

THE ROLE OF PRAGMATIC ASPECTS IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

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Simultaneous translation is one of the most complex types of interpreting, and this type of translation is performed using special equipment. It is a method of oral translation in which the speaker delivers the content of the speech to the audience without the interpreter delivering it.

Special equipment is a system of simultaneous translation, which is usually in the form of a stationary or folding booth, where there are two pairs of headphones and a microphone for the interpreter, as well as a set of headphones or co, depending on the number of participants in need of translation. chma consists of receivers.

One of the priorities of the ongoing reforms in our country is to "train modern personnel in several foreign languages, conduct research in foreign languages, improve the methodology of language teaching" is one of the latest achievements of science and technology in developed countries. One of the most important issues today is the implementation of adequate translations in the education of the youth of our country and the expansion of research in the field of translation studies.

The process of translation from Uzbek to English, its peculiarities, the issues in which the translator should pay attention, the pragmatic features of the original in the translation process and the peculiarities of its restoration in translation, can facilitate the work of the translator aspects and possible mistakes are prevented. Each translation process goes through two stages: meaningful words and figurative words. However, as long as there is no intercultural form of speech activity, there will be pragmatic problems in translation for the translator.

Accordingly, the translator has to use his or her commonly pragmatic knowledge to convey the information correctly without any errors in translation. A close study of speech phenomenon and emotional impact naturally leads to several theories of translation, especially the dynamic based on the principle of equivalent effect or action and the "false interpretation" that emphasizes how to say it in another language. equivalence. Both theories encourage translators to achieve intercultural pragmatic success, recognizing that speech activity and event are intercultural different. However, there are a number of obstacles to achieving pragmatic equivalence in translation, such as the semantic features of the original textual language, the meanings of the words, their usage, and their relationship to other words.

The only condition for a translation to be created in a way that is similar in form and content to the original is that the translator can selectively use the original linguistic means in his or her own language. This responsibility entrusts him with the task of first fulfilling the function of the original meaning, and then fully expressing the idea formed in his memory on the basis of the culture and norms of his language. The pragmatic aspects of language, which have attracted the attention of researchers in recent years, require the translator to be aware of many other disciplines and cultures in addition to in-depth linguistic knowledge.

Appropriate use of pragmatic means in translation serves to convey the full meaning of the original. It follows that they have a thorough knowledge of the pragmatic features of translation, their analysis, their presentation in translation, illustrated with sound examples, as an additional or basic guide for students on the subject can be used in their independent work, abstracts, or included as a special topic in lecture texts. Pragmatics is a relatively new form of linguistics, the study of human speech activity, the purpose, content of such activity, the means of verbal and nonverbal expression of such purpose and content in oral and written text, their place in the act of speech, the communicative effect, the speaker and is a branch of science that studies the different relations in listener speech expressed in linguistic symbols. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the movement of language signs in speech. Linguistic pragmatism does not have a clear form. It includes a set of issues related to the speaker and the listener, their interaction in the speech process.

When a speaker tries to attract the attention of the listener, to influence them communicatively, to interest them, to attract their attention or, conversely, to distract, excite, excite, persuade or deceive them, the word, the word there was a need to study the expressive-emotional-evaluative connotative meaning of the compound, i.e. the pragmatic meaning. Translation is the art of re-creation, a highly artistic creation, and even when it is a creation, it requires research, hard work, patience, and hard work from the author of the translation. Translation, a complex form of human activity, is a creative process of recreating a spoken expression (text) created in one language on the basis of another language, while preserving its unity of form and content. This means that a verbal expression created using the means of the original language is replaced by such an expression, which is based on the laws of the language of translation. In this way, the content and methodological adequacy of the texts of the original and translated languages is created. The main feature of translation is that it is a word art. The expressive power of the word, its power of influence, makes it possible to apply translation at the level of art. Translation is the process of expressing what is expressed in a particular language by means of other languages.

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