

METHODS OF TEACHING INTERPRETATION IN LINGUISTICS

¹Jurayev Azizbek Ikromjon ugli

¹Student of the University Economy and Pedagogy

E-mail: azizbekjorayev875@gmail.com

Scientific supervisor: ²Kucharova Feruza Alisher kizi

²Teacher of the University Economy and Pedagogy

Abstract: *The main purpose of this article is to provide a critical assessment of the role played by methods in the educational process, though there is also an account of the main different methods of teaching translation that are in use today. Accordingly, the purpose of this article is to review the main approaches to teaching English-Uzbek translation, which sheds light on the principles, methods and methods of teaching this type of translation activity, thereby increasing the effectiveness of the pedagogical process. allows. A translator learns and develops his skills not only in university classes, but throughout his professional career, constantly acquires new knowledge, improves his skills and knowledge of translation.*

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There is a growing feeling of uneasiness in the global community of linguists about the current state of linguistics as a science. Interpretation is considered one of the most difficult and important types of oral translation, in which, unlike sequential translation, the translator simultaneously translates the speaker's speech in the original language into the target language. Interpreters 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. Various methodologies and all kinds of analytic procedures, developed and used by linguists, have hardly been conducive to the unification of linguistics as a science and the effect of linguistic research on the human praxis of the living has been negligible.

Interpreting is a translational activity in which one produces a first and final target-language output on the basis of a one-time exposure to an expression in a source language. The most common two modes of interpreting are simultaneous interpreting, which is done at the time of the exposure to the source language, and consecutive interpreting, which is done at breaks to this exposure. Interpreting is an ancient human activity which predates the invention of writing. However, the origins of the profession of interpreting date back to less than a century ago.

Types of interpretation:

- **Conference** interpreting refers to interpretation at a conference or large meeting, either simultaneously or consecutively. The advent of multi-lingual meetings has reduced the amount of consecutive interpretation in the last 20 years.
- **Judicial**, legal, or court interpreting occurs in courts of justice, administrative tribunals, and wherever a legal proceeding is held (i.e., a police

station for an interrogation, a conference room for a deposition, or the locale for taking a sworn statement). Legal interpreting can be the consecutive interpretation of witnesses' testimony, for example, or the simultaneous interpretation of entire proceedings, by electronic means, for one person, or all of the people attending.

- **In escort** interpreting, an interpreter accompanies a person or a delegation on a tour, on a visit, or to a business meeting or interview. An interpreter in this role is called an escort interpreter or an escorting interpreter. An escort interpreter's work session may run for days, weeks, or even months, depending on the period of the client's visit. This type of interpreting is often needed in business contexts, during presentations, investor meetings, and business negotiations.

- **Public sector** also known as community interpreting, is the type of interpreting occurring in fields such as legal, health, and federal and local government, social, housing, environmental health, education, and welfare services.

- **Medical** interpreting is a subset of public service interpreting, consisting of communication among healthcare personnel and the patient and their family or among Healthcare personnel speaking different languages, facilitated by an interpreter, usually formally educated and qualified to provide such interpretation services.

- **Military interpreters** are often used in a military context, carrying out interpretation usually either during active military combat or during noncombat

operations. Interpretation is one of the main factors in multi-national and multi-lingual cooperation and military cohesion of the military and civilian populations.

Data interpretation methods are how analysts help people make sense of numerical data that has been collected, analyzed and presented. Data, when collected in raw form, may be difficult for the layman to understand, which is why analysts need to break down the information gathered so that others can make sense of it.

Various methods of interpreting are available for use in meetings, as required by the individual situation.

- **Simultaneous interpreting**, the interpreter uses a microphone and the listeners wear headphones. The interpreter may use a portable transmitter or be seated in a booth with a clear view of the meeting room. The speaker is translated simultaneously. The high level of concentration required by this kind of interpreting means that interpreters can only work for short stretches of time and usually need to alternate every 20 to 30 minutes. This means that a team of two or more interpreters is required per language.

- **Consecutive interpreting** the interpreter sits at the table with the delegates or on the platform next to the speaker and interprets the speech into the required language once the speaker has finished speaking, making use of notes. The speech may be delivered in short sections of up to 15 minutes as appropriate.

- **Whispering interpreting** is used where only one or two delegates require interpreting. The interpreter sits between or just behind the delegates. This method is only suitable for short meetings involving a small group of people.

- **Liaison interpreting**, the interpreter acts as a go-between between two or more people in a conversation. He or she interprets individual sentences or short passages of speech in both languages so that the parties involved can understand one another.

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