

ERRORS IN THE PROCESS OF SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

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Interpretation occurs when one person translates orally what he or she hears from the speaker into another language. Moreover, in this globalization era, everyone is required to interact and communicate each other despite the distance of geographic, language, and culture, the interpreting is needed to solve the distance. Interpretation helps people in the process of exchanging thought and information, not only for communication between two people in different languages, but also to deliver the information in seminar, global meeting, conference, and many other important discussions in this world which have different languages.

Several studies on the analysis of errors in interpreting had been carried out. One of the recent studies was carried out by Chinch (2010) who found out that the poor preparation and lack of background knowledge make students nervous, which directly or indirectly lose students confidence and impoverish the quality of the students interpreting practice.

There are main types of errors in simultaneous interpreting:

- 1) literal translation,
- 2) inadequate language proficiency (grammatical and lexical),
- 3) errors in register conservation,
- 4) distortion,
- 5) additions,
- 6) omissions,
- 7) (protocol, procedures, ethics), and
- 8) non-conservation of paralinguistic features.

Therefore, unclear sentences should be paid attention to because they occur frequently and in large quantity. Some mistakes found in this recent study is lexical errors, the students distorting the meaning of the original message it can lead misunderstanding. Furthermore, the students' views of errors made by them can have a huge impact on the outcome of simultaneous interpreting practice. Students are the main players in practicing the simultaneous interpreting in the class. Thus, it is important to examine their views. On the basis of the investigation, it was found that in the most general form translative errors can be divided into semantic and language ones. Each of the categories may be additionally divided into some subcategories. Semantic errors are distortions of the original pragmatics, deviations from the norm, providing disinforming impact on the recipient. Language errors do not affect the conceptual content of the original, affecting mainly on his perception by the audience of receiving cultural model. In the frames of the investigation errors from the practical simultaneous interpreting practice are given, which allows to demonstrate the functioning of different types of errors in the modern interpretation. Results of the investigation, identification of mechanisms, possible reasons, which

lead to mistaken interpretation in the process of simultaneous translation, may be successfully used in the optimization of process of translation in interpreters' practice, in the education of the interpreters, as materials in the development of theoretical and methodological literature in translation studies.

To conclude, the interpretation is one of the most difficult types of translation, a complex, gradual psychological process that takes place under extreme conditions, leading to errors in the speech of simultaneous interpreter. It is impossible to completely avoid erroneous interpretation and reconstruction of the original discourse; however, the understanding of the mechanisms of deviations from the norm, the use of appropriate translation strategies allows one to avoid semantic errors that distort the original pragmatics.

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