

BILINGUAL MEMORY: LEXICAL PROCESSING IN SIMULTANEOUS TRANSLATION

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About the work of a translator: Bilingual memory is to the extreme processing requires of professional simultaneous interpreters. Bilingualisms completed word production, lexical retrieval, and verbal fluency tasks. Interpreters exhibited rose fluency in their both languages, and they were faster to translate words in two directions. But, no significant differences appeared in picture naming or word reading. This suggests that lexical meaning in interpreters are confined to their specifically trained abilities (vocabulary search, reformulation), with no permanent changes in other word-processing mechanisms. Significantly, these differences seem to affect specifically linguistic effects, as two samples were matched for relevant executive abilities. Additionally, only word translation performance correlated with the years of interpreting experience. For that reason, despite their tight cooperation, dissimilar subcomponents within bilingual memory seem characterized by self-supporting, usage-driven flexibility.

Cognitive and Neurocognitive Effects from the Unique Bilingual Experiences of Interpreters

Translation and interpreting are two special subtypes of bilingual communication. While translation is changed through written language – from one language into another – interpreting include the immediate verbal communication from one language to another. Not only do these two differ in what they fulfill, but each of them also has its own subfields. Literary, technical, scientific, financial, legal, and medical translation, for example, all have unique, domain-specific differences with specialized vocabulary linked to each other. In other words, the necessity for professional translators goes above and beyond simply being highly constituent in both languages. The same can be said for interpreting: simultaneous, consecutive, and sight interpreting is provided in different settings (medical, judicial, business, etc.), and these three modes also require specific knowledge and training because they each demand different skill sets.

Simultaneous interpreting may be considered to be an extreme case of bilingual processing, one in which translators concurrently engages in the analysis of the source language input and the expression of the same meaning in the target language. Because interpreters often use almost all of their cognitive resources while interpreting, they have to process language in an efficient manner in order to facilitate the production of the interpreted speech. To this end, they can use lexical prediction, through which sentences are analyzed incrementally and potential word matches are predicted and pre-activated on the basis of the semantic context of the sentence. This process may result in their producing translation equivalents of the predicted words in the target language faster. It seems probable that the more often the interpreter uses this mechanism, the more efficient their interpreting becomes as a

result of their reorganizing cross-linguistic connections in the bilingual memory. This presumption was tested in the present study, which focused on the effects of interpreter training and experience on anticipation. Professional interpreters (with approximately 10 years of experience) and interpreting trainees were asked to translate words presented either in isolation or in a semantic context constraint.

Specifically, the objective was to observe the ways in which training and experience modulate an translator's ability to use context to anticipate words by looking at word-translation latencies and response accuracy. In addition, language symmetry and the lack of native-language comprehension pros were expected in the group of professional interpreters. This was in fact the case because, according to their self-reports, they had been exposed to a similar amount of interpreting practice in each translation direction. Whenever such terms as 'interpreting' or 'interpreter' are mentioned in this article, they refer to oral translation; whenever such terms as 'translation' or 'translator' are mentioned, they refer to written translation. The only exception is 'word translation', which is used to name the experimental task, which, in line with the psycholinguistic research tradition, is understood to be the oral production of a translation equivalent of a given word.

In general, there is no doubt that owing to their specific use of languages, translators and trainees are interesting populations to learn and they may shed more light on the way in which lexical processing may be reorganized according to specific bilingual experience.

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