



**A COMPARATIVE OVERVIEW OF PRIMARY
TRANSLATION APPROACHES REFLECTING THEIR
DISTINCT FEATURES IN SIMULTANEOUS
INTERPRETATION**

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

2nd year Master of Simultaneous Translation

Omonova Gavkhar Fakhriddinovna

Scientific supervisor: Dilnoza Kholmuradovna Kholmurodova Phd.dots

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada sinxron tarjima jarayonida qo'llanadigan asosiy tarjima uslublarining lingvistik va funksional jihatlari batafsil tahlil qilinadi. Sinxron tarjima real vaqt davomida bajarilgani sababli, tarjimonning faqat til bilimlari emas, balki tezkor fikrlashi, nutq strategiyasini aniqlay olishi hamda madaniyatlararo tafakkurga ega bo'lishi ham so'raladi. Shu nuqtai nazaridan, maqolada literal tarjima, adaptatsiya, transpozitsiya, omissiya va boshqa uslublar amaliy misollar asosida qiyosiy o'rganiladi. Har bir usulning afzalliklari va kamchiliklari aniqlanib, ularning turli kontekstlardagi (siyosiy, madaniy, ilmiy) qo'llash samaradorligi baholanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Sinxron tarjima, tarjima uslublari, adaptatsiya, ekvivalentlik, qiyosiy tahlil, muloqot strategiyasi, adaptatsiya.

Аннотация: В этой статье подробно анализируются лингвистические и функциональные аспекты основных стилей перевода, используемых в процессе синхронного перевода. Поскольку синхронный перевод выполняется в режиме реального времени, переводчика просят не только владеть языком, но и быстро мыслить, уметь определять речевые стратегии, а также иметь межкультурное мышление. В связи с этим в статье сравнительно исследуются методы буквального перевода, адаптации, транспозиции, оmissии и другие, основанные на практических примерах. Выявляются достоинства и



недостатки каждого метода и оценивается эффективность их применения в различных контекстах (политическом, культурном, научном).

Ключевые слова: Синхронный перевод, стили перевода, адаптация, эквивалентность, сравнительный анализ, коммуникационная стратегия, адаптация.

Abstract: This article analyzes in detail the linguistic and functional aspects of the main translation styles used in the simultaneous translation process. Since simultaneous interpretation is performed in real time, the translator is asked not only to be proficient in the language, but also to think quickly, be able to identify speech strategies, and also have intercultural thinking. In this regard, the article comparatively examines the methods of literal translation, adaptation, transposition, commission, and others based on practical examples. The advantages and disadvantages of each method are identified and the effectiveness of their application in various contexts (political, cultural, scientific) is evaluated.

Keywords: Simultaneous translation, translation styles, adaptation, equivalence, comparative analysis, communication strategy, adaptation.

Today, due to the acceleration of global integration processes, international relations have increased dramatically. According to the United Nations, more than 2,000 major international conferences and meetings take place annually, with almost 85% using simultaneous interpretation services. In multilingual organizations like the EU, NATO, and the World Health Organization, simultaneous interpreting is considered the primary means of communication. The main feature of simultaneous interpreting is its real-time nature. This requires excellent language skills, quick thinking, analysis of socio-cultural contexts, and the ability to choose communication strategies consciously. Research shows that professional interpreters



can translate an average of 100-120 words per minute, finding an equivalent in 2-3 seconds maximum for each speech segment.

There are some basic translation techniques that can be applied in simultaneous interpretation. While these techniques are based on traditional translation methods, the particular circumstances of simultaneous interpreting, such as time constraints, pressure for real-time delivery, communicative context, and interaction with an audience, necessitate adjustments to these methods and strategic decisions.

Firstly, **literal translation** is the most widely used method and one of the traditional approaches to translation theory. This method involves translating while preserving the grammatical structure and lexical units of the source language. However, it is rarely used for simultaneous translation as it can lead to semantic conflicts in real-time translation. For example, the phrase "She has a heart of gold" literally translates to "her heart is made of gold" in Uzbek, which may sound strange or vague. Instead, translating it as "he is a kind man" would be more appropriate and easier to understand. Therefore, while literal translation is useful for technical and scientific texts, it is not suitable for rapid and communicative simultaneous translation.

Secondly, **the adaptation method** is considered one of the most effective and practical approaches to simultaneous translation. This method is particularly useful in situations where there are noticeable sociocultural differences between the source and target audiences. With this approach, the translator not only adapts the words, but also the overall meaning and tone that they want to convey to the new audience.

For example, an expression that is typical of one culture may be incorrect or confusing in another culture. In such cases, the translator translates this thought in a way that is consistent with the target audience's mindset, while still maintaining the original meaning. This is why adaptation plays an important role in enhancing the communicative effectiveness of simultaneous translation.



Thirdly, **the transposition method** in translation is based on transferring the meaning by changing the grammatical structure. That is, the grammatical form of a sentence in the source language is replaced with another grammatical form in the target language.

This change does not compromise semantic accuracy, rather it facilitates it.

In simultaneous translation, especially, this method is convenient for the translator. In real-time speech, it is sometimes necessary to simplify or shorten complex sentences and convey them in an understandable form to the audience. For example, "He is expected to arrive soon" can be translated into Uzbek as "They say he will come soon", using the transposition approach rather than "He will come soon". This way, the original meaning is not lost and is quickly and naturally communicated to the listener.

Another method of **expansion and contraction** plays an important role in simultaneous translation when there is a need for flexibility in time and context. In this method, translators sometimes expand the sentence to fully convey the meaning, and sometimes shorten it depending on time constraints or the level of understanding of the audience. This method is used when it is necessary to convey the main idea quickly and accurately, especially in political or diplomatic speeches. For example, the sentence "Climate Change Is the defining challenge of our time" can be translated in different ways. If fully expanded, it would be "climate change is one of the most significant and important issues of our time". However, in simultaneous translation, it can be shortened to "climate change is the most urgent issue today". The basic idea remains the same, but time is saved and speech is smoother.

Synonymous substitution is a common and linguistically creative approach to translation. In this method, a translator replaces words or phrases in the source language with similar (synonymous) words or phrases in the target language. The goal is to create a translation that sounds natural, smooth, and easy to understand. This is important when translating for a specific audience, as it helps to match the



speaker's style and tone. *For example*, the English phrase "he passed away" can be translated literally as "she died," but a more appropriate and emotional translation might be "she passed away."

This requires the translator to have a good understanding of the context, the speaker's intention, and the cultural differences between the two languages.

The success of synonymous substitution depends on the translator's knowledge and skill. They must be able to choose the right words and phrases that best convey the meaning of the original text. This requires a deep understanding of both languages and their cultural differences.

The latter is a method of cultural transformation that serves to implement contextual adaptation in simultaneous translation. This involves expressing concepts characteristic of the original culture in a way that is familiar and close to the audience. This is especially important when translating speeches that involve national traditions, religious terms, historical figures, or other connotative expressions. For example, when translating the holiday "Thanksgiving Day" from English to Uzbek, it would not be sufficient to simply translate the phrase "Thanksgiving Day." Instead, the translator would need to explain the meaning of the holiday or choose a culturally appropriate expression that conveys the same concept. This method requires the translator to have a deep understanding of not only the language, but also the laws of intercultural communication. The correct application of this strategy in simultaneous translation ensures that the audience fully understands, emotionally and communicatively, the speaker's speech.

A comparative analysis of all methods can be found in the table below:

<i>Translation Method</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<i>Literal Translation</i>	<i>A word-for-word translation method.</i>	<i>Quick and easy to implement.</i>	<i>Can cause semantic errors and is rarely suitable for real-time interpretation.</i>



<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Adjusting content to suit cultural and contextual differences.</i>	<i>Ensures cultural relevance and audience engagement.</i>	<i>May lose nuances of the original message.</i>
<i>Transposition</i>	<i>Changing grammatical structure without changing meaning.</i>	<i>Simplifies complex grammar structures.</i>	<i>Risk of partial meaning loss.</i>
<i>Expansion and Reduction</i>	<i>Adding or omitting information based on time constraints.</i>	<i>Saves time and aligns with speech pace.</i>	<i>May omit important details.</i>
<i>Synonymic Substitution</i>	<i>Replacing words with synonyms.</i>	<i>Enhances speech fluency and variation.</i>	<i>Requires strong vocabulary and contextual judgment.</i>
<i>Cultural Transformation</i>	<i>Converting culture-specific items for better audience understanding.</i>	<i>Improves contextual clarity and relevance.</i>	<i>Can distort the original message.</i>

Based on the results of the comparative analysis, it can be said that each translation method has its own advantages and disadvantages. For instance, literal translation is quick, but it may lead to semantic errors. This method, however, is suitable for specific expressions and effective for structurally simple speeches.

On the other hand, adaptation provides high efficiency as it adapts the text to the target audience, considering cultural and social contexts. Both adaptation and literal translation aim to ensure the effectiveness of the translated text. However, adaptation may sometimes change the original nuances of the speech, which carries certain risks. Although the transposition method can be *effective for grammatical simplification*, it may sometimes result in the loss of meaning. It shares some similarities with literal translation, as both involve making changes, but the main difference is that transposition focuses on changing grammatical structures while literal translation aims for a more direct translation.



On the other hand, the expansion and reduction methods *can help save time*, but they may also *lead to incomplete content*. These techniques are similar to adaptation and transposition in that they aim to improve efficiency by either reducing or expanding information. However, using abbreviations can lead to a loss of meaning, and over-expansion can make the content overly lengthy.

The synonymous substitution method helps to smooth out speech, but it requires caution when selecting synonyms. It can be compared to literal translation in that both methods provide a richness of language. However, with the synonymous substitution method, the meaning of the words is conveyed more gently. On the other hand, the *cultural transformation method* takes into account cultural differences and helps to increase the understanding of the audience. It is similar to adaptation in that it aims to *adapt information to the cultural context*. However, the cultural transformation approach goes deeper into cross-cultural differences, providing a better understanding not only of the social context but also from a linguistic perspective.

In general, *each simultaneous translation method* has its own unique characteristics and features. The interpreter needs to take into account the benefits and drawbacks of each method and use them in combination. Each method serves a specific purpose, and they work together to make the translation process faster and more efficient. Therefore, in simultaneous translation, the interpreter should apply each method adaptively, depending on the situation. Additionally, by considering the strengths and weaknesses of each method, it is possible to combine them to create a successful translation.



REFERENCES:

1. Р.К. Кошкин. СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ КВАНТИТАТИВНОЙ ДИНАМИКИ АНГЛО-РУССКОГО И РУССКО-АНГЛИЙСКОГО СИНХРОННОГО ПЕРЕВОДА. 2016.
2. Simultaneous Interpreting: Essential for Multilingual Communication. Dynamic Language. July 16, 2024 // <https://www.dynamiclanguage.com/simultaneous-interpreting-essential-for-multilingual-communication/>
3. Балаганов Дмитрий Владимирович, к. филол. н. Военный университет Министерства обороны Российской Федерации. МЕСТО СИНХРОННОГО ПЕРЕВОДА В СИСТЕМЕ ВИДОВ ПЕРЕВОДА И ЕГО ОСОБЕННОСТИ. 2019. С- 193
4. Olivia C. Caputo. Consecutive vs. Simultaneous Interpreting: What's the Difference? July 19, 2023 // <https://www.atanet.org/client-assistance/consecutive-vs-simultaneous-interpreting-whats-the-difference/>
5. Эштемирова, Ч. (2022). Strategy of compression in simultaneous interpretation. Переводоведение: проблемы, решения и перспективы, (1), 158–160. извлечено от https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/translation_studies/article/view/6030
6. Mardonov Quvonchbek. (2022). TARJIMASHUNOSLIKDA SINXRON TARJIMANING AHAMIYATI .ILMIY TADQIQOT VA INNOVATSIYA, 1(3), 88–92. Retrieved from <https://ilmiytadqiqot.uz/index.php/iti/article/view/8> .
7. KOREYS TILIDA SINXRON TARJIMANING ASOSIY TURLARI Abbasova Dilfuza Karimbek qizi Toshkent universiteti davlat koreys sharqshunoslik filologiyasi kafedrası PhD, dotsenti v.b Abduraxmanov Abdumalik. 2023. B-839-844