
MISTAKES IN THE PROCESS OF SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION AND TIPS FOR THE QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

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Translation is one of the oldest types of activity, the role of which cannot be realized without serving the immediate needs of peoples in communication. Being as one of the means of intercultural communication, simultaneous interpretation solves the problems of mutual understanding of the subjects of communicative activity, and characterized by special specificity, the presence of specific characteristics. The processes of mutual understanding between representatives of different cultural models can be significantly complicated by the implementation of an erroneous interpretation of certain connotations of the original, due to translation errors, which are especially possible in simultaneous interpretation, based on the need to instantly respond to the information heard, without being able to think about the details. The issues of classification and identification of the causes of errors in simultaneous interpretation is one of the most important problems of translation studies, the solution of which will allow avoiding the erroneous interpretation of this or that information in the language of the host culture, ensuring the equivalence and adequacy of the translation, which determines the relevance of the chosen research topic.

The first stage of translation activity, namely the perception of a foreign language text, is a complex sensory-thinking process, which is based on the simultaneous implementation of the analytical and synthetic functions of the brain and sensory organs. Comprehension is carried out with the help of the formation and formulation of thoughts. The highest degree presupposes the obligatory linguistic formulation of thought. As for linguistic means, comprehension can be carried out by means of the original language, or, with a high level of proficiency in this type of speech activity, in the target language, and with a high skill of the translator, using the means of an internal individual subject-schematic semantic code. The second stage of the translation process is the formation of the main meaning of the future message. In other words, at this stage there is a need to comprehend the relationship "meaning – idea", as well as recoding. If comprehension is carried out in the language of translation, then the formation of meaning is at the same time and the formation of ideas, and the process of comprehension includes the process of recoding. At the third, final stage of translation activity, the expression of the statement is carried out, its reconstruction using the means of the target language. The implementation of each of the stages of speech activity in simultaneous interpretation requires high level of development of translation competence.

A. Tarakov highlights the following features of simultaneous translation:

- 1) psychological discomfort due to the need to simultaneously perceive, decode and reproduce discourse;

2) a psychological barrier caused by the lack of repeated reference to the original text, the ability to pause speech, repeat incomprehensible phrases, words;

3) the lack of opportunities to make adjustments to the already voiced text, to eliminate the identified erroneous interpretations;

4) the possibility of an erroneous interpretation due to a too fast pace of speech, inconsistency of the speaker, speech defects.

Particularly, A. Tarakov names the following skills and abilities necessary for the successful implementation of simultaneous translation:

- 1) preparation for the specific features of simultaneous translation;
- 2) the ability to focus on the words of the speaker;
- 3) the ability to cover several tasks with attention;
- 4) the ability to find a way out of difficult communicative situations;
- 5) quick response skills;
- 6) mental calmness, patience;
- 7) speed thinking, concept formulation

Generally, the causes of errors can be divided into extra linguistic, associated with social conditions, and intra linguistic, associated with the internal resources of the language system. The main extra linguistic reason is the spontaneity of the speaker's speech, the influence of the social environment, the dependence of the speaker's speech on his social affiliation. This group may include deviations from the norm, due to inadequate use of a meaning that does not correspond to the communicative situation, the language register associated with the social situation.

Language errors, "expression errors" do not distort the conceptual content of the original and have a significant impact on the perception of the translated text. Based on the level of language in which the error is made, in the most general form, inaccuracies in linguistic representation can be divided into lexical, morphological, syntactical, spelling and punctuation errors. Thus, simultaneous translation is the most complex form of translation activity that requires the simultaneous implementation of the stages of perception, decoding and interpretation of an information message and its subsequent modeling by means of the language system of the receiving cultural model. Simultaneous interpretation is characterized by a number of unique properties that put forward high requirements for the level of development of translation competence, and even the professionalism of a simultaneous interpreter cannot completely eliminate the likelihood of errors in the process of interpreting and recreating discourse. Thus, taking into account the specifics of simultaneous interpretation, it can be concluded that deviations from the norm may occur in the interpreter's speech, affecting different levels of the language system and due to extra linguistic and intra linguistic factors. In the most general form, errors can be classified into semantic and linguistic ones, and subtypes are distinguished within each of the presented categories. Semantic errors are transformations or omissions of the original information, deviations from the norm, which have a misleading effect on the recipient. Language errors practically do not affect the conceptual content of the original, affecting mainly its perception by the audience of the receiving cultural model. Of course, these deviations from the norm are not exhaustive and require further detailed study.

Based on the errors that occur during simultaneous interpretation, several active simultaneous interpreters were asked how to avoid making these errors based on their experience:

1) A constant set (and especially important – the initial one) of knowledge from the most diverse areas of human activity. As you know, the very possibility of simultaneous interpretation stems from linguistic redundancy and is based on probabilistic forecasting. The degree of success of an interpreter in predicting what the speaker will say in the next moments of his speech directly depends on the degree of awareness of the interpreter about the subject of the speech – the presence of context increases redundancy, and this enables the simultaneous interpreter to carry out probabilistic prediction with greater accuracy. It is for this awareness that a professional interpreter is responsible. This means that a simultaneous interpreter must prepare well for each oral work. You need to delve into the theme of the event to such a necessary, but sufficient depth that the specialists, listening to you, do not wince, you need to speak their professional language – you will be invited again.

2) Delivered speech, good diction. A simultaneous interpreter must be a good speaker, accustomed to speaking in front of an audience, and his speech must have all the attributes of the speech of such an experienced speaker.

3) It is important to be able to use the Internet effectively at work. The habit of looking for the information necessary to understand the original should be natural and inherent in the interpreter.

4) Resolutely avoid actions that can turn your colleagues against you. Treasure your reputation not only as a good interpreter, but also as a decent person. Colleagues need to know that they can rely on you.

5) The work of a simultaneous interpreter is a collective one. Under no circumstances should the simultaneous interpreter think that he is working individually. Team spirit and solidarity, mutual assistance and sociability are the key to successful work of simultaneous interpreters. Customers judge the quality of simultaneous interpretation at an event by the overall impression of the work of the entire team of translators.

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