

## REPRESENTATIVENESS OF THE TRANSLATION

**Mardonov Kuvonchbek**

### ABSTRACT

There are different types of translation. This article analyzes the types of translation, the specific characteristics and processes of translation types. In addition, scientific and theoretical views on this topic are summarized and recommendations are given.

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Types of simultaneous translation. In practice, there are three types (variants) of simultaneous translation:

1. Audible simultaneous translation. In doing so, the interpreter receives the speaker's continuous speech through headphones and blocks the translation as the information falls. This is the most common and most complex condition.

2. Simultaneous translation of the text with or without prior preparation. The simultaneous interpreter receives the text of the speaker's written speech in advance and performs the translation in accordance with the cited materials.

3. Simultaneous reading of pre-translated text. The simultaneous interpreter reads the pre-prepared text after the speaker's speech. In appropriate places, if the speaker deviates from the original text during the speech, he makes the necessary corrections. Features of simultaneous translation. As a type of simultaneous translation method, its biggest distinctive feature is its high efficiency, the average time between the original text speech and the translated speech is 3-4 seconds. With a maximum of up to 10 seconds[1].

Therefore, the speaker's uninterrupted speech is guaranteed so that there is no outside influence on the speaker's opinion and he does not stop speaking. This allows

the listener to fully understand the speech. For this reason, simultaneous translation has now become a common method of translation in the world. Today, 95% of the world's international meetings and conferences use simultaneous translation. However, simultaneous translation has a very high scientific and professional character, and because it is usually used in official international conferences, the requirements for simultaneous translation are extremely high. Simultaneous translation requirements. Simultaneous translation requires the translator to quickly predict, comprehend, memorize, and direct information in the original language in a short period of time, relying on their thematic knowledge, as well as listening and distinguishing it when speaking in the original language. At the same time, it is necessary to have the ability to "think like lightning" from a simultaneous interpreter in various international conferences and meetings, as well as high speaking skills[2].

Many people usually have a very fast speaking speed, and they always worry about the content of their speech text even when they are speaking. On top of that, they complicate it by speaking in different local dialect accents. In these cases, the simultaneous interpreter is forced to mobilize his existing knowledge and work with all his might, based on his experience. There are not many speakers who can care about a simultaneous interpreter by deliberately speaking slowly. This places extremely high demands on the nature of the specialist.

According to the genre-stylistic classification of translation, there are two types of translation: literary translation and informative (special) translation. The classification according to the nature of the translator's speech actions is called the psycholinguistic classification of the translation. This classification takes into account the methods of comprehending the original text and creating the translated text, and divides the translation activity into oral and written translation.

Some scientists suggest that the types of translation activities be more fragmented, distinguishes the following types of translation:

1) a written translation or a written translation of a written text. In this case, both languages are used in writing.

2) an oral translation or an oral translation of an oral text. Both languages are used orally. This type of translation has a sequence: serial translation and simultaneous translation. Sequential translation is performed after the entire text of the original has been pronounced ("correct sequential translation of a monologue speech") or after the speaker has said several sentences or a single sentence ("paragraph-phrase translation"). Simultaneous translation is performed with a delay of a few seconds, at the same time as the original is spoken by the speaker. That is, in simultaneous translation, the perception of the original text and the repetition of the translated text occur simultaneously. As mentioned above, simultaneous translation lags slightly behind the speech of the speaker. But translation may precede oratory, which is likely due to a prediction mechanism.

3) Written and oral translation or oral translation of a written text. Source language (SL) is used in writing, target language (TL) is used orally. Two types are also possible here: the translation can be done at the same time as reading the original itself or in series, after reading the entire text or paragraph of the original. These subtypes of written and oral translation can be conditionally referred to as "visual translation" or "preparatory visual translation".

4) oral translation or written translation of the oral text. SL is applied orally, TL is applied in writing. In practice, this type of translation is rarely used. Perhaps most often it is used for educational purposes, in lessons on translation practice, or in the form of a foreign language translation dictation. However, this type of translation can be allowed to be used in the form of oral texts recorded on a tape recorder or voice recorder[3].

In this situation, the translation is extremely close to editing the original text, which may be the only option when the pace of the material is very fast, when the interpreter simply cannot keep up with the speaker. Speech compression is one of the

main techniques of the simultaneous interpreter and comes down to editing and reducing the verbal material without distorting its meaning at the same time. The simultaneous interpreter solves his or her own problem. As he arranges and rearranges phrases, he always strives to make them clear and concise in the first place. The possibilities for this are rooted in the very structure of language as a means of communication between people of different nations. As studies of the process of translating live speech have shown, in SI the syntax is always simpler and the average sentence length is always somewhat shorter than in the written processing of the same text.

The differences between translation and translation can be summarized as follows:

In written translation, the translator is not limited by strict time limits, he can stop the translation at any time, return to the already translated part of the speech, spend extra time thinking about the translation option. In oral translation, the translator's actions are strictly limited by the speed of the speech, the need to translate the translation at the same time as the speech of the speaker or immediately after it is pronounced by the relevant text (or part of it).

In each of these types of translation, the translator deals with different segments of the original. In a written translation, the translator translates the sentences one by one, but the whole text is at his disposal, and usually the translation process begins with the translator getting acquainted with the whole text. Therefore, each unit translated in the future will be considered as a unit of the same text. In oral translation, the interpreter perceives and translates the text into small pieces as stated by the speaker, and cannot refer to other parts in the translation process or analyze the content of the text as a whole[4].

Written and oral translation also different in the nature of communication with the participants of interlingual communication. As a rule, the translator does not communicate directly with the author of the original and the recipients of the translated

text during the translation process. Moreover, the author of the original could have lived centuries ago, and the recipient of the translated text could have read it many decades after the translation. In interpreting, the interpreter is in direct contact with all participants in the interlingual communication, allowing him or her to communicate with the participants. Direct communication in the interpreter process allows the interpreter to analyze and evaluate the characteristics of the communicators, which can influence the communication process, assess their attitude to the interpreter, and adapt their strategy accordingly[5].

Written and oral translation also differ in the “direction” of the translation, i.e. the nature of the interdependence of the languages involved in the act of communication. In written translation, the ratio of languages is constant, the translation is always done "in one direction" (for example, from English to Uzbek), and in oral translation, this is the ratio of languages and the "direction" of translation. The conversation can change as in two-way translation (each of the serial communicants acts as the Source and then the Receptor).

Any speech communication (including interlingual) transmits information in one direction: from source to receptor. Therefore, the translation process is always performed from the original text created by the Source to the translated text intended for the Receptor. The translator translates from the original language to the target language. In the process of interlingual communication in written translation, the ratio of languages usually does not change, and the translator often specializes in translating from one language to another. In interpreting situations where both communicators are in direct contact, a conversational situation is possible when multilingual communicators exchange feedback that alternatively acts as a Receptor Source. In this case, the interpreter does what is called “two-way translation,” first translating from one language and then from another.

The written or oral form of understanding the original and the creation of the translated text are specific to both written and oral translation, respectively, but each

of them can sometimes use some elements of a different type of translation. The interpreter can take the original text recorded on a magnetic tape or tell the translator to the typewriter or voice recorder. In any case, the translation rhymes written because the original and the texts of the translation are kept in a strictly defined form and the necessary corrections can be made to the translation before they are reviewed, compared and presented to the translation receptors. The interpreter can take the text of the oral presentation before starting the translation and use it as an assistant in the process of simultaneous or serial translation. A particular type of translator's use in translating a written text is called "intended translation," when the translator translates the written original into receptors for receptors, regardless of any oral presentations, that is, during the translation process. it's not. speaker speech. And here the main feature of oral translation is preserved: it is impossible to compare and correct the translated text before presenting it to the receptors.

These are the two main classifications of translation activities. The use of other criteria may result in the creation of other translation classifications. Simultaneous use of all criteria allows you to create a comprehensive classification of types of translation activities.

Such a classification does not claim a complete description of the construction and absolute logic, but nevertheless allows a more accurate description of the types of translation activities, taking into account their characteristics. The correlation between genre-stylistic and psycholinguistic classification in this description may be questionable. For example, traditionally literary translation is presented as a translation that is done in writing (written translation). However, simultaneous translation of films also applies to literary translation, but there is every reason to believe that it is done orally (oral-translator). Formal work, scientific and technical translations can be done in both traditional written and oral forms (translation of oral presentations at conferences, formal negotiations, etc.).



The tasks of interpreting are in many ways similar to the tasks of other types of translation activities. However, in terms of the basic mechanisms of interpreting and the conditions for its implementation, interpretation has certain differences from written translation. The realization of this fact led to a significant expansion of the use of interpretation in the second half of the 20th century, leading to a systematic study of the patterns and features of interpretation and the emergence of special theory. Furthermore, within the framework of translation theory, they began to distinguish between synchronous translation theory and serial translation theory.

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