

SINXRON TARJIMA FAOLIYATINING KOMMUNIKATIV VAZIYATI

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**Annotatsiya:** *Ushbu tezisdagi sinxron tarjimaning kommunikativ vaziyati, tarjimada duch kelinadigan qiyinchilik va muammolar haqida qisqacha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan bo'lib, ushbu fikr va xulosalar tadqiqotchilar, sinxron tarjimonlar uchun manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Axborot, sinxron tarjimon, kommunikatsiya, pragmatik muammolar, nutq, auditoriya, monolog.*

**Annotation:** *This thesis contains brief information about the communicative situation of simultaneous translation, difficulties and problems encountered in translation, and these opinions and conclusions serve as a source for researchers and simultaneous translators.*

**Key words:** *Information, simultaneous interpreter, communication, pragmatic problems, speech, audience, monologue.*

**Аннотация:** *тезис содержит краткая информация о коммуникативной ситуации синхронного перевода, трудностях и проблемах, возникающих при переводе, и эти мнения и выводы служат источником для исследователей и переводчиков-синхронистов.*

**Ключевые слова:** *Информация, переводчик-синхронист, общение, прагматические проблемы, речь, аудитория, монолог.*

Sinxron tarjimaning kommunikativ holatida muloqot hodisasida ikki yoki undan ortiq til guruhlari ishtirok etadi. Asosiy ma'ruzachi o'z ona tilida gapiradi, tarjimon esa tinglaydi va bir vaqtning o'zida ikkinchi darajali til guruhi uchun nutqni boshqa tilga tarjima qiladi.

Kommunikativ vaziyatning bunday turi ko'pincha ishtirokchilar turli mamlakatlardan kelgan va ularning ona tillari bir xil bo'lmagan xalqaro konferentsiyalar yoki yig'ilishlarda sodir bo'ladi. Sinxron tarjima har bir kishining tushunish va muloqot tadbirida to'liq ishtirok etish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lishini ta'minlaydi.

Tarjimon har ikki tilda ham malakali bo'lishi va tinglash va nutqning to'g'ri va o'z vaqtida bajarilishini ta'minlash uchun mukammal tinglash va gapirish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lishi kerak. Bunday vaziyatda muloqot yanada murakkab, chunki tezkor talqin qilish zarurati mavjud.

Umuman olganda, sinxron tarjima globallashtirilgan dunyoda muloqotning muhim jihati bo'lib, turli madaniyat va tillarga mansub odamlarning o'zaro ta'sir o'tkazishi va samarali muloqot qilishiga imkon yaratadi.

Sinxron tarjima va uning mexanizmiga e'tibor qaratilganda kommunikativ vaziyat o'zining ma'lum bir xususiyat va muammolarini namoyon qiladi. Sinxron tarjima mexanizmini ko'rib chiqishga butun bir xabar (matn) vaziyatining xabar (matn) strukturasi predikativ-ma'noviy xarakteri bilan o'zaro ta'siri muammosini kiritish juda muhim hisoblanadi. Uni kommunikativ vaziyat deb nomlaylik. Kommunikativ vaziyatni kommunikatsiya amalga oshiriluvchi, xabar to'la ochib ko'rsatiluvchi ekstralingvistik sharoitlar omillarining to'plami sifatida ko'rish mumkin. Kommunikativ vaziyatni tadqiqot maqsadiga ko'ra turlicha tasniflash mumkin. og'zaki tarjima nuqtai nazaridan kommunikativ vaziyatni manba tomonidan va retsiyent tomondan kommunikatsiya ishtirokchilarining (bular o'rtasida vositachi sifatida og'zaki tarjimon chiqadi) soniga qarab tasnif etish mumkin. Bunday tasnif og'zaki tarjimaning turli xil turlariga muvofiq keladi: ikkitomonlama tarjimaga, konferensiyada delegate qulog'iga tarjimani pichirlab yetkazish va h.k

Bu nuqtai nazardan, notiqlik chiqishi sinxron tarjimasini uchun kommunikativ vaziyatki, unda xabarning manbasi – nutq (monolog) bilan chiquvchi individuum va kollektiv retsiyent (auditoriya)siga ega bo'lgan kommunikativ vaziyat relevantli hisoblanadi. Bu vaziyatni shartli ravishda kommunikativ vaziyat deb nomlaymiz. Kommunikativ vaziyatda quyidagi: 1) Kim? 2) Nima haqida? Qaysi mavzuda? 3) Kimning oldida? Kimga? 4) Qayerda? 5) Qachon? 6) Nima uchun? Qaysi maqsadda? 7) Nimaga? savollariga javob berishda namoyon bo'luvchi unsur (omil)lar to'plamini ajratib korsatish mumkin. Bu to'plamga “nima qilyapti?” savoli kirmaydi, chunki bunga javob kommunikativ vaziyat ta'rifiga ko'ra juda aniq-ravshan – “nutq bilan ishtirok etadi”. Shu tariqa kommunikativ vaziyat strukturasi unsurlarini xabar manbai (notiq) – S, xabar mavzusi (tematik ramkalar) – T, retsiyent (forum ishtirokchilari tarkibi, auditoriya) – a, joy (forum) – F, vaqt (ma'lum bir hodisaga mansublik yoki hodisalarning izchilligi) – E, chiqishning maqsadi – P va uning motivi – M ni ko'rsatuvchi xos omillar to'plami sifatida tasavvur qilish mumkin<sup>19</sup>.

Kommunikativ vaziyat omillarini batafsilroq ko'rib chiqamiz. F – forum. Forum tushunchasi ostida xalqaro tashkilotning navbatdagi yoki favqulodda sessiyasini yoki bir martalik xalqaro uchrashuv yoki konferensiya (kongress,

<sup>19</sup> “Ismatullayeva. N, SINXRON TARJIMA MASALALARI” ma'ruza matni: ; TOSHKENT – 2013; 13-14b;

simpozium va b.)lar tushuniladi. T – tematik ramkalar. Xabar (nutq, ma'ruza, muzokaralardagi chiqishlar va h.k.) tarjimasiga qo'yiladigan tematik ramkalar xabar mavzusiga aniq bir tavsifni ifodalamaydi, lekin ma'lum darajada aniq chizilgan kelgusi xabarlar tematikasi doirasini belgilaydi. Bunda mazkur tematik doiradan chiqib ketuvchi boshqa mavzularni inkor etadi. Shuni ko'rsatish lozimki, T omili xabarning o'zining mazmuni bilan chambarchas bog'liq va faqat xabar jarayonida butunlay namoyon bo'ladi. E – payt yoki voqeaaviy ramkalar. Bu omilni yana ikki ostomil – voqeahodisa yoki voqea-hodisalarning izchilligi (E ning o'zi) hamda vaqt omili (Et). E omili tushunchasi ostida mazkur forumni chorlash uchun sabab bo'lgan voqea-hodisalar, shuningdek forum ishi bilan hamda forim ishi jarayonida sodir bo'layotgan voqea-hodisalarni tushunamiz. Et xususiy omili toza davriy omil sifatida alohida ko'rib chiqishni talab etadi. U avvalambor doimiy xalqaro tashkilotlar ishi vaziyatiga aloqador. Misol bilan tushuntiramiz. Sinxronistni ishga chorlash vaqti to'g'risida boshlang'ich ma'lumot forum haqidagi va ko'pincha, har doim ham bo'lmasa-da voqea-hodisa va yig'ilish tematikasi haqidagi signal bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Masalan, BMT sinxronistin o'tpuskadan sentyabrning boshida chaqirib olishi BMT Bosh assambleyasi yoki ishchi organlarining favqulodda (rejalashtirilmagan) sessiyasi chorlanganligini anglatadi. Tun yarimda telefon orqali ishga chaqirish esa BMT Xavfsizlik Kengashining shoshilinch chaqiriqni anglatishi muqarrar. a – auditoriya. a omili S omili bilan maxsus bog'langan. Chunki ko'rib chiqilayotgan xalqaro muloqot sharoitlarida har bir "tinglovchi" yoki auditoriya a'zolari potensial va o'zi notiq (S) hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, a bilan tanish bo'lish darajasida S1, S2, S3, ...Sn lar chiqishlarining maqsadi (P)ni bashorat qilish mumkin bo'ladi, ehtimoliy P doirasi belgilanadi. S – notiq. Notiq bilan tanishuv (xoh ma'ruzachi bo'lsin, xoh muzokara ishtirokchisi) avvalambor qaysi mamlakat, partiya (yoki tashkilot, yoki ilmiy konferensiya uchun ilmiy maktab)ning vakili hisoblanishini bilish hamda muhokama qilinuvchi masala yuzasidan mazkur mamlakat (tashkilot, partiya, ilmiy maktab va h.k.)ning pozitsiya xususiyatlarini bilish ko'zda tutiladi. Notiq bilan tanishuvning keyingi bosqichi uning shaxsiyati (mavqesi, notiqlik dalillari) bilan, va yana imkonqadar chiqishining motivi va maqsadi bilan tanishish bo'ladi<sup>20</sup>.

<sup>20</sup> "Ismatullayeva. N ,SINXRON TARJIMA MASALALARI" ma'ruza matni: ; TOSHKENT – 2013; 13-14b;

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