

CONCEPTUAL PROBLEMS OF SYNCHRONIC TRANSLATION

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Abstract – Synchronic translation is the most complex of the types of interpretation, and this type of translation is performed using special equipment. It is a method of oral translation in which the speaker delivers the content of the speech continuously to the audience without the help of an interpreter.

Key words: Synchronic translation, interpretation, method of oral translation, theoretical ideas.

Introduction

Simultaneous translation research has been conducted separately from other studies in applied linguistics. This is due to the methodological problems that arise from the existence of many languages and different situations. It is also provided with the practical application of the research results required for a small number of users compared to the large market of applied linguistics, which is in need of new methods of language teaching and acquisition of oral skills. The first comprehensive study of translation was written by professional translators who sought to provide a theoretical basis for the training of specialists in the field. But while more than fifty years have passed since the first attempts at simultaneous translation analysis, the scientific community is far from consensus on which research paradigm of the process is more appropriate.

Main body

Due to the unique qualities of simultaneous translation, practicing scholars who have faced the difficult task of studying it have been forced to offer many different theoretical ideas. First, the initial work emphasized the need to apply simultaneous translation to existing models. In addition to translation, it is possible to successfully synchronize the process of listening and speaking, further complicating the work. Second, the possibility of an instantaneous, accurate translation of the discourse was emphasized in the context of linguists and translators, who were very good at distinguishing semantic and structural differences between languages. In practice, there are three types (variants) of simultaneous translation:

1. Memory (listening) simultaneous translation. 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 written text of the speaker's speech in advance and performs the translation according to the materials cited. Simultaneous reading of pre-translated text. The simultaneous interpreter reads the pre-prepared text after the speaker's speech. If necessary, the speaker will make the necessary corrections if he deviates from the original text during the speech. Features of simultaneous 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 takes 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. However, 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.

Conclusion

The motto of simultaneous translation activities is “only success and no mistakes”, and there is no organization that controls the mistakes and misunderstandings that can be made during a conference. Usually, at the end of the conference, the organizing organization, the chairman of the meeting, experts, all the delegations thank the work of the simultaneous interpreter. If the translator's work is well done, they will applaud, and some will offer to work with them next time. If simultaneous translation is too weak, it will be possible to observe various reactions in the conference hall, such as the audience's footsteps, coughing, and talking. In the process of simultaneous translation, even the smallest elements cannot be overlooked. Because the microphone in the translation booth is so powerful, the sound of the movements in the booth should be very low. Even the pagination of the book and the slow sound of the large earrings worn by the female translator make a great noise in the ears of the listeners.

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