

DEAF PEDAGOGY AND SIGN LANGUAGE TRANSLATION

Absamatova Gulhayo Bakhodirovna

Scientific researcher of SamSIFL

Abstract. The Article acknowledges the challenges faced by BSL users in navigating a predominantly hearing society, such as limited recognition and access to education and employment. It argues for the importance of promoting BSL literacy, fostering bilingualism, and ensuring inclusivity for the Deaf community within British society. The abstract concludes by emphasizing the rich linguistic and cultural tapestry of BSL and advocating for its continued growth and recognition as a vital part of British society.

Key words: correctional pedagogy, special pedagogy, sign languages, gestures

Introduction. Defectology (correctional pedagogy, special pedagogy) is a science about the psychophysiological developmental characteristics of children with mental and physical disabilities, about the patterns of their upbringing and education [Dictionary of Psychology URL]. A defectologist (correctional teacher, special teacher) is a fairly broad concept. Defectologists are teachers who specialize in working with children with various developmental disabilities.

In recent years, the term "defectologist" has been replaced by the term "correctional teacher" or "special teacher", since it directly indicates the child's shortcomings and is not entirely ethical. But so far these terms have not really taken root in the lexicon of specialists working in this field [Who is a defectologist and what is defectology URL].

Main subsections:

- speech therapy - study of various speech disorders and defects and methods of their correction
- surd pedagogy - education and training of people with hearing impairments
- typhlopedagogy - education and training of people with visual impairments
- surdotyphlopedagogy - education and training of deaf-blind people
- amblyology - adaptation and social rehabilitation of blind and visually impaired patients
- oligophrenopedagogy - education and training of mentally retarded people and issues of their social rehabilitation
- orthopedagogy - education and training of people with musculoskeletal disorders [Defectology URL].

Defectology is a science that is both well-known and unknown. It studies the developmental characteristics of children with physical and mental disabilities. There are special

educational and other institutions for people with such problems all over the world. However, not everyone knows how to start communication or get to know such people. To do this, they are "attached" to a translator or speech therapist, who will be a "bridge" in communication. In defectology, there are several subsections that deal with certain deviations. In our study, we will consider the direction of surdopedagogy, i.e. surdology and the features of communication in sign languages.

Literature review. The theoretical basis of the study was the works of such authors as G.L. Zaitseva, V.I. Kimmelman, O.O. Korolkova, N.Yu. Shvedova, T.P. Davidenko, A.L. Voskresensky and others.

For the successful preparation and defense of the final qualifying work, students used the means and methods of physical education and sports in order to maintain the proper level of physical fitness, ensuring high mental and physical performance. The working day included various forms of organizing physical education classes (physical education breaks, physical education minutes, classes in a selected sport) in order to prevent fatigue, the occurrence of chronic diseases and normalize the activity of various body systems.

While in sign languages, independent gestures are distinguished and, as a rule, compound gestures. In RSL, the peculiarity is the addition of a nominative gesture, in ASL there are three types of gestures - independent, compound and fused. In BSL, there are only two types of gestures - independent and fused gestures, but the second type can be divided into the fusion of two independent gestures, the fusion of an independent and related gesture and the fusion of two related gestures. At the phonetic level, sounds and letters are considered in sound languages, English and Russian sound languages have their own peculiarities of the phonetic structure, be it the method of pronunciation, the presence of diphthongs, etc. In sign languages, as a rule, a phoneme is understood as a component of a gesture. Thus, in RSL we pay attention to the position of the hand, the position of the palm and fingers, the use of one or two hands. In ASL, the components of a gesture will be considered the position of the active and passive hand, as well as the characteristics of the movement. In BSL, the main features will be the position of the hands relative to the body, face, each other, quality and characteristics of movement.

It is commonly believed that there are no differences in translating poetry and song lyrics. We find an image, select vocabulary and think about the use of grammar to preserve or omit the rhyme. But this is not true. Much will depend on the style of the song we are translating, not only the vocabulary and grammar in the translation will depend on this, but also the features of gestures. When translating poetry and song lyrics, you need to translate not only with your hands, you should not forget about the use of facial expressions, this will also determine the understanding of the text.

The style of the songs can affect the choice of translation correspondence. Moreover, the style determines how quickly certain phrases should be translated to fit the rhythm of the song. Should it be done slowly and smoothly, for example, in love ballads or just in slow songs, or quickly and rhythmically, like in dance songs, or very quickly and move yourself at the same time, like when translating rap? It can be seen that a lot depends on the genre, almost as much as the meaning of the song itself.

If the song is slow, then do not rush to translate the phrase, you can stretch it out either by repeating the gesture or simply showing it slowly. With fast songs, you need to keep track of where the thought will end and how quickly you need to switch to it, how many repetitions are in the text and how often you can use them.

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At the phonetic level, sounds and letters are considered in sound languages, English and Russian sound languages have their own peculiarities of the phonetic structure, be it the method of pronunciation, the presence of diphthongs, etc. In sign languages, as a rule, a phoneme is understood as a component of a gesture. Thus, in RSL we pay attention to the position of the hand, the position of the palm and fingers, the use of one or two hands. In ASL, the components of a gesture will be the position of the active and passive hand, as well as the characteristics of the movement. In BSL, the main features will be the position of the hands relative to the body, face, each other, the quality and characteristics of the movement. Having analyzed different levels of languages, as well as different genres, we can conclude that sign language is unique and has its own specific features that can be traced and tried to be structured. The difficulty is that many gestures are characteristic either of a style or of a territory, so it is impossible to say for sure that this gesture can only be translated in this way or that this construction will always be correct. You cannot be absolutely sure when determining the part of speech, since even here there are difficulties, be it polysemy, be it inconsistency with the sound language. When it comes to translation, it is worth paying attention to several aspects. Among them are the expected ones: situation, audience, purpose. We have compiled a summary table in which we have highlighted the main points that need to be taken into account when translating from British Sign Language into Russian Sign Language and from American Sign Language into Russian Sign Language.

Before moving on to more specific languages, we would like to draw your attention to the main recommendations for sign translation:

- look at the situation, because, depending on the audience, grammar and vocabulary can be simplified (for example, at school or when talking to beginners)
- in certain situations, it may be necessary to restructure the speech and repeat the structure of the spoken language
- decide on the type of gesture at the beginning of the translation, without jumping to another type, because this can only confuse the listeners
- the grammatical structure can depend on the chosen verb, do not forget that the spoken verb and its characteristics do not always correlate with the sign version. A transitive verb in a spoken language may be intransitive in a signed language

- if you don't remember a sign or are in doubt, or you are not understood, and you can't think of another way to explain something, the word can always be fingerspelled (pronounced by letters)

- there is a non-equivalent vocabulary that is difficult to translate into sign language, these are usually idioms or phrases expressing a state, attitude or feeling. In such cases, you can use a descriptive translation. However, if you repeat the structure of the spoken language for one reason or another, then you can try to repeat the gestures in the same order or fingerspelling them if the phrase or word is very short.

At the syntactic level, the greatest number of differences were observed. In the Russian spoken language, the word order is quite free, attention is paid to the theme-rheme division. In the English spoken language, there is a strict word order with some exceptions. RSL and ASL are similar in that the word order will depend on the type of the verb and the semantic center of the sentence. In BSL, everything will depend on the topic, its environment, the semantic center.

Conclusion. At the morphological level, parts of speech and their grammatical categories can be defined in spoken languages. In sign languages, parts of speech are not so easy to define, so linguists divide them into classes. In Russian Sign Language, some gestures can be polysemantic, and their category can only be determined by context, while the noun class and verb class can sometimes be determined not by context, but by the characteristics of the movement. In ASL and BSL, there are main classes, such as nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc. In ASL, there are no secondary members of a sentence, and adverbs are not always displayed by an independent gesture. In BSL, special attention is paid to pronouns, the topic, its environment, for example, adverbs, which can also be expressed not only by an independent gesture. Thus, sign languages within one family have some similarities, but at the same time, they have as many differences. Nevertheless, representatives of sign languages belonging to one family will be able to understand each other's speech better than representatives of two different families of sign languages. To see this difference in terms of translation, let's consider several genres in all three sign languages and identify their linguistic features.

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