THE ROLE OF TECHNIQUES IN LEARNING SIMALTENOUS TRANSLATION

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Abstract: *This article is devoted to teaching the students in the sphere of simultaneous translation. Dealt with the techniques and ways of translation in learning and enhancing students' skills. Steps of learning process are also discussed, and general comments about the work are given.*

Key words: *Simultaneous, translation, Shadowing technique, authentic vocabulary, pace.*

Translation is one of the most important thing in human communication. It serves as a means of comprehending other people and their cultures. Language is one of the best means of communication. The actual need for communication has been met through the use of language. In the modern world, translation makes it possible for people from various countries who speak different languages to communicate with one another. Therefore, translation is essential, and the goal of a translation instructor is as crucial. However, this goal is not simple; rather, it is a complex process. The instructor in this field is continually acting as a reader, a decision-maker, a writer, and an assessor, which is the cause of this issue. Additionally, the translator should be proficient in both SL and TL.

Here is given a precise definition for clarifying the notion of translation in order to make the picture clearer. Webster's New World dictionary defines "translation" as follows:

- to move from one place or condition to another; to transfer (a bishop) from one to another; also, to move (a saint's body or remains) from one place of interment to another;

- to put into the words of a different language;

- to change into another medium or form to translate ideas into action;

- to put into different words; rephrase or paraphrase in explanation.

Larson, in his work "Meaning based translation" gives a following clarification: "Because a given text has both form and meaning, there are two main kinds of translations. One is form-based and the other is meaning-based". According to House, translation is the process of substituting a different text for the original. However, according to Robinson, translation is a intelligent process that involves complex processes of conscious and unconscious learning.

Below is a translation depending on what else is being translated in the translation.

We can distinguish the following types:

1) literary translation;

2) socio-political translation;

3) scientific translation.

Simultaneous translation. Simultaneous translation is the most difficult type of oral translation, in which the translator translates one word or sentence behind the speaker's back.

There is no time for this. The translator listens, understands, translates and speaks synchronically.

All these operations are performed by the simultaneous translator at the same time. In addition to a deep level of knowledge requires quick thinking, quick understanding, fast accurate and complete translation. This translation in English is called "simultaneous translation".

In practice, there are three types of simultaneous interpretation, which are different translations:

- listening in simultaneous interpretation. In this case, the interpreter works through headphones.

- receiving the speaker's continuous speech and viewing the information

- performs the translation in blocks (parts). This is the usual and the most difficult case;

The simultaneous interpreter receives the speaker's written speech text in advance and performs the translation in accordance with the materials provided;

One of the most important techniques of training future simultaneous translators is shadowing.

• Speech shadowing is an advanced language learning technique. The idea is simple: students listen to someone speaking and they should repeat what they hear in real time, with as little delay as possible. There are some steps:

• Step 1: Listening to the video I

• Step 2: Replaying the video and repeating in their voice. They should repeat louder as possible as they can and try to match the accent of their target language.

• Step 3: Repeating the same video again and again, until they are confident and then they speak with the same speed as in the video.

• Step 4: They can turn on captions to ease theirr task of speaking

• Step 5: As they are confident with the text they are practicing and understood its meaning, they can move on to the next video.

Pronunciation - helps students to sound more natural and native-like, helps them to see blind spots like what words they used to mispronounce.

Authentic Vocabulary - once again helps to build more natural language.

Pace - helps to talk faster without noticeable pauses.

Ideas – they can pick ideas that later could be used either in translation process or in other actual speeches.

So, above mentioned techniques help students to create an impression of the sentence structures in mind. When they are repeatedly exposed to listening something their mind starts processing the information in the same pattern. This method is one of the best ways to prepare the future translators. The shadowing technique is a method used before the translation. The process of listening to the sentence and returning

it with a slight delay helps students to enhance their listening and speaking synchron-ically.

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