

## MODERN METHODS AND APPROACHES TO TEACHING SIMULTANEOUS TRANSLATION FOR TRANSLATION STUDENTS

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**Abstract:** This article provides information about Modern methods and approaches to teaching simultaneous translation for translation students.

**Key words:** English language, simultaneous interpretation, interpretation, mass media, language, speech, listening comprehension.

Translation is as old as human relations, it is a means of expression between different peoples, bringing closer and bridging the gap between them, and then it is a means to connect communication and civilization, yes It is a strong rope that binds humanity all over the world. and is a bridge. Until the end of the twenties, consecutive translation was used in international congresses, conferences and meetings, and after listening to the speaker's speech, it was translated into other working languages. Depending on the number of special languages adopted at the meeting of multilingual delegates, each speech was repeated several times in a row from the pulpit, which caused a great loss of time. From the end of the twenties, the translation of speeches began to be carried out episodically at the same time as listening to them, and in this regard it was called simultaneous translation. What we do is the translation of conferences, because it is a suitable and clear view between two guests, between whom communication is shared through simultaneous or oral interpretation. In-depth knowledge of languages is an absolute prerequisite for the translator's practice, regardless of the translator's training and qualifications, if he wants to achieve the highest goal by translating his official speeches in international forums, he must be familiar with them. A simultaneous interpreter relays speech, unlike an interpreter struggling with a written text. Therefore, he hears it, imitates it in his mind, commits it to his memory in another language and re-formulates it in another language, works with the difficult and unique ability to create a new meaning in another language and conveys the meaning to the listener by cleverly approaching it. Above based on what has been said, in this article, we are going to explain the origin and development of simultaneous translation and the differences of simultaneous translation from other translations, the instructions necessary for the simultaneous translation in international congresses, conferences and meetings, and the shortcomings of simultaneous interpretation. We aim to interpret from the speaker's speech to the listener following the most important rules that accompany translation. The origin and development of

simultaneous translation: Translation is seen as a bridge to other societies around cultures without permission. It was and still is ir. It plays a major role in creating conditions for establishing dialogue between different cultures, reducing and eliminating the gap between different civilizations and cultures, and creating a common global thought. The question of translation also brings us to the level of the relationship between the author and the translator, to speak of translation as a creative process. When we examine the elements and methods of translation, we see that there is not much difference between authorship and translation. Both are creative work, because the translator usually does not create the translated text all at once, but rather has to use words and pronunciation as terms, choosing style and meaning in a specific way, and using it intelligently. At this point, it should be noted that the first interpretation attempts were made by Andre Kaminker in 1934 when he translated Hitler's French radio speech [1]. After that, in 1945-1946 after the Second World War, the Nuremberg International Military Court, which was organized in Germany, used simultaneous translation for the first time during the trial of Nazi crimes [2] The proposal of simultaneous translation initially confused many people involved in translation work and translation studies.[3]

Nowadays many types of interpretation are used, including simultaneous interpretation, and today we see that the importance of simultaneous interpretation in many institutions has become commonplace among many people. Similar to other translations, simultaneous translation has its own types, and this translation also has legal rules and conditions and methods of execution. In fact, the meaning of simultaneous translation includes several meanings according to the task and means. We will discuss and explain all these rules and methods as much as possible. Importance of simultaneous interpretation: Translation refers to the translation of spoken or written texts from the original language into the second language while maintaining the same meaning. Also, if we take the word synchronous, it means to happen in an instant, Similarly, if you take the word synchronous, it means an instantaneous event, that is, the word synchronous takes the characteristic of immediate and instantaneous speed. . We can say that simultaneous translation is the translation of speech or texts from the original language into another language while preserving the full meaning of the original language. Here are some notes about this definition:[5]

1. Synchronous translation is included in the types of translation according to the execution time of this type of translation. In addition to this type, there are also types of short translation and extended translation.

2. In this type of translation, it can be said that speed is the main determinant of the process, but the speed of work does not mean to ignore the need to translate the text between the two languages he is translating in the same sense and deliver it to the listener.

3. It should be mentioned among these tariffs. This concept of simultaneous translation can lead us to some applications that translate texts in real time.[4]

The most important areas where simultaneous interpretation is used: There are many meetings and international conferences where the use of simultaneous interpretation is necessary and indispensable, and this interpretation is a conversation between diplomats and delegations, these interviews are directly Whether it is face-to-face or indirect, whether the interview takes place in one place, or whether it is broadcast or over the Internet, the following are the most important of these situations:

1. Conferences: There are many international conferences attended by people of many nationalities and in these conferences interpreters speak several languages and here the conference management allocates interpreters to convey the speech in the conference, for example we often see conferences. the participants wear headphones because these headphones are the means by which the translation is transmitted to them. It includes seminars, meetings, international forums and many other meetings and conferences.[6]

2. Media materials: When broadcasting the facts of an event live, for example (a session of the United Nations), some media outlets will need to allocate a simultaneous interpreter to simultaneously translate all the speeches in that session.

3. Meetings or interviews: When a foreign delegation arrives in an Arab country, we see that some of this delegation is accompanied by an interpreter, so whether they are at the airport, in a restaurant or in other places, the interviews are considered a process of simultaneous interpretation. in which the interpreter acts as an intermediary between the guests and the other party.

Conditions that must be fulfilled in this type of translation: Interpretation is governed by many conditions that govern its mechanism of action. These conditions mainly ensure correct translation results during the translation process. Also, these conditions take into account each type of simultaneous translation. This is because each type has its own characteristics in terms of application and performance. Below we summarize the most important of these terms:

1. The translator must be time-sensitive, that is, the translator must start the translation as soon as the speaker finishes speaking and phrases, so that the translated sentence can be spoken or written.

2. When translating to the simultaneous translation media, the montage should match the sound or text, and synchronization should also be taken into account, which means that the phrase is pronounced by the speaker at the same time as the release of the translation.

3. The simultaneous interpreter should strive to convey the meaning as it is, and the inaccuracy of the transmitted meanings as a result of laxity or lack of attention here is the reason for many mistakes in simultaneous translation. causes to be.

### Conclusion:

So, simultaneous translation is the most complicated type of interpretation, and in this type of translation, translation is performed using special equipment. It is a method of oral interpretation in which the content of the speech is delivered to the listeners without the need of an interpreter during the speaker's speech. In the field of simultaneous translation and related to this topic, many translation scientists, researchers and masters have cited their opinions and comments related to acquisition in several scientific and theoretical articles and monographs. we must learn.

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