

FEATURES OF SIMULTANEOUS AND WRITTEN TRANSLATION

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Annotation: This article discusses the concept of translation types, translation methods based on it, as well as the advantages and differences when simultaneous and written interpreters need to fulfill certain requirements. The importance of the ability to use lexical and grammatical changes in translation methods was mentioned. Information about the types of simultaneous and written translation, as well as internal divisions, methods and requirements for translation are described. In addition, solutions to problems that translators encounter in the translation process are clearly visible.

Keywords: Synchronization, notes, simultaneous translation, oral and written translation, simultaneous interpreter, concepts of translation methods.

Since the art of translation flourished depending on the level of consciousness, education and artistic and aesthetic taste, each era had its own style or principle. According to the theory of translation, in addition to the above-mentioned translation method, there are mainly three different methods and techniques.

The first type is free translation. This approach is one of the oldest examples. This translation method was also often used by the first pioneers of Kazakh written translation literature, namely Ybyrai, Abai and Shokan. The free translation method is born out of necessity at a certain stage of the evolution of translation. At that time, people did not know the customs, lifestyle and national character of other peoples as well as they do now. Therefore, they had to rely on a free translation of the original text. For example, Kazakh translators strive to provide information about the rich culture of the Russian people as a whole. At that time, the only acceptable method was literal translation. That is, free translation was created in the early stages of the development of each country, within the boundaries of a limited cultural sphere.

The third method of translation is alternative, that is, exact translation. This is the most difficult type of translation. Currently, the main approach used in everyday practice, in publishing houses, in literary translation, in the art of translation in general, is the alternative translation approach. In addition, it is within the power of those who know the rhythm of the author, the

beauty of the language and the style of using words. At the same time, if the cultural context of both countries (the country of origin and the country of destination) is the same, the meaning of the symbol is clear. There is no difference between the original literature and the translated literature. This is confirmed by Russian literature. The fact is that Balzac and L. Tolstoy read the same thing in translation into Western languages. So, two countries that were connected with each other at the initial stages are now moving parallel to each other. From this we see that the culture and literature of the Russian and Kazakh peoples are closely connected with each other. Their historical destiny is common, their examples are similar, the political and economic situation is the same. Therefore, the correct translation is achieved through a skillful combination of freedom and accuracy.

Translation theory has not yet taken the path of designing, systematically studying and analyzing the best examples of selected translations from different languages into many other languages. "These complex, decisive and contradictory considerations constitute the fundamental basis of translation science." Translation researchers must analyze and describe in detail a wide range of translations over a long period of time. This ensures that their theoretical ideas are relevant and well-founded. For example, it would be useful for them to share their experience of translating complex sentences. These sentences can be difficult to translate due to the nature of the word, changes in roots and derivatives. One of the main shortcomings of translation theory is that it does not pay sufficient attention to exemplary translation practice. A detailed and comprehensive analysis of translations is very important. It is necessary to show to what extent the ideological and artistic qualities of the work have been preserved in the translation. This analysis should take into account the subtle and subtle mechanisms of imagery, rhythm, harmony, stanza structure and comparison present in the original text. In addition, it is necessary to identify the specific features of the authors' speech in order to show that the art of translation differs significantly from previous translation works in terms of rendering historical symbols.

The second problem with translations is that they focus only on the obscure aspects of translation, including the translation itself as a whole. Failure to recognize or appreciate the achievements of translation undermines the positive and influential aspects of translation theory as a whole. The problem of shortcomings should be approached from different angles. However, it should be recognized that discussing this issue is perhaps useless, since every sensitive translation has its own shortcomings and peculiarities. And yet, many erroneous ideas can cause significant damage to literature.

Another shortcoming of translation theory is the problem of national styles of translation. Undoubtedly, no theoretical articles have been written or reviews have been given on this topic. However, it is necessary to consider this issue again in connection with the translation of prose. This issue is addressed in the work of Z. Turarbekov on translation theory.

The wording and style of the translated work as a whole differ from each other. There is no smooth rhythm in translation because the words are expressed differently in the original text. This requires creative ingenuity from the translator to cope with these difficult situations.

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