

SPEECH REDUCTION AND STRETCHING PROBLEMS IN THE TURKISH-UZBEK SYNCHRONOUS TRANSLATION

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Abstract: Synchronous translation is important in modern international dialogue, but in synchronous translation between Turkish and Uzbek, speech reduction and stretching problems have a significant impact on the quality of translation. This article analyzes the linguistic, technical and psychological causes of these problems in Turkish-Uzbek synchronous translation and offers practical solutions.

Keywords: Synchronous translation, Simultaneous interpreting, Speech reduction, Speech stretching, Turkish-Uzbek translation.

1 Introduction

Synchronous translation requires the speaker's speech to be turned into another language in real time, time and accuracy are important factors in the process. Synchronous translation between Turkish and Uzbek, despite the common Turkic roots of the languages, is hampered by syntactic structure, lexical differences and speech rhythm. Speech reduction and stretching problems interfere with the full transmission of information and reduce the level of understanding of the audience.

2 Causes Of Problems

The problems of speech reduction and stretching in synchronous translation between Turkish and Uzbek are due to the following factors:

1. Linguistic differences: although short and compact phrases are used a lot in Turkish, more words or explanations may be required to express the same meaning in Uzbek. For example, while the Turkish phrase “Hızlı karar vermek” is translated in Uzbek as “quick decision making”, an additional explanation may be necessary depending on the context.
2. Rhythm and speed of speech: in Turkish, speech can usually be even and fast, while in Uzbek, pauses and rhythmic differences cause an adaptive muam - MoS in the interpreter.
3. Technical limitations: the quality of the equipment used in the synchronous translation process (microphones, headphones) or synchronization problems create additional pressure on the interpreter.
4. Psychological factors: the translator's ability to concentrate, the state of stress or fatigue leads to errors in speech processing.

3 Impact Of Problems On The Quality Of Translation

Speech reduction is responsible for the loss of important information. For example, when technical terms in Turkish (e.g. “yazılım güncellemesi” – “software update”) are shortened, the full meaning in Uzbek may not be conveyed. In contrast, speech stretching, which involves the use of unnecessary additional words, distracts listeners and leads to lagging behind the speaker's speech rhythm. These cases reduce accuracy and reliability in Turkish-Uzbek synchronous translation.

4 solutions and recommendations

To overcome these problems, the following solutions are proposed:

- * Translator training: translators should be given special training on deep learning of the SYN - tactical and lexical features of Turkish and Uzbek languages, shortening and stretching speech.
- Technological support: artificial intelligence-based applications (such as real-time speech analyzers) can provide instant support to the interpreter.
- * Coordination with speakers: asking speakers to adjust the speed of speech and speak clearly reduces the problem.
- * Psychological training: stress management and concentration training should be organized for translators.

5 conclusion

In Turkish-Uzbek synchronous translation, the problems of speech reduction and stretching arise from linguistic - steep differences, speech rhythm, technical limitations and psychological factors.

These problems have a negative impact on the quality of translation, but they can be bar - sided through skilled Tai - orgies, technological support, and collaboration with speakers. In the future, artificial intelligence and automated translation tools are expected to lead to significant advances in this area.

References:

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