

ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION AND TYPES OF TRANSLATION

Shahnoza Muhammedjanovna Jalolova

Docent, PhD, National University of Uzbekistan

Tashkent, Uzbekistan

shahnoza.jalolova@mail.ru,

Turdialieva Shahrizoda

Faculty of Foreign Philology 4th Year Student

National University of Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

Simultaneous translation is one of the most complex types of interpreting, and this type of translation is performed using special equipment. It is a method of oral translation in which the speaker conveys the content of the speech to the audience without the help of an interpreter.

Keywords: Simultaneous Translation, Communicative Media, Pragmalinguistic Competence, Sociopragmatic Competence.

INTRODUCTION

Translation— from re-creating texts, proverbs, phrases in one language in a new language type of literary creation. Translation is the most important part of international communication is one of the views. Translation in ancient times, belonging to different tribes It arose due to the need for interaction and communication between people. Linguistics this so-called oral type has been preserved even now. Translation of times requirements will be updated gradually. But his creative character, again it does not change that it is the art of creation. The scope and progress of the translation is different depends on the educational level of the people and, in turn, it is the social level of the nation effectively affects thinking. The concept of "translation" is from one language to another refers to the translation process as well as the finished translation work. Among the Uzbek writers of the 20th century are Cholpon, Gafur Ghulam, Oybek, Abdullah Qahhor, Mirtemir, Sheikhzada, Mirzakalon Ismaili, Askad Mukhtar, Erkin Vahidov, Abdulla Oripov, Muhammad Ali and others are also effective in the field of translation those who did. In the field of artistic translation, M. Osim, N. Alimuhamedov, Sh.Shomuhamedov, K. Kakhdorova, O. Sharopov, Sh. Tolipov, V. Rozimatov, Q.Mirmuhamedov, A. Rashidov, M. Hakimov, I. Gafurov, M. Mirzoidov, G.Torabekov, T. Alimov and others are known as professional translators.

Also in the translation of scientific-technical, socio-political literature in Uzbek great achievements have been made. Translation is as old as human relations, and different peoples is a means of expressing the approach and the space between them to eliminate, and then to connect this communication and civilization is a tool, yes, a strong rope that binds humanity all over the world and is a bridge. Serial translation international until the end of the twenties used at congresses, conferences and meetings translation into other working languages after listening to the speaker's speech done. Special languages adopted at the meeting of

multilingual delegates depending on the number, each speech was repeated from the pulpit several times in a row, which caused a great loss of time. From the end of the twenties, the translation of speeches began to be performed episodically at the same time as listening to them, and in this regard it was called simultaneous translation.

Perhaps what interests us in this regard and we want to dwell on its methods in more detail is the translation of the conferences, because it is a suitable and clear view between the two guests, between whom there is synchronicity or communicate through translation. In-depth knowledge of languages is an absolute prerequisite for the translator's practice, regardless of the translator's training and qualifications, if he wants to achieve the highest goal by translating his official speeches in international forums, he must be familiar with them. A simultaneous interpreter relays speech, unlike an interpreter struggling with a written text. Therefore, he hears it, imitates it in his mind, stores it in his memory in another language and re-formulates it in another language, works with a difficult and unique ability to create a new meaning in another language, and conveys the meaning to the listener by cleverly approaching it.

Based on the above, in this article, we want to explain the origin and development of simultaneous interpretation and the differences between simultaneous interpretation and other interpretations, the instructions necessary for the simultaneous interpretation in international congresses, conferences and meetings, and the shortcomings of simultaneous interpretation. and we set out to interpret following the most important rules that come with translation from the speaker to the listener. Origins of simultaneous translation and its development: Translation was and still is seen as a bridge between cultures and other societies without permission. It plays a major role in creating conditions for establishing dialogue between different cultures, reducing and eliminating the gap between different civilizations and cultures, and creating a common global thought. The question of translation also brings us to the level of the relationship between the author and the translator, to speak of translation as a creative process.

When we examine the elements and methods of translation, we see that there is not much difference between authorship and translation. Both are creative works, because the translator usually does not create the translated text all at once, but rather has to use words and pronunciation as terms, choosing style and meaning in a specific way, and using it intelligently. Here, it should be noted that the first interpretation attempts were made by Andre Kaminker when he translated Hitler's French radio speech in 1934 [1, 17]. After that, in 1945-1946 after the Second World War, the Nuremberg International Military Court, which was organized in Germany, used simultaneous translation for the first time during the trial of Nazi crimes [2, 134].

At first, the proposal of simultaneous translation confused many people involved in translation work and translation studies. The problems of simultaneous translation in Russian translation studies began to be considered seriously after the 70s and 80s of the 20th century. An example of this is the work of researchers such as A.D. Schweizer, G.V. Chernov, and V.M. Ilyukhin. At this point, it is worth noting that the issues of simultaneous translation have not been well worked out in Uzbek translation studies. Only translator G'. Salomov's study guide "Introduction to the Theory of Translation" states that "specialists translators who work with

simultaneous translation and film editing should clearly distinguish between the 'language' of gestures" known [5].

Nowadays, the study of foreign languages is widespread, and although most professionals have reached the level of knowledge of two or more languages, the need for simultaneous translation is still increasing. Nowadays, many types of translation are used, including simultaneous translation, and today we see that the importance of simultaneous translation in many institutions has become commonplace among many people. Like other translations, simultaneous translation has its own types, and this translation also has legal rules and conditions and methods of execution. In fact, the meaning of simultaneous translation includes several meanings according to the tasks and tools.

We will discuss and explain all these rules and methods as much as possible. Importance of simultaneous interpretation: Translation means the translation of spoken or written texts from the original language into the second language while maintaining the same meaning. Also, if we take the word synchronous, it means to happen at the same time. Nowadays, many types of translation are used, including simultaneous translation, and many institutions today use simultaneous translation. We see that its importance has become commonplace among many people. Like other translations, simultaneous translation has its own types, and this translation also has legal rules and conditions and methods of execution. In fact, the meaning of simultaneous translation includes several meanings according to the tasks and tools.

We will discuss and explain all these rules and methods as much as possible. Importance of simultaneous interpretation: Translation means the translation of spoken or written texts from the original language into the second language while maintaining the same meaning. Also, if we take the word synchronous, it means to happen in an instant, Similarly, if you take the word synchronous, it means an instantaneous event, that is, the word synchronous takes the characteristic of immediate and instantaneous speed. We can say that simultaneous translation is the translation of speech or texts from the original language into another language while preserving the full meaning of the original language. We should list some notes about this definition:

1. Synchronous translation is divided into types of translation according to the time of execution of this type of translation. In addition to this type, there are also types of short translation and extended translation.
2. In this type of translation, it can be said that speed is the main determinant of the process, but the speed of work does not mean to ignore the need to translate the text between the two languages he is translating in the same sense and deliver it to the listener.
3. It should be mentioned among these tariffs. This concept of simultaneous translation can lead us to some applications that translate texts in real time [6, 87].

The most important areas where simultaneous interpretation is used: There are many meetings and international conferences where the use of simultaneous interpretation is necessary and indispensable, and this translation is a conversation between diplomats and delegations, these interviews are directly Whether it is face-to-face or indirect, whether the interview takes place in one place, or whether it is broadcast or over the Internet, the following are the most important of these situations:

1. Conferences: There are many international conferences attended by many nationalities and in these conferences interpreters speak several languages and here the conference management allocates interpreters to convey the speech in the conference, for example we often see conferences. The participants wear headphones because these headphones are the means by which the translation is transmitted to them. It includes seminars, meetings, international forums and many other meetings and conferences. 2. Media Materials: When live broadcasting the facts of an event, for example (United Nations session), some media outlets need to assign a simultaneous interpreter to simultaneously translate all the speeches in that session.

3. The simultaneous interpreter should strive to convey the meaning as it is, and the inaccuracy of the meanings conveyed as a result of laxity or lack of attention here is the reason for many mistakes in simultaneous interpretation.

There are the following types of translation:

- 1) Sequential translation.
- 2) Visual translation.
- 3) Simultaneous translation.

Consecutive interpreting is the process of interpreting oral information in one language after it has been given to translate into another language. The translator is the speaker's general thoughts or the most listens to at least the main statements and then transcribes them while listening translates speech using notes. The translator is from the original on behalf of the speaker translates into another language in sequence. This type of translation is divided into two.

The first stage includes the speech of the speaker and such a translation the interpreter can record a short speech. In the second stage, the interpreter used what he had recorded translates without. Of course, there are many difficulties in this method of translation. Human memory cannot remember all the information. The translator is in the text finding the logical chain of thought and revealing the semantic basis of the speaker's speech it is important to give. A person can usually remember 7 or 5 semantic bases

possible If the person speaking does not allow the interpreter to slow down a bit, errors and omissions occur in the translation. Continuous translation: There are 3 main principles of doing: Comprehension, Analysis and Restatement. The principle of understanding is the translation of general thoughts rather than words is important. If the translator translates any word in the speaker's speech if he does not know, he must understand the meaning of this word from the context. Any There are 2 main moments in the speech. They are the beginning and end of speech. Translator A perfect translation will be created only if he can do these things correctly. Visual translation.

Some translators do visual translation of that speech examines the written form. By looking at the text in the space provided for translation translation is not like reading a written text, but like speaking should be heard. Visual translation is great for training future translators is important. Visually translate text written in one language into another language it is said to be translated and read. Visual translation to other types of translation easier than However, as a supplement to visual translation, the translator the speaker must be sure that he is not going beyond the written text. In this form of translation, the translator faces difficulties in

scientific and technical meetings will come Even if the written material is read at high speed during the translation process, In the meantime, the translator has to perform several tasks:

1. Checking that the speaker has understood his words correctly.
2. Completion of information.
3. Translate by viewing the text to be translated.

Visual translation is central to any translator's training process is a part of Visual translation prepares future translators for their future careers important in preparation. Through this method of translation, young translators improve speed and rapid translation skills. In simultaneous interpretation, the interpreter sits in a designated place to translate and listens to the speaker through the earpiece. Then the microphone while listening translates through Delegates in the conference room are the main language headsets listen through Simultaneous interpretation through signs (for the deaf and dumb) can also be done. Translated from spoken language to sign language. Interpreters do not sit in the places designated for them in the gesture able to see the speaker and visible to other participants are standing in the conference room. Currently, simultaneous translation is performed with special devices: the delegates were listening to what was being said in the cabin through headphones they speak directly into the microphone to the interpreters. Translators translate translation via microphone to delegates wearing headphones who want to hear they do In some cases, even if the devices are not available, they can translate simultaneously

will be. One of the participants speaks and the interpreter interprets at the same time does. This translation process is the most difficult translation method. Because the translator quickly and without dropping the speaker's speech into a language other than the original must translate. Such translators must have mastered the language at an excellent level need The first experience of simultaneous interpretation took place in 1928 at the VI Comintem Congress past There were no telephones at that time. Rooms for the first simultaneous translation and headphones appeared at the 13th executive plenary session of the Comintern in 1933. A group of simultaneous interpreters in Moscow, Russia, Nuremberg Trials formed a group of conference interpreters serving the processes and others in the Tokyo trials of Japanese war criminals attended.

The interpreters who worked at these first conferences were the first to be synchronized interpreted as translators. They graduated from the Military Institute of Foreign Languages (1942 Chet Languages based on the Military Department of the Moscow Pedagogical Institute was established) were young graduates. In the training processes of translators Moscow University and University of Philosophy, as well as members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and employees of the society of cultural relations with foreign countries participated. 1952 50 simultaneous interpreters at the meeting of the international economic conference held in Moscow served. There are six conferences - Russian, English, French, German, Spanish and Chinese languages.

REFERENCES

1. Hamidov X, Ismatullayeva N, Ergasheva S. Sinxron Tarjima. – Toshkent: Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik instituti, 2020.
2. Чернов Г.Ч.. Теория и практика синхронного перевода: Международные отношения, М., 1978.
3. «...et en 1934 André Kaminker avait inventé le système de la traduction simultanée en interprétant endirect. discours de Hitler » // cf.Widlund Fantni AnneMarie, L'interprétation de conférence, www.aiic.net. 2020.
4. Kilian G. Seeber. Modes of interpreting: University of Geneva, 2017.
5. Rozan L.-F. La prise de notes en interpretation consecutive. Geneva: Georg., 1956;
6. Herbert J. Manuel de l'interprete. Geneva: Georg, 1965.
7. Собрание Восточных рукописей Академии наук. Том 1.
8. Simon, Thomas. "Exploring difficulties in simultaneous interpreting Insights from the English-French Louvain Corpus of Simultaneous Interpretations" Année académique 2018-2019.