



**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI  
OLIV VA O'RTA MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI**

**ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI  
TOSHKENT DAVLAT O'ZBEK TILI  
VA ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI**

**“JAHON ILM-FANI TARAQQIYOTIDA  
TARJIMASHUNOSLIKNING AHAMIYATI”**

**mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy konferensiya materiallari  
6-noyabr 2021-yil**

**Articles of international scientific conference on  
“THE IMPORTANCE OF TRANSLATION STUDIES  
IN THE PROGRESS OF WORLD SCIENCE”**

**November 6, 2021**

**Материалы международной научной конференции  
«ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ПЕРЕВОДОВЕДЕНИЯ В РАЗВИТИИ  
МИРОВОЙ НАУКИ»**

**6 ноября 2021 г.**

**Toshkent – 2021**

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**MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIALIZED EDUCATION OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN  
TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF UZBEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE  
NAMED AFTER ALISHER NAVOI**

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ВЫСШЕГО И СРЕДНЕГО СПЕЦИАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН  
ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ  
УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ ИМЕНИ АЛИШЕРА НАВОИ**

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**“Jahon ilm-fani taraqqiyotida tarjimashunoslikning ahamiyati”** xalqaro ilmiy konferensiya materiallari, Toshkent, 2021. -180 bet.

Mazkur konferensiya materiallariga filologiyaning bugungi kunda dolzarb deb qaralayotgan tarjimashunoslik masalalariga oid ilmiy maqola va tezislar kiritilgan. To‘plamdan o‘rin olgan maqolalarda tarjimashunoslikning umumnazariy va uslubiy muammolari, tarjima tarixi, tarjimashunoslik taraqqiyoti tamoyillari, o‘zbek tarjimachiligi jahon tarjimashunosligi kontekstida, badiiy matnni talqin va tarjima qilish muammolari, O‘zbekistonda turizmni rivojlantirishda madaniyatlararo muloqot va badiiy tarjimaning ahamiyati, tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti fanining o‘qitish istiqbollari kabi dolzarb masalalar yoritilgan. Xorijlik mutaxassislar, xalqaro doiradagi olimlar, shuningdek, filologiya sohasiga oid ilmiy nashrlari bilan ilm ahli nazariga tushgan ustoz-olimlar: filologlar, pedagoglar, tarjimashunoslar va adabiyotshunos bilan bir qatorda, shu jabhalarda ilmiy kuzatishlarini endigina boshlagan tadqiqotchilar, doktorantlar va magistrantlarning ham tadqiqot natijalari mazkur to‘plamdan joy olgan.

To‘plam tarjimashunoslik sohasida tadqiqot olib borayotgan hamda shu sohaga qiziquvchi keng kitobxonlar ommasiga mo‘ljallangan, shuningdek, “Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti” fanini o‘qitishda oliy o‘quv yurti talabalari uchun ham qo‘shimcha manba sifatida foydalanish mumkin.

### **Tahrir hay’ati**

|                       |                                                            |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Shuhrat Sirojiddinov  | f.f.d., professor, ToshDO‘TAU rektori                      |
| Anvar Sayfullayev     | f.f.f.d., dotsent (ToshDO‘TAU)                             |
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| Bahodir Xoliqov       | f.f.f.d., dotsent (ToshDO‘TAU), ( <i>mas’ul muharrir</i> ) |
| Ziyoda Teshaboyeva    | f.f.d., dotsent v.b. (ToshDO‘TAU)                          |
| Odiljon Safarov       | f.f.n., dotsent (ToshDO‘TAU)                               |
| Mahmadiyor Asadov     | ToshDO‘TAU tayanch doktoranti, ( <i>mas’ul kotib</i> )     |

### **Taqrizchilar:**

|                           |   |                                                                                          |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Bahodir Karimov</b>    | – | filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O‘zbekistonda xizmat ko‘rsatgan yoshlar murabbiyi |
| <b>Jamoliddin Yoqubov</b> | – | filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti     |

**To‘plamdan o‘rin olgan maqolalarning saviyasi, sifati va ilmiy dalillarning haqqoniyligi hamda mazmuni uchun mualliflar mas’uldirlar.**

*Ushbu to‘plam Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti Ilmiy-texnik kengashining 2021-yil 2-noyabrdagi 8-sonli yig‘ilishi qaroriga asosan nashrga tavsiya etilgan.*

Asosan badiiy tarjima va asl tarjima turlari mavjud deb qaraladi. Birinchi turga – tarjimaning asosiy maqsadini qabul qiluvchiga estetik ta'sir ko'rsatish bo'lgan matnlar kiradi.

Tarjimaning ikkinchi turi - matnlarning tarjimasi, uning asosiy vazifasi uzatishdir har qanday ma'lumotni qabul qiluvchidir.

Badiiy tarjimani nasriy tarjima, she'riy tarjima va informatsion tarjimaga bu esa ilmiy - texnik, biznes, harbiy, jurnalistik tarjimaga bo'lish mumkin. Albatta, bu turdagi tarjima sof shaklda mavjud emas.

- badiiy asarda siz ma'lumotli matnni topishingiz mumkin, va axborotda, ayniqsa jurnalistik, - badiiy elementlar ishlatiladi. Ikkinchi turdagi tasnif matnni idrok etish bilan va matnni yaratishga qarab tarjimani ikki turga ajratadi. Bu mezon bo'yicha og'zaki tarjima va yozma tarjimaga bo'linadi.

Tarjima turlari o'rgatish uchun juda muhimdir. Ko'rinib turibdiki, yozma tarjima metodologiyasi og'zaki tarjimon mutaxassislarini tayyorlash metodikasidan farq qiladi.

Shunday qilib, asosiy tarjimaning boshqa tillararo muloqot turlaridan farqi shundaki, tarjima tillararo funksiyaga ega vositachilik, ya'ni xabar beruvchidir. Ammo bu yerda ham tarjimani tillararo vositachilikning boshqa turlaridan ajratib ko'rsatuvchi yo'l ko'rsatuvchi funksyalarni bajaradi.

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## STRATEGIES IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

**Nigina Temirova,**

*Translation Theory and Practice Department,  
Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature*

**Annotation.** *The article determines the strategies of simultaneous translation, their classification and application in practice to achieve adequacy in translation when translating from the source language into the translating one, taking into account the fact that the source language is both English and Uzbek.*

**Key words:** *simultaneous interpretation, strategy, trial and error strategy, waiting strategy, stalling strategy, linearity strategy, probabilistic forecasting, time factor, static factor, signed translation strategy, compression strategies, decompression strategies.*

**Аннотация.** *В статье определяются стратегии синхронного перевода, их классификация и применение на практике для достижения адекватности в переводе при переводе с исходного языка на переводящий, при учёте того фактора, что исходным языком выступает как английский, так и узбекский язык.*

**Ключевые слова:** *синхронный перевод, стратегия, стратегия проб и ошибок, стратегия ожидания, стратегия столлинга, стратегия линейности, вероятностное прогнозирование, фактор времени, статический фактор, стратегия знакового перевода, стратегии компрессии, стратегии декомпрессии.*

In globalization age, the demand for simultaneous interpretation is increasing dramatically. Thus, almost every country that has international affairs is paying special attention to training simultaneous interpreters and improving the quality of translation. Simultaneous Interpretation is one of the most difficult forms of interpretation that brings with it all kinds of difficulties and drawbacks. According to the widely accepted Effort Model of Daniel Gile (2009) the process of simultaneous interpreting may be seen as an equation of four efforts: listening and analysis, short term memory, production and coordination of the other three efforts.

Conference interpreter must have following three qualities in order to achieve interpreting competence:

a) linguistic competence, including pragmatic competence, which, in turn, is subdivided into pragmalinguistic competence, which, according to R. Setton, is knowledge of “particular shades of meaning” of a particular word or expression, and sociopragmatic competence, which includes such broad concepts as knowledge of etiquette, functional style, etc.;

b) general knowledge, representing a sufficient basis on which a general and specialized vocabulary of a simultaneous interpreter is built, necessary for understanding and translation on a specific topic, provided that documents and reports are provided in advance;

c) skills, or strategies, or the ability to process and process information.

Many researchers of SI understand the strategy as the necessary skills or certain abilities of a conference interpreter to process information for translation from SL to TL.

A strategy in a SI is a method for performing a translation task, which consists in the adequate transfer of the sender's communicative intention from the SL to the TL, taking into account the culturological and personal characteristics of the speaker, the basic level, the linguistic supercategory and subcategory. From this definition it is clear that the concept of strategy includes both purely linguistic and extralinguistic factors, each of which can determine the choice of one method or another (or several at the same time) at a certain interval of translation. An experienced translator often chooses a strategy in a purely automatic mode. Moreover, since a strategy is a means of achieving adequacy and equivalence in translation from SL to TL, several strategies can be used by a simultaneous interpreter at the same time. In addition, one of the strategies can be taken as a basis, while others will be additional, for example, serve as a tool for getting out of a difficult situation when the initially chosen method did not lead to the desired results.

This work defines the strategies, their importance and usage due to the extralinguistic factors, such as, time and static factors. The strategies related to the time factor include trial and error strategy, waiting strategy, stalling strategy, linearity strategy and probabilistic forecasting, whereas the ones of the static factor are signed translation strategy, compression strategies and decompression strategies.

The trial and error strategy is one of the methods of achieving equivalence and adequacy in SI. Schweitzer defines STR as a strategy of “progressively approximating an optimal solution by rejecting options that do not meet certain selection criteria” (Schweitzer 1973: 272). This strategy is directly related to the concept of a wide and narrow context. One of the advantages of translation over oral translation is that the translator almost always has a wide context. In SI, there are incomparably fewer such cases. A simultaneous translator cannot turn the page and see what follows next, what is behind this or that concept. First of all, we are talking about those cases when there is no ready-made transcript of the speech in the translation booth. This strategy is often used when the sender of the message lists a number of concepts that are difficult to translate without a broad context. In this case, a literal (symbolic) translation can do an invaluable service. For example:

Speaker: There are several principles of investment:

1. Equity
2. General obligation bonds
3. Revenue bonds
4. Public funds

Translation: In vestitsiyaniy bir qancha tamoyillari mavjud.

1. Oddiy aksiyalar
2. Umumiy majburiyat obligatsiyalar
3. Daromad obligatsiyalari
4. Davlat mablag‘lari

(Conference "Public Finance and Regional Investment Initiative").

In this context, such a translation problem arises as the translation of the concept of equity. Due to the narrow context, it is not clear what is meant. A simultaneous translator has translated

this concept as close to the text as possible, essentially making a literal translation. It is worth noting that the trial and error strategy is binary in nature. The principle of duality lies in the fact that, firstly, every time a simultaneous interpreter goes through trials in order to get a wide context for the most accurate translation of a specific concept, he can either make a mistake or give the correct version. It is hardly possible to experimentally reveal the percentage error / correct option. Each case is purely individual and depends on many factors: general knowledge of the translator, knowledge of the situation in which the joint venture is carried out, topics, as well as acquaintance with the speaker and his style of presenting the material. The better a simultaneous interpreter knows the topic, the situation at the time of translation, the speaker and his manner of presentation, the less likely it is to make a mistake and the more likely it is to choose the correct option.

Secondly, the trial and error strategy is how soon the translator realizes the fact of making a mistake and how quickly and painlessly for translation he can correct this mistake. In other words, what context is necessary in order for the wrong version to be transformed into the correct one in the TL with minimal loss of the meaning of the text. Thus, the trial and error strategy is characterized by two sub-strategies: the sub-strategy of the probable error and the sub-strategy of choosing the correct option.

One of the problems that the simultaneous translator had to solve there was the transfer of the concept of *equity* in Uzbek. The original version of *oddiy aksiyalar* was proposed by the translator due to the insufficiently broad context. Indeed, equity means: 4. eq. ordinary share, share without fixed dividend (BARS, I volume). Upon receiving the broad context, the translator realized that he had made a mistake. He probably found in dictionaries just such meanings of the word. The narrow context did not give him the opportunity to assume that English equity in this situation means fairness. After repeating the concept of equity, the speaker begins to reveal the meaning of the term. The simultaneous translator had to wait for a broader context or any other formal indications confirming or refuting the chosen translation option. And such a moment has come. After several semantic groups, the speaker pronounced the phrase that was expected by the translator for so long (by the standards of the time in the simultaneous interpretation booth):

Equity means distribution of investments on a just basis ...

It is quite obvious - and this is confirmed by the following context - that in this case we are not talking about the issue of ordinary shares, but about such an investment principle as a fair distribution of funds invested in the region's economy. The best translation option in this case would be *halollik tamoyili*, but due to the too narrow context, the simultaneous interpreter could not give the correct version at the very beginning. It is possible that the simultaneous interpreter had a similar translation option as one of the possible versions, but the translator decided to give the most common version, since in such a case the probability of a possible error is less.

By the way, if the audience did not notice such a smooth transition from one term to another during the translation, then in this case the use of the trial and error strategy can be considered successful. The wrong option in this case exists as if only for a synchronous cab. At such moments, the work of a simultaneous interpreter is in many ways similar to that of a written translator, with the only difference that the former is limited by a very strict time limit and cannot use dictionaries and other reference literature. Often, when it is impossible to familiarize yourself with the report in advance, the broad context of the report becomes a reference source for the simultaneous interpreter, which allows the translator to use the trial and error method. Of course, it is advisable to use this method as rarely as possible, but, without a doubt, such a strategy has a right to exist.

Let's go back to recording the original and translation:

Equity means distribution of investments on a just basis. This is the key thing for attracting investors.

Translation: Shunday qilib, birinchi tamoyil aksiyalar va halollik tamoyili bo'lib, investorlarni jalb etishning asosiy vositasi hisoblanadi.

The process of getting out of a difficult situation is interesting after the translator realized the fallacy of the first option. This happened with the repetition of an erroneously translated term at the beginning of the phrase in order to make the transition to the correct concept as smooth as

possible. In this case, the simultaneous interpreter has chosen exactly the same way of getting out of this situation: repeating an incorrectly translated concept or part of an incorrectly translated phrase and smoothly joining the exact version of the translation to it. Subsequently, the incorrect translation is not used in the TL.

The relation of the trial and error strategy and time factor is seen here. Speaker: There are several principles of investment:

1. Equity
2. General obligation bonds
3. Revenue bonds
4. Public funds

Equity means distribution of investments on a just basis ...

This piece of text is spoken by the speaker in an average of 14.5 seconds. This is exactly how much time it takes for a simultaneous translator to give the correct translation based on a wide context. Of course, the time to obtain a broad context when listing concepts can vary depending on various factors, such as the speed of presentation of the material by the speaker, the amount of information transmitted in the original, and many others. But in general, the time period is usually very short.

Summing up, the trial and error strategy consists of two sub-strategies: the probable error sub-strategy and the correct option sub-strategy. It is used in cases where the simultaneous interpreter does not have a ready-made translation option. If the simultaneous interpreter guesses the correct variant, the sub-strategy of probable error is not used, and the translation continues further with the use of the found concept. In addition, the trial and error strategy is also used in situations where the narrow context in the SL does not allow the simultaneous interpreter to make sure that the chosen translation option is correct and there is a need to obtain a broader context for adequate transmission of a specific segment to the SL. In the following works we will discuss other strategies of simultaneous interpretation.

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**“JAHON ILM-FANI TARAQQIYOTIDA  
TARJIMASHUNOSLIKNING AHAMIYATI”  
mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy konferensiya materiallari  
6-noyabr 2021-yil**

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**Articles of international scientific conference on  
“THE IMPORTANCE OF TRANSLATION STUDIES  
IN THE PROGRESS OF WORLD SCIENCE”  
November 6, 2021**

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**Материалы международной научной конференции  
«ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ПЕРЕВОДОВЕДЕНИЯ В РАЗВИТИИ  
МИРОВОЙ НАУКИ»  
6 ноября 2021 г.**

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Adadi 50 nusxa. Hajmi 23,75 b/t. Bichimi 60x84 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>  
«Times New Roman» garniturasida. Ofset usulida bosildi.  
OOO “AKTIV PRINT” bosmaxonasida chop etildi.  
Toshkent, Chilonzor 25, Lutfiy 1A.