



Journal Website:
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ajps>

Copyright: Original
content from this work
may be used under the
terms of the creative
commons attributes
4.0 licence.

LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF SIMULTANEOUS TRANSLATION

Submission Date: Sep 20, 2024, Accepted Date: Sep 25, 2024,

Published Date: Sep 30, 2024

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ajps/VOLUME04ISSUE09-19>

Parpibayeva Maftuna Zafarjon qizi

Independent researcher, Namangan, Namangan District, School 3, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article discusses the crucial role of simultaneous translation in international communication and diplomatic relations, as well as its study in the field of translation studies.

KEYWORDS

Diplomatic, simultaneous, global, semantics, pragmatic.

INTRODUCTION

Simultaneous translation is a translation technique that plays a decisive role in international dialogue and diplomatic relations, involving the process of interpreting a text or speech into another language in real-time. This technique is used in many international conferences, political meetings, and various global forums. Simultaneous translators must have a deep understanding of both languages and possess the ability to quickly and accurately translate. The linguistic aspects of simultaneous translation include not only maintaining grammatical and semantic accuracy but also cultural compatibility and emotional nuance. This

article is dedicated to studying the key linguistic features of simultaneous translation.

RESULTS AND METHODS

This article is written using an analytical method based on existing scientific literature on simultaneous translation. Key linguistic challenges in the translation process, such as the speed of interpretation and pragmatic accuracy, were examined. For the research purpose, the works of scholars like Gile, Pöchhacker, and Chernov, who advanced translation theories, were analyzed. Additionally, practical observations of

simultaneous translation at international conferences were conducted.

Speed and Processing Ability

The success of simultaneous translation is directly linked to the translator's ability to quickly receive information and interpret it into another language. Simultaneous translators must comprehend the speech quickly and translate the content without changing the meaning. To maintain speed, translators rely on short-term memory and a high degree of cognitive flexibility.

Multilingual Competence

A simultaneous translator must be highly proficient in at least two or more languages. This knowledge not only includes understanding grammatical and syntactic structures but also encompasses the cultural and pragmatic aspects of each language. Understanding cultural differences is crucial for correctly translating phrases. In the process of simultaneous translation, both grammatical and stylistic aspects are equally important, as they help maintain the natural flow of the language.

Semantic and Pragmatic Accuracy

Simultaneous translation must be not only grammatically correct but also semantically and pragmatically accurate. The translator must preserve the main meaning of the text or speech and accurately

reflect its pragmatic aspects, such as cultural and social contexts of the conversation. Research shows that simultaneous translators consider both the content and cultural factors, which enhances the effectiveness of the translation.

Maintaining Emotional and Tonal Nuances

A simultaneous translator must not only convey the main content but also the emotional depth and tone of the speech. Correctly transmitting emotions and intonation helps the listener better understand the speech. Additionally, distinguishing between formal and informal speech tones is a critical aspect of the simultaneous translation process.

Simultaneity and Time Management

Time management is critical in the process of simultaneous translation. Translators must manage time appropriately to ensure the translation keeps pace with the speed of the speech. In this process, it is essential for the translator to maintain speed without distorting the meaning of the speech. Observations show that experienced translators can adjust the translation speed to match the speaker's pace.

DISCUSSION

Simultaneous translation requires high levels of linguistic and cognitive skills. Translators face several challenges at once, including the speed of the speech, syntactic complexity, and cultural adaptation.

Translators must not only consider the grammatical aspects of speech but also its semantic and pragmatic components. The results indicate that simultaneous translators must have multilingual and intercultural communication skills and develop their ability to manage speech speed and content effectively.

CONCLUSION

Simultaneous translation is a complex linguistic process that requires a high level of competence from translators. This research has identified the difficulties simultaneous translators face in maintaining grammatical, semantic, and pragmatic accuracy. Considering cultural context in the translation process significantly contributes to the accuracy and effectiveness of the translation. The use of technology also improves translation quality and simplifies the process. Therefore, simultaneous translators must continuously develop their knowledge and skills.

REFERENCES

1. Pöchhacker, F. (2004). *Introducing Interpreting Studies*. London: Routledge.
2. Setton, R. (1999). *Simultaneous Interpretation: A Cognitive-Pragmatic Analysis*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
3. Chernov, G. V. (2004). *Inference and Anticipation in Simultaneous Interpreting: A Probability-Prediction Model*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
4. Moser-Mercer, B. (2000). *Simultaneous interpreting: Cognitive potential and limitations*. *Interpreting*, 5(2), 83-94.
5. Kurz, I. (2003). *Physiological stress responses during media and conference interpreting*. *Across Languages and Cultures*, 4(2), 195-208.
6. Gile, D. (1995). *Basic Concepts and Models for Interpreter and Translator Training*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
7. Garzone, G. (2002). *Perspective on ESP and Popularization*. Milano: Edizioni Universitarie di Lettere Economica.