

MODERN METHODS AND APPROACHES TO TEACHING SIMULTANEOUS TRANSLATION FOR TRANSLATION STUDENTS

Rozikova Farangiz Mamasodiq kizi

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages,

Comparative Linguistics,

Linguistic Translation, 2nd year master's degree

Tel: 998938317711

Simultaneous translation is considered one of the most difficult and important types of oral translation, in which, unlike sequential translation, the translator simultaneously translates the speaker's speech in the original language into the target language [1]. Synchronous translators are called simultaneous translators or synchronists. Usually, the practice of simultaneous translation is carried out with the help of special equipment. Whispering techniques are sometimes used for individual listeners. The possibility of simultaneous translation is about 50% in modern languages. In it, the words correspond to the proportion of words that do not contain any new information, while some information is not fully received by the listeners. It is known that today there is an interest in the issues of simultaneous translation. The great attention to consecutive translation activities is also serious in the field of translation demands reforms. Based on this, "language learning" and It is also necessary to reconsider the "process of teaching translation". These are translation, increasing the possibility of professionalism from a learner translation skills that allow to optimize problems paves the way for its formation. We know that in the field of simultaneous interpretation, the rapid translation ability of the interpreter one of the important components. It is a speech recording of any length and it has a special recording that allows you to repeat without losing the content is to be This record is a semantographic record, which is "simultaneous translation is considered one of the "great secrets". The term "semantography" first appeared (from the Greek semanto "sign" and grapho - "letter" from) by Charles Bliss referring to the universal symbol system he invented has been ."Teaching the science of semantography (quick writing) is the main studied eastern languages learns such aspects as grammar, semantics, language structure. In these languages a future that can conduct a free conversation and think freely. Qualified international translators are also trained in semantic translation techniques aimed at cultivating translators. Aims and objectives: The aim of the article is the essence of semantography to reveal how important its role in simultaneous translation is speaking and, at the same time, the future translator has quick translation knowledge and formation of skills, highlighting the main methods of semantography consists of. The science of "quick writing"-semantography is a must-have for a conference translator. The field of basic knowledge and skills. "Art of quick writing" mainly in simultaneous translation, in the process of working with long lectures, as well as request the interpreter to prepare a transcript or recording of the conversation during negotiations used in situations where Some of the fastest ways to write at the same time. It is used for both simultaneous translation and accurate information recording. The first detailed description of this skill was by Jean Erber in 1952. It is

given in the "Translators' Manual" published in Geneva. Erber Nations .Using semantics based on the experience of Ligasi translators provided valuable information. In later works translation notation is considered in detail: Jean-Franc Rozan "In simultaneous translation writing system (1958)" and Andrew Gillies' "Writing in simultaneous translation. Short course" (2005) book, in addition to which the issues of translation writing are covered by Rurik Konstantinovich Minyar-Beloruhev "Synchronous translation in writing" (1969) and Andrey Pavlovich is the author of the famous term "Universal translation semantics".Chujakin's works made a significant contribution to the development of the science of semantics. Semantography requires specific knowledge and skills from each translator.Based on this, a number of basic principles of science arise, in particular: Record steps. A translator who uses semantics is always must clearly see the relationship between written elements. To this is achieved through the so-called "ladder", in which small and insignificant components written (right) and slightly lower than the main parts. This style makes notes more visual, as well as separate elements, for example, homogeneous frees up space for grouping members.Fields. (English margin) Blank on the page with vertical and step notations There will be a place in which to add clarifications that arise during the speech, as well as thoughts.It is convenient to place explanatory arrows that connect each other. The most important is clear data should be placed in the left part, where the sections are also within the speech can be numbered. Signs. About the written language - in the original language or in the translated language - discussions are always ongoing and every point of view will always have its supporters.At the same time, universal translation is one of the important foci of semantics it is a general refrain from using language in favor of different symbols to express a thought is pulling. Unlike a word, a symbol is written faster, stronger associations causes and together with other signs of interrelated concepts can mean the whole group. You can get symbols from anywhere possible, mathematical symbols, letters of unique alphabets, musical symbols and others are particularly popular.Semantography is based on two basic ideas: Not a letter or even a single word with a graphic symbol, but concepts describe the entire category.By looking at characters not in a chain, not synchronously, but syntactically separating at certain points in the plane and connecting the axes between them.

In short ,the translator, according to certain rules, single character the entire sentences and simply reads it in another language. Specialized semantics for translators is historically recent, XX appeared in the mid-40s of the century, so its development is the same is currently in full swing. Suggested by the generality of approaches the methods are also significantly different in appearance. A translator is known to provide the most optimal way to achieve results resort to compensatory strategies. This is the case with simultaneous translation.one strategy is translation semantography. Let's remind, simultaneous translation .In doing so, we are based on the process of perceiving the original message and the written information conference interpreting, which includes recording the translated message used in situations, direct, unilateral, contact, without tools we understand the translation.Translation semantics, in turn, we are in the case of rapid copying mental repetition in the process of perceiving an arbitrarily long speech segment analytical-synthetic process of performance and

information recording. This article in this process, we have the problem of choosing the language for recording we want to do. It is worth noting that the issue of choosing the written language is the most important in translation circles is one of the most discussed issues. The following options are considered: recording in the source language (E. N. Sladkovskaya, B. Aleksieva, D. Gile); Recording in translation language (J. Herbert, J. - F. Rozan, M. Lederer, K. Déjean Le Feal); in the mother tongue or in the language of training recording (R.K. Minyar-Beloruhev); writing in English (A.P. Chujakin); characters writing in language (H. Matyssek); mixed language (G. Ilg, J. Nolan). The arguments of those who adhere to the target language script are as follows: first, the original message is removed from the surface structure; secondly, translated when the message appears, a natural form of verbal communication is created. H. Van Dam A study by [3] showed that the choice of writing language is his not with the place in the translation situation (the language of translation), but with the personal of the translator It is determined by the status of experience (mother tongue, first / second foreign language). We we believe that semantics is aimed at expressing thoughts, not words. This means that the translator is in this translation situation at a given time To do this, he writes in a language that is convenient and reasonable, because speed in writing is also important. [4] Therefore, in one semantogram special linguistic-cultural there is a mixture of the following elements of the code: international abbreviations, native language and telescopic abbreviations in foreign languages, Arabic and Roman numerals, Latin and Greek letters, mathematical, musical symbols, chemical elements, pictographic symbols, abstract and subject symbols, concepts. All this is a manifestation of the multilingual linguistic consciousness of the translator can be associated with Let's provide a variety of effective means of fixation Let's look at examples of the capabilities of different languages. Semantography We divide all methods into three groups: lexical, grammatical and structural. Lexicon techniques include: writing abbreviated letters; index reduction; numeric characters; sign. The language palette of the lexical technique with the following examples. It can be expressed: - according to the principle of Arabic writing, vowel in the middle of the word loss of sounds: krtd, dgvr, bzns; - telescopic joints: [2] Based on the principle of verticalism, A. P. Chujakin wrote step-diagonal suggested using the layout or step-diagonal "ladder". Write personal positions or "steps" while maintaining syntactic orientation direct and indirect adverbs, as well as homogeneous members of the sentence allocated to:

1. Possessive group (place, time, situation).
2. group of sections.
3. indirect complement.
4. instrumental filler.
5. identical sentence fragments

A working example might look like this:

According to P. Chujakin, such an arrangement of inscriptions to the field of vision, which facilitates the process of perception during reading convenient type. But, in our opinion, the proposed structure is fundamentally new cannot be considered It still reflects a shallow syntactic hierarchy. Shifting to the right can facilitate the process

of mechanical fixation, because the arm takes fewer actions, which is important for semantics.[5]

Conclusion:

Based on the above, perform the following tasks must: Identifying translation dominants and translation at different levels of the original text analyze the original text by predicting ways to solve problems mastering the technique; Translating to achieve maximum communicative effect fast translation, taking into account the nature of the text and the conditions of translation learning to use techniques and technologies; Translation in Uzbek and Eastern languages that matches the speech of a professional translator ensuring the idiomatic level of the text; of the translated text in Uzbek and Eastern languages lexical compatibility, as well as compliance with grammatical and stylistic standards provide. Communicative for simultaneous and accurate translation at different language levels skills of choosing translation correspondence taking into account the tasks take over If we fully implement the goals and tasks listed above, in our country, mature from all fields, with modern knowledge and potential, professional formed a generation of translators and thereby made our Uzbekistan bright we will prepare a new ground for the future.

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