

THE WORKING MECHANISM OF SIMULTANEOUS TRANSLATION

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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.*

INTRODUCTION

The translation is as ancient as human relations, a means of expression between different peoples to come closer and bridge the gap between them, and then it is a means of connecting and connecting civilization, yes a strong rope that binds humanity all over the world and is a bridge

Until the late 1920s, a series of translations were used at international congresses, conferences, and gatherings, and were translated into other working languages after the speaker's speech. Depending on the number of special languages adopted at the meeting of the multilingual delegates, each speech was repeated several times from the rostrum, resulting in a great loss of time. From the late twenties, the translation of speeches began to be done episodically at the

same time as listening to them, and in this connection took the name of simultaneous translation. (In the history of synchronous translation, see: Gofman E. A., 1963; Longley P., 1968).

Perhaps it is the translation of the conferences that have intrigued us in this regard and that we would like to dwell on in more detail in its passages, for it is a suitable and clear view between the two guests, between which synchronous or verbally is divided by communication through translation. In-depth knowledge of languages is an absolute condition for the practice of a translator, regardless of the training and qualifications of the translator, if he wants to achieve a higher goal by translating his official speeches in international forums, he must be familiar with them.

A simultaneous interpreter retells speech, unlike a translator struggling with written text. So he hears it, imitates his mind, places it in his memory in another language and reshapes it in another language, works with a unique ability to create new meaning in another language, and approaches it intelligently to convey the meaning to the listener.

Based on the above, in this article we want to give a closer look at the origins and development of simultaneous translation and the differences between simultaneous translation and other translations, giving the necessary instructions for simultaneous interpretation at international congresses, conferences and meetings. and we set ourselves the goal of interpreting in accordance with the most important rules that come with a translation, from the speaker's speech to the listener's.

Origin and development of simultaneous translation: Translation has been and still is seen as a bridge to other communities around cultures without any permission. It plays a major role in fostering dialogue between different cultures, narrowing and eliminating the differences between different civilizations and cultures, and creating the conditions for a common global thought. The issue 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 look at the elements and methods of translation, we see that there is not much difference between authorship and translation. Both are creative because the translator usually does not create the translated text all at once, but uses the word and pronunciation as a term, using style and meaning in a specific way. It should be noted that the first attempts at interpretation took place when Andre Kaminker translated Hitler's speech on French radio in 1934.¹ Then, after World War II, simultaneous translation was used for the first time in the trial of Nazi crimes at the Nuremberg International Military Court in Germany from 1945-to 1946. The simultaneous translation proposal initially confused many translators and translators. This type of translation has been criticized and various have expressed opinions as to its inexpediency [3]. Because of the simultaneous demonstration of the possibilities of simultaneous translation, training programs for new specialists in the field was developed in the countries. To do this, we had to define the professional and academic criteria for simultaneous translation. At that time, some manuals on simultaneous translation (for example, L. F. Rozan) have become classics [4]. However, many are still skeptical about simultaneous translation. Of course, except for those who confirm the possibility of simultaneous translation based on their personal experience, and those who are critical of this type of translation.

In Russian translation, the issue of simultaneous translation began to be seriously considered after the 70s and 80s of the twentieth century. Examples include the work of A. D. Schweizer, G. V. Chernov, V. M. Ilyukhin, and other researchers.

It should be noted that simultaneous translation is not well developed in Uzbek translation studies. Only translator G. Salomov's textbook, *Introduction to the Theory of Translation*, states that "the language of gestures must be clearly distinguished, especially by translators engaged in simultaneous translation and film translation." 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 growing.

Many types of translation are still used today, including simultaneous translation, and we see that the importance of simultaneous translation has become commonplace in many institutions today. Like other translations, simultaneous translation has its own set of rules, conditions, and procedures. In fact, the meaning of simultaneous translation has several meanings according to its function and means. We will discuss all of these rules and methods and explain them as much as possible.

Significance of Simultaneous Translation: Translation means the translation of spoken or written texts from the original language into another language while retaining the same meaning. Also, if we take the word synchronous, it means that it happens in an instant. Similarly, if you take the word synchronous, it means an instantaneous event, that is, the word synchronous acquires the property of instantaneous and instantaneous speed. We can say that simultaneous translation is the translation of speech or texts from the original language into another language while retaining the full meaning expressed in the original language. Here are some notes on this definition:

Simultaneous translation is a type of translation according to the time of execution of this type of translation. Besides this type, there are short translation and extended translation types.

In this type of translation, it can be said that speed is the main determinant of the process, but the speed of processing does not mean ignoring the need to translate the text between the two languages it is translating in the same sense and deliver it to the listener.

3. We should note that among these tariffs. This concept of simultaneous translation can lead us to some research that translates texts in real-time.

The most important areas of simultaneous translation: There are many meetings and international conferences where the use of simultaneous translation is necessary and integral, and this translation is a conversation between diplomats and delegations, these interviews are direct. It doesn't matter if the interview is in one place or on the air or on the Internet, the following are the most important ones:

1. **Conferences:** There are many international conferences attended by representatives of many nationalities, and in these conferences, translators speak several languages, and here the conference management allocates interpreters to deliver speeches at the conference, for example, we often see conferences. participants wear headphones because these headphones are a means of transmitting the translation to them. Includes seminars, meetings, international forums and many other meetings and conferences.

2. Media coverage: During a live broadcast of an event, for example (a United Nations session), some media outlets may need to provide a simultaneous interpreter to simultaneously translate all speeches at that session.

3. Meetings or Interviews: When a foreign delegation arrives in an Arab state, we see that some of these delegations are accompanied by an interpreter, so whether they are at the airport, a restaurant, or elsewhere, conversations are a process of simultaneous translation. in which the interpreter acts as an intermediary between the guests and the other party.

Conditions to be fulfilled in this type of translation: Interpretation is governed by many conditions that control its mechanism of action. These conditions mainly ensure that the correct results of the translation are obtained during the translation process. These conditions also take into account each type of simultaneous translation. This is because each species has its own characteristics in terms of application and performance. Below we summarize the most important of these conditions:

1. The interpreter must be time-sensitive, meaning that the interpreter must begin the translation as soon as the speaker has finished speaking and completing the phrases, and then the translated sentence must be oral or written.

2. Simultaneous translation When translating to the media, the montage should correspond to the sound or text, as well as take into account the synchronization, which is simultaneously pronounced by the speaker, which is the output of the translation.

3. The simultaneous interpreter should strive to convey the meaning exactly as it is, and here the inaccuracies of the meanings conveyed as a result of lack of attention are many errors in simultaneous translation. leads to

Types of simultaneous translation: There are many types and classifications of translation that correspond to the essence of simultaneous translation, and most of these classifications are the type of translation used in translation. as well as some classifications of translation according to the method of providing translation are generally considered to be the main types of translation.

First: Simultaneous media translation: This is the most common type of translation, as we often see translation appear in the media with a direct speaker's speech, and many other sections fall into this category, in particular:

1. Text-to-speech translation: This is what we see on the bottom bar of the TV screen. The place where the speaker is speaking and the written translation are displayed at the bottom of the screen.

2. Spoken Translation: Here, media officials lower the speaker's voice, highlighting the voice of the interpreter who quickly translates every word they hear and makes it heard by the listener.

3. Radio and television translation: Simultaneous translation is not included in the print media. Rather, it is limited to radio and television, and if the translation is for radio content, it is called radio, and if television is for content, it is called television.

Second: Electronic translation: there is no real translator to perform the translation, but an electronic program that can download this type of translation immediately, and this application is intended for written texts or spoken words.

Multiple translation methods of simultaneous translation In this type of translation, the translator uses many methods to make the translation complete and complete, and these methods vary depending on the tools used in the translation process or the form of the tools provided in this translation. will be. Each of these methods represents a factor that determines the steps that a translator must perform in performing this type of translation. We provide the following methods with explanations and comments as much as possible:

First: Listening and Delivery Method: In this method, two sides work in translation, i.e. the speaker and the interpreter, where the speaker delivers the text to the translator in the original language and the interpreter immediately translates the speech he hears. However, this method may also include a third party that is a transmitter, a transmitter that can be a computer that quickly translates and sends the translated text, or an interpreter that delivers the translation in writing where needed.

Second: Interpreting Method: Here the interpreter hears the speech and immediately translates it and pronounces the text in the form of a dialogue for others to hear.

Third: Quantitative translation method: in which the translator translates a certain number of phrases, paragraphs or words and then pronounces them, for example, the translator listens or watches five sentences, then immediately translates them and then translates the other five sentences ... and etc.

Fourth: Appropriate translation: In this method of translation, it means that there is agreement between the speaker and the translator, for example, the speaker speaks on a particular topic for no more than two minutes, then he keeps silent and the interpreter initiates translation and delivers to the audience. The audience then returns to the speaker's speech and 2 minutes later the interpreter translates again [6] ... and so on.

How is this type of translation done? The mechanism for implementing this type of translation has not yet been approved on the basis of clear legal provisions. Because this type of translation depends on the translator's lexical richness and ingenuity in both languages (translation from the original language into the target language). Simultaneous translation is done by hearing or watching the words in the original language, the translator immediately translates them as soon as he reads the text, and here he reads the text, divides it, then writes the translation over the text, and reads it. no time is given for editing, etc.

The most important skills and competencies a translator needs to perform this translation are:

1) linguistic, linguistic competence. This includes pragmatic competence. Pragmatic competence is divided into two parts:

a) pragmalinguistic competence is, in the opinion of R. Setton [7], the knowledge of the "specific nuances of meaning" of a particular word or phrase;

b) Sociopragmatic competence - includes a wide range of concepts, such as knowledge of etiquette, functional style, etc.

2) have a general knowledge of the synchronist, able to build a general and special dictionary. This is necessary in order to gain an understanding and translation on a specific topic in the context of pre-submitted documents and reports.

3) have the skills or strategies or abilities of a simultaneous interpreter to process the message.

The translator should be familiar with the basic scientific terms that are spoken and expected to be spoken at international conferences. In the process of simultaneous translation, even the smallest elements should not be overlooked. The microphone in the translation booth is very powerful, so the sound of the movements in the booth should be very low. Even the pagination of the book and the slow sound of the large earrings worn by the female translator make a big noise in the ears of the listeners [8].

CONCLUSION

This means that simultaneous translation is the most complex of the interpretation, and we performed this type of translation using special equipment. It is a method of oral translation in which the speaker delivers 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 listening, and simultaneous translation requires the same level of knowledge of both the original language and the language of translation, as well as the ability to think in two languages at the same time.

In the field of simultaneous translation and to this day, many translation scholars, researchers and masters have expressed their views and comments on the assimilation in a number of their scientific articles, monographs, we see that we need to master.

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