



The Role of Simultaneous Interpretation in the System of Types of Translation

Daminov Navruz Kudratovich

Teacher of the department of Translation Theory and Practice Samarkad State Institute of Foreign Languages

Abstract: This article is devoted to the problems of classification of types of translation and, in particular, the place of simultaneous translation in them and its features. In the works of domestic and foreign scientists, various bases for classifying the types of translation are given. The purpose of the study is an attempt to clarify them and offer their own vision of this problem. Among other things, the authors emphasize the importance of taking into account the psychological factors that affect the activities of the translator, which determines the novelty of the work. Special attention is paid to the formation of stress resistance of translators to work in various situations of translation. In this regard, it is pointed out that it is promising to study the biofeedback method as a way to overcome the negative impact of stress in the process of translation.

Key words: simultaneous translation; stress; types of translation; biofeedback; stress tolerance; psychological calibration.

In the modern world, the role of intercultural and interethnic communication cannot be overestimated. The importance of the work of an interpreter as a mediator in conducting various bilateral or multilateral contacts is very significant. Sometimes issues of war and peace are resolved with the assistance of an interpreter.

However, in their work, a professional translator can perform various types of translation to solve the task. The purpose of this work is to identify the grounds for classifying types of translation, in particular, determining the place of simultaneous translation in the system of types of translation. To achieve the author solved a number of tasks, namely: 1) to consider existing approaches to the classification of types of translation; 2) point out some essential characteristics of consecutive translation and sight translation, which, in our opinion, are closely related to simultaneous translation; 3) describe the types of simultaneous translation; 4) propose a classification of types of translation based on a time criterion; 5) consider the stress factor in the system of types of translation, suggest directions for the formation of stress resistance.

The relevance of our study is based on the fact that there are gaps in understanding the characteristics of certain types of translation. We will attempt to close these gaps. Among the factors of various types of translation, the stressfulness of some processes cannot be excluded either. In this article, the author puts forward an updated classification of types of translation, taking into account the time factor and the stress factor associated with it, which previously remained outside the scope of scientific translation research. The author also suggested directions for the formation of stress resistance (translation and psychological), including methods of psychological calibration (hardware and non-hardware). This determines the

scientific novelty of our study. In the course of our work, the main method we have chosen is a review of the available works of domestic and foreign scientists, as well as an analysis of our own many years of translation experience.

As a result of our work, we will attempt to present our own classification of types of translation. One of the characteristic features of any type of translation is the formation of a certain degree of resistance to stress. We will also devote part of our work to this issue.

The implementation of simultaneous translation activities (SPD) is associated with significant changes in the functioning of cognitive mechanisms in comparison with other types of translation. In order to qualitatively take into account the features of the SPT, it is necessary to comprehensively consider its characteristic features in order to use results in the process of training simultaneous interpreters, including on the basis of higher educational institutions.

As a result of our analysis of theoretical and practical material related to the characteristics of SPT, we came to the conclusion that SPT has three characteristics: linguistic, temporal, and psychological.

The linguistic characteristic of SPD is associated both with the linguistic differences of a particular pair of languages, and with certain techniques that allow the translator to process the source text in order to convey it in the target language without losing or distorting its meaning.

The temporal characteristic of STS includes the simultaneous implementation of cognitive operations of understanding the source text and verbalization of the translation variant in the target language. At the same time, in parallel with the above operations, the analysis of the incoming information and the choice of the translation option are carried out. In this regard, the time factor is a defining characteristic in the implementation of the SAP.

The psychological characteristic of the SPT is one of the most important parameters of the professional reliability of a simultaneous interpreter. The quality of the translation depends on how successfully the translator copes with the negative impact of stress.

For a correct understanding of the place of simultaneous translation, it is necessary to classify the types translation. It can be presented depending on the classification criteria.

According to the type of actor, the types of translation can be divided into translation performed by a person and machine translation [10]. This category also includes a mixed type, the so-called human-controlled machine translation. This type of translation is due to the participation of a person in preparing the text for machine translation, as well as in post-translation editing [6]. Text preparation consists in optimizing the syntactic structure of the source text for more adequate machine translation.

According to the method of representation of the source text, translation with visual support and translation by ear are distinguished. The first group of types of translation includes written translation performed in the presence of a printed version of the source text or from a computer screen (visual-written translation); sight translation, when an interpreter performs oral translation based on printed text (visual-oral translation). The second group can be represented by written translation, when the source text is presented orally (on audio media or dictated by the author of the text); paragraph-and-phrase translation, in which the translator performs an oral one-sided translation (at the same time, the size of the passages he translates is limited in volume); bilateral translation (translation of a conversation between two languages of small phrases of speakers); consecutive translation (one-sided or two-sided translation of significant passages of the speaker's speech with the obligatory keeping of an abbreviated record; it is carried out in the pauses of the speaker's speech); simultaneous translation (one-sided or two-sided translation of the speaker's speech; carried out simultaneously with the deployment of the speech in the original language).

According to the method of representation of the text of the translation, the types of translation are divided into written and oral. Written translation includes visual-written translation and

written translation by ear. Oral translation includes visual-oral translation (or translation from a sheet), paragraph-phrase translation, two-way translation, consecutive translation and simultaneous translation [7].

By the number of languages involved in the translation process, we single out bilingual and multilingual translation. A bilingual translation involves the use of a native language and one foreign language, while a multilingual translation may include several foreign languages in addition to the native language. This situation is typical for international conferences or official negotiations with several working languages. In this case, the interpreter has to perform an indirect translation (use a translation from an unfamiliar foreign language into a familiar foreign or native language, performed by another translator, in order to translate the speaker's speech either into the native language or into the familiar foreign language, respectively). In the situation with international conferences, the interpreter, as a rule, provides simultaneous translation. In the case of formal negotiations, sometimes there is a situation in which the receiving party cannot provide interpretation using the official languages of the parties. The parties then agree to use an intermediary language (usually English) to facilitate linguistic communication.

According to the direction of the translation, one-sided and two-sided translation is distinguished. In case of one-way translation, the translator performs an act of communication either from the native language into the foreign language, or from the foreign language into the native language. In two-way translation, the translator is involved in both directions between the native and foreign languages.

According to the functional styles and genres of the source text, the types of translation are divided into literary and informational translations.

According to the types of social situations, we single out translation with individual support of the client (usually in the mode of consecutive two-way translation; sometimes - simultaneous translation), translation of debating meetings (consecutive two-way translation), translation of medical events (consecutive simultaneous or simultaneous translation), such as a conversation between a patient and a doctor, remote consultation of a patient, as well as surgeons before and during operations.

Let us dwell separately on some types of translation, which, in our opinion, are of particular interest.

Consecutive translation is performed during the pauses of the speaker's speech, i.e. after the speaker has completed part of his speech and allows the interpreter to translate this passage. However, do not forget that in the process of the speaker's speech, the translator makes an abbreviated record, which requires him to have almost instant orientation in the source text and the ability to consolidate in a certain order and in a certain way the key points of the speaker's speech, while keeping some of the information in RAM and performing in parallel with record search for translation options. At the end of the speaker's part of his speech, the translator, in essence, translates from the sheet of his abbreviated record, taking

May, in the course of verbalization, the final decision regarding the variant of the translation of a particular segment.

In other words, in the process of consecutive translation, the translator performs two simultaneous translation operations: listening, orienting in the source text and abbreviated notation, on the one hand, and translation from the sheet of his abbreviated notation and making the final decision on the translation, on the other.

Visual and oral translation (sight translation) occupies a special place among the types of translation. We distinguish between prepared and unprepared sight translation.

When preparing a translation from a sheet, the translator, if there is enough time, gets acquainted with the text and prepares a translation of unfamiliar lexical units, its individual parts or the

entire text in order to subsequently verbalize its own version of the translation.

An unprepared sight translation is characterized by an acute shortage of time available to the translator. In the most classic version, the translator only has time to orientate himself relative to the subject matter of the source text, after which, using the mechanism of anticipatory reading, he begins to revise

Balazation of your translation version with parallel analysis of the source text. In fact, a translation from a sheet is a type of simultaneous translation and is used to train future simultaneous interpreters, including within the framework of academic programs for the training of linguistic students.

Simultaneous translation has several types.

The first type of simultaneous translation is classical simultaneous translation, in which the interpreter, being in a specialized booth, hears the speech of the speaker coming through the headphones and at the same time verbalizes his version of the translation with the help of a microphone [5].

The second type of simultaneous translation consists in simultaneous listening to the source text and reproducing a version of the translation based on the speaker's text (simultaneous translation from a sheet - prepared and unprepared). At the same time, the translator checks by ear the correspondence of the text of the speaker's speech in real time. Some translators prefer to avoid such duplication, believing that it increases the cognitive load on the translator. Here it is necessary to take into account the type of interpreter according to the method of obtaining information: an audialist (information is best perceived through an auditory analyzer) or a visualist (preference is given to the visual channel for obtaining information).

The third type of simultaneous translation consists in “whispering” a translation to a specific recipient (or recipients) with or without special equipment. Usually, special equipment is used to provide this type of simultaneous translation to a group of recipients. At the same time, the interpreter can be in the hall where the event takes place, or outside it (subject to the operation of the equipment).

“Whispering” without equipment is carried out by an interpreter, being directly behind the recipient. This type of simultaneous interpreting is used in cases where the event does not involve translation into the recipient's language, as well as when interpreting socially oriented events, for example, medical consultations between a patient and a doctor.

As a result, we came to the conclusion that simultaneous translation is a type of oral one-way or two-way interpretation, carried out in conditions of acute shortage of time, using special equipment or without it.

Another criterion for classifying types of translation is the amount of time between with the source text and the implementation of the translation variant. Here we distinguish three types of translation: translation in the presence of a significant amount of time, translation with a minimum amount of time, translation in conditions of acute shortage of time.

Translation in the presence of a significant amount of time implies that the translator has enough time to familiarize himself with the source text, analyze it, search for translation options, fix them, as well as to control and edit the text of the translation. This type of translation includes visual-written translation and written translation by ear, with the possibility of repeated reproduction of the audio text, as well as translation from sight, provided that the text is handed over to the translator in advance for processing.

Translation with a minimum amount of time means that the translator has enough time only for the initial orientation in the source text. Some of the cognitive operations can take place in parallel, and there is no possibility of post-translation editing. These types of translation include oral translation (under the conditions of translation under the dictation of the speaker; for

example, translation of an official letter), paragraph-phrase translation, consecutive translation.

When translating under conditions of acute time pressure, the translator is practically deprived of the opportunity to perform at least some operations sequentially. All translation operations are carried out in parallel (or almost parallel) to each other. We refer unprepared translation from a sheet and simultaneous translation to this type of translation. Under these conditions, the time required for translation is saved as much as possible. This fact is decisive in the organization of international events.

Stress is an integral part of any translation activity. It is necessary for the mobilization of the resources of the translator's body (both physiological and cognitive) in order to implement intercultural communication [3].

However, in the process of translation, situations arise when the translator is exposed to the negative effects of stress, which can lead to a change in the state of his linguistic consciousness. Such a change can be caused by a number of objective and subjective factors. To the objective factors, we refer this or that situation of translation, the features of the speech of the speaker. Subjective factors, in our opinion, include the translator's ignorance of key terminological vocabulary, psychological and/or physiological unpreparedness for translation activities.

The stressful load on the translator varies depending on the type of translation. If we take, for example, the classification of types of translation given by us in the previous section, we can conclude that if the translator has a significant amount of time between reading the source text and the implementation of the translation version, the negative impact of stress will be minimal (or even absent). When the translator has a minimum amount of time at his disposal, the level of stressfulness will increase, although it is unlikely to reach the level at which a change in the state of linguistic consciousness occurs. Considering the group of types of translation in which the translator works under conditions of acute time pressure, it can be confidently stated that the negative impact of stress may well lead to a change in the state of the translator's linguistic consciousness. This fact was established by us in the course of a psycholinguistic experiment with simultaneous interpreters [1].

Taking into account the above reasoning, we came to the conclusion that the time factor directly affects the level of stressful load that a translator is exposed to in the course of professional activity.

Despite the objective nature of stress (both constructive and negative), there are stress resilience training. Speaking of stress resistance, we primarily mean the negative impact of stress, which prevents a translator from performing his professional tasks. Such a training should be carried out by each translator on the eve of working in conditions, first of all, of an acute shortage of time.

We distinguish two main directions for the formation of stress resistance.

The first direction is actually translation. Within the framework of this direction, the translator must constantly improve his linguistic knowledge, navigate the changes in the lexical composition of languages, including those on a specific topic of translation (linguistic component). In addition, every professional in the field of translation needs to know the linguistic picture of the world of the countries where the target languages are spoken, to navigate the current events in the field of politics, economics and culture of these countries.

countries (extralinguistic component).

The second direction is psychological. Here the translator must prepare his body for work under the negative influence of stress. Receptions can be very diverse and individual. We are currently studying methods of psychological calibration using color and sound. The sound component is, in our opinion, the most accessible, since listening to one or another sound (musical) work can take place without the involvement of special equipment.

As a hardware calibration option, you can use the MindSpa device developed by the A/V Stim company [9]. The device allows you to calibrate various cognitive states: from deep sleep to active activity wakefulness.

The main task of psychological calibration is to form a biofeedback (BFB), in which the translator could, on the basis of the previous fixed positive experience, consciously change the status of his autonomic nervous system, thereby suppressing the negative influence stress and overcoming the altered state of their linguistic consciousness. In medicine, biofeedback helps to assess stress resistance and psycho-emotional state of the patient [2]. This method is used to conduct rehabilitation trainings, the purpose of which is to teach self-correction of psycho-emotional disorders of the body [4; eight; eleven]. In our opinion, this method could be quite effectively used in preparation for translation activities.

In the review of the scientific literature, we were able to establish criteria for the classification of species of water, as well as determine the place of simultaneous translation in them. We pointed out the features of some types of translation (consecutive, sight translation and simultaneous), which, in our opinion, occupy a special place and to which it is extremely important to pay special attention when training specialists in the field of translation.

On the basis of their own practical experience as a translator, they concluded that, in addition to linguistic and extralinguistic factors, psychological factors also influence the activities of an interpreter. When performing different types of translation, an interpreter is exposed to different effects of stress, which cannot be ignored when preparing for the performance of their professional duties. In this regard, we have proposed methods for the formation of stress resistance. One of the promising, in our opinion, methods is the biofeedback method.

In this study, we made an attempt to present our vision of the problem of classification types of translation and related issues. The issue of simultaneous translation is too extensive and requires constant study. In our opinion, the facets of this problem highlighted in this work deserve to be taken into account both from the point of view of theory and in practice in the preparation of future specialists in the field of translation.

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