

Types of Translation, Criteria for Dividing Translation into Types

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Abstract

In translation studies, different types of translation can be distinguished depending on the form of the material in the original language and the translated language. This is the basis for the first classification. In translation studies, the types of translation are distinguished based on their content and essence, in which translation is classified based on their content or essence rather than the form of the texts in both languages.

Keywords: translation theory, oral translation, written translation, language, classification.

Introduction

L. S. Barhudarov distinguishes four main types of translation according to the form in which the original language and the translated language text are presented:

- 1) oral-oral;
- 2) in writing;
- 3) oral-written;
- 4) written-oral.

Among these types of translation, oral-oral translation is divided into 2 types:

- 1) consistent oral translation;
- 2) oral simultaneous translation. V. N. Komissarov's translation classification is as follows:
 - 1) artistic translation;
 - 2) informative translation.

Classification of M. Hoshimov:

- 1) artistic translation;
- 2) non-fiction translation.

According to the classification of R. K. Min'yar-Beloruchev, there are the following types of translation:

- 1) written translation;
- 2) simultaneous interpretation - oral;
- 3) consistent translation;
- 4) translation from the sheet.

Depending on what is being translated, the following types of translation can be distinguished:

- 1) artistic translation;
- 2) socio-political translation;
- 3) scientific translation.

Translation processes show that the peoples of the earth created human civilization together and in close cooperation.



Simultaneous interpretation is the most difficult type of interpretation, in which the interpreter interprets one word or sentence behind the speaking speaker, and he is not given time for translation. The translator listens, understands, translates and speaks at such a time.

All these operations are performed simultaneously by a synchronous translator. In addition to deep knowledge, this requires him to think quickly, understand quickly, and translate correctly and fully. This translation is called "simultaneous/synchronous translation" in English.

Written translation and interpretation

Consecutive interpretation differs from simultaneous interpretation by the time allotted for intermediate interpretation and the possibility of reinterpretation. In this type of translation, the translator first listens to the speaker, then reflects and translates. This is called "consequent translation" in English.

Literary translation has a long history. It is one of the most widely used types of translation, translating thousands of works of art, millions of documents, and even more scientific and technical literature. The implementation of this translation does not require complex extralinguistic conditions, because the translator is given all the opportunities to provide a complete translation, sufficient time, any conditions, many opportunities, such as repeated translation, consultation with someone, consultation.

Literal translation means the oral translation of a written text. Such a translation is often found in life. An example of this can be translations of telegrams, instructions, letters, documents, etc.

Verbal-written translation is also often used, for example, a written translation of an oral speech, a written translation of an oral conversation (communication). Each type of translation has its own importance.

Sequential (consistent) translation

Consecutive translation is the translation of oral information in one language into another. The translator listens to the speaker's general thoughts, or at least the main paragraph, and then translates the speech using note-taking.

In this way, the interpreter speaks in sequence on behalf of the main speaker. Some speakers say a few sentences and then offer to translate to an interpreter. The interpreter can work without a short note, and he keeps what he said in his memory. Thus, consecutive translation is performed after listening to the speaker's speech. In such a situation, it is necessary to remember all the contents of the information. Consecutive interpretation is used during negotiations, conferences, meetings of statesmen and political figures, and during delegation monitoring. The problem of serial translation has not been sufficiently discussed in the scientific literature. The sequence is divided into 2 stages according to the translation time.

The first stage includes the speaker's speech, and in this stage the interpreter can record a short speech.

In the second step, the translator translates the spoken message using what he has recorded.

Human memory cannot remember all the words. It is important for the translator to find the logical chain of thought in the text and reveal the semantic basis of the speaker's speech. Thus, in order to remember the speech of the speaker, the translator needs to find the semantic basis that gives the key to understanding the whole text and helps to remember the basis of his speech and translate it.



A person can usually remember 7 or 5 semantic bases. The main semantic base of the sentence must first of all include the participle and the possessor. Some translators say that the main semantic base is expressed primarily by the participle. But a number of linguists write that a participle cannot be an independent part of a sentence. The meaning of the sentence can be understood only together with the owner. Example: 1200 workers of the tractor factory took part in a protest against the order issued by the administration of this factory to dismiss 240 workers. In this sentence, we must first find the possessor, then the participle, and then the middle part of the sentence. The semantic basis of this sentence is that "1,200 workers took part in a protest rally against the dismissal of 240 workers."

There are 3 main principles of consecutive translation: Comprehension, Analysis and Restatement.

In the principle of understanding, thoughts should be translated, not words. If the translator does not know the translation of any word in the speaker's speech, he must understand the meaning of this word from the context. It is very important to listen carefully to the speech of the speaker. It is important to know the main ideas and the connections between them in order to remember the meaning.

There are 2 key moments in any speech. They are the beginning and end of speech. The translator should pay attention to these. If it's unclear and missed, can you clarify for the speaker? ask a question If the translator expresses the speaker's thoughts more through his own words, the quality of the translation will be better. The more creative the translator is, the more accurate the translation will be.

In simultaneous interpretation, the interpreter sits in a booth and listens to the speaker through a headset, then translates through a microphone while listening. Delegates in the conference room listen to the main language through headphones.

Simultaneous interpreting is also done through sign language (for the deaf and dumb). Translated from spoken language to sign language. In Gesture, interpreters do not sit in a booth: they stand in a conference room where they can see the speaker and be visible to other participants. Whispered interpreting is a form of simultaneous interpreting in which the interpreter sits behind the delegate who needs to be interpreted, rather than in a booth in the conference room, and whispers the main content of the speech into the delegate's ears.

The interpreter's use of these forms is not limited to a conference environment. Simultaneous interpretation is used, for example, in large conferences, forums, and whispering can be used in business meetings.

Conference interpreters, in turn, remain in the place of the delegates they are interpreting. They speak in the first person, on behalf of the delegate. It does not translate sentences like "He said he thought it was a good idea." The conference interpreter should translate according to the tone of the delegate's speech. A conference interpreter must be able to translate a speech regardless of its duration. They should have learned translation technology. In practice, if interpreters consider a 5-minute speech satisfactory, they should be able to translate a speech of any length.

Conference interpreters work at specific times. Even in consecutive interpreting, they need to move quickly after the speaker has finished speaking, and their interpretation should be fast



and to the point. This means that translators must not only analyze and resynthesize ideas, but also have the ability to do so very quickly.

Currently, simultaneous interpretation is performed with special devices: delegates speak directly into the microphone to the interpreters who are listening in the booth through headphones: the interpreters translate through the microphone to the delegates wearing headphones who want to hear the translation. In some cases, even if devices are not available, simultaneous interpretation is done by whispering. One of the participants speaks and the interpreter whispers into the ears of one or at most two people who require interpreting services at the same time.

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