

## Translation in Non-Philological Institutions and its Problems

Makhliyo Azodova Nematjon Qizi<sup>1</sup>, Komola Khikmatullayeva Shukurovna<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Lecturer of the Department of Western Languages,

Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

<sup>2</sup>Lecturer at the Department of Translation Theory and Comparative Linguistics

National University of Uzbekistan Named After Mirzo Ulugbek, Uzbekistan

### ABSTRACT

Strategy in synchronous translation is a way of performing translation tasks the cultural and personal characteristics of the speaker, the level of the language, and the language sender, including subcategories and subcategories communicating their communicative purpose adequately from the original language to the translation language giving.

**KEYWORDS:** *synchronous, translation, period, strategy, context, level, research, quantity, understanding, problem*

### Introduction:

Simultaneous translation is one of the most complex types of oral translation in this type of translation, translation is performed using special equipment. This is a verbal way of conveying the content of a continuous speech to the audience when the speaker is speaking. The translator is required to learn, understand and deliver the source language in a very short time using the existing knowledge. In the synchronized translation, the interpreter sits in the translation booth and listens to the speaker through the headphone, then translates it through the microphone during the listening. The conference room delegates listen to the main language through headphones.

Translation is a very big and important role in human development, in its cultural life. Translation introduces people from one country or continent to the life, culture, customs, history, literature and science of people from another country. Through translation, we learn other cultures, and others learn the great Uzbek culture. If we want to understand each other's national and cultural features faster and better, we will have to translate the works of other nations.

The meaning of the word translation is very wide. Poems, works of art, scientific and popular science books in various fields of science, diplomatic documents, working papers, people's conversations, etc. are translated from one language to another. Of course, translation is the key to all of this.

Translation as a spiritual activity of mankind dates back to ancient times. It (translation) has played and continues to play a very important role in the history of culture of some nations, as well as in the history of world culture. K. Musayev, G. Salomov, AVFedorov, LSBarkhudarov, worked hard, and in the field of translation history AVFedorov, G. Gafurova, J.Sharipov, N.Kamilov and others made a great contribution.

Its scientific significance in both translation theory and the history of translation is of great interest in translation, which

is its object. Translation is a creative activity related to language and literature, and the two languages are intertwined, in which the original the text is represented by other language tools. A number of questions arise with the process of comparing and translating languages. These questions, in turn, encourage them to analyze them, to study the specifics of each.

The study of the history of translation in close connection with the history of society, culture, history of literature is also a requirement of the time. However, it would be wrong to study them separately. how many scientists have worked. The main goal, as noted above, is to use past experiences to more accurately define our present and future lifestyles and not to repeat the mistakes made along the way. Synchronous interpreter gestures are also performed (for the deaf and dumb).

Translates from spoken language to sign language. Translators in gestures sit in a conference room where they can see the speaker and see the other participants. Converting is such a form of simultaneous translation that the interpreter sits behind the delegate who needs the translation, not in the conference room, and whispers the main content of the speech. The use of such forms by an interpreter is not limited to the conference environment. Simultaneous translation is used, for example, at large conferences, forums, and whispering can be used at business meetings.

Conference translators, in turn, are in the place of delegates who translate. They speak on behalf of the first person, the delegate. It does not translate into words like "He said it was a good idea." The conference translator must translate in the presence of the delegate's speaking tone. The conference translator must be able to translate the speech no matter how long it takes. They must have learned the translation technology. In practice, if translators consider that the 5-minute speech is satisfactory, they should be able to translate the speech at any length. Conference translators work in real time. Even serial translation even when they finish speaking, they act quickly and their translation should be fast and purposeful. Simultaneous translation activities are the pinnacle of oral translation. That is why there are very high requirements for the simultaneous interpreter training The advantages and disadvantages of synchronous translation were studied.

Unlike consecutive translation, there are the following advantages:

- The talk is delivered without interruption. This in turn it allows the speaker to keep the attention of the audience, to notice the reaction and mood of the audience.

- Event time was almost halved compared to consistent translation.
- The convenience of participants is not uncommon to learn a foreign language at present, and many participants prefer to listen to reports in a foreign language. In the consistent translation, the speaker stops and continues with the translation, which irritates the participants.
- At the same time, synchronous translation has some disadvantages as well consists of
- The cost of simultaneous translation is much higher than consecutive translations, with the cost of simultaneous translation services and special translation (rent of the equipment).
- At least 2-3 people who are well aware of the subject matter it is necessary to attract simultaneous translators.
- Simultaneous translation can result in high data loss and insufficient amount of information reaching the listener. As for the history of synchronous translation, this new form of translation has become a new way of translating in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with the rise of the League of Nations and similar international organizations in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. demand was moderate.

When the idea of synchronized translation was first introduced, many critics the idea cannot be expedient. However, the simultaneous translation in the League of Nations has been able to change the minds of critics. The reason for this change was that such translation was done at the same time as saving the speaker and saving time. Simultaneous translation started to take precedence over other types of translation. This is due to the fact that synchronous translation is preferred because consecutive translations are often time consuming, and "whispering" can be frustrating for both the interpreter and the listener.

Simultaneous translation studies were different from other studies in applied linguistics. This is due to the methodological problems stemming from the presence of many languages and different situations. In addition, these new methods of teaching languages and speaking skills are provided with the practical application of the research results needed by a small number of users as compared to the large market of applied linguistics. The first detailed study on translation is theoretical for the training of specialists in this field was created under the pen of professional translators who sought to lay the foundations.

But more than fifty-fifty years after the first attempts at synchronous translation analysis, the scientific community is far from the consensus that any process paradigm is appropriate.

**In conclusion**, it is clear from the sources on the history of translation that there is not enough research work to study the history of translation. The life experiences of our ancestors over the centuries, thousands of works on religious ethics, philosophy, medicine, mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, architecture and agriculture have been translated into other languages and contributed to world science and culture. These rare works should be seriously studied and enjoyed by today's readers.

It is well known that in both the East and the West, most of the written sources are translated works. The traditions of translation and literary relations go back many centuries.

The translator has the task of translating the masterpieces of the peoples of the world into their native language and making them available to the people.

The study of translated works is also important for the study of the history of translation. Because the principles, methods and techniques of translation, which are a unique field of creativity, have been improved over time, traditions have been formed and developed, mutual benefit, influence and literary-artistic ties have increased. Therefore, it is important to study each period of the history of translation, each translation separately.

The study of the history of the world's translation schools shows that since ancient times, Eastern translators have been engaged in the translation of religious, scientific, technical, literary and artistic works published in the West and used modern principles and methods. Western scholars, in turn, introduced the teachings and scientific inventions of the great thinkers of the East to their peoples and took advantage of these achievements.

We will try to gain a deeper understanding of the history of translation by studying the relationship, history, principles and methods of the two great schools of East and West, the Toledo and Baghdad translation schools.

Both schools played an important role in the development of world science. The original works of the scholars have been lost, but the translations of these works have been preserved by the representatives of these translation schools. Many books by classical Greek scholars have been lost due to various historical changes, but their Arabic translations and commentaries have survived. A number of valuable works by Middle Eastern and Central Asian thinkers, written in Arabic, have been translated into Latin, Greek, and later into other Western European languages by translators from the Toledo School of Translation. The translation acted as an incomparable golden bridge between the West and the East and enriched and enriched their culture. In the late eighth and early ninth centuries, a group of scholars, translators, and rewriters appeared in Baghdad.

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