

**WRITTEN TRANSLATION AND SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION–
SIBLINGS OR DISTANT COUSINS.**

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Abstract. *This article discusses the two types of translation, simultaneous and written translation, as well as their similarities.*

Key words. *Translation, simultaneous translation, written translation, language, international communication, conversation, texts, conferences.*

Translation and interpreting is one of the oldest fields that have been forming in the culture of the peoples of the world for centuries. The peoples who have been living in different continents and regions of the earth for several thousand years have expressed their creative passions, interests, opportunities, and interests through means of translation. Through translation and interpreters, mankind became aware of each other and communicated with each other. Translation plays a huge and important role in human development and cultural life.

Translation is a type of literary work that consists of re-creating texts, proverbs, phrases in one language in a new language. Translation is one of the most important aspects of international communication. Translation arose in ancient times due to the need for communication between people of different tribes. This oral form, called *tilmochlik*, is still preserved today. Over time, the requirements for translation are gradually updated. But its creative character, the art of re-creation, does not change. The extent and progress of translation depends on the educational level of each nation and, in turn, it effectively affects the social thinking of the nation. The concept of "translation" refers to the process of conversion from one language to another, as well as the finished translation work.

Most simultaneous translation researchers understand the strategy as a skill or specific skills required of a conference interpreter in message processing when translating from the source language to the target language. A strategy in simultaneous translation is a method of performing translation tasks, which consists in adequately delivering the communicative goal of the sender from the original language to the translation language, taking into account the cultural and personal characteristics of the speaker, the base level, language supercategories and subcategories.

Many types of translation are used nowadays, including simultaneous translation, and today we see that the importance of simultaneous translation in many institutions has become commonplace among many people. Like other translations, simultaneous translation has its own types, and this translation also has legal rules and conditions and methods of execution. In fact, the meaning of simultaneous translation includes several

meanings according to the tasks and tools. We will discuss and explain all these rules and methods as much as possible. Translation refers to the translation of spoken or written texts from the original language into a second language while retaining the same meaning. Also, if we take the word synchronous, it means to happen in an instant. Similarly, if you take the word synchronous, it means an instantaneous event, that is, the word synchronous takes the characteristic of immediate and instantaneous speed. . We can say that simultaneous translation is the translation of speech or texts from the original language into another language while preserving the full meaning of the original language.

In simultaneous interpretation, the interpreter uses several strategies at the same time. The decision is usually made on a case-by-case basis. Linguistic and extralinguistic factors definitely influence this situation. The waiting strategy is often used in translations from languages where the meaningful verb comes at the end of the sentence in the world translation practice. For example, when using a trial-and-error strategy from German or Dutch, the main task of the translator is to get or know more and more context in order to make the right decision. The waiting strategy is close to the Stolling and Saussionage strategies and should be considered at the same time as the "waiting strategy". In general, all the strategies available in simultaneous interpretation should be considered together

There are many meetings and international conferences where the use of simultaneous interpretation is necessary and indispensable, and this interpretation is a conversation between diplomats and delegations, whether these interviews are direct or indirect. It does not matter whether it is in one place or using the ether or the Internet, the following are the most important of these situations:

1. Conferences: There are many international conferences attended by many nationalities and in these conferences interpreters speak several languages and here the conference management assigns interpreters to convey the speech in the conference, for example we often see conferences. the participants wear headphones because these headphones are the means by which the translation is transmitted to them. It includes seminars, meetings, international forums and many other meetings and conferences.

2. Media materials: When broadcasting the facts of an event live, for example (United Nations session), some media outlets need to assign a simultaneous interpreter to simultaneously translate all the speeches in that session.

3. Meetings or interviews: When a foreign delegation arrives in an Arab country, we see that some of this delegation is accompanied by an interpreter, so whether they are at the airport, in a restaurant or in other places, the interviews are considered a process of simultaneous interpretation. in which the interpreter acts as an intermediary between the guests and the other party.

When it comes to translation, you need to have sufficient skills in translation techniques and the ability to think deeply. If you are translating in an artistic style, you

have to express artistry, solemnity, and also skillfully use lexical and grammatical changes to make the translation artistic: change the order of words, so replacement of parts (inversion), cause-and-effect relationships, etc. If it is in scientific style, you are required to translate using scientific terms based on facts and scientific examples. Translation is not copying, especially in the field of art, if the translator is creative with his aesthetics, if he artistically expresses the story of the work he is translating, as well as the author's life, then the translator has created effectively in this field.

It is up to a skilled translator to choose which of the two types, because for someone it is easier to go to translate all day, for another it is more convenient and interesting to sit at home at the computer all day and do written translation. may be.

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