



## SPEECH COMPRESSION TECHNIQUES IN SIMULTANEOUS TRANSLATION FROM UZBEK INTO ENGLISH

**Mahmudjonova Laylo Botir qizi**

*National University of Uzbekistan*

*Faculty of Foreign Philology*

*1st year master degree student of Simultaneous Interpretation Field.*

**Abstract:** *This article talks about the point compression technique in the process of simultaneous translation and simultaneous translation from Uzbek to English.*

**Key words:** *Translator, simultaneous translation, speech, speaker, translation process, oral translation, English language, Uzbek language.*

There are 2 key moments in any speech. They are the beginning and end of speech. The translator should pay attention to these. If it's unclear and missed, can you clarify for the speaker? ask a question If the translator expresses the speaker's thoughts more through his own words, the quality of the translation will be better. The more creative the translator is, the more accurate the translation will be.

Simultaneous translation is considered one of the most difficult and important types of oral translation, in which, unlike consecutive translation, the translator simultaneously translates the speaker's speech in the original language into the target language. Synchronous translators are called simultaneous translators or synchronists.

Usually, the practice of simultaneous translation is carried out with the help of special equipment. Whispering techniques are sometimes used for individual listeners. The possibility of simultaneous translation is about 50% in modern languages. In it, the words correspond to the proportion of words that do not contain any new information, while some information is not fully received by the listeners.

Most of the simultaneous translation researchers understand the strategy as a skill or certain skills necessary for a conference interpreter to process the message in the translation 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. It can be seen that the concept of strategy includes both linguistic and non-linguistic factors, and each of these factors can determine the choice of one or another (or several) styles in a certain piece of translation. An experienced translator's choice of strategy is often automatic. In addition, since the strategy is a means of achieving adequacy and alternative in translating from the source language to the target language, several strategies can be used simultaneously by a simultaneous translator. Also, one of the strategies can be taken as a basis, and others can



be additional. For example, if the initially selected method does not lead to the desired results, this additional strategy can serve as a means of getting out of a difficult situation.

In simultaneous interpretation, the interpreter sits in a booth and listens to the speaker through a headset, then translates through a microphone while listening. Delegates in the conference room listen to the main language through headphones.

Simultaneous interpreting is also done through sign language (for the deaf and dumb). Translated from spoken language to sign language. In Gesture, interpreters do not sit in a booth: they stand in a conference room where they can see the speaker and be visible to other participants. Whispered interpreting is a form of simultaneous interpreting in which the interpreter sits behind the delegate who needs to be interpreted, rather than in a booth in the conference room, and whispers the main content of the speech into the delegate's ears.

The interpreter's use of these forms is not limited to a conference environment. Simultaneous interpretation is used, for example, in large conferences, forums, and whispering can be used in business meetings.<sup>4</sup>

Conference interpreters, in turn, remain in the place of the delegates they are interpreting. They speak in the first person, on behalf of the delegate. It does not translate sentences like "He said he thought it was a good idea." The conference interpreter should translate according to the tone of the delegate's speech. A conference interpreter must be able to translate a speech regardless of its duration. They should have learned translation technology. In practice, if interpreters consider a 5-minute speech satisfactory, they should be able to translate a speech of any length.

Conference interpreters work at specific times. Even in consecutive interpreting, they need to move quickly after the speaker has finished speaking, and their interpretation should be fast and to the point. This means that translators must not only analyze and resynthesize ideas, but also have the ability to do so very quickly.

Currently, simultaneous interpretation is performed with special devices: delegates speak directly into the microphone to the interpreters who are listening through headphones, and the interpreters translate through the microphone to the delegates wearing headphones who want to hear the translation. In some cases, even if devices are not available, simultaneous interpretation is done by whispering. One of the participants speaks and the interpreter whispers into the ears of one or at most two people who require interpreting services at the same time.

Currently, there is not enough scientific research work on the methods and theories of simultaneous translation from Uzbek to English and from Ingiz to Uzbek. As you can see, simultaneous interpretation and consecutive interpretation are used in conferences and other events. The interpreter cares about what the speaker says, not what he does. There are special equipment for interpreters and listeners. Simultaneous translation consists of several levels, each of which has several steps. The most important of them are: adaptation, alternative search, decision-making and execution. If the tone of speaking in the original language is slower, the same tone should be maintained in the translated language. In



consecutive translation, the translator should wait for the next word of the speaker. This is a very convenient and simple translation method.

Speech compression technique is used in simultaneous translation from Uzbek to English. With this technique, the translated part of the speech can be displayed in the future and it is ensured that no misunderstanding occurs during the translation process. Speech compression techniques are implemented with the help of computers. This technique is aimed at accurately knowing the sound of speech, words and sentence structures. These techniques help to understand the meaning of the text, to determine the style during the translation process.

Speech compression technology speeds up and automates the process of simultaneous translation from Uzbek to English. In this way, the techniques help to convert Uzbek speech into English speech with brilliance and speed up the translation process.

With these techniques, the translation process from Uzbek to English is efficient, fast and accurate. For better luck and effective results, it is recommended to use speech compression techniques in simultaneous interpretation.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Musaev. Fundamentals of translation theory. Tashkent 2005.
2. Reimov V. X. Frazеological edinitsy angliyskogo zыzyka, characterizing emotsionalnoe sostoyanie cheloveka. Dissertation cand. elephant. science — Tashkent, 2005.
3. Salomov G. Fundamentals of translation theory. Tashkent "Teacher" - 1983.
4. Salomov G. An Introduction to Translation Theory. T. 1990  
Foreign literature:
5. Newmark P. A. Textbook of Translation. London. 2002.