



Methods Of Improving Simultaneous Translation

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on how to improve simultaneous translation. Information about listener and simultaneous interpreter capabilities is provided.

Keywords:

Simultaneous Interpreter, Listener, Speaker, English, Topic, Function.

Two schemes for the organization of simultaneous translation at international conferences there is. The first scheme is a direct translation scheme - the United Nations Used by the organization and its specialized agencies. Cabins in this scheme the number corresponds to the number of working languages of the meeting or session. For example, the UN the following is the official language of the five official languages adopted at the meetings of the bodies. The booths operate in English, French, Russian, Spanish and Chinese. Har a translation from the remaining four languages into the language of their booths at each meeting in one booth a team of translators will be on hand to provide. Such a rule is always is also assumed to be unsustainable in practice, i.e. simultaneous translation performed by a translator in their native language. Usually 2 interpreters per cabin attached. Their common language combination is four languages together direct translation into their mother tongue. That's itso let's say an interpreter in a Russian booth speaks English, French, Spanish, the other must know English and Russian. The

rules are different also applies to all cabins. The second scheme of organizing simultaneous translation is through the leading language translation or "with the chief interpreter" translation schemes. This is the scheme mainly used in socialist countries. According to this scheme one of the working languages of the conference (assuming English) is the leading, arrow language will be announced. These booths are for conference or congressional working languages always less than one. Five working languages - Russian, English, French, Spanish, and German, with only four booths at the conference: Russian, There will be French, Spanish and German booths. If the speaker is in English, a team of interpreters (usually three) in each booth in their own English translates into the language of the booth, if the speaker speaks in that foreign language, translate from a foreign language into English. In the second case, the remaining three cabins to the language of his booth, not directly from the speaker's speech, but the first, i.e., "arrow." or in its English, carried out by a "leading" booth perform the translation from the speech.

Leading booth translator “basic translator”. Thus, in all cases, the speaker is speaking in English otherwise, a two-step translation into other foreign languages will be performed. Any booth, any translator, any conference can become a “primary translator” over time. Brigade is any translator in turn, either from his own foreign language to English, or from English to a foreign language translates. Compare this or that scheme of organization of simultaneous translation before moving on to the comparison, the concept of language combination in simultaneous translation we enter. Under the concept of combination we have an originality by the synchronist we understand a translation that is performed from a language other than a specific translation language. For example, translation from English into Russian. In this case, the translator is English-Russian can be said to work in combination. Another is the number of combinations that a simultaneous interpreter can use can talk about. For example, an official in the UN for simultaneous translation one of the requirements is to be able to work in more than two language combinations. As a rule according to the compatibility of the combinations in the translation from these two foreign languages into the native language must be. An interpreter in accordance with the scheme adopted by the UN works in convergent combinations. In the second scheme, the interpreter interacts works in reversible or reversible combinations. A.D. Schweissar cites the shortcomings of the two-step translation scheme indicates:

1. Loss of information in terms of volume and accuracy.
2. Any errors in the translation made by the "Chief Interpreter" return on all channels is inevitable.
3. The "chief interpreter" suffers extra, for example, on his own not only to the acceptance of the translation, but also to the tone and tempo of the translation recreated by other translators with serious influence and the need to target.
4. From one type of work to another type of work (e.g., from English to Chinese translation

from Chinese to English) frequent difficulty gives birth.

5. Serious technical difficulties sometimes cause frequent changes in the control panel occurs as a result of the need to carry, especially short bites (for example, during roundtables). It is a one-step process adopted by the United Nations and a number of other international organizations scheme each synchronist translates from two or more foreign languages into their native language designed to do. This scheme is theoretically of a higher quality must provide a translation. But it should be noted that it is one-step the scheme is only available in a small number of working language conferences.

It is a separate sentence for the listener as well as the simultaneous interpreter in particular considering the possibilities of ‘understanding’ that one can have when confined to when released, these boundaries may become too narrow for the synchronizer can't help but conclude. Normal passage of simultaneous translation process condition is a separate idea in the original language - larger structures, not sentences, that is, the presence of text or discourse. The last one Over the years, many linguists have focused on the issue of text, discourse.

Rapid development is a branch of linguistics called textual linguistics is experiencing. The question of the communicative nature of language and speech to the text interested scientists are appealing. The concept of theme and rema is an analysis of the communicative structure of a sentence introduced into linguistics in the process. Understand and interpret the concepts and phenomena of theme and remain the debates among linguists on the subject, in all work on communicative syntax it is in fact about one and the same event the starting point of communication, that is, "old," is known message "- topic and why the message is being made," new ", " new information ", " peak of communicative load "- about rema. And so, subject and rema is the main message from the starting point of the message, communication efforts to the content of why the message is being made is a static

expression of the process. To many researchers who refer to the concepts of subject and rema the second common feature is the separate lexeme and is the assignment of lexeme groups consisting of parts of speech. The main argument for distinguishing between a theme and a rhyme is communicative, the meaning structure does not match the syntactic structure of the sentence. In other words, the subject and the remainder are separated in a superficial way possessing them in speech and in a state of contradiction to the cut, subject, and predicate. Theme and the similarity of the definition of rema and the definition of subject and predicate to the ancient philosopher and so is S.D. Katznel's in relation to the opinions expressed by philologists says: "ral neutral, the shape has not been changed by any special elements the subject in the comments means this topic. As long as you understand this concept when it comes to differentiation, it is only in some cases the form of the subject or the whole "Detematizes", or takes the content of a secondary topic. The main function of the subject is a word that is not a subject. " This "It's a bit limited," Schaeff writes the difference is reflected in the terms subject and predicate. These two terms are semantic not with structures, but with specific superficial structures. But between old information in the semantic structure and the subject in the superficial structure there is a clear connection. At least, in languages like English... "is the subject of a sentence and rhyme concepts into communicative syntax or parts of speech of a sentence if there is a specific term in the theory of division, the concept of the theme of the text not only in linguistics, but in any other scientific field and so on widely used in daily life. While analyzing the message, we also have a topic we are talking about. Rema is another matter. The text in question, the whole message, when it comes to the topic and rema is not qualitatively equivalent, in contrast to individual thought-sentences remains. The subject is the information, the starting point of the message, the communication destination, this is reported, and the subject until the message is complete stored. The semantic content of his verbal expression is as iterative

as necessary, is repetitive in the text. In fact, the thematic component of the text is key zveno is the "skeleton" of the whole message. The rhyme of the thought (sentence) is, on the contrary, in the text, the whole message is unique, irreversible. Every incoming idea including the rema remainder of the explicit explicit and implicit thematic component becomes a thematic component of the thought. So, under the concept of topic, "expressed in several sentences" the subject of thought is understood. A superficial degree under the concept of rheumatism inconsistency, which may correspond to the syntactic predicate of the sentence also understands the possible internal predicate.

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