

## SIMULTANEOUS TRANSLATION AND ITS ISSUES

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### ABSTARCT

This article discusses simultaneous translation, which is one of the most developed types of translation today, and the features required of a simultaneous translators.

**KEYWORDS:** Simultaneous translation, хезитацион тухтамлар, the concept of equivalence, pragmatic meaning, standard combinations, serial translation.

### INTRODUCTION

We all know that in the current era of globalization, with the development of trade, economic and cultural ties between all countries, the level of importance and requirements for simultaneous interpreters is growing. In fact, the term simultaneous translation came into science in the 1960s in the sense of translating information from one language to another at the same time as speech. Simultaneous translation is a complex type of interpreting, in which the translator is equipped with special equipment. This type of translation is when the speech is delivered, conveying the meaning to the listener without the speech. Simultaneous translation requires from the translator a great deal of knowledge, potential, cultural intelligence, the ability to quickly pick up an idea and find a word that clearly expresses it, the ability to concentrate. In addition, a simultaneous interpreter should not have a problem with hearing at all, because the speaker's speech may vary in speed and pronunciation. With this in mind, the demand for a simultaneous interpreter is enormous and so is his responsibility. Since the introduction of this field in science, many scientists have studied this field, in particular, A.F Shiryev's "Синхронни первод" М., 1979) G.V. Chernov's "Основи синхронного первода" М., 1978), "Теория и практика первода" М., 1978) and Uzbek scientists Ganisher Rakhimov, Qudrat Musayev, Gaybulla Salomov and others. In particular, Ganisher Rakhimov in his work "Theory and Practice of Translation" says: This translation is mainly used in meetings, conferences and conferences. It should be noted that we know that there are many types of translation, but simultaneous translation is radically different from other types of translation, as it is heard in the process and suddenly gives an alternative version of the translation. In doing so, we need to distinguish between simultaneous translation and serial translation. In a serial translation, the interpreter waits for the speaker to complete his speech, and the interpreter begins the translation until the speaker has finished his speech. In a synchronous translation, as mentioned above, the interpreter translates from the speaker only a few seconds behind. In this case, the interpreter tries to translate the desired part of the speaker's speech, that is, if the speaker speaks about 90-160 words per minute, the interpreter delivers 50-120 translations to the listener. In such cases, the translator must abbreviate the words, use the equivalents and, most importantly, deliver the translation clearly, fluently, simply and clearly to the listener.

There are also problems with the simultaneous interpreter, such that the intensity of the time depends on the speed of the speaker as much as possible, because if the speaker speaks fast, the interpreter should try to go in parallel with him, and how far he is from the speaker. and how strong the simultaneous interpreter's memory is. According to scientists, a pause of up to 50 milliseconds can be heard indistinguishable from a simultaneous interpreter. Therefore, 200-250 milliseconds of pauses by the speaker is considered as a pause that allows the

synchronizer to process the content of the speech and express it in another language. There is also a term in the field that scientists call hesitation stops. This means that the speaker can express his speech in two ways:

- By reading from a written source
- By reciting in his memory

In the first case, the speaker follows only the syntactic stops during the reading of the text. In the second case, the speaker is forced to find words, sentences, think and, of course, slow down. In particular, the speaker may take long pauses to express his thoughts more succinctly. Such pauses, such as e-e-e-e-e, m-m-m-m-m-m, can begin knowingly and last 1 to 1.5 seconds, and such pauses are called *хезитацион тухтамлар*.

### **METHODOLOGICAL BASES OF TEACHING SIMULTANEOUS TRANSLATION**

First of all, in the preparation of synchronous translator should be chosen very carefully and taught them in the practical process by qualified teachers of sufficient level. They should be taught how to abbreviate words and translate. This is done using a variety of methods, for example: first the learner translates according to the text, and then by listening. When working with a text translation, he first translates it into his native language and then translates it back into the original language and compares the two translations to correct mistakes and shortcomings. They are also taught not to translate word for word, but to explain its meaning in a clear and concise way. G.Rakhimov In his book "Theory and Practice of Translation" recommended students who intend to become simultaneous translators to perform the following exercises independently:

1. "Being on time. Wait for the pause or sentence to end, then translate. This is especially useful when translating from Uzbek to a foreign language.
2. Understand the accent. That is, to bite the speech of people with different accents, and try to understand.
3. Correct determination of time. Pay attention to the use and adaptation of tenses in the English text.
4. Use of explicit and implicit ratios. Replacing the exact ratio with the passive ratio and determining their order.
5. Pay attention to the use of prepositions.
- 6 Translating a sentence that has a divisive meaning in the non-divisive sense
7. Listen to texts using numbers and phrases and write them down quickly.
8. Learning to express ideas concisely. Listen to the text on the disc and look for ways to abbreviate what to omit and what to add.
9. Translating and re-translating the text Use one of the synonyms (fine, beautiful, handsome, fair, nice, good looking etc) instead of the words given in the re-translation.
10. Distracting English translation. For example, take a pen or pen and write 1 to 100 words in reverse order.
11. Listen carefully to names and geographical names.
12. Learning to guess, to draw conclusions in advance. Stop recording on a disc and finish a sentence according to its lexical, pragmatic, grammatical and syntactic form. Predict the beginning of a sentence in this way.
13. Identify the missing word and fill in the sentence.
14. Learn to determine the speed of speech and follow it. Translate the magnetic tape first slowly and then quickly.
15. Pay attention to the use of tone in the translation process, to study the smooth transition from one syntagm to another during inhalation and exhalation.
16. Transformation of standard compounds to the level of automatic skills. Greetings, etroses, consent, condolences are standard combinations.
17. Working much on written translation. Translate the given text first into Uzbek and then into English and compare the translation. ”

### **Conclusion**

First of all, a person who wants to become a simultaneous interpreter requires great potential, high knowledge and constant work on himself. In addition, the simultaneous interpreter must be qualified enough to be aware of all fields, as current demands require. The above-mentioned practical significance, features and methods of simultaneous translation should be studied by future synchronizers as effective information.

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