

LINGUO-METHODOLOGICAL FUNDAMENTALS OF TEACHING ORAL TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT

The paper expatiates on the linguo-methodological fundamentals of teaching verbal rendering. It analyses the primary and secondary skills which gradually become automated skills that can be auspiciously applied in the workplace. The formation of any activity is done through the development of primary and secondary skills. In many cases, it is very difficult to produce a good interpreter from people who know the language very well and have a wide range of vocabulary.

KEYWORDS: Translation, Interpretation, Rendering, Oral, Verbal, Skill, Method, Exercise.

INTRODUCTION

Teaching verbal interpretation involves the formation of a listening translation mechanism, thereby forming a specialized interpreting activity.

Training for any activity is initially done through the development of skills. In order to develop such a skill and competence, that is, verbal activity, it is first necessary to master the types of activities that require concentration and to form mechanisms for their implementation. The formation of any activity is done through the development of primary and secondary skills. Primary skills are formed through the elementary foundations of the activities to be mastered, the ways to perform them, the methods of slow, sequential actions. The secondary skill involves the use of practical techniques in a variety of situations.

Primary and secondary skills are gradually becoming automated skills that can be easily used in the workplace.

Improving oral translation skills occurs in the process of non-standard translations, translation of slow and fast reading speech, use of new lexical, grammatical constructions. Interpreter training in higher education is organized on the basis of limited topics (areas), which then create the basis for further improvement of their profession.

First of all, we must not forget that the use of a special system of exercises in teaching translation has a positive effect. It is important to start with a paper-based translation to build basic skills and competencies. The following four cases are considered:

1. Memory is strengthened by lexical and syntactic elements;
2. creates a favorable situation for the application of the compression method;
3. Facilitates speedy translation;
4. Provides a step-by-step approach to interpreting skills.

Once enough skills and competencies have been developed through such a set of exercises, it is possible to move on to practical training exercises.

In many cases, it is very difficult to produce a good interpreter from people who know the language very well and have a wide range of vocabulary. This can be caused by a number of factors. These include poor memory, inability to move quickly from one language to another, loss of time looking for a clear alternative to a particular word, inability to speak in public with excitement, habit of literal translation, presence of defects and accents in speech, stuttering and hearing impairment, inattention, ignorance of the subject of the speech, misunderstanding of terms related to the field, etc.

Interest is not enough to be an interpreter. You have to have the talent to do that. Interpreting can be taught as well as teaching in any field. It starts with shadowing. This process is done first by interpreting the material in the native language, then in a foreign language. In this case, it is important to repeat the speed change over time. The translator-teacher reads a small text and asks the student to summarize it. In translation, it is also important to teach the idea to be expressed in other words. To do this, the student is given a short text and its translation is recorded on a disk. It would be better if the translation was done orally. The learner is then given a ready-made English translation of the text and works on the mistakes he or she has made, then translates it again, regardless of the text. This process should, of course, be supervised by an experienced interpreter. For those who want to become an interpreter, the following series of exercises will help them succeed faster:

1. Adherence to time, i.e. waiting for a pause or sentence to end, then translating. This is especially useful when translating from Uzbek to a foreign language;
2. Understand the accent. Listening to and trying to understand the speech of people who speak with different accents;
3. Accurately determine the time. Pay attention to the use and adaptation of tenses in the English text;
4. The 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. Learning to translate a participle into a participle without a participle and vice versa;
7. Listening to a text using a number of words, ie different numbers, exact ciphers, and quickly write them down;
8. Learning to compress the idea;

9. Listen to the text recorded on the disc and look for ways to leave out what to add, how to shorten the text.
10. Translating a text and re-translating it after a while, using one of its synonyms instead of the words given in the next translation;
11. Carefully study and carefully translate famous horse and geographical place names;
12. Learning to guess, to draw conclusions in advance. In doing so, stop the recording on the disc and finish the sentence according to the lexical, grammatical and syntactic structure. Learning to predict the beginning of a sentence in this way;
13. Identify an omitted word and complete a sentence;
14. Learn to determine the speed of speech and follow it. To do this, learn to translate the magnetic tape by first slowly, then quickly;
15. To study the use of tone in the translation process, the smooth transition from one syntagm to another during inhalation and exhalation;
16. Learning standard compounds to the level of automatic skill. Congratulations, objections, condolences, condolences, etc. are standard combinations.
17. Doing a lot of translation. Translate the given text first into the native language, then into a foreign language and compare the translation with the original.

A prospective interpreter should practice watching and listening to radio and television programs, films, political commentaries and lectures, popular science texts, and feature films. These also help to translate dialogic speech without difficulty later. While it is much easier to translate than to see and hear on a disc, it is extremely difficult to translate movies orally. In the latter case, translating the beginning, continuation, or end of the film is one of the most effective exercises.

In overall, by working tirelessly on oneself with the above exercises, one can become a skilled interpreter. The interpreter should regularly read newspapers and magazines, information on politics and social life, banking, taxes, etc., learn new terms in them, get acquainted with the media and their procedures.

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