
KNOWLEDGE COMPLEMENTARITY IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

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About the work of a translator: Translation services are very diverse. Any text- written or oral, literary or technical – can be translated. The translation will be oral and written. Interpreting is divided into simultaneous and sequential translation. In simultaneous translation, the interpreter speaks at the same time as the speaker. This type of translation is intended for a large audience and requires the use of special equipment in international conferences and seminars. This type of translation is considered to be the most expensive among translation services as it requires the translator not only a thorough knowledge of the native language and a foreign language, but also the ability to instantly find the necessary similarities in the process of language change.

Simultaneous translation has its advantages and difficulties. Usually they talk about the sum of certain abilities, abilities and skills, such as: fluency in languages, eruditions, quick reactions the ability to instantly “go out” to a more less acceptable translation option in difficult situations-in general, all these qualities do not differ from those that any interpreter should have.

Many in the field of simultaneous translation the researcher-scientists expressed opinions, studied. Most of them are foreign and the Russian, Uzbek people are considered demonstrators. Simultaneous translation great Russian translator scientists V.N. Komissarov, G. Belinskiy, V. Chernov, A.F. Shirayayev, L. Visson from Uzbek scientists Musayev, A. Muminov and others. I.Y. Shexter believed that in order to successfully carry out simultaneous interpretation, it is necessary “the ability to disconnect from the pubescence of the sound of one’s own voice”. Y.M. Chwilling, however, wrote that the translator should distribute” auditory attentionbetween the perception of the speaker’s speech and the self -control of his own speech. The study of the parallelism and simultaneity of the processes under consideration in simultaneous translation helped to develop exercises to develop the “skill of the synchronising auditory reception and speech” (Minyar. Beloruchev) exercises to neutralize reproduction in perception and exercises to develop “skill of synchronous speaking” (Schweitzer A.D)

Taking as a basis the conducted experiments and understanding of their results, psychologist Z.A. Kochkina came to the conclusion that the understanding of speech in the source language and the implementation of speech in hte target language cannot occur simultaneously, and that these processes are associated with switching attention. As Z.A. Kochkina says, “the apparent simultaneity of the processesof the perception of the source text and the pronunciation of the translation text is achieved due to the fact that the translator, firstly shortnes the message and, secondly, pronounces his text faster in comparison with the speaker. In simultaneous

translation, there are several modes of simultaneous perception of the speaker's speech and translation. There are translations at a very slow pace with long pauses between speech links: with an increased pace of the speaker's speech and a decrease in pauses between speech links. In which case the translator must know the importance medium.

Knowledge is of great importance in simultaneous interpretation. These types of skills and knowledge any serious simultaneous interpreter needs to have.

- excellent knowledge of all your working languages,
- knowledge of cultures, customs, traditions, history, current events and daily life in all the countries where all your languages are spoken (including knowledge of slang and dialects)
- ability to switch quickly between languages, to find an appropriate word or expression in other language instantly
- therefore, quick thinking, always being “on your toes” ability to concentrate for extended periods of time, process a lot of information, physical and mental stamina.
- cultural sensitivity and awareness, that other peoples and cultures may handle particular situations in a completely different ways, communication and diplomatic skills, qualities of a cross cultural consultant.

At the moment, a number of translation activities quantitative changes the fact that this is a lot of highly qualified the fact that the need for translators has arisen, and this, in turn, in their professional preparation it turned out that it is necessary to increase its quality. The science of translation has taken a significant step today basing on translation decisions in the day only with references to the linguistic intuition of students, it is impossible to teach in the old style. Translations are more significant in the analysis and evaluation, evidence-based evidence is required. Such ability to find evidence the translation of a specific presupposes the existence of “theoretical views”.

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