

MAIN TYPES OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES AND THEIR USE IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

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Annotatsiya. Tarjimon Lorena Manaj tushuntirganidek, “Tarjima turli tillarda gaplashadigan va turli madaniyatlarga ega bo‘lgan ikki so‘zlovchi o‘rtasidagi muloqotda alohida ahamiyatga ega. Muvaffaqiyat- ma’noga ega bo‘lgan va tengsiz an’ana, madaniyat va urf-odatlariga ega bo‘lgan ikki shaxs o‘rtasida xabarni aniq etkazadigan so‘zlarni almashish bilan bog‘liq”. Shu sababli, ikki xil tilda tarjima qilganda, tarjimon tinglovchilarga aniq ma’noni etkazish uchun turli usullar, texnika va vositalardan foydalanishi kerak. Ushbu maqolada turli tillardan misollar olib, sinxron tarjimadagi asosiy lingvistik vositalar turlari tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: tarjima metodlari, usullari, sinxron tarjima, vizual tarjima

Аннотация. Как объясняет переводчик Лорена Манай: «Перевод имеет особое значение в общении между двумя носителями, говорящими на разных языках и принадлежащими к разным культурам. Заслуга связана с обменом словами, которые несут смысл и точно передают послание между двумя людьми с непревзойденными традициями, культурой и обычаями». Поэтому при переводе на два разных языка переводчику приходится использовать разнообразные методы, приемы и инструменты, чтобы донести до аудитории точный смысл. В статье на примере разных языков анализируются виды основных языковых средств синхронного перевода.

Ключевые слова: методы перевода, способы, синхронный перевод, перевод с листа.

Annotation. As the translator Lorena Manaj explains, “Translation has a special merit in communication between two speakers who speak different languages and have different cultures. The merit is related to the exchange of words that carry the meaning and accurately convey a message between two individuals with unmatched tradition, culture and customs”. Therefore, when interpreting in two different languages, the translator has to use diverse methods, techniques and tools to deliver the accurate meaning to the audience. This article analyses the types of main linguistic tools in simultaneous interpretation taking examples of different languages.

Key words: translation methods, techniques, simultaneous interpretation, sight translation.

After the development of the multichannel tape recorder, simultaneous translation investigations were conducted approximately concurrently by a number of researchers at the close of the 1960s and the start of the 1970s (Henri C. Baki in the United States and Canada, 1971; D. Gerver in the UK in 1974; I.A. Zimnyaya in Russia, among others). According to Shirayev, simultaneous interpretation is a specific activity that consists of stages that are associated with each of the Steps or Actions. The phases that are most crucial are the ones that include direction, searching, decision-making, and execution. In fact, there is no simultaneous speaking and listening when the speaking pace in the source language is slow enough for stage one of step two to come after stage three of step one. The form of interpretation that is simultaneous is complex. It is sense-oriented and bilingual.

Whenever you are reading something in a foreign language, your go-to response might be to try Google Translate first. However, there is nothing wrong with that. Google Translate, and similar tools, have come a long way and can get a lot of the translation quite right. That is, until they get something very, very wrong.

A professional translator would know to use context cues and not attempt a word-for-word translation, but online translation services have yet to get that smart.

When asked to translate a text aloud into the target language in a formal setting – a courtroom, for instance – a translator can function as a smartphone app. Sight translation is the art form that combines interpretation and translation into one. Although it is extremely difficult for the translator, they will undoubtedly perform far better than an app since they are aware of the sight translation strategies and tactics that will best highlight the meaning and "feel" of the translated material. Nevertheless, the translator in a simultaneous interpretation booth does not have any additional time or breaks. Thus, before beginning a responsible job, one should become proficient in basic methods and techniques.

Translation methods.

Free translation is a popular translation technique. This is sometimes known as "creative translation", or translation done whatever means necessary. This does not imply that it is erroneous; rather, it indicates that the translator did not pay close attention to the source language's syntax and style. Rather, the speech will be faithfully translated, though its structure, grammar, and register may differ slightly from the original.

Idiomatic translation is a related technique that replicates the original speech's meaning by deliberately using idioms and colloquialisms from the target language. As a result, some segments have a different appearance and cannot be translated directly, but their meanings are still very similar.

Translation Techniques

Every technique covered above produces an effect that is marginally different. Nonetheless, a variety of combinations of different translation techniques can be used to achieve this final result. Direct translation techniques



and oblique translation techniques are the two primary categories of translation techniques that are generally recognized.

When the text being translated has elements that are similar in both the source and target languages, direct translation techniques can be applied. These components, like sentence construction and grammar, or specific ideas related to them, are transferable between languages.

Oblique translation techniques are applicable when the former is impossible, when the meaning must be changed slightly, or the grammar and style of the text must be played with to translate it.

Direct Translation Techniques

Literal translation is the main outcome of direct translation methods. Other forms consist of calque and borrowing.

Literal translation

A literal translation seeks to replicate the original text verbatim, with particular attention paid to the text's structure and grammar. There is a big disclaimer even though this can result in translations that are extremely accurate. There is no magic wand that can be used to translate anything literally; it can only be applied to specific language structures.

Translations into more literal forms are easier in languages with stricter syntax rules, especially when those languages are shared. Conversely, because English has a more rigid syntax, languages like Slovak, which have very fluid sentence structures, would not translate well into it. When literal translation is not possible, we add calque or borrowing techniques to the translation.

Borrowing

Simply put, borrowing occurs when a language appropriates words directly from another and uses them as its own. Additionally, borrowings have a constant influence on Uzbek language. We are residing in a technologically advanced era. Languages embrace new ideas that are brought about by new discoveries and inventions; the Uzbek language is one of them. Words related to technological advancement, sports terminology, and common vocabulary have been influencing Uzbek from other languages, particularly English, Russian, and through Russian or English from numerous European languages. Uzbek language is full of barbarisms which are mainly used by the youth: конечно certainly(Russian), okay (English) and etc.

Calque

Calque, the alternative method, is a little bit different. Although it begins with a word borrowed from another language, it also translates this word into the language of the target language, producing terms like beer garden (also from German, Biergarten) or standpoint (from English, Standpunkt). However, when it comes to calques, translators need to exercise caution because while some can be clear-cut and simple to comprehend, others can become confusing with unexpected and frequently amusing results. Calques are frequently context-specific, with many common terms used in legal documents being completely foreign to the average person.

Oblique Translation Techniques

Translations that are faithful and accurate can result from using literal translation techniques, as was previously discussed. Oblique translation techniques are useful when we are unable to use them.

Transposition

Transposition is a less complex indirect technique that modifies the word order within a sentence or phrase. Regarding the placement of adjectives, nouns, and verbs in sentences and in relation to one another, different languages have different rules. Adjectives are typically positioned after a noun in French, but before one in English. Transposition, then, concentrates on this and guarantees that the words in the target language are rearranged in the proper order while maintaining the majority of the phrase's meaning.

Modulation

However, modulation goes a step further and employs a phrase in the target language that differs from the source language but nonetheless conveys the same idea. The reader will perceive one of the two phrases – the same one or the modulated alternative – as sounding more natural in the target language. The goal of modulation is to identify the more appropriate phrase and apply it appropriately to avoid any misunderstandings and create a more organic feel to the translation.

Reformulation or equivalence

Reformulation or equivalency in translation returns to idiomatic translation as we proceed through these translation techniques, becoming increasingly liberal. This method, which is frequently used in creative industries like marketing and advertising, discovers more imaginative ways to convey the same meaning in entirely different ways between the source and target languages. Idioms can only be translated by reformulating them; movie titles provide an intriguing example. Even though they frequently seem to have nothing in common between two languages, they nevertheless aim to convey the same idea or feeling. But some people usually perform better than others.

Adaptation

The goal of adaptation is to make the idea being translated seem natural and simple to target language speakers by incorporating a wider cultural context into the reformulation. Jokes about farm animals and Wales, for instance, might make sense in England, but Eastern Europeans wouldn't get this subtlety. But the countries of Eastern Europe would have their own historical rivalries and cultural clichés, whether they were made up or not. In this instance, adaptation needs to identify and select the most suitable cultural reference.

Compensation

Last but not least, compensation is a strategy used when something cannot be translated into a different language. This can apply to grammatical concepts in the original language or cultural constructs that have no equivalent in the target language. For example, some languages distinguish formality when addressing



another person (e.g., tu and vous in French, as well as similar examples in German, Slovak and other languages), in contrast to English, which only recognizes one "you", and instead expresses formality degrees in other ways.

Similar to this, there are numerous ways in Japanese to indicate hierarchical relationships between individuals by following another person's name with -san, -kun, -chan, etc. These are simply nonexistent in the majority of other languages, so a translator would need to figure out how to translate them roughly into the target language. Naturally, this can be very challenging.

In conclusion, every one of these strategies and tactics has its proper place and time. Translators need to be multilingual, but they also need to know which technique to apply when and sometimes even why. Think about all of the processes that go into the smooth act of reading something in one language and saying it aloud in another the next time you witness someone sight-translate with the ease of a seasoned professional.

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