

TRANSLATION DIRECTION AND LANGUAGE COMBINATION

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Abstract. The interest of researchers in interpretation, in particular, simultaneous translation, appeared relatively recently, in the 60s of the XX century. Research in the field of simultaneous translation developed in parallel with research in the field of psycholinguistics, because the specific features of simultaneous translation attracted the attention of not only linguists, but also psychologists and psycholinguists who studied simultaneous translation or used it as a basis for experimental research in related fields.

Keywords: synchronous translation, compression technique, method, ability, speed.

INTRODUCTION

Simultaneous interpretation is a type of interpretation in which the speech of the original language must be understood simultaneously (or almost simultaneously) and expressed in the translated language.

Therefore, no special time is required for translation, and the speaker does not have to stop his speech. Hearing and interpreting speech at the same time is the main feature of simultaneous interpretation.

Simultaneous translation acts as a live communication, a bridge, between a speaker in a certain language (speaker, speaker, speaker, answerer of questions, etc.) and a listener who owns a second language.

Its main feature is that, firstly, unlike other types of translation, the original text is heard (by ear) and accepted.

Second, in contrast to another type of interpretation, i.e. consecutive interpretation, which is carried out when the speaker's speech is completed or partially completed, the process of simultaneous interpretation begins and ends at the same time (or almost simultaneously) with the speaker's speech. Thirdly, a simultaneous interpreter is also required to have "lightning speed reaction", i.e. reactivity and concentration, as well as excellent speaking skills. It should also be noted that the synchronist (simultaneous interpreter) must be able to work not only in a booth equipped with special equipment, but also in some cases not far from the object, i.e. in front of the recipient (listener, recipient of the translation text) (translating by whispering into the ear) [1].

The speech compression mechanism associated with the simultaneous translation process is of great interest to researchers. If the psycholinguistic nature of the

compression mechanism has already been sufficiently studied, the quantitative features of compression have been determined for a number of language combinations, the main methods of compression have been identified, then changes in the syntactic and lexical-semantic structure of sentences specific to certain language combinations seem to us to be a less studied side.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

According to G. V. Chernov, the concept of compressing redundant elements that are repeated in the context of communication is closely related to the concept of communicative situation [4]. A communicative situation can be considered as a set of interacting factors of the non-linguistic environment in which communication occurs. In general, the communicative situation includes the topic of the message, the audience, the personality of the speaker, the place and time of the speech, and the purpose of the speech.

A state of compression occurs due to the increase in information in speech. According to V.N.Komissarov, compression is achieved by leaving redundant elements of sentences, non-linguistic situations and elements, and additionally using compact forms of expression [2].

Until now, the study of speech compression in local linguistics is mainly supported by studies on simultaneous translation from English to Uzbek. In this case, the need for compression is obvious, because it is explained by the fact that the average word length in Uzbek exceeds the average word length in English. This study showed that speech compression is inevitable in the direction of simultaneous translation from Uzbek to English.

Speech compression is a method of reducing the syllabic value of the text without seriously harming the speaker's communicative task. Speech compression brings parts of words closer to synonyms or replacements, and with a decrease in the value of the syllable, as well as by setting aside the speech segment, repeating the semantic content of the previous segments, or carrying information in the communication situation or redundant from the point of view of the communication task.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As for the technical side of the simultaneous translation process, it is very simple. The simultaneous interpretation system consists of several components: interpreter tables, headsets for synchronists, microphones, signal transmitters, personal hearing devices, individual headsets for listeners (recipients), translation cabins.

Synchronists hear the speakers' voices through headphones. They should be able to understand the speaker's speech and listen to their translations at the same time. Therefore, many interpreters prefer to wear one of the headphones so that they can also hear their speech. In order to consult with a colleague during the work, the interpreter

can turn on or off his own microphone. However, the microphone in the booth should not be loud, otherwise the speaker's speech may not be heard well.

Speech compression is a natural phenomenon that accompanies simultaneous interpretation. First of all, it is based on structural differences in languages, as well as the characteristics of simultaneous translation as a type of translation. The phenomenon of compression in simultaneous translation arises from a number of linguistic and psychological regularities of speech activity, in particular, the regularities of conveying speech messages during the return of the core of the original statement, which contains information important for understanding, and the details of the message expressed by secondary members are lost during transcoding. It is common to reduce the volume of a voice message by up to 60% during oral transmission in the same language. Despite the significant reduction in the size of the text, the number of sentences in the message, as a rule, almost does not change.

The need to ensure the optimal quality of the translation forces the translator to simultaneously listen to the original text and use methods to minimize information loss caused by the extreme conditions associated with the processes of creating the text in the target language. Difficulties arise, first of all, due to lack of time, the need to maintain a certain rhythm of speech, differences in the syntactic structure of the source language and the target language, as well as the inability to accurately predict the direction of the speaker's further discussion. All this leads to interruption of the pace of the interpreter's speech, pauses, loss of information, deformation of the syntactic structure of sentences. Due to these features, simultaneous interpretation does not follow the requirements of written translation. The simultaneous interpreter has a difficult task: to set the time strictly and to prevent the loss of important information.

The need for compression is determined not only by the lack of time in the process of simultaneous translation, but also by the further development of the speaker's speech, the search for translation solutions, and the simultaneous prediction of their implementation. At the same time, the speed of simultaneous translation is individual for each translator, and there are certain limits limited by his translation ability.

When translating a text from one language to another, the number of syllables may increase and the size of the text may increase. When translating from English to Uzbek, the syllable value of the text can increase by one and a half times, and during translation, the text can double. It can be assumed that when translating from Uzbek to English, on the contrary, there should be a decrease in the overall size of the text (no inflation, short syllable words in English, etc.), which could simplify the task of the synchronist and eliminate the need for compression. However, according to our observations, compression is widely used by synchronists in the process of Uzbek-English translation. If the speaker speaks at an average or fast pace, then it will be

difficult for the interpreter, and sometimes the interpreter does not have time to convey the full text while the speaker is speaking. The problem is solved by speech compression, which in turn is related to the principle of speech saving, as well as the desire of the synchronist to keep maximum pauses in his speech, possibly avoiding the timely integration of listening and speech processes.

The task of the simultaneous interpreter is to convey the communicative intention of the speaker, therefore, due to the differences in the grammatical and syntactic structures of the English and Uzbek languages, the methods of translation to achieve representation in the transfer of the communicative intention of the speaker are different. The reason for this phenomenon is due to differences in the language of conveying the pragmatic component of the message in English and Uzbek. Therefore, we have the right to assume that differences in the grammatical structure of languages are one of the most important factors affecting the implementation of the compression mechanism in simultaneous translation, and we believe that it is necessary to take this factor into account along with other factors listed above.

Thus, 5 factors affect the mechanism of compression [4]:

- working conditions of the translator,
- communication context,
- communication task,
- data context,
- differences in the grammatical structure of languages.

The speaker's ability to develop the idea and choose the best way to immediately express it in the native language determines a more or less successful result when using the following compression technique.

- dropping/replacing a word that requires a detailed explanation

Often in the process of simultaneous translation, compression is applied to words or phrases that require detailed explanation or commentary. Because there is no opportunity to explain or interpret under time pressure, this often leads to literal translations of phrases or to mistranslating them.

For example:

"Aytilgan soʻz uchib ketadi - chumchuq emas, tutib olgani" degan gapga kelsak, Zoshchenko aytdi: soʻz uchib ketadi - chumchuq emas, siz ushlay olmaysiz, lekin ular bizni tutib olishadi va qamoqqa tashlashadi.

In English simultaneous translation:

But if speaking about "the words, - which is Russian say... saying goes, - is not a sparrow, which you cannot catch when it is freed". In our case the word can be... caught and can be put behind the bars.

- transformation of the verb into a predicative structure to be + adjective / adjective / preposition.

For example:

Biz nafaqat "yadro klubi" mamlakatlari bilan, balki ushbu qo'shma ishda ishtirok etishni istagan barcha bilan samarali hamkorlik qilishdan umidvormiz.

In English simultaneous translation:

And we need good cooperation here with not only the countries of the Nuclear Club but also with everyone who is interested in such work.

The ability of a synchronist to translate messages like the above is determined by his level of knowledge and experience in this field.

CONCLUSION

According to our observations, compression is widely used by synchronists in the translation process. The problem of lack of time in the translation process is solved by speech compression, which, in turn, is the principle of speech saving, and also allows the synchronist to keep maximum pauses in his speech, to combine listening and speaking processes in time.

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