



## Scientific classification of oral translation

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### ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the main types of translation are technical, legal, business, newspaper, and artistic. Each of them has its own characteristics and its own challenges. In terms of style, technical translation is the simplest, but serious problems can arise with vocabulary and terminology. For example, technical translation from French can be complicated by the presence of a large number of modern terms in the form of neologisms, unlike other foreign languages, in which technical terms are imported and appropriated, especially in the field of high technology.

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## Og'zaki tarjimaning ilmiy tasnifi

### ANNOTATSIYA

**Kalit so'zlar:**

lug'at,  
terminologiya,  
aloqa,  
shartlar,  
sinxron tarjima,  
ketma-ket tarjima.

Ushbu maqola texnik, yuridik, biznes, gazeta va badiiy tarjimaning asosiy turlariga bag'ishlangan. Ularning har biri o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga va o'ziga xos qiyinchiliklarga ega. Uslub nuqtai nazaridan, texnik tarjima eng sodda, ammo lug'at va terminologiyada jiddiy muammolar paydo bo'lishi mumkin. Masalan, frantsuz tilidan texnik tarjimani boshqa xorijiy tillardan farqli o'laroq, neologizmlar ko'rinishidagi zamonaviy atamalarining ko'pligi bilan murakkablashtirishi mumkin, ularda texnik atamalar import qilinadi va o'zlashtiriladi, ayniqsa yuqori texnologiyalar sohasida.

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# Научная классификация устного перевода

## АННОТАЦИЯ

### Ключевые слова:

лексика,  
терминология,  
общение,  
термины,  
синхронный перевод,  
последовательный  
перевод.

Данная статья посвящена основным видам технического, юридического, делового, газетного и художественного перевода. Каждый из них имеет свои особенности и свои проблемы. С точки зрения стиля, технический перевод самый простой, но могут возникнуть серьезные проблемы с лексикой и терминологией. Например, технический перевод с французского, в отличие от других иностранных языков, может быть осложнен обилием современных терминов в виде неологизмов, в которые вводятся и присваиваются технические термины, особенно в сфере высоких технологий.

## Introduction

The role of intercultural and interethnic communication in the modern world cannot be overestimated. The value of an interpreter as an intermediary in various bilateral or multilateral communications is very important. Sometimes issues of war and peace are resolved with the help of an interpreter.

The importance of the work of translators cannot be overestimated in modern conditions, where the borders between countries and peoples are gradually disappearing, and international relations are becoming tense. Although English is considered the universal language of international communication today, this does not reduce the need for skilled translations from one language to another. Also, the most requested thing is a translation from English to other languages of the world.

All types of translation work are divided into two large groups - written translation and translation.

## Literature Review

The translation is certainly a more difficult task, and the level of complexity is determined not only by the prevalence of the language and the difficulty of learning it (although, for example, translating from French is certainly easier than translating from a language.

Interpreting, in turn, is divided into two types: simultaneous and consecutive.

Simultaneous translation is the most difficult of them. A simultaneous interpreter does not have time to choose words - and at the same time, he must convey all the nuances of the speech absolutely clearly. The additional complexity of simultaneous interpretation is provided by individual characteristics of human speech [3].

English simultaneous translation seems like a relatively simple task. But in international English, there are so many differences in pronunciation, accent, and lexical and grammatical features that are common in different countries, regions, and social groups that even a highly skilled translator has to follow the speed and strictness of the speaker's speech. may make a mistake in the situation, and get lost.

Thus, simultaneous interpretation can be defined as a type of translation that is carried out simultaneously with the original language reproduction using technical means at a specially equipped booth, and where a lot of information is collected under time pressure and processed for a text unit [2].

Another type of translator is much simpler. The speaker pauses in his speech, and the translator uses these pauses to announce the translation. In this case, he has some time to think about the construction of the phrase and choose the most appropriate words. However, one way or another, there are very serious time constraints that a translator must strictly adhere to when translating. He should pronounce the translation almost at the same time as the person speaking the foreign language, or immediately after speaking his phrase.

There are no such restrictions for written translation. Of course, deadlines are also set for a written translation, but they are not measured in seconds, but in days or, in extreme cases, hours.

### **Research problem**

The most difficult type of translation is undoubtedly literary translation. Even a prose translation presents difficulties related to the need to preserve the style of the original. It is sometimes impossible to translate a poem successfully. Those translations, which readers are ready to enjoy endlessly, are usually written by wordsmiths whose talent is no less than that of the original authors.

Implementation of simultaneous translation activity is associated with significant changes in the activity of cognitive mechanisms compared to other types of translation. In order to take into account, the characteristics of simultaneous translation activity, it is necessary to consider comprehensively its specific characteristics in order to use the results in the process of training simultaneous translators, including on the basis of higher educational institutions [4].

As a result of the analysis of theoretical and practical materials related to the characteristics of simultaneous translation activity, we came to the conclusion that simultaneous translation activity has three characteristics: linguistic, temporal, and psychological.

In order to understand correctly the role of simultaneous translation, it is necessary to give a classification of translation types. It can be presented depending on the classification criteria.

Depending on the type of performer, translation can be divided into human and machine translation. We also include in this category a mixed type called human-guided machine translation. This type of translation involves human participation in the preparation of the text for machine translation, as well as post-translation editing. Text preparation consists of optimizing the syntactic structure of the original text for more appropriate machine translation.

According to the method of presentation of the original text, visually supported translation and ear translation are distinguished. The first group of types of translation includes written translation when there is a printed version of the source text or from a computer screen (visual translation); the translator performs the translation based on the printed text (visual translation). The second group can be represented by a written translation, if the source text is presented in oral form (on an audio data carrier or specified by the author of the text); phraseological translation, in which the translator performs a one-way oral translation (if the volume of the fragments translated by him is limited); two-way translation (translation of a conversation between two languages of small phrases speakers); consecutive translation (one-way or two-way translation of important parts of the speaker's speech with mandatory preservation of abbreviated

writing; it is carried out during pauses in the speaker's speech); simultaneous interpretation (one-way or two-way translation of the speaker's speech; it is carried out simultaneously with the distribution of the speech in the original language).

According to the method of presentation of the translation text, the types of translation are divided into written and oral. We associate visual-written translation and written translation with the ear to the written translation. Translation includes visual translation (or page translation), paragraph-phraseological translation, two-way translation, consecutive translation, and simultaneous translation.

It is also important to separate the transfers by direction. Translation from English to Russian and translation from Russian to English are close but not identical tasks. One of the most important rules of translation work, which is not always followed, but should be tried: the translation should be done by a native speaker of the target language. That is, translation from French to Russian should be done by a Russian translator and translation from Russian to French by a francophone.

### **Summary**

According to the number of languages involved in the translation process, we distinguish bilingual and multilingual translation. Bilingual translation includes the use of the native language and one foreign language, while multilingual translation may include several foreign languages in addition to the native language. Such a situation is typical for international conferences or official negotiations with several working languages. In this case, the translator must perform mediation translation; a foreign language into a familiar foreign language or native language performed by another translator, to translate the speaker's speech into his native language or a familiar foreign language). In the case of international conferences, the translator, as a rule, performs simultaneous translation. In the case of formal negotiations, sometimes the receiving party cannot provide translation using the official languages of the parties. The parties then agree to use an intermediary language (usually English) to facilitate language communication.

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