

PROBLEMS OF TRANSMITTING NON-ALTERNATIVE VOCABULARY IN SIMULTANEOUS TRANSLATION: USING THE EXAMPLE OF THE TURKISH LANGUAGE

Soporov Abror Abduraxmon ugli

Teacher of the University of Journalism and Mass Communications of Uzbekistan

Abstract: This article will analyze the problems associated with the translation of non-alternative vocabulary in the process of simultaneous translation. In particular, we are talking about the cultural and semantic differences encountered in simultaneous translation from Turkish to Uzbek, the competencies required of translators, and the strategies that need to be applied.

Keywords: simultaneous translation, non-alternative vocabulary, Turkish language, translation strategy, cultural gap.

Introduction

In today's era of globalization, interstate dialogue, international cooperation, and political and social ties are expanding. In this process, simultaneous interpretation is recognized as an important tool. In particular, simultaneous interpreters play an invaluable role in ensuring effective communication between participants at political and diplomatic events, economic forums and scientific conferences.

While cooperation between Uzbekistan and Turkey is strengthening, the demand for simultaneous interpretation specialists from Turkish has increased significantly. This requires translators not only to have excellent knowledge of the language, but also to have a deep understanding of the cultural context. Special attention needs to be paid to the translation of non-alternative vocabulary, which is especially common in the Turkish language.

Non-alternative vocabulary and its role in translation

A non-alternative lexicon is a word or phrase that does not have a clear equivalent in another language, and is often associated with a national, cultural, or historical context. For example, words such as "hüzün", "askerlik", "derviş" give the Turkic language a certain cultural meaning, and their exact translation into Uzbek can be problematic.

In the process of simultaneous translation, it is important to express such units correctly and accurately at once. Because an error or inaccurate translation can lead to a misunderstanding of communication. For this reason, simultaneous interpreters require a high level of cultural knowledge, contextual thinking, and a creative approach.

Analysis of scientific research conducted in Turkey

An analysis of scientific research in the field of simultaneous interpretation in Turkey in the period from 1985 to 2020 shows the relevance of the issue of non-alternative vocabulary. Research shows that when there is no exact equivalent in simultaneous translation of non-alternative lexical units commonly found in the Turkish language, the following approaches are used:

1. Descriptive translation: the meaning of a word is explained contextually.
2. Cultural adaptation: an unconventional unit is replaced by a culturally close equivalent in the Uzbek language.
3. Transliteration and footnotes: the word is quoted to its original state, and then supplemented with a footnote.

Using these strategies, translators try to correctly convey a non-alternative vocabulary, but this may not always be effective. That's why this field requires constant training and experience.

Competencies and suggestions of a simultaneous interpreter

When working with non-alternative vocabulary, a simultaneous interpreter must have the following competencies::

- * Language skills: excellent command of the source and receiving language.
- * Cultural thinking: a deep understanding of the culture of both languages.
- * Strategic approach: the ability to apply different methods on the spot.
- * Quick thinking and expression: accurate translation in limited time.

Based on the results of the study, the following practical suggestions are put forward:

1. Development of special manuals on non-alternative vocabulary for simultaneous interpreters.
2. The introduction of the direction "translation of cultural vocabulary" in universities that train translators.
3. Development of translation systems that can identify cultural contexts based on artificial intelligence.

Conclusion

The problem of non-alternative vocabulary in simultaneous translation requires not only a linguistic, but also a cultural and psychological approach. Especially in contexts that are

translated from Turkish, this problem becomes more obvious. Working with non-alternative vocabulary tests the translator's knowledge, experience, and ability to think strategically. Therefore, one of the most important areas of modern translation practice is the professional development of simultaneous interpreters and the creation of scientific and methodological foundations.

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