

**PECULIARITIES OF ORAL INTERPRETATION**

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**ABSTRACT:**

This paper is intended to discuss what deontological principles mean for interpreters and reveal their role in consecutive and simultaneous translation. Besides, it there will be explained an etiquette and consciness in translation.

**Keywords:** consecutive and simultaneous translation, deontological principles, translator etiquette, consciness in translation

**Introduction**

Today, thanks to rapid established international contacts, interpreters possess a significant position, they always gain popularity throughout the world. Interpretation would not be an easy task, if the interpreters could not deal with the difficulties in their path. They could and still can handle with all kinds of translation, because they had been aware of the deontological principles all the time. Also, they have an etiquette and consciness which translators should always keep in their mind.

Based on works that, to one degree or another, touch upon the issue of the professional ethics of a translator (I. S. Alekseeva, G. E. Miram, I. Ya. Zwilling, D. Gree, J. Herbert, B. Kremer, etc.), E. V. Alikina identifies the following deontological principles of translation activity:

*Confidentiality;*

*Decency*

*Responsibility;*

*Collegial solidarity;*

*Principle of confidentiality*

Taking part in a wide range of social connections, the translator inevitably turns out to be the holder of confidential information, the disclosure of which is unacceptable. Confidential information can be considered from both a legal and an ethical standpoint.

From a legal point of view, confidential information includes five main types of secrets: commercial secret, banking secret, private life secret, official secret, professional secret. The holders of professional secrets are doctors, auditors, notaries, lawyers, journalists, editors, communication workers. The profession of translator is not included in the register of professions designated as holders of professional secrets. However, the translator must be subject to the same requirements as the person he is interpreting. For example, when



translating a conversation between a doctor and a patient, the translator becomes the holder of medical secrets, etc.

Legally, unless specifically stated, a translator cannot be subject to criminal sanctions if he discloses professional secrets, but payment of damages is quite acceptable.

From an ethical point of view, all information translated by a translator becomes confidential, regardless of its legal status. Confidentiality refers not only to the content of what was said, but also to the circumstances of the conversation (time, place, participants, etc.).

It should be noted that at present, an increasing number of enterprises and organizations that employ a translator for a permanent job include a clause on non-disclosure of confidential information in the employment contract.

#### *The principle of professional integrity*

The principle of decency, as the second fundamental principle of translation deontology, suggests that a translator can give consent to work only if he is able to perform it. Lack of training time and/or competencies should serve as a reason for refusing to work.

However, the translator has to take certain risks. Being limited by the range of their competencies, the translator is forced to constantly fill in the inevitable linguistic, technical and informational gaps in order to best meet the client's expectations. This principle also includes the prohibition on extracting any personal benefit from confidential information.

#### *The principle of responsibility*

Integrity correlates with the professional responsibility of the translator. The translator must do everything possible to meet the requirements of the client and meet the expectations of the recipient of the message, while respecting his own professional standards. At the same time, the translator must be aware that he does not take responsibility for the content of what he translates. Nothing in his voice, facial expression and not a single word should betray what he thinks or feels about what was said.

Speaking of responsibility, one should not forget that the translator is also responsible for his actions to his colleagues.

#### *The principle of collegial solidarity*

The essence of the principle of collegial solidarity is as follows: providing moral support to one's colleagues;

Impossibility of discrimination of colleagues and open criticism of their actions;

Attracting new qualified personnel to the profession;

Exchange of experience with novice translators;

Respect for all participants in the working situation; support of the proper level of remuneration.

A positive attitude towards the profession, an appropriate assessment of its status, allows the translator, in turn, to demand the necessary conditions to ensure the optimal quality of translation, including working conditions. In consecutive interpreting, this can be the



reliability of broadcasting equipment, if necessary, a decrease in the rate of speech of the speaker, a regulated working day, the provision of days off and days for adaptation after a long journey, the organization of preliminary meetings and access to documentation that allows better preparation for translation, etc.

### **Translator etiquette**

In addition to ethical standards, the behavior of an interpreter is regulated by the rules of business etiquette.

One of the essential requirements for a translator is punctuality. The interpreter must remember that his delay may lead to a disruption of the event. Therefore, the interpreter should arrive no later than 10-15 minutes before the start of the event. This will allow you to better psychologically tune in to the translation and discuss some details with colleagues or clients.

The next rule is that before starting work, the translator should introduce himself to all those with whom he will cooperate.

The rules of translation etiquette during a translation session include the requirement to translate in the first person. According to L. Wisson, translation from a third person is possible only when interpreting the testimonies of the accused and witnesses during the investigation of the crime, for example, «he says that he was not at the scene of the murder.» The same can be done when the speaker corrects himself – «the speaker apologizes» - so that it is clear that it is the speaker, and not the interpreter, who asks the audience for forgiveness for his mistake. According to etiquette, the interpreter cannot interrupt the speaker, he can only start translating when the speaker has paused.

### **Conciseness of translation**

The advantage of simultaneous translation is that it does not drag out the time of negotiations or speeches. Consecutive translation, respectively, increases the time by about two times. If during simultaneous translation it is necessary to keep within the same time as the original speech is heard, then during consecutive translation one should strive for conciseness. The translator must avoid silence, not use sound pauses (mooing, echoing), not giving several synonyms for one concept, not correcting himself, not asking again.

On the contrary, adequate translation requires capacious, concise and clear words and expressions. By agreement, a semi-synchronous is possible – when the translation begins when the author is almost finishing his statement. Also, by agreement, abstract translation is possible, when only the essence of the statement is translated. Information that must be preserved during translation is called precision information. It must be transmitted as accurately as possible – without it, communication cannot take place. Precision information is what the communication between the two parties is for, so it is almost always new, unfamiliar. These can be proper names, numerals, terms that do not tolerate distortion. It is worth noting that proper names and numerals are especially difficult to remember, since they do not have associations and, accordingly, are not visualized. Basic information, on the contrary, constitutes the background knowledge and erudition of the translator.



So, a concise translation should preserve:

1. Precision information.
2. Basic information.

### **Conclusion**

To sum up, it should be noted that interpreters can be successful in their position, if they can deal with challenges. For this, they should follow deontological principles, such as: confidentiality, responsibility and etc. Furthermore, etiquette and conciseness are the main peculiarities of translation, which should be always kept with them.

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