

THE ROLE OF SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING IN SHAPING THE PUBLIC OPINION IN UZBEKISTAN

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Today, great importance is attached to the teaching and learning of languages of everyday use. The implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan № PPP 1875 of December 2012 “On measures to strengthen the learning of foreign languages” requires a lot of effective work in our country. The participation of leading scientists and delegates from Uzbekistan in the organization of international conferences, symposiums and seminars will certainly increase the number of translators with knowledge and skills in foreign languages.

About the work of a translator: It is indicative that we can also note significant research in the field of simultaneous interpretation in Uzbekistan. In particular, in a number of textbooks on translation studies O. Muminov, I. Gafurov, G. Salamov, N. Kambarov and other scholars express their views on simultaneous translation, its features and methods, problems and difficulties encountered in the process. However, it should be noted that so far this problem has not been considered as a conceptual problem, that is, as a complete system. The famous scientist N.A. Shermukhammedov describes the conceptual problem in the following way: to eliminate resistance”. Therefore, when studying these problems, it is advisable to analyze the previously obtained data and cover the issue consistently.

So, what about difficulties? Simultaneous interpreting is one of the most difficult types of interpreting. The simultaneous interpreting is done with the help of special equipment. It is a speaker the content of a continuous speech without an interpreter speaking it is a method of interpretation, presented to the audience. In this case, it is up to the interpreter to learn the source language in a very short time, using knowledge of the subject receive, understand, and transmit. Simultaneously listening to and translating information into a second language requires the interpreter’s skill and acumen. This, in turn, requires the interpreter to be able to think cognitively, to understand the mental processes involved in thinking.

Today, scientists seek solutions to such problems in cognitive science, cognitive linguistics, and cognitive psychology. Simultaneous interpreters have in mind very complex thought processes when translating information from one language to another for conference participants. However, the interpreter may encounter conceptual problems regardless of the language being translated into. In cognitive linguistics, the reflection of the world in concepts in the human mind is called a “cognitive world picture” or “conceptual world picture” (conceptual world picture). Concepts come out with the use of semantics of linguistic units.

Official and working languages of the EU: These units are words, phrases, sentences, paremy, speech clichés, folklore texts. Some linguists call this the “nominative field of the concept”. There are two views on how concepts are expressed in language. A.P. Babushkin and S.G. According to Vorkachev, a concept does not always have to be expressed in words.

The number of concepts is not the same in all languages. Some of them are not available in e languages. As a result, gaps appear. Such gaps emphasize national and cultural differences between languages and create serious problems for the work of interpreters-simultaneous translators. National-cultural differences can also be seen in differences in conceptual cognitive attributes or semantic content. For example, the Russian concept “sandwich” has cognitive attributes such as “sausage”, “cheese”, “butter”, and “cutle”, while the German “sandwich” has only the cognitive attribute “butter”, because Germans only use butter in sandwiches. In every language, we can find many such differences, and the translator must take them into account in the translation process and try to achieve a perfect translation in every respect.

With a concept, the meaning of a word can be likened to an iceberg. If the concept is an iceberg, then the part that comes out of the water is literal. The parts of the concept are scattered throughout the linguistic units, so in order to identify the concept it is necessary to analyze the nominative domain of the concept. Hence, it is not difficult to imagine how important it is for a simultaneous translator to solve conceptual problems.

Thus, the study of simultaneous translation was conducted in isolation from other studies in the field of applied linguistics. This is due to the conceptual and methodological challenges posed by the existence of multiple languages and different situations. Compared to the large market of applied linguistics, which needs new methods for teaching languages and acquiring speaking skills, finding solutions to such problems is one of the main challenges facing interpreters today.

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