

## **Fields of Application of Oral Translation and Specific Qualities of the Translator**

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**Abstract.** This article analyzes the areas of application of interpretation and the specific qualities of the translator, as well as the problems and shortcomings that arise in the process of interpretation. In addition to the wide use of interpretation in international conferences, it is also widely used in diplomatic activities, negotiation meetings, trade events, mass media, training and education courses, television, international arbitrations, etc.

**Key words:** *oral translation, translation methods, interpretation, types of speeches, language.*

### **Introduction**

Different from this type of translation, the consistent interpretation method is often used in events where only two working languages are used on a relatively small scale, such as diplomatic meetings, bilateral negotiations, expeditions, small sectoral discussion agreements, reporter interviews, court proceedings, banquet speeches. is used.

**Main part.** Only six official languages are used in the UN, Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. These six languages are equally important, and delegates can choose any one language during their speech. The working languages of the UN Secretariat are English and French.

All official UN conferences are conducted in six languages, and official documents, as well as important speeches, are published in six languages. The simultaneous translation market has a growing trend of expansion. This market is described by working circles as "not a lack of money, but a lack of people". Simultaneous translation footage is one of the rarest footage in the world. It is also one of the most difficult areas of personnel training. The total number of professional personnel in the world is more than 2000.

Although the English language has become widely popular now, there are very few talents who are original "synchronists". It is impossible to meet simultaneous translators from all "small languages" other than English, French, and Russian. There is a gap in professional simultaneous interpreters in international business, who have knowledge in various fields such as trade, technology, politics.

If we talk about the competences of translators, first of all it should be said that due to the great demand, it is not always possible to find the necessary number of synchronists and book them. In addition, there is no custom among synchronists to immediately enter the order of untested colleagues. But in such a situation, they can cooperate with the customer according to the recommendation of other synchronists.

Wilson said, "If simultaneous translation is so complicated and expensive compared to continuous translation, why do they use it?" the question arises. In response, we can say that simultaneous translation saves time. In a consistent translation, the time of any lecture is at least doubled. Therefore, the cost of renting a place for a conference, an extra day spent on accommodation and food for guests becomes more expensive for the customer [1, 112].

A conference interpreter must have 3 qualities in interpreting competence:

a) Linguistic competence. It includes pragmatic competence. Pragmatic competence is divided into 2:

1) pragmalinguistic competence means, according to R. Setton, knowing the "special nuances of the meaning" of certain words or phrases.

2) sociopragmatic competence - it includes such broad concepts as knowledge of etiquette, functional style, etc.

b) The person who can build the general and special vocabulary of the synchronist should have sufficient general knowledge. This is necessary in order to gain an understanding of specific topics and to translate the given documents and lectures.

c) Having the message processing skills, or strategies, or abilities of a simultaneous interpreter. Simultaneous translation is the highest level of interpreting. Therefore, the training of simultaneous interpreters is very high. They should have the following skills:

1. Being able to speak a foreign language and one's mother tongue freely;
2. Grammatically and phonetically well-pronounced speech;
3. Extensive vocabulary in both languages;
4. Good knowledge of stable constructions and clichés and the ability to quickly find them;
5. Ability to translate grammatically correctly both into the mother tongue and into a foreign language;
6. Speed of reaction;
7. Good working memory;
8. Ability to concentrate;
9. Mental and physical endurance;
10. Ability to work as a group;
11. Encyclopedic knowledge is required from a simultaneous translator [2,35].

The motto of the simultaneous translation activity is "only success, no error" and there is no organization that controls the errors and misunderstandings made during the conference. Usually, after the end of the conference, the organizing organization, the chairman of the meeting, experts, delegations all express their gratitude for the work of the simultaneous interpreter. If the translator's work is done very well, they applaud and praise, and some invite to cooperate with them next time. If the simultaneous interpretation is performed very poorly, then in the conference hall it will be possible to observe various reactions, that is, awkward situations such as the audience stomping their feet, coughing, sitting while talking [4, 118].

In the process of simultaneous translation, even small elements cannot be left out of consideration. Since the microphone in the translation booth is very sensitive, the sound of the booth activities should be very quiet. Even the slow sound of turning the pages of the book and the large earrings worn by the female translator become a great noise in the ears of the listeners.

There are a number of international organizations that accredit simultaneous interpreters. Among them, the International Association of Consultant Interpreters (IACI) was founded in 1953, and the position of IACI members is widely recognized as the highest professional of conference interpreters. No exam is required to become a member of IACI. For this, he must have two years of experience as a full-time conference interpreter, and a master's degree in translation. In addition, more than 3 member translators with more than 5 years of high qualification are required to guarantee. The guarantor must have worked in the same group as the translator applying for membership [5, 145].

The European Commission Joint Interpreting and Conference Service (JICS) was established in Brussels, the capital of Belgium. The procedure for the selection of translators is as follows: first, the best ones from each region are selected and recommended. Interpreters participating in this competition must be between 25 and 30 years old, have 3 years of work experience, and have a bachelor's degree in English. . There will be an initial test, a second type of exam and an interview. In fact, the largest team of interpreters in the world is not in the UN, but in the European Union Committee. The number of simultaneous interpreters hired by the main office of interpreters of the committee is about 500. The Committee of the European Union pays special attention to the quality of the language and its fluency.

The professional work of an interpreter takes place in different environments, often in unfavorable conditions, which forces the interpreter to put his voice under increased stress, for example, interpreting without a microphone, without noise or in an uncomfortable environment. The importance of physical mechanisms is to maintain the health of the vocal apparatus.

In its most simplified form, simultaneous interpretation is usually defined as a type of professional interpretation, the distinguishing feature of which is the simultaneity of the speaker's speech and the simultaneous translation of his speech. At the same time, this type of translation is undoubtedly the highest type of intellectual work. It follows that the work of a simultaneous interpreter requires the ability to simultaneously perceive and repeat grammatically structured sentences with a certain speed and time limits.

**Conclusion.** Before moving on to a comparative comparison of one or another scheme of organization of interpretation, we introduce the concept of language combination in simultaneous translation. Under the concept of combination, we understand the translation performed by a synchronist from one source language to another specific translation language. Usually, 2 interpreters are attached to the booth during the process of simultaneous and consecutive interpretation. Their common language combination means that two of them can translate from four languages directly into their mother tongue.

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