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КАЗАХСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
имени АЛЬ-ФАРАБИ

**«ФИЛОЛОГИЯ, ЛИНГВОДИДАКТИКА
ЖӘНЕ АУДАРМАТАНУ: ӨЗЕКТІ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ
МЕН ДАМУ ТЕНДЕНЦИЯЛАРЫ»**

атты халықаралық ғылыми және оқу-әдістемелік конференция

МАТЕРИАЛДАРЫ



МАТЕРИАЛЫ

международной научной и учебно-методической конференции

**«ФИЛОЛОГИЯ, ЛИНГВОДИДАКТИКА
И ПЕРЕВОДОВЕДЕНИЕ: АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ
И ТЕНДЕНЦИИ РАЗВИТИЯ»**



MATERIALS

international scientific and educational conference

**«PHILOLOGY, LINGUODIDACTICS
AND TRANSLATION STUDIES: ACTUAL ISSUES
AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS»**

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Жинақ 2020 жылы 27 қарашада әл-Фараби атындағы ҚазҰУ-дың шетел филологиясы және аударма ісі кафедрасында өткен «Филология, лингводидактика және аударматану: өзекті мәселелері мен даму тенденциялары» атты халықаралық ғылыми және оқу-әдістемелік конференция материалдары негізінде дайындалды. Аударматану әдістемесі, әдеби байланыстар, көркем аударманы талдау мен бағалаудың және тіл білімінің өзекті мәселелеріне назар аударылады.

Аударматану әдістемесі мәселелерімен айналысатын мамандарға, жас ғалымдар мен студенттерге, магистранттар мен докторанттарға арналады.

THE ADVANTAGES AND DIFFICULTIES OF SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING

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Key words: simultaneous interpreter, conference facilities, communication aids, colloquial standards of a foreign language, psychological features of speech.

This article highlights the benefits and challenges of simultaneous interpretation. To work in the mode of simultaneous interpretation requires a certain endurance and appropriate training, which is able to develop speech reactivity in the interpreter. Further, a description of the types of simultaneous interpretation is disclosed, several of its varieties are presented, advice is given to simultaneous interpreters. It also provides a detailed description of simultaneous interpretation from the point of view of psychology. The problem of teaching oral, and especially simultaneous interpreting, is one of the most interesting and less developed problems in Kazakhstan.

Today translation plays a very important and so far irreplaceable role. Representatives of one of the first professions of the ancient world – translators spoke in «a thousand languages» and laid the foundation for their careers since the time of the Tower of Babel. This was soon after the golden age, when there was one language and one dialect throughout the earth (Genesis 11, 1) [1-4]. Leading Russian scientist in the field of translation theory, V.N. Komissarov wrote: «The further spread of international contacts, the holding of various international forums, negotiations and negotiations, not to mention the representation of our country in international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, will cause a great need for translation and translators» [5-6]. There are several types of translation. First of all, of course, translation can be oral and written. Interpretation, in turn, is subdivided into simultaneous and consecutive. Simultaneous interpreting implies the transfer of the meaning of the statement of another language simultaneously with the speech of the speaker. This type of translation is used at conferences, large symposia, summits that host representatives from different countries who do not always speak languages at the proper level. This is probably the most difficult type of translation, requiring the utmost concentration and speed. After all, a simultaneous interpreter does not have the time needed to select the right words and build a sane utterance. It has to be pronounced simultaneously with the orator, who, by the way, cannot always boast of oratory. It is surprising, however, to what extent the participants in international meetings and contacts themselves misunderstand or greatly underestimate the work of those who enable them not only to communicate and get to know each other, but also to develop and sign documents and agreements. «By the way? Here is our translator? This is usually the first thing an American interpreter hears, ie a simultaneous interpreter, when he comes to a meeting of an international forum. Thus, it is not taken into account. What is a translator in English. , and «interpreter» is an oral, and the difference between the work of translators and interpreters is enormous. A synchronist is the same specialist in his field, like, for example, a surgeon in medicine. Would a surgeon like it if he was called a therapist ?!

Simultaneous interpreters are interpreters of the oral form of translation, called simultaneous interpreting. There is another type of oral translation activity – consecutive translation, when a specialist recreates the statements of the speaker in the translating language at the moment of pauses of the speaker. It turns out like this: the translator first listens and analyzes, and then pronounces the translated and adapted text. And with simultaneous interpreting, the translator recreates the statement of the speaker simultaneously with him. This type of translation is used when accompanying forums, conferences and other major events, if necessary, to ensure mutual understanding of hundreds of those present. For the first time, simultaneous interpreting was used in 45, at the beginning of the Nuremberg Trials, which is why it is considered a relatively new type of translation. The synchronist does not wait for a pause, but translates the speaker continuously, without intermissions. In a few seconds, he must convey not only the meaning of the words, but also the tone, nuances and intonation of the person standing on the podium. A simultaneous interpreter must learn to simultaneously focus on the speaker's speech and listen to his own translation. The translator turns his own microphone on and off himself, which allows him to consult or talk to a colleague at work. However, the booth microphone should not amplify the interpreter's voice, otherwise the loud sound of his own voice may drown out the speaker's voice. With such a high voltage, the synchronist needs working conditions that would contribute to its efficiency. Written translation is a «lifeline», writes Russian translator and interpreter Pavel Palazhchenko.

If the synchronist has such a circle, he can think over complex terms and even whole sentences in advance. If he has little time, then it is best for him to pay primary attention to proper nouns, numerals, abbreviations, technical vocabulary and syntactic difficulties. Most of the time in such a rush should be devoted to the beginning and end of the text, since the mistakes here are most remembered by the listeners. Perhaps the most difficult role falls to the lot of the simultaneous interpreter when he has to deal with vague and ultra-fast sources of the translated language. We are talking, in particular, about videos and slide comments, which are increasingly used today as visual aids at international conferences. In the eyes of an uninformed observer, a simultaneous interpreter probably looks like a person who regularly tries to do dozens of different things at the same time, in the end, faces the threat of turning into a nervous neurotic. The ability to be always in shape, in an instant reaction to each translated phrase, in the simultaneous juggling of concepts and thoughts is precisely the essence of the work of simultaneous interpreters. As one professional in the field wrote, «There is no room among translators for the slow-thinking or the «verbally dumb». Psychologically, the working conditions for a simultaneous interpreter are very difficult. The interpreter is not visible, is anonymous and therefore is naturally considered part of the conference equipment or service. In English, the expressions conference facilities, communication aids, as well as electronic communications most often mean conference services, which include not only premises and equipment, but also translators. Another psychological pressure exerts its influence on the translator because in the sphere of his activity, everyone is rewarded only for errors. A translator is noticed not when he works brilliantly, but when he is bad. They say that to translate means, first of all, to understand. And to understand and translate, one mind is not enough – one also needs talent, knowledge, and special training. So, simultaneous interpreting is also possible in many respects thanks to what is called probabilistic forecasting, which is the basis of many types of human activity. In order for the degree of probability in simultaneous interpreting to be as high as possible, it is necessary, first of all, to have a good idea of the topic (subject) that is being discussed at this conference, seminar or «round table» [7-10].

All other things being equal (about the same language proficiency, reaction, practical experience), a person «savvy» in this field translates immeasurably better than an amateur. Therefore, the study of not only the terminology, but also the essence of the matter is a prerequisite for the simultaneous interpreter. Why has simultaneous interpretation superseded consecutive interpretation from the most important international congresses and conferences? For one reason only. Because after the Second World War, the number of working languages in the meeting rooms of representatives of different countries increased several times. The Soviet Union, China and Latin America came to the fore in international life. If before the Second World War international organizations in their work were limited to two languages (French and English), then after the victory of the Allies over the Nazis, Russian, Chinese, and Spanish became the working languages. Obviously, in such an environment, consecutive interpretation would require five times more meeting time (five official working languages) than simultaneous interpretation. As for the quality of the translation, there is no doubt that if qualified translators are available, consecutive translation will give better results in terms of accuracy, completeness, expression of expression and normativity of the translated text. Many people never saw the classic consecutive translation with recordings.

The French and English languages have adopted a different name for conference interpreter. Let's dwell on one more advantage of simultaneous interpreting. For his effective work, the simultaneous interpreter had to be isolated from the noise of the conference room, and his speech had to be made available to every recipient (listener). The second difficulty in simultaneous interpretation is associated with the interpreter's reaction, or rather, with his reactivity. The synchronicist is forced to instantly react every second to words perceived by ear, or rather, phrases. That is why simultaneous interpreting scares away sluggish people, although they are fluent in a foreign language. Good knowledge of two or more languages is not a prerequisite for the success of a simultaneous interpreter. Rather, such a condition is the presence of an indispensable supply of equivalent pairs of lexical units, connected by a sign connection, which allow translating not through analysis and synthesis, but in terms of the «stimulus-response» model, i.e. not through thinking, but through conditioned reflexes [11-13]. It is in this direction that the training of simultaneous interpreters should also take place, which we will talk about in more detail. The listed difficulties of simultaneous interpreting are compensated for by its invisible advantage. To work as a simultaneous interpreter, it is not necessary to be fluent in the usual, common set of colloquial standards of a foreign language.

Namely, this aspect of a foreigner's speech, together with pronunciation, betrays his «foreignness» when communicating with native speakers. And if pronunciation, if desired, can be worked out in the most boring phonetic exercises, then remembering and correctly using the gender of nouns, conjugation of irregular verbs, and most importantly, endless exceptions to the rules, for a person even with an outstanding memory in conditions of isolation from the corresponding linguistic environment, the task is extremely difficult. So, let's summarize from the standpoint of the generally accepted provisions on simultaneous interpretation.

Simultaneous interpretation is really carried out simultaneously with the speaker's speech, which gives a significant gain in time and expels minutes and hours of endless languor from conference rooms that engulfed those present waiting for the translation of a speech delivered in an unknown language. That is why simultaneous interpreting has become an obligatory attribute of reputable international conferences. To work in the mode of simultaneous interpretation requires a certain endurance and appropriate training, which is able to develop speech reactivity in the interpreter. Simultaneous interpreting is easier and better done when translating from a native language into a foreign one, and not vice versa, as many believe. Taking all this into account, it can be stated that the «chosenness» of a simultaneous interpreter lies only in the appropriate professional training, which, as you know, is necessary for any specialist.

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USE OF GENDER PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN KAZAKH AND ENGLISH

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Keywords: gender component, phraseological units, masculinity, femininity, gender stereotypes.

Gender linguistics (linguistic genderology) is an interdisciplinary scientific direction of gender studies, with the help of a linguistic conceptual apparatus studying gender (sociocultural gender understood as a traditional construct relatively autonomous from biological sex).

The development and intensive development of gender linguistics occurs in the last ten years of the 20th century, which is connected with the development of postmodern philosophy and the change of the scientific paradigm in the research of the humanities.

Most generally, gender linguistics studies two groups of issues:

1) Gender reflection in language: synthaxis, lexicon, nominative system, category of genus and number of analogic objects. The approach seeks to describe and explain how it manifests itself in the language of persons of different genders, what grades are attached to men and women, and in which semantic areas are the most common, which linguistic mechanisms underpin this process.

2) Speech and in general behavior, communication between men and women is investigated, by what means and in what contexts gender is developed, how social factors and a communicative environment influence this process (for example, the Internet). The theory of sociocultural determinism and the theory of biodeterminism have so far competed in this field [1, 51-58].

Since the mid-1990s, Russian humanitarian science has begun the rapid development of gender linguistics, connected with the development of new theoretical prerequisites. The initial phase of the studies was not differentiated; Scientists focused on methodology as a whole.

Let's look at some of the terms that will be used in the study.

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