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THE CONNECTION BETWEEN ORAL AND WRITTEN TRANSLATION***Bozorov Po'lat Farxodovich****Termez State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan*

ABOUT ARTICLE**Key words:** Connection, cognitive, methodology, sphere, phonetic.**Received:** 20.10.2023**Accepted:** 25.10.2023**Published:** 30.10.2023**Abstract:** This article deals with the connection between stylistics and cognitive linguistics. Stylistics (stylos-writing, letter stick), Stylistics, methodology — studying the language styles of linguistics, studying the essence and peculiarities of functional folding in terms of lexical, phonetic, morphological, word-building and syntactic levels in terms of synchronics and diachronics, literature characterizing the norms and methods of application in various linguistic situations, in different types and genres of written literature, in different spheres of social life.

INTRODUCTION

Oral translation, also known as interpretation, has a rich history that dates back thousands of years and has played a crucial role in facilitating communication between people who speak different languages. Here is an overview of the history of oral translation:

1. Ancient Civilizations.

Ancient Egypt: Interpretation likely existed in ancient Egypt as early as 3000 BCE, as hieroglyphics on the Rosetta Stone suggest that the same text was written in multiple languages for translation purposes.

Ancient Mesopotamia: The Assyrians had interpreters in their courts as early as 2000 BCE to facilitate communication with foreign dignitaries and delegations.

2. Classical Antiquity.

Ancient Greece: The Greeks recognized the importance of interpretation, particularly in the context of diplomacy and during events like the Olympic Games. Herodotus, the “Father of History,” wrote about interpreters and their role in bridging linguistic gaps.

Ancient Rome: Interpretation played a vital role in the Roman Empire, especially during negotiations with foreign powers, trade, and in the legal system. Interpreters called “interpretatores” were used in various contexts.

Medieval and Renaissance Europe. In medieval Europe, Latin was the lingua franca for intellectual and religious communication, but interpreters were still required for diplomatic and multilingual settings.

The Renaissance saw a revival of interest in the study of languages and translation. Prominent scholars like St. Jerome and Erasmus contributed to the field.

Colonial Expansion and Global Trade. During the Age of Exploration and colonial expansion, interpreters played a crucial role in interactions between European explorers and indigenous peoples in the Americas, Africa, and Asia.

In the context of global trade, interpreters facilitated communication between traders, merchants, and locals in various parts of the world.

Modern Interpretation. The 20th century saw significant advancements in interpretation techniques and standards. The Nuremberg Trials after World War II showcased the importance of simultaneous interpretation in legal proceedings.

The founding of institutions like the United Nations in 1945 increased the demand for professional interpreters to facilitate international diplomacy.

Technological advancements, such as the development of interpreting equipment and remote interpretation systems, have transformed the field.

Professionalization and Training. The 20th century also saw the establishment of professional organizations for interpreters, such as the International Association of Conference Interpreters (AIIC) and the American Translators Association (ATA). Interpreter training programs and academic degrees in interpretation have become more widespread, ensuring the development of skilled professionals.

Today, oral translation is a highly specialized and respected profession, with interpreters playing critical roles in international diplomacy, conferences, business negotiations, healthcare, legal

proceedings, and many other fields. The history of oral translation reflects the evolving need for effective communication in an increasingly interconnected world.

Oral translation, often referred to as interpretation, is a complex and demanding skill that involves conveying spoken words or messages from one language to another in real-time. While the basic concepts of oral translation involve the conversion of spoken language, advanced knowledge in this field delves deeper into various modes, techniques, and considerations.

Modes of Interpretation:

- Simultaneous Interpretation: In this mode, the interpreter translates the speaker's words into the target language almost simultaneously while the speaker is speaking. This is commonly used in conferences and large events, and it requires specialized equipment like soundproof booths and headsets.

- Consecutive Interpretation: Consecutive interpreters listen to a portion of the speaker's message and then translate it into the target language during pauses. This mode is often used in smaller meetings, negotiations, and speeches.

- Whispered Interpretation (Chuchotage): The interpreter sits or stands next to the listener and translates the speech in a hushed voice. This is useful in situations where only one or a few individuals need interpretation, such as during a tour or a business meeting.

- Sight Translation: This involves reading a written text in one language and verbally translating it into another language. It's commonly used in legal and medical contexts when documents need to be understood immediately.

2. Specialized Fields:

Advanced oral interpreters often specialize in specific fields such as legal, medical, technical, diplomatic, or conference interpretation. Each of these fields requires in-depth knowledge of the subject matter and specialized terminology.

3. Memory and Note-Taking:

Professional interpreters develop advanced memory and note-taking techniques to ensure accuracy and coherence in their translations. They use memory aids, such as mnemonic devices, to retain key

information during consecutive interpretation, and they may develop their own shorthand notation systems for note-taking.

4. Cultural Competence:

Advanced interpreters possess a deep understanding of the cultural nuances of both the source and target languages. They are aware of idiomatic expressions, humor, and cultural references that might not have direct equivalents in the target language, and they can navigate these challenges effectively.

5. Ethical Considerations:

Interpreters often face ethical dilemmas, such as maintaining confidentiality, impartiality, and accuracy. Advanced interpreters are well-versed in professional codes of ethics and understand how to navigate complex ethical situations that may arise during their work.

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