ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF SIMULTANEOUS TRANSLATION

Anjela Kuganova Alimardonovna
Chirchik State Pedagogical Institute , Faculty of Tourism , The English language department's 2 nd years student

Abstract: *This article is written about the advantages and disadvantages of simultaneous translation, the semantic meaning and strategic features of its types.*

Keywords:*Simultaneous translation, semantic meaning, strategic feature, characteristics of simultaneous translation.*

INTRODUCTION

Among the developed countries, we hope to add our native language to the ranks of international languages, translating from other foreign languages into our native Uzbek language and vice versa from Uzbek to a foreign language directly, that is, without any foreign language intermediary. activity is progressing rapidly with pictures. In particular, the field of written translation has been doing extensive work in our country for a long time. However, in recent years, the importance of interpretation, including simultaneous translation, has been increasing with the demand of the times. The goal of the subject "Issues of simultaneous translation" is to form the ability of the student to translate quickly, correctly, adequately and logically from Uzbek to a foreign language, and from a foreign language to Uzbek. In this way, the tasks of the subject are, first of all, to familiarize students with high oral translation skills with simultaneous translation, its principles, strategies, theoretical concepts, and give practical instructions. The subject of science finds expression in simultaneous translation and related theoretical and practical issues.

First of all, regarding the concept of "simultaneous translation" which is the subject of science, simultaneous translation - is the most complex among the types of oral translation, and in this type of translation, translation is carried out using special equipment. This is a method of oral translation that delivers the content of the speech to the listeners without the presence of an interpreter during the speaker's speech.

Advantages of simultaneous translation.

Simultaneous translation has the following advantages over sequential translation:

6. The speech of the speaker is carried out without interruptions. This allows the point to hold the attention of the audience, and the ability to sense the reaction and mood of the audience.

7. Almost half the event time compared to using continuous translation.

- The convenience for the participants is that learning a foreign language is not rare nowadays, and many participants prefer to listen to the documents in their original form.

In a coherent translation, the speaker's pause and continuation of the translation gets on the nerves of such participants.

Disadvantages of simultaneous translation.

On the other hand, simultaneous translation also has some disadvantages, which are as follows:

★ The price of simultaneous interpretation is much higher than that of consecutive interpretation, this price includes the simultaneous interpreter service fee and the rental fee of special equipment.

★ At least 2-3 simultaneous interpreters who know the theme of the event equally well should be involved.

★ In simultaneous interpretation, there is a high level of loss of information and a low level of information reaching the listener.

Types of simultaneous translation.

Three types (options) of simultaneous translation are observed practice:

- Simultaneous translation by listening .In this interpreter receives the continuous speech of the speaker through headphones and listens to the information blocks the translation . This is the most common and the most complicated is a situation.
- Text-to-text simultaneous translation with or without prior preparation. The simultaneous interpreter receives the speaker's written speech in advance and performs the translation according to the provided materials.
- Synchronous reading of the pre-translated text. The simultaneous interpreter reads the pre-prepared text from the sequence of the speaker's speech. Permissible in places , if the speaker deviates from the original text during his speech , it is necessary makes corrections.

Features of simultaneous translation.

As a type of simultaneous interpretation translation method, its biggest characteristic is high efficiency, the time interval between the speech of the original text and the speech of the translation is on average 3-4 seconds. At most, it reaches 10 seconds. Therefore, it is guaranteed that the speaker will speak without interruption, and the speaker's opinion will not be influenced by the outside and will not stop his speech. This allows the listeners to understand the speech as a whole. Because of this, simultaneous translation has now become a common method of translation in the world. Today, 95% of international meetings and conferences use simultaneous interpretation. At the same time, simultaneous translation has a very scientific and specialized nature, and since it is usually used in official international conferences, extremely high requirements are placed on simultaneous translation.

Fields of application of simultaneous translation

In addition to the widespread use of simultaneous interpretation at international conferences, it is also widely used in diplomatic activities, negotiation meetings, trade

events, mass media, training and education courses, television, international arbitrations, etc. Different from this type of translation, the consistent translation method is often used in events that use only two working languages on a relatively small scale, such as diplomatic meetings, bilateral negotiations, expeditions, small industry discussions, reporter interviews, court proceedings, banquet speeches.

Only six official languages are used in the UN, Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. These six languages are equally important, and delegates can choose any one language during the speech. The working languages of the UN Secretariat are English and French.

All official UN conferences are held in six languages, and official documents, as well as important speeches, are published in six languages.

The tendency of simultaneous translation market expansion is growing. This market is described by working circles as "not a lack of money, but a lack of people". Simultaneous translation footage is one of the rarest footage in the world. It is also one of the most difficult areas of personnel training. The total number of professional personnel in the world is more than 2000.

Strategy in simultaneous translation.

Most simultaneous interpretation researchers understand the strategy as a skill or certain skills necessary for a conference interpreter in message processing when translating from the source language to the target language.

A strategy in simultaneous translation is a method of performing translation tasks, which consists in adequately delivering the communicative goal of the sender from the original language to the translation language, taking into account the cultural and personal characteristics of the speaker, the base level, language supercategories and subcategories.

It can be seen from this comment that the concept of strategy includes both linguistic and non-linguistic factors, and each of these factors can determine the choice of one or another (or several) styles in a certain part of the translation. The choice of strategy of an experienced translator is often made automatically. In addition, since the strategy is a means of achieving adequacy and alternative in translating from the source language to the target language, several strategies can be used simultaneously by a simultaneous translator. Also, one of the strategies can be taken as a basis, and others can be additional. For example, if the initially selected method does not lead to the desired results, this additional strategy can serve as a means of getting out of a difficult situation.

One of the controversial issues in the study of simultaneous translation is the debate that has been going on for many years about which language pairs have the greatest difficulties in simultaneous translation. Among the 10 most common simultaneous translation languages (English, German, Arabic, Russian, Chinese, French, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish), 3 have such a syntactic structure that the verb comes at the end of the sentence. But in Arabic, on the contrary, the verb construction comes at the beginning

of the sentence. Some researchers believe that translation difficulties do not depend on language pairs. The language community as a whole is divided into two opposite schools, which can be conditionally called "bilateralists" and "universalists".

Importance of the semantic meaning structure of the sentence in simultaneous translation.

In recent years' works on semantics, their authors come to the conclusion that the semantic components of the meaning of a word are structurally arranged, and the meaning is not made up of a "connection" of semantic components, but acquires the importance of configuration. This means that the meaning is hierarchically structured and has an internal structure that is not a little complex in the structure of the sentence.

The lack of a "ready-made" semantic description language in the modern language forces the synchronist to find some temporary event that allows him to perform semantic analysis of incoming messages.

According to G.V. Chernov, the scheme of semantic-semantic structures of "simple sentence" can serve as such a description of the non-existence of a "ready-made" deep-semantic language. In such conditions, the internal ("underlying") syntax of the description or semantic-meaningful schemes of sentence structures begins to gain great importance.

As mentioned above, since meaning is established in the "combination" of the meaning or configuration of the semantic components of two words, the process of "understanding" or creating the elementary units of meaning is the beginning of meaning. regarded as the phenomenon of attributing a new quality or characteristic or character.

SUMMARY

Synchronous translation requires the interpreter to quickly predict, understand, understand and direct the information in the original language in a short period of time, relying on his thematic knowledge while listening and distinguishing when the speech is being spoken in the original language. At the same time, a simultaneous interpreter at various international conferences and meetings should have the ability to "think like lightning" and have high speaking skills. According to the decision of IAIC (International Association of Simultaneous Interpreters), a simultaneous interpreter is considered successful if he can translate only 80% of the content of the participant-speaker (90%-100% simultaneous translation is impossible).In addition, they make it difficult by speaking in various local dialect accents. In these cases, the simultaneous translator is forced to use his entire wealth of knowledge and work with all his strength based on his experience. There aren't many speakers who can worry about a simultaneous interpreter speaking in slow motion. This makes extremely high demands on the nature of the specialist.

REFERENCES:

1. Rasulov R. General Linguistics. -Tashkent, 2013.
2. Salomov F., Language and translation. - T.: Science, 1966.
3. Salomov. F. Literary tradition and artistic translation. - T.: Science, 1980.
4. Salomov F. Translation concerns. - Toshknet: Literature and Art Publishing House, 1983.
5. Khdmidov H., Prose translation problems from Uzbek to Turkish, Tashkent, ToshDShI, 2014.
6. Hamidov H.Kh. Translation problems of proverbs and idioms. -Tashkent: ToshDSHI, 2017.
7. Vlakhov S., Florin S. Untranslatable in translation. - M.: International relations, 1980.
8. Ismatullayeva N. Translation issues.- Tashkent , 2013.