
THE ESSENCE OF SYNCHRONIC TRANSLATION PROCESS IN THE LINGUISTIC STUDY

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Annotation

This article is principally argued about the significance of simultaneous translation process in the linguistic study. Additionally, this very article helps how to appropriately translate some special words which are related to the term of linguistics. It is undoubtedly true that in this article is attempted to portray how to influence on enhancing one of the most valuable abilities which is named "linguistics". Apart from them, this article deals with a wide range of positions or ways of synchronic translation. The author provides some crucial ways which are comprehensively effective to fix a great deal of conferences as well as meetings with synchronous translation.

Keywords: the essence of translation, simultaneous translation, the process of translating, linguistic terms.

It should be noted that both linguistics and the process of translation which are collaborative notions during the process of investigation. Certainly, owing to the fact that the vast majority of people, scholars, scientists, translators, who are very keen on creating some peculiar features of translation which are based on the term of linguistics, namely both of them which correlatedly connect together like a chain. It is undeniably true that even though numerous scientists or linguists attempt to reveal how much connection between linguistics and simultaneous translation's mysterious points involve in learning process, these very conceptions still have possessed a unique feature[5]. As a matter of fact, nowadays a large number of young generations who are engaged in investigating or creating several up-to-date discoveries, especially, in any fields, such as educational, social, economical or political. It is known that one of the most leading scientist V. M. Komissarov, who worked hardly in the branch of translation, wrote that: "The great requirement for translations as well as translators will cause expandly further international exchanges or contacts in the field of holding a wide range of international forums, negotiations, meetings, tourism, culture as well as sports, not to highlight our country's representation in a great deal of international organizations, for instance, governmental and non-governmental". [1]

Nevertheless, it is extraordinary to what extent the audiences or participants in international meetings as well as contacts do not comprehend or else misjudge the work of those who are able to collaborate and get to find out each other, apart from

them, to improve and to sign treaties, documents as well. In that case, an overwhelming majority of participants who are not worried about numerous challenges which are related to the languages of conferences or meetings. Particularly, during the conference they enable to understand the whole objectives of conference along with not only hearing about the news, but they also express their ideas autonomously. Owing to the fact that in synchronic translation comes in handy for ones successfully[6].

So as to the level of certainty in synchronic translation to be as high as possible, it is essential firstly to have a good idea of the topic or subject argued in this roundtable, seminar within forum. The study of not only terminology, but also the importance of the matter is a prerequisite for the synchronist. For its efficacious operation, the synchronous translator, who is very helpful to consolidate other persons with another, or else on a daily basis must be separated from the noise of boardroom as well as its language must be accessible to each recipient, listener. Therefore, synchronist cabins emerged and telephone sets built into the seats of delegates to allow them to select the language they comprehend maximally. Typically, these installations supply 5-6 working languages. [2]

Any international forum nowadays is, as a rule, accompanied by simultaneous translation. Simultaneous interpreter serves the needs of intercultural mediation at conferences, congresses, symposia and other international meetings in the working process of home and overseas firms and organizations. A simultaneous interpreter obtains a proficiency level of a foreign language knowledge. At the same time he/she is an excellent free user of the mother tongue. Students' intercultural competence is extremely high[7]. A simultaneous interpreter is also a specialist in psycholinguistics and a professional in communication theory and speech practice. Simultaneous interpreter regulates interpersonal relations easily and eliminates conflicts and disagreements in negotiations and moreover, is a unique specialist in all fields and spheres of life. One can not handle simultaneous interpreting activity not knowing the subject and the essence of the conversation or negotiations.

Working in synchronous mode needs regular attention to the continuous speaking along with mobilization. This causes the fact that after 20-30 minutes of translation, the synchronist seems fatigue of the articular apparatus, the language becomes sluggish, reduced self-control and mistakes occur. In that case, the synchronous translators' mode presumes a minimum of forty minutes rest after twenty minutes of work and thus, the creation of teams or groups of three or four people each cabin[8].

The complication of synchronous translation which is related to the reaction of the translator or more primarily, to his/her reactivity. The synchronist is obliged to respond instantaneously to the word hearing. For that reason, synchronous translation scares people, who speaks slowly, even though they are fluent in foreign language. It is undoubtedly true that the vast majority of translators who are bilingual or more than

3-4 in any time, this very knowledge is not a prerequisite for the success of a synchronous translator. This kind of situation, rather, is the presence of his/her pivotal supply of equivalent pairs of lexical units, interconnected by the communication of signal, which allows to translate not through synthesis, analysis and in terms of the model which is named "stimulus-response", that is not through considering about something, but through conditioned reflexes. Synchronous translation is without any doubt the most time consuming as well as complex of the whole kinds of translation. There are also numerous synchronous translation. [3]

The simplest form which is called "synchronous translation" by ears, when the translator understands deeply, as a rule, through the earphones a continuous speaker language and interprets blocks as information is applied. It is undeniably true that it may be less common, but also quite popular, type of synchronous translation is the recalled "letter translation", on a daily basis, with or without prior preparation. The translator gets the text which is written of the speaker's speech in advance and making the most significant adjustments to the language, translates according to the main sources of supplementary materials[9]. This very translation is a type of interpretation that comes very close to writing, due to the fact that the information is not perceived by listening or hearing, yet visual, in the form of various texts which are faxes, letters, articles and so on. However, it is voiced by the interpreter. During this translation process, the synthesis and analysis takes place in an identical manner, as in translation. Perhaps, the most essential and the hardest role is played by the synchronist when she/he has to accomplish unspecific or super-fast translation sources. Not only written materials, but also technological tools of sources which are very pivotal for implementing peculiar translation during the process of synchronic translation. Therefore, these involves audio materials, such as the comments of presentation, different videos which are expandly being utilised at international conferences as visual aids for the time being. It should be noted that to work without any mistakes at this pace, namely in this crucial process the translator has to ask to watch the video before starting the meeting or to get the script text. [4]

Indeed, during the translation most of translators can come across a great deal of terms of linguistic one which are: language compression, additional material as well as omission, synecdoche and metonymy, metaphory, the usage of antonyms and semantic equivalents, and grammatical inversions are the most rudimentary strategies or techniques of synchronist work[10]. All they are declined to the basic task of a synchronous translator, namely to shorten verbal materials and sometimes transmit it without distorting the overall content. It is known that the studies of the process of translation which is a live language illustrate that syntax for synchronous translation is forever mor common and the average sentence length is forever shorter then the processing

and writing a similar text. Taking everything into account, it can be concluded that this article comes in handy with avoiding some problems of translation which is related to the features of linguistic study.

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