

SYNCHRONOUS TRANSLATION IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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Abstract: *simultaneous translation, as a professional activity, began to appear at the beginning of the XX century. This was due to the emergence of international organizations of the League of Nations and the UN. The popular American businessman, known under the pseudonym Eduard Filein, was the first to propose replacing the consecutive translation existing at that time. It was he who owned the idea of the very specifics of the work of a new direction of the translator's activity, consisting in finding people of this specialty in booths equipped with everything necessary for high-quality work [1].*

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This topic is relevant, since the role of the profession “translator”, and even more so the “simultaneous translator”, is very large in modern interstate relations. World politics and international relations are an integral part of our society, precisely because of this, countries are constantly developing in various spheres of human activity. Hence the importance of the simultaneous translator in the communication of states, which is the connecting link between two or more countries and provides the opportunity for direct communication, despite the different languages and cultures of the representatives [1].

Of course, the translator is part of a large system, so it is important to consider the concept of “linguistics” or, as many authors call it, “linguistics”. The famous linguist Ferdinand de Saussure believes that linguistics is a language in itself, which is considered in all aspects.

We would like to give our definition of this phenomenon. Linguistics or the science of linguistics is a science that studies languages and all that is associated with them. Of course, a large number of people on our planet know and speak English, but this is not enough to successfully, and most importantly, to qualitatively translate a variety of texts, and even more so to be a “synchronist”, that is, a person who owns the technology of one of the most complex varieties of translation [2].

It should be noted that the essence of the work that we study in the specialty is not only the correct translation of grammatical constructions and the selection of analogues of words and phrases, but also the culture of the people into whose language the translation is being done. Based on the above, it is worth saying that, first of all, a translation from one language into another language is also a translation from culture to culture [3].

The specifics of the synchronous operation is primarily revealed in its functions. First of all, the translator creates the text in the target language, while participating in the process of verbal communication. At the same time, the owner of this profession is the creator of the text that fully replaces the original in its semantic, functional and structural meanings. One way or another, in our opinion, its fundamental and primary function is a qualitative interpretation of the meaning of the words of a speaker in another necessary language.

When translating text, the translator performs the following functions. The main or even the most important is the analysis of speech units and entire segments of speech in a foreign language. An equally important function is the selection by the translator of the corresponding equivalent units in the target language, as well as the construction of speech products in the target language that are comparable to the speech products of the source language [2]. It is worth specifying the importance of translation in the international communication of states. In this area, proper translation is a very important element of negotiations and may affect their effectiveness.

According to P. Tsigankov, with whom we cannot disagree, international relations are connected with the origin of nations, the formation of interstate borders, the formation and change of political regimes, the formation of various social institutions, the enrichment of cultures, the development of art, science, technological progress and effective economies, which in turn closely interact with trade, financial, cultural and other exchanges, interstate unions, diplomatic contacts and military conflicts [4, p. 9].

After reading this definition, we understand that the sphere of international relations covers a huge number of issues in various areas of life as a single person, and of society as a whole. The simultaneous translator must not only take into account the cultures of different countries when translating, but also own an extensive highly specialized vocabulary. A competent translator who really knows the many subtleties and secrets of a successful translation is very much in demand. The translator must have a lot of knowledge and be a versatile person, have a command of the language in which negotiations are carried out, understand the structure of negotiations, and also how to achieve maximum results from them.

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