

## THE DEVELOPING SPEAKING COMPETENCES IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

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### ABSTRACT

This article observes main approaches to developing speaking competences in simultaneous interpretation. Development of speaking competences in the field of interpretation differs from developing the same skills in foreign language acquisition. Moreover, interpretation classes should be dedicated to teaching basic interpretational techniques.

**Keywords:** principles, lexical features, linguistic features, grammatical features, sign language, whisper translation, sequential translation, voice discrimination, speaker, session, conference interpreter.

### INTRODUCTION

After independence, Uzbekistan will first find a solution to its political and economic problems it was necessary. In this, diplomatic relations, good personnel and experienced in the conduct of State Affairs translators were needed to set an example from different countries. In particular, Uzbekistan Foreign a foreign language, realizing that it cannot determine its future without international relations with state s[1], focused on Culture, Art, state structure, and settlement of other peoples. Of this as a result, a lot of research has been carried out in the field of Translation Studies in Uzbekistan. Efforts to include our native language among developed [2] countries, among international languages due to the fact that our native language from other foreign languages is directly from Uzbek and vice versa no other activity that has not been translated into a foreign language, that is, from other languages to a foreign language not maintained [3]. In particular, for a long time in our country mainly from the field of translation used. However, in recent years, with the demand of the period, the direction of interpretation, including synchronous and successive translations became very popular. President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev in the field of education and ethics "...to our children, first of all, loyalty to the motherland, el-yurt, love for science, profession, parent, before society we must be a practical example in every way in fulfilling our duty with diligenc is a "practical example". In today's era of globalization, the demand for the study of foreign languages is growing. As a result "Measures for the further development of the higher education system" of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan the decision on " PQ-2909 " was important in this regard.

Also 2017-2021- Samarkand state foreign languages in accordance with the program of comprehensive development of the higher education system in the years it is planned to carry out the following work at the Institute. Program USA, UK, France, Italy, Netherlands, Russia, Japan, South Korea, China and other foreign countries foreign higher education institutions with leading scientific and educational institutions of the states based on the establishment of cooperative relations between. On this basis, the institute has more than 20 annual it is planned to involve highly qualified foreign teachers and scientists in the educational process.

### **METHODS**

However, the conference translator must be able to withstand speeches of any length; they need to develop translation techniques. In practice, if translators give a five-minute speech if they are able to perform satisfactorily, they must deal with any length of speech. In addition, it is clear that conference interpreters work "in real time". At the same time, by definition, they cannot take longer than the original speaker, except for odd seconds [4]. Even sequentially, they are expected to respond immediately after the speaker finishes his or her speech, and their interpretation is quick and should be effective. This means that translators not only analyze ideas, and re synthesize must have the ability to do, but also to do it very quickly. In most cases, currently synchronous translation is carried out using the appropriate equipment: the delegates speak through microphones, which are in the cabins where the sound is not directly soundproofed seated interpreters are heard by earbuds [5]; interpreters, in turn, become microphones, dedicated to its interpretation to the headphones worn by the delegates who want to listen to their translation transmits the channel. However, in some cases, such equipment is not available, and the synchronous interpreter whispered will be forced to translate. One of the participants speaks, and at the same time the translator interprets whispers in the ears of one or at most two people who need their service. Obviously, synchronous translation takes less time than sequential translation. In addition, a providing a multilingual translator in six (UN) or even eleven languages [6] (EU) at a time much more expedient. This advantage and the scope of membership in international organizations has expanded at the same time, due to the increasing number of translators. The conference interpreter originated during World War I. Until then, an important international the meetings were held in French, the then international language. During World War I some high-ranking American and English negotiators did not speak French, which led to demanded to contact the translators. In particular, Nuremberg (1945-1946) and the Tokyo court after the proceedings (1946-1968), the conference interpreter became widely available [7]. Now not only international it is widely used at conferences, but also on radio and TV shows. The first experience of simultaneous conference interpreter is correct to the VI Comintern Congress of 1928

comes. During these periods, there was no telephone. The speaker's message is direct to the ear of translators reached.

2. Simultaneous translation teaching methods The problems of preparing conference interpreters include interpreters as well as psychologists and has been a frequent subject of discussion and research by linguists (Weller 1983; Gerver, Longley, Long and Lambert 1984; 1989; Moser-Mercer 1985; Schweda-Nicholson 1986; and Lambert and Meyer 1988)[8]. Chernov, Shvetser, Salamov, Barkhudarov, etc. What qualities and skills are required to succeed as an interpreter in this area is it done? In addition, the real exercises that we propose are also elimination tests in this can serve. Student-translators, if they want to drive a car and on the open road if they cannot force or drive the car, they are discouraged from moving on to the next stage can fall. The University of Ottawa's interpretive skills are attractive, its program is sequential and provides professional training in synchronous translation. Compulsory and optional to the curriculum courses, qualification exam before admission to the second year, internship and examiners the final exam before the board is conducted.

## RESULTS

The program alternates courses for two years by is offered. It is intended mainly for correspondence department students, but a good place in the entrance exam recipients can complete the program full-time. Professors and teachers at this university keeping in mind the importance of translation as a tool that affects the symbols of culture believe that it is necessary. Translators or trainee translators are more than just teaching the language it was necessary to take the "bridge course", which was important to teach culture. To this interpreter the source allows you to identify the areas of translation of the language into the target language. It is not just two cultures was trying to discover areas that could contrast the bridge between them. Languages, language structure, grammar and phonetics should be taught in both. Translator is the language of both languages it is necessary to get acquainted with the history and literature, the possibility of using dialects and the registers of both languages. Synchronous translation training therefore focuses on the inherent difficulty of this translation style can focus. Training students in synchronous translation, cultivating worthy translators is it is a great responsibility for teachers. A system designed to translate words meaning and self- self-understanding should be used for real interpretation, which is of decisive importance. As with all pedagogical approaches, translation goes from easy tasks to more complex ones must develop depending. The difficulty of synchronous translation compared to sequential translation is two is equal to: the proximity of the source language, which rings in the ears of the translator when speaking, and reduction in parallel thinking time to link cognitive fillers to words. With students with good training in sequential translation, these two challenges are can be

overcome, if students (1) strictly separate the two languages, (2) discuss to be made the theme is as thorough as possible when trained to prepare. Teaching translation and teaching languages are two different things. Students to start a translation course they need to know foreign languages perfectly. Knowledge of languages will be enough to read and translate never enough for. The simultaneous rate of comprehension has an essence; cognitive complementary sounds are in memory within the saved seconds, the language must be associated with its meaning. In a person's voice discrimination there is no time to sit down or look for the right connection with the meanings of the language. Meaning of a word or phrase any wonder about the next speech will delay the understanding of the parts, and the translator breaks the consistency of his translation. Learning to imagine - not focusing attention on words, but on phrases and word knowledge the connection between. Proper language comprehension improves at a much faster rate than proper active language Management. I do not believe that in order to learn to swim, it is necessary to throw a child into the water. Perhaps more precisely similarity, imagine someone to learn how to drive a car on a standard shift to do. Whether the man took a driving course or was taught to him by a friend or relative. Perhaps he will activate the contact, allow the car to stand idle and take the car for a walk previously, he began by learning to master brakes, clutches and Gears. Analogy translator- shows how to introduce interns to synchronous translation. Training translators responsible planning, which today requires careful planning as a component of research became a profession, all this changes for the growth of students and the profession aimed at optimization.

### 3. Basic principles of simultaneous translation

Simultaneous translation with respect to other types of translation has a number of features. The first feature is to redirect in the source text, search or select translation solutions and select them implementation, in other types of translation, is usually carried out alternately. This the degree of harmonization of processes depends on the speed of the speaker's speech, on the pauses in the original text. In fact, there are two types of translation: written and oral. As the names suggest, in written translation, the source is in written form, such as text, target text. Oral translation or in the interpretation, the translator listens to the oral presentation of the original and makes it a word of mouth in the language of translation translates as. As a result, in the first case, the recipient of the translation will be able to read it, in the second in the case, he hears it. Oral translation is divided into consecutive and simultaneous translations. In consecutive translation, the translation is original or part of it begins after completion. Translator speaker in simultaneous translation he must be able to give his own translation when telling the message.

## DISCUSSION

In simultaneous translation, the translator must keep up with the fastest speakers, all kinds of foreign emphasis and the fact that he understands the defective pronunciation, what the speaker wants to say, but he himself speaks one is expected to assume that he was unable to express the language due to insufficient knowledge. Another important issue is to control and give relevant feedback [9], which directs the student to the way of improvement.

In simultaneous interpretation, one can listen to long speeches, take the necessary notes, and then all full or compressed form of translation, citing details or only basic ideas expected to create. Sometimes a time limit is imposed on the translator to give his or her own translation, meaning that he or she can make his or her own translation noticeable reduce the level, select and multiply the most important parts of the original, and from the rest will have to give up. It is the release of **xuloa** by the relative value of different messages and implies the ability to generalize or compress the data obtained. Interpreter, no doubt, should be a good and quick thinker as well.

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