

THE WORKING MECHANISM OF SIMULTANEOUS TRANSLATION

Azamat Asrorovich Kudratov*

*Basic Doctoral Student,

Department of Translation Studies and International Journalism,

Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies,

Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN

Email id: Azeem7997@gmail.com

DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2022.00543.2

ABSTRACT

All over the world, political, economic, scientific and cultural cooperation between different nations is growing, and these ties are inconceivable without translation. Translation is seen as a link between peoples, a means of developing and enriching science and culture, a bridge of mutual cooperation and solidarity. In the field of translation, simultaneous and literary translation is a difficult task, but the demand and supply in this area are growing. Time demands it. The translation is a communicative means of a work written in one language that serves the spiritual needs of other people and provides an opportunity for artistic enjoyment. 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. Simultaneous translation is mainly based on the ability to speak in the process of listening, and a simultaneous interpreter is required to know both the source language and the target language at the same time and to be able to think in two languages at the same time. This article examines simultaneous translation and its strategies (both in our country and in the world) and analyzes the achievements and shortcomings of this issue in scientific research and draws scientific conclusions.

KEYWORDS: *History Of Simultaneous Translation, Types Of Simultaneous Translation, Communicative Media, Translation Methods, Linguistic, Pragmalinguistic Competence, Sociopragmatic Competence.*

REFERENCES:

1. Hamidov X.X. Tarjimashunoslik. – Toshkent: Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik instituti, 2012. – B.17
 2. Г.Ч. Чернов. Теория и практика синхронного перевода, издательство "Международные отношения" Москва 1978
 3. «...et en 1934 André Kaminker avait inventé le système de la traduction simultanée en interprétant endirectdiscours de Hitler ».cf.Widlund Fantni Anne-Marie, L'interprétation de conférence, www.aiic.net.p66
-

4. Kilian G. Seeber. Modes of interpreting. University of Geneva, 2017. -P.79.
5. Rozan L.-F. La prise de notes en interpretation consecutive. Geneva : Georg., 1956; Herbert J. Manuel de l'interprete. Geneva, Georg, 1965
6. Собрание Восточных рукописей Академии наук. Том 1.
7. Simon, Thomas. "Exploring difficulties in simultaneous interpreting Insights from the English-French Louvain Corpus of Simultaneous Interpretations" Année académique 2018-2019.
8. Schweitzer A. D., Translation and Linguistics. Uch. for institutes and faculties in.yaz. -M., Military Publishing, 1973. -C. 65.
9. Lederer M. La tradaction simultanee. -Paris: Minard Lettres Modernes, 1981. -P.19..
10. Kolosov S.A., Babaeva Yu.A. Strategies, tactics and techniques in simultaneous translation. - Tver - 2020.
11. Ismatullayeva, N. R. (2013). Texts of Lectures in the Subject of Synchronous Translation. Tashkent SIOS, Department of Translation Theory and Practice Tashkent, 2013-55 p.
12. <https://www.spa.gov.sa/viewfullstory.php?lang=ar&newsid=2309528>
13. <https://offline.uob.edu.bh/index.php/colleges/arts-college-ar/english-dept-ar/96-miner-translation-ar>
14. <http://www.mu.edu.lb/ar/faculties/قسم-الترجمة-واللغات/وصف-المقرر>
15. <http://www.qu.edu.qa/ar/offices/cpr/translation>