

## EXERCISES FOR DEVELOPING SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

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Interpretation can be characterized as a conclusion of understanding between two opposing parts. Its value stems from the reality that a speaker's meaning is best communicated in his or her local tongue but is best caught on within the dialects of the audience members. An interpreter considers the communication in one language (that we call the "source language") and replicates it in composed frame in another language (that one is "target language"). A translator goes in to a talked message within the source language and renders it orally, consecutively or at the same time, within the target dialect. Both the interpreter and the translator must have an intensive mastery of the target language, as well as a really great inactive understanding of language with which they work.

Number of speakers get ready their speeches well in development of conveyance and will readily deliver or send a duplicate to a translator who takes the inconvenience to inquire for it. Copies of formal speeches and policy statements delivered by public officials are frequently available from their offices or on their Internet websites. The speaker or his institution may also make available a translation of the speech to be delivered.

Although there are number of precautions for interpreting, every speech still has its difficulties. A speaker may change his or her mind at the last minute, discard or amend prepared remarks, and have to translate the speech. Without knowing enough about simultaneous interpreting, it might be so challenging to interpret. In order to master the interpreting skill, first, interpreter or translator should consider and practice following developing exercises on simultaneous interpreting:

- Exercise is called "the best guess". Whenever you listen an open figure make a discourse on TV or radio, compose out already a harsh diagram of your "best guess" about what the speaker is likely to say, based on what you know around the person or speaker, the circumstances of the discourse, the current issues, and the event. At that point tune in to the genuine discourse and compare it together with your notes to see how near your guesses were. Try this exercise until your guesses nearly right to the speaker's speech.

- There are times when "words fail". An interpreter, on the other hand, does not have the luxury of pausing to catch her breath and groping for another word. In such cases, one option is to convey the main thrust of the intended message through intonation rather than words. Read the following "neutral" sentences into your tape recorder, coloring each statement with one of the feelings listed beside it; take a short break, then listen to your performance and consider how well the feeling was conveyed. Repeat the exercise until the emotion has been clearly communicated.

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- Prepare a brief speech in honor of a public figure you admire. Read it into your tape recorder and play it back. It should persuade a listener who is unfamiliar with the public figure.

- Pretend you're interpreting the following speech excerpt, and a few words have been obscured by bad pronunciation, conference-room noise, or poor sound quality. Read the speech into your tape recorder and, using context, fill in the gaps in a way that does not distort the overall meaning of the sentence. Make an effort to finish each sentence. When you've finished recording, compare your performance to the full text of the speech. It should be close enough to the original one in order to complete the given exercise.

These exercises work out prepare the elucidation ability and can be experienced by all levels and degrees. They help to develop translational skills and increase the knowledge about how to interpret without making silly mistakes.

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