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ANJUMANLAR PLATFORMASI

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AMALIY KONFERENSIYASI**

**YANGI DAVR ILM-
FANI: INSON UCHUN
INNOVATSION G'OYA
VA YECHIMLAR**

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Annotatsiya

Mazkur to'plamda “Yangi davr ilm-fani: inson uchun innovatsion g'oya va yechimlar” mavzusidagi IV Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari jamlangan. Nashrda respublikaning turli oliy ta'lim muassasalari, ilmiy markazlari va amaliyotchi mutaxassislari tomonidan tayyorlangan maqolalar o'rin olgan bo'lib, ular ijtimoiy-gumanitar, tabiiy, texnik va yuridik fanlarning dolzarb muammolari va ularning innovatsion yechimlariga bag'ishlangan. Ushbu nashr ilmiy izlanuvchilar, oliy ta'lim o'qituvchilari, doktorantlar va soha mutaxassislari uchun foydali qo'llanma bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya, innovatsion yondashuv, zamonaviy fan, fanlararo integratsiya, ilmiy-tadqiqot, nazariya va amaliyot, ilmiy hamkorlik.

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STRATEGIES AND EVALUATION IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING

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Annotation. The article provides an in-depth examination of simultaneous interpretation (SI), regarded as one of the most complex and demanding forms of interpreting. Unlike consecutive interpreting, SI involves delivering the translation in real-time, almost simultaneously with the speaker's speech, without requiring pauses or interruptions. This characteristic makes SI particularly suitable for international conferences, high-level diplomatic meetings, live broadcasts, and other real-time communication scenarios.

The work starts with outlining the theoretical underpinnings of SI, highlighting its distinction from other interpreting modes in terms of time constraints, cognitive load, and linguistic challenges. The practical implementation of SI is discussed through three main variants: interpreting by ear, interpreting from written text, and reading pre-translated text simultaneously. The need for interpreters to maintain both speed and accuracy without access to dictionaries or extended preparation time places immense pressure on their linguistic, cognitive, and emotional capacities.

Key words: simultaneous interpretation, oral translation, interpreter, interpreting strategy, psycholinguistics, grammatical challenges, semantic equivalence, error analysis, real-time translation.

SINXRON TARJIMADA STRATEGIYALAR VA BAHOLASH

Yuldasheva Kamola Saydali qizi

TTYeSI O'zbek va xorijiy tillar kafedrası
tayanch doktoranti
Toshkent, O'zbekiston

Annotatsiya. Maqola sinxron tarjima (SI) jarayonini chuqur tahlil qiladi, bu esa tarjima shakllari ichida eng murakkab va talabchanlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ketma-ket tarjimadan farqli o'laroq, sinxron tarjima nutq bilan bir vaqtda, deyarli real vaqt rejimida amalga oshiriladi va bu jarayon nutq egasining pauza qilishi yoki to'xtashi talab etilmaydi. Aynan shu xususiyati tufayli SI xalqaro konferensiyalar, yuqori darajadagi diplomatik uchrashuvlar, jonli efirlar va boshqa real vaqtli muloqot holatlari uchun ayni muddao hisoblanadi.

Maqola avval Sining nazariy asoslarini yoritishdan boshlanadi. U sinxron tarjimani boshqa tarjima turlaridan ajratib turuvchi omillar – vaqt cheklovlari, kognitiv yuklama va tilshunoslikdagi murakkabliklarga e'tibor qaratadi. Sining amaliy qo'llanilishi uchta asosiy ko'rinishda muhokama qilinadi: quloq orqali tinglab tarjima qilish, yozma matndan o'qib tarjima qilish va oldindan tarjima qilingan matnni bir vaqtda o'qish. Tarjimonlar tezlik va aniqlikni bir vaqtda saqlab qolishi, lug'atlardan yoki uzoq tayyorgarlikdan foydalana olmasligi ularning til, aqliy va emotsional salohiyatiga katta bosim yuklaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: Sinxron tarjima, tarjima strategiyasi, psixolingvistika, semantik tenglik, xatolar tahlili, real vaqt rejimidagi tarjima.

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INTRODUCTION

Simultaneous interpreting is primarily used during various international and intergovernmental meetings, conferences, seminars, press briefings, and other gatherings. However, today it is also widely applied in other settings, such as live interpretation of films

produced in one language into another, simultaneous interpreting of live interviews or speeches broadcast via TV or radio channels. Like all forms of interpretation, simultaneous interpreting has its own advantages and limitations, which have been thoroughly explored and addressed in the relevant academic literature.

MAIN PART

As noted, simultaneous interpretation is performed at the same time as the speaker delivers their speech. Unlike consecutive interpretation, it does not require the speaker to pause for translation. According to many researchers, this feature provides several key advantages:

1. **Time Efficiency:** The duration of an event is significantly reduced as the speaker's message is conveyed without interruption.
2. **Uninterrupted Communication:** Since the speaker doesn't need to pause, they can observe audience reactions and adapt accordingly.
3. **Audience Engagement:** Listeners can simultaneously observe the speaker's tone and emotional expression while receiving the interpretation.
4. **Media Broadcasting:** Simultaneous interpreting enables immediate live media coverage, allowing not only on-site participants but also global audiences to access the speech in real time.

Simultaneous interpreting demands not only high linguistic knowledge, experience, and skill from interpreters but also great responsibility. Interpreters must deliver content without delay, maintaining accuracy and coherence. Clients of simultaneous interpretation also carry responsibilities, including:

- Understanding the technical requirements and providing interpreters with proper equipment.
- Sharing information about the event in advance and hiring at least two interpreters.
- Offering appropriate remuneration, recognizing the high cognitive load involved.
- Accepting that no interpretation is flawless—even experienced professionals may omit or misrender segments.

During interpreting, several challenges can arise, such as numbers, proper names, complex noun phrases, culture-specific terms, idioms, phrasal verbs, and single-word technical terms. Conference interpreters frequently acknowledge the difficulties of dealing with numbers, for instance.

Many researchers view “strategy” in simultaneous interpreting as a set of skills or techniques used to overcome challenges. Baker defines a translation strategy as a procedure to solve a translation problem [4, p.188]. Common strategies in interpreting from Arabic to Uzbek (and similarly structured languages) include:

- **Waiting Strategy:** Interpreters pause briefly to gather sufficient context before translating a segment. This is especially useful in languages where the verb comes at the end of the sentence, like German, Dutch, or Uzbek.
- **Anticipation Strategy:** Interpreters predict what will come next based on context and cues.
- **Stalling Strategy:** Used when interpreters need extra time to process or understand a segment.

According to H. Bühler (1986), who proposed quality criteria for conference interpreting, interpretation should be evaluated based on:

- **Content:** Accuracy and completeness of information.
- **Language Use:** Fluency, coherence, grammatical accuracy, and proper terminology.
- **Delivery:** Pleasant voice, neutral accent, and clarity.

Interpreters must ensure that the source and target texts are communicatively aligned. Evaluation includes examining semantic shifts, paraphrasing, and lexical/grammatical equivalence. Errors in interpreting are classified into three main types:

1. **Omissions** – segments are missing in the target text.
2. **Additions** – unnecessary information not present in the original is added.
3. **Substitutions** – content is altered due to misunderstanding, mishearing, or overcompensation.

Each type of error can be broken down further (e.g., minor vs. major semantic substitutions), and not all errors equally affect meaning. Researchers emphasize the importance of understanding the cause of errors for both interpreter training and evaluation purposes.

In assessment, linguistic and communicative mismatches are categorized according to whether they affect the meaning or are stylistic issues. For example, misusing a word with a similar form but different meaning, or reordering a sentence in a way that distorts emphasis, may have varying impacts depending on context.

Together with researchers of translation errors, we consider the typology of G. Barik's errors described above to be too general. It is not possible to form an idea of how to overcome some errors with the help of this typology. Many types of errors identified by G. Barik can be interpreted as certain types of inaccuracies, for example, additions or substitutions. In the typology of errors, it is important to take into account the division into language levels, as well as the presence of errors at the level of form and content. When using the classification of errors proposed by G. Barik, it is difficult to determine whether certain additions or shortcomings are related to the level of language structure or whether they also affect the meaning of the message or not. According to D. Gil, the clarity of information determines the quality of the translated speech [3; 34]. So, the most important areas of analysis for us are the content of the translation and the structure of the language. Accordingly, when analyzing the translation, two types of ambiguities should be taken into account: ambiguities related to the content of the information and ambiguities related to the presentation of the translation and its distortions.

The group of traditional ambiguities includes cases of inappropriate use of words in terms of style (normative stylistic ambiguities). For example, The last picture showed Gore casting his ballot on election day. On Tuesday evening he conceded defeat. 1.The last picture shows Gore voting on Election Day. On Tuesday evening he conceded defeat. 2.He was last seen casting his ballot. On Tuesday evening Gore was seen conceding defeat.

Simultaneous interpretation is one of the most demanding and crucial types of interpreting. It plays a vital role in modern international communication across political, economic, and cultural domains. Its key advantages lie in real-time delivery, uninterrupted flow of speech, and enabling direct interaction between speaker and audience.

However, it also presents numerous linguistic and non-linguistic challenges. These include syntactic complexity, cultural nuances, time pressure, and psychological stress. Therefore, interpreters must possess not only linguistic fluency but also quick thinking, strong memory, emotional resilience, and intercultural awareness.

This article analyzed psychophysiological strategies in simultaneous interpretation, linguistic challenges, and common error types. It offers scientifically grounded suggestions for overcoming such issues. To improve simultaneous interpretation practice, targeted training, experience, and proper working conditions are essential. Lastly, acknowledging and appropriately valuing the labor of interpreters remains crucial to the field's advancement.

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