result, in some cases to the abandonment of the need for maximum equivalence. It often seems advisable, on the one hand, to maintain the attitude of equivalence, and, on the other hand, to make the translated text accessible and understandable to recipients in another language and culture, that is, to make it adequate. Equivalence and adequacy are considered as translation strategies and criteria for assessing its quality, and relate to both the process and the result of translation.

According to Pavel Evgenievich Demin (2023), during the translation process the "speech adaptation - translation" mechanism functions synchronously, and both types of language activity are based on a general principle: in the process of foreign language communication, the original message (speech of the speaker/writer) is subject to secondary coding, by the translator's decision adapting to the output option; linguistic signs are transformed and modified. In translation practice, the described mechanism can be called "recoding", "rethinking", "transformation", "transformation", "accommodation", "search and selection of correspondences", "translation transformation", "optimum", etc. Thus, the system of strategies Speech adaptation of a translator is an extensive complex of language techniques and communicative tactics within the framework of professional functional speech adaptation, contributing to the optimization of the translation process (oral, written translation and their varieties) and ensuring overcoming extralinguistic, linguocultural and other difficulties of communication in foreign language environments.

According to research by N. Yu. Ivoilov and S. M. Yastrebov (2023), in the case of Russian-English translation, the main task is to recognize and level out those words, phrases and expressions that may sound offensive to residents of Western countries. At the same time, most researchers are of the opinion that the English language has the vocabulary necessary to avoid various types of discrimination [1; 3; 4; 5]. This fact explains why there are practically no scientific works on transformations aimed at the politically correct transmission of information from Russian to English. In most cases, it is enough for the translator to choose a euphemistic equivalent (incomplete correspondence, endowed with a positive or neutral connotation). An important aspect of studying the

problem is the relationship between political correctness and the adequacy of translation. In modern discourse, the political correctness of oral or written translations is considered an integral part of their adequacy, but in practice, the requirements of the communicative situation often run counter to the requirements of political correctness, since the translator must accurately convey the tone of the statement in the original language. It is noteworthy that there is a clear relationship between types of discrimination and potential non-compliance by the translator with the norms of political correctness. V.V. Panin proposes a classification of politically correct euphemisms according to the following types of discrimination they exclude: oppression based on gender and race, social status, age, health, appearance, as well as a straightforward name for the inhumane foreign policy of the state and negative economic consequences [6]. Obviously, the last two types of discrimination are potentially problematic for the translator, since the statement in the target language must fully convey the intention of the political leader to defend, if necessary harshly, the interests of his country.

As a conclusion, it can be noted that due to the constructive nature of the science “Translation Theory”, the choice of translation solutions for searching and developing strategies for the functional adaptation of speech in specific combinations of pairs of contacting languages is infinitely wide and depends on the personality and competence of the translator, psychological factors of the verbal type of communication, extralinguistic conditions of the translation activity, the culture of the “host” foreign language social environment, the type of translation, the urgency of the translation tasks, the specific communication situation and much more.

Literature

1. Кудратов Камолжон Исламович. (2024). СОЗДАНИЕ ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИХ МОДЕЛЕЙ ПЕРЕВОДА КАК МЕТОД ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ПЕРЕВОДЧЕСКОГО ПРОЦЕССА. *ЎТМОЙЎ FANLARDA INNOVASIYA ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI*, 4(1), 81–85.
Retrieved from <https://sciencebox.uz/index.php/jis/article/view/9367>
2. Демьянюк А. А. ПРОЦЕСС ПЕРЕВОДА С ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ТОЧКИ ЗРЕНИЯ //The 8 th International scientific and practical conference “Global science: prospects and innovations”(March 28-30, 2024) Cognum Publishing House, Liverpool, United Kingdom. 2024. 438 p. – 2024. – С. 340.
3. Джуманазарова Ф. Ш. СПЕЦИФИКА ПЕРЕВОДА ЮРИДИЧЕСКОГО ДИСКУРСА В УСТНОМ СИНХРОННОМ ПЕРЕВОДЕ //WORLD OF SCIENCE. – 2024. – Т. 7. – №. 3. – С. 89-91.
4. Павел Евгеньевич Демин АНАЛИЗ СТРАТЕГИИ ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АДАПТАЦИИ РЕЧИ В ВОЕННОМ ПЕРЕВОДЕ // Вестник Московского университета. Серия 22. Теория перевода. 2023. №4. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/analiz-strategiy-funktsionalnoy-adaptatsii-rechi-v-voennom-perevode> (дата обращения: 23.06.2024).
5. Ivoylova N. Yu., Yastrebov S. M. The problem of political correctness in consecutive interpreting from Russian into English // *Social'nye i gumanitarnye znaniya*. 2023. Vol. 9, No. 4. P. 430-437.
6. Zokirovna O. D. The effectiveness of implementation of ICT in learning process //European Scholar Journal. – 2020. – Т. 1. – №. 4. – С. 9-11.
7. Olimova D. Z., Mahmudova M. D. Political Discourse And Translation //Research And Education. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. 3. – С. 176-179.

8. Olimova D. Z. Transfer of modality in translation (modal verbs and their equivalents, modal words). – 2023.
9. Olimova D. Z. SYNCHRONIZATION MECHANISM IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING //Innovative Development in Educational Activities. – 2023. – Т. 2. – №. 6. – С. 368-372.
10. Zokirovna O. D. GENERAL CONCEPT OF COGNITIVE MECHANISMS //Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal. – 2022. – Т. 3. – С. 735-740.
11. Zokirovna O. D. On the Peculiarities of Simultaneous Interpreting //Pindus Journal of Culture, Literature, and ELT, 2 (5), 170–180. Retrieved from <https://literature.academicjournal.io/index.php/literature/article/view>. – 2022. – Т. 369.
12. Olimova, D. Z. (2023). SYNCHRONIZATION MECHANISM IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING. *Innovative Development in Educational Activities*, 2(6), 368–372. Retrieved from <https://openidea.uz/index.php/idea/article/view/938>
13. Zokirovna O. D. Continuity and Discreteness Of Simultaneous Interpreting //Theory And Analytical Aspects Of Recent Research. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. 5. – С. 720-723.
14. Olimova D. Z., Turaeva Z. A. The peculiar complexity of translating uzbek classical poetry into English. – 2022.
15. Olimova, D. (2021). ВАЖНОСТЬ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ НАВЫКОВ АВТОНОМНОГО ОБУЩЕНИЯ У СТУДЕНТОВ ПРИ ПРЕПОДАВАНИИ ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА. *ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz)*, 5(5).
извлечено от http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/2398
16. Olimova D. Z., Turayeva Z. A. The Peculiar Complexity of Translating Uzbek Classical Poetry into English (Based on the English Translations of Navoi's Ghazals) Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal., Vol. 3, Issue 5, May 2022.
17. Olimova D. Z. Transfer of modality in translation (modal verbs and their equivalents, modal words). *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, 12, 220-22. – 2021.