



USING INTERACTIVE METHODS IN TEACHING SIMULTANEOUS TRANSLATION

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 8 th January 2023 Accepted: 8 th February 2023 Published: 20 th March 2023	This article is written about using interactive methods in teaching simultaneous translation. Psycholinguistics studies the processes of speech production and perception in relation to the language system. This science seeks to interpret language as a dynamic system of human speech activity. Since the object of psycholinguistics is speech activity, and the object of translation theory is a special type of speech activity, the tasks of these disciplines are largely compatible with each other.
Keywords: Interpreting, teaching, interactive, method, psycholinguistics, language	

INTRODUCTION. Psycholinguistics information is used to study the features of simultaneous translation and the mechanisms that ensure simultaneous perception of the original message and creation of the translated text. Simultaneous translation is one of the most difficult types of translation. This is related to the psycholinguistic features of this speech activity, including the features of the perception of the incoming signal, memory performance at various stages of linguistic information processing, specific features of word formation in the target language, as well as features. manage the created translation solution.

The main difference of simultaneous interpretation from other types of translation is the parallel perception of the speaker's speech and the creation of speech in PL. This determines other features of this type of translation and, first of all, a strict time limit: the simultaneous interpreter is given a time limit for delivering the speech only by the speaker. This time is less than half of the time allocated to the translator for consecutive translations. Therefore, an indispensable condition for the success of the synchronist's work is the presence of a large stock of equivalent pairs of lexical units, which are connected to each other by symbolic connection through conditional translation, and not through analysis and synthesis (that is, thinking). reflexes, that is. at the "stimulus-response" level[1]. The simultaneous interpreter is also assigned a speed of translation that corresponds to the speed of the speaker's speech. In addition, a feature of simultaneous interpretation is the so-called segment-by-segment feature: the simultaneous interpreter translates the text in segments as it arrives, while in sequential translation the interpreter first listens to the entire text. Interpreter's work requires constant concentration and continuous speech in the situation of listening and speaking at the same time. Due to the need to constantly compare the two languages and switch from one code to the other, there is a state of

attention division. A. F. Shiryayev proposed a psycholinguistic model of simultaneous translation, in which translation is considered as an activity consisting of a series of interrelated actions[2]. Each action consists of three phases: an orientation phase and search for a solution in the context of the next translation task, an implementation phase, and a control phase. Let's take a closer look at these steps

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. The first stage of movement involves orientation in the context of a translation task. As an example, if we consider the situation related to the work of an interpreter at an international congress of political figures, taking into account the knowledge of the international situation, the history of the preparation and convening of the congress, the goals of the participants, the politics of the country represented by the speaker and other factors. the translator constructs in his mind a probabilistic model of the speech he is translating[3]. At the beginning of the speaker's speech, the translator perceives the initial part of the source text, which forms the conditions for performing the initial translation task, and determines the direction signs that describe its semantic content and language form[4]. Thus, the translator gathers information to search for a translation solution. If the interpreter's presetting of the first act is adequate and detailed enough, then the starting segment is determined and the interpreter begins to choose a solution from a set of prepared ones. If the forecast is incomplete or not very clear, the interpreter will look for a solution based on the selected directions, their previous experience and existing knowledge. When the decision is made, the first stage of the action ends.

The second stage of the action (implementation stage) is to complete the creation of the text segment in the target language according to the decision made. In the second stage, the interpreter unfolds a part of



the language statement prepared or selected from a series of actions prepared in the first stage in external speech. The first and second stages of the translation activity are characterized by transience. Their duration is calculated in fractions of a second or several seconds. The third stage of action (control stage) is the translator's assessment of the correctness of the translation. This stage is significantly extended over time, because the interpreter can check the correctness of the decision made only after listening to several statements of the speaker. In parallel with the search for a solution and the implementation of the first action, the translator has to start navigation in the conditions of the next, second translation task[5]. Thus, the first stage of the second translational movement began when the first movement approached the second stage. The search for a translation solution in the second act then paralleled the end of the second phase of the first act[6]. As for the implementation phase of the second action, it followed the implementation phase of the first action. The control phase of the second movement, in turn, developed in parallel with the control phase of the previous movement, following the execution phase of the same movement.

The third and subsequent translation operations follow the same pattern and are added to the previous operation in the same way that the second operation is added to the first. In the process of simultaneous translation, listening and speaking are two sides of a dialectical unity, opposite to each other and "interfering", but forming a whole. Based on the fact that there is a method of simultaneous perception and speaking in simultaneous translation, the question arises as to what mechanisms ensure this synchronicity[7].

The first of them is the probabilistic forecasting mechanism. The essence of this mechanism is that in the process of listening to the speech, the translator makes assumptions about the specific semantic or verbal development or completion of the author's intention. Such hypotheses are put forward on the basis of an unconscious subjective assessment of the probability of further development of a certain semantic or verbal situation. In the process of translation, the translator develops and clarifies these ideas, makes consistent assumptions about the syntactic structures of sentences and their lexical content, and clarifies his hypotheses with the help of orientation in the speaker's speech[8]. Continuous probabilistic forecasting of the speaker's speech at several levels at the same time facilitates the translator's work, because it prepares him in advance to solve the translation problems that constantly arise, instead of fully perceiving and

analyzing them, they are individual characters. allows to determine with.

In his article "On the mechanism of simultaneous translation", Steyer argues that the semantic hypothesis cannot be the main lever in the mechanism of simultaneous translation. He justifies this position by the fact that translators often have to serve scientific conferences where issues that are completely incomprehensible to the translator are discussed[9]. However, the author admits that the "project" occurs in connection with the structure of the sentence. As a rule, you can design the structure of the translation phrase at the very beginning, sometimes even from the first word of the original sentence.

The next way to create a synchronization mechanism is speech compression. Speech compression is a method of reducing the syllabic value of the text without seriously harming the performance of the speaker's communicative task. Speech compression is possible due to the information redundancy of speech. According to Schweitzer, text compression is achieved by omitting redundant elements of the sentence, elements that can be filled in from the non-linguistic situation and communication context, and also by using more concise forms of expression[10]. The phenomenon of compression in simultaneous translation arises from a number of linguistic and psychological patterns of speech message transmission, in which the core of the original word is repeated, which contains information important for understanding, and the details of the message expressed by secondary members. lost during recoding. Speech compression is done using a number of techniques.

The first and most common method of speech compression is the elimination of text segments that carry information filled with the extralinguistic state of communication[11]. The second method is to exclude from the text segments that repeat the content of the speaker's previous statements. The third way to compress the speech is to remove from the text polite formulas, deviations from the topic, some epithets and participial expressions. Also, numerical data, dates, and proper names may not carry a significant semantic load in some cases (for example, serve as an illustration for a certain thesis put forward by the speaker), and in such cases, the translator may sacrifice them in the translation. process. It seems very appropriate to leave such elements of the statement in the context of time constraints.

CONCLUSION. A.F. Shiryayev calls the next mechanism that allows the translator to perceive and understand



the speaker's speech during the pronunciation of the text the mechanism of recognition of speech images by hearing. Perception in the conditions of normal speech activity. and speech understanding occurs on the basis of recognition of words and phrases with hidden articulatory repetition of speech signals. In simultaneous translation, during the periods when the text is spoken in the target language, the participation of the speech engine analyzer in recognizing speech signals in the source language is extremely limited[12]. The limited possibilities of using the speech motor code to translate the speaker's speech into his native language encourage interpreters to use a new subjective code that is formed during training, usually the interpreter does not understand this phenomenon. The basis of the operation of this code is the recognition of words and phrases based on auditory images only, without repeating them without self-articulation, as well as keeping in mind the information received in the form of visual and auditory sensations. Therefore, during simultaneous interpretation, many interpreters note the appearance of vague visual sensations that correspond to the events described in the speaker's speech. The mechanism of auditory recognition of speech images without articulatory repetition is complemented by the use of micropauses to perceive parts of words in the original language in one's own speech. Pronunciation of speech in TL with regular micropauses within speech links allows the perception of individual parts of words using a free speech motor analyzer.

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