

THE ROLE OF STRATEGIES IN ENSURING UNITY OF FORM AND CONTENT IN SYNCHRONIC TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT

The first theoretical ideas about translation originated in ancient Rome. Aristotle, Cicero, and Horace, who were fluent in Greek and Latin, argued that words should not be followed in the translation process, but that their meanings should be weighed first and then translated. Later, Bartholomew and Manetti in Italy, du Belle and Malerb in France, Bacon and Dryden in England, Goethe and Humboldt in Germany, and Lomonosov and Sumarokov in Russia expressed their theoretical views on translation.

Keywords: translation, strategy is a system, procedure, the waiting strategy, strategy selection, experienced translator.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Первые теоретические представления о переводе зародились в Древнем Риме. Аристотель, Цицерон и Гораций, свободно владевшие греческим и латинским языками, утверждали, что слова не должны соблюдаться в процессе перевода, но что их значения должны быть сначала взвешены, а затем переведены. Позже Варфоломей и Манетти в Италии, дю Белль и Малерб во Франции, Бэкон и Драйден в Англии, Гете и Гумбольдт в Германии, Ломоносов и Сумароков в России высказали свои теоретические взгляды на перевод.

Ключевые слова: перевод, стратегия - система, процедура, стратегия ожидания, выбор стратегии, опытный переводчик.

INTRODUCTION

The second phase of the development of simultaneous translation came after the end of World War II. Simultaneous translation became an integral part of the 1944 multinational meetings and events.

There were two groups of translators at the International Labor Organization's conferences and the Nuremberg Trials in 1945, the Soviet Union and the Allied Powers. They spoke four major languages: Russian, German, English, and French. The simultaneous translation service was headed by Leon Dostert, the personal

translator of the 34th President of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower. Demonstrated simultaneous translation at the United Nations in 1946, and in 1947 the organization purchased the necessary equipment for simultaneous translation. Until 1951, the United Nations Secretariat could not decide whether to approve simultaneous or serial translation from two translation methods. In 1948, the Geneva School of Translators began training professional simultaneous translators. The first simultaneous translation curriculum in the former Soviet Union was established in 1962 at the Moscow State Pedagogical Institute named after Maurice Thorez.

Simultaneous interpretation is a form of interpretation used in international conferences. Simultaneous translation is a method of translation with a delay of a few seconds, sitting in a special isolated room at the same time as listening (sometimes by reading on paper) [1, 10].

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Simultaneous translation became the subject of research in the late 1960s. In the early 70's, the simultaneous execution of auditory and speech processes in simultaneous translation was proved by experience, as well as the simultaneous performance of listening and speaking in the language of translation of the original text in the context of a single communicative-speech activity. They studied the problems of speech and psycholinguistic mechanisms. The linguistic features of simultaneous translation, which ensure the preservation of the invariant, were also analyzed.

The following directions have emerged in the study of simultaneous translation [2, 58]:

1. Analysis of the process and mechanism that characterizes simultaneous translation, regardless of which languages are involved;
2. The study of the informative side of the process - the study of the serious possibilities of simultaneous translation in terms of completeness, communicative value in the delivery of information;
3. To study the linguistic features of a set of specific languages involved in simultaneous translation;
4. Determining the objective quantitative, time-dependent dimensions of the process;
5. To study the methods of experimental study of simultaneous translation.

Most simultaneous translation researchers understand strategy to mean a conference translator's ability or skill to translate from the original language into the target language. Simultaneous translation strategy is a method of carrying out

translation tasks, which takes into account the cultural and personal characteristics of the speaker, the level of the base, language categories and subcategories. In this case, the communicative goal of the sender is to adequately convey the message from the source language to the target language.

From this commentary, it can be seen that the concept of strategy includes both linguistic and non-linguistic factors, each of which may necessitate the choice of one or another style in a particular part of the translation. The strategy selection of an experienced translator is usually automated.

In simultaneous translation, a strategy is a system of skills or specific skills necessary for a conference translator to translate a message from the source language into the target language [3, 52].

Baker describes the strategy as "a translation strategy is a procedure for solving a problem encountered in translating a text or part of it" [4, 188].

The concept of strategy includes both linguistic and non-linguistic factors, each of which may require the choice of one or more (or more) styles in a particular part of the translation.

A. D. Schweizer defines UXS as "a strategy for approaching an acceptable decision in a certain order by rejecting options that do not meet certain selection criteria" [5, 272]. Such a strategy is associated with a broad and narrow context. This strategy is often used to list concepts that are difficult to translate without a broad context. In this case, the translator can translate a certain concept closer to the text, literally. In this case, it is important that the translator has a general level of knowledge, an understanding of the situation being translated, and familiarity with the topic, the speaker, and his or her narrative style. That is, the better the simultaneous interpreter knows the topic, the situation during the translation, the speaker and his style of expression, the less mistakes he makes and the choice of the right option. the possibility will be so sufficient.

Second, the essence of UXS is that the translator can quickly and painlessly correct the mistake he has made. In other words you need to be able to switch from the wrong option to the right option with less "loss". Thus, UXS has two directions: the possible error and the choice of the correct option.

For example: وكما قال نائب وزير الخارجية ، فقد زادت العلاقات الاقتصادية بين بلدينا إلى ما يقرب من 50 بالمائة مقارنة بالسنوات السابقة

Uzbek translation: According to the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, economic relations between our countries have grown by almost 50% this year compared to previous years (International Conference on Economic Affairs).

In this sentence « نائب وزير الخارجية » There was a problem translating the compound. The speaker was referring to the "deputy minister." However, the translator made a mistake in translating the phrase literally out of context. But an interpreter during the lecture « نائب وزير الخارجية » Realizing that he was not an "assistant minister" but a "deputy minister," he corrected himself at the end of the speech: The word "assistant" is also used instead of the word "bossar". Economic relations between our countries have increased by almost 50% compared to previous years.

The waiting strategy is that if the point of view is not clear at all in the context in which the comment is made, then the simultaneous translation should pause for the rest of the text, waiting for the remaining additional components to clarify the meaning. does. An interpreter can pause for a few seconds if he or she does not leave the recipient uncomfortable for a while. The best time to use this strategy is during a real, original discussion. After all, if there is a pause between two sentences in a speaker's speech, that gap is usually filled with the whole sentence or part of it. After uttering a meaningful statement, the translator will have the opportunity to pause to get a broader understanding of the original text. This happens when the speaker begins to say the next sentence. Psychologically, the audience does not fully understand (feel) this pause. This is because the audience's attention is focused on processing the information received during the previous segment translation.

This tactic is intended to be approved only when the pause is not too long and lasts a few seconds, during which time a wider context emerges. Otherwise, the translator will have to resort to a less preferred trial and error strategy. However, the probability of making a mistake in this strategy is higher than using a "waiting strategy". In fact, trial and error strategies in general are used as a last resort to save the translation. So the question? How long should the pause be? That is, how long should the pause be when using the standby strategy in simultaneous translation?

On the one hand, it should be enough for the translator to make the right decision and have a broader context. It should be short and concise enough so that the receiver (listener) does not have difficulty. Now let's look at an excerpt from a translation made at a teachers' conference. In this case, "P" is a long pause, "p" is a short pause. I believe that there are three very important needs that must be met in. أعتقد أن هناك ثلاث احتياجات مهمة للغاية يجب تلبيتها. Tarjima: / P / Uch narsa mavjud, youth in order for them to achieve and find success. الشباب من أجل تحقيق النجاح لهم. I believe that the first. أعتقد أن الأول. qaysiki hayotda o'smirlarning o'z o'rnini egallashi uchun

zarur bo'lgan. / p / need is affiliation - feelings of worth, belonging... This is a very important *الحاجة هي الانتماء - مشاعر القيمة والانتماء ... هذا أمر مهم للغاية* / p / The first is the collective feeling of / P /, that is, the feeling that someone needs you. It's important for teens to feel that way.

In this passage, the simultaneous interpreter pauses for a short time to get more context in translating the concept of affiliation. The duration of "P" is only 3.5 seconds, which has no practical effect on the listener's perception of the original language of the concept.

If a synchronist starts translating as soon as he hears two or three words of a speech, he becomes helpless on the spot and makes awkward syntactic and grammatical errors. If the interpreter waits patiently until the end of the speech, he will get a clear and beautiful translation and he will not have to correct himself. Experienced, professional, uses the first seconds of speech to recall, comprehend, and even describe verbal information. Below is the translation and original from the teachers' conference. The translator was one or two seconds behind the speaker and did not pause to get more context.

I believe that there are three very important needs that must be met in. *أعتقد أن هناك ثلاث احتياجات مهمة للغاية يجب تلبيتها*. I think there are three things that are necessary. youth in order for them to achieve and find succes. *الشباب من أجل تحقيق*. it is necessary for the participants to begin to feel a sense of success.

I believe that the first need is affiliation. *أعتقد أن الحاجة الأولى هي الانتماء*.

The first need is a sense of belonging.

Youth must have a feeling of belonging and must experience friendliness and warmth. *يجب أن يكون لدى الشباب شعور بالانتماء ويجب أن يختبروا الود والدفء*.

Young people need to feel that they belong to a community and that they are treated with friendliness and warmth.

The second need is achievement. *الحاجة الثانية هي الإنجاز*. Youth must experience success. *يجب أن يختبر الشباب النجاح*.

The second need is success. One must feel a sense of luck.

The third need that youth have is influence. *الحاجة الثالثة للشباب هي التأثير*.

The third need of young people is to be able to influence others and themselves.

Youth must feel they have some control over their lives and can impact the lives of others. *يجب أن يشعر الشباب أن لديهم بعض السيطرة على حياتهم ويمكن أن يؤثروا على حياة الآخرين*.

Young people need to feel that they are in control of their own lives and that they can influence the lives of others.

CONCLUSION

In this example, we saw that the translator made a number of practical errors and stylistic distortions, and in the first example, the translator paused a few times to get a broader context and was able to achieve a good translation. Indeed, concepts such as "affiliation" cannot be translated without a full understanding of the context, so the waiting strategy is justified in such cases. That is, when a difficult concept arises in the report, the interpreter must wait until the end to understand what the speaker means.

In short, the history of translation goes back to ancient times. From time immemorial, people who speak different languages have used interpreters to communicate with each other. It was difficult to finish without an interpreter. There has always been a need for translation in trade, diplomatic relations and cultural exchanges. From ancient times the people have had great respect for their translators. Their names are forever written in the pages of history. The history of translation is closely connected with the history of culture, art and literature.

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