

THE PROBLEM OF COMMUNICATION AND SPEECH COMPRESSION

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In translation competence, a conference translator must have some qualities: Linguistic, linguistic competence. This includes pragmatic competence. Pragmatic competence, in turn, is divided into two:

- 1) pragmalinguistic competence - in the opinion of R. Setton, it means knowing the "specific shades of meaning" of a particular word or phrase.
- 2) Sociopragmatic competence - this includes broad concepts such as etiquette, functional style.

The translator must have a general knowledge of the sufficiency sufficient to be able to construct a general and special dictionary. It is necessary to have an understanding and translation on a specific topic in the context of the presentation of previously submitted documents and reports. The ability of a simultaneous interpreter to process the message, or strategies, or abilities. Simultaneous translation activity is the pinnacle of interpreting work. Therefore, very high requirements are placed on the training of simultaneous interpreters. They must have the following skills:

1. Fluency in a foreign language and their mother tongue;
2. Grammatically and phonetically well-pronounced speech;
3. Deep vocabulary in both languages;
4. Good knowledge of fixed structures and clichés and be able to find them quickly;
5. Be able to translate grammatically correctly into both native and foreign languages;
6. Reaction rate;
7. Ability to concentrate;
8. Mental and physical endurance;
9. Ability to work in a team;
10. Encyclopedic knowledge, etc., are required from a simultaneous translator.

The motto of simultaneous translation activities is “only success, there is no room for error” and there is no organization that controls the mistakes and

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misunderstandings that can be made during a conference. Usually, after the conference, the organizing organization, the chairman of the meeting, experts, all the delegations are grateful for the work of simultaneous interpreters. If the translator's work is done very well, they will applaud, and some will even invite 10 to work with them next time. If simultaneous translation is carried out very poorly, it will be possible to observe various reactions in the conference hall, such as the listener's footsteps, coughing, talking. In the process of simultaneous translation, even small elements cannot be ignored. Since the microphone in the translation booth is very impressive, the sound of the movements in the booth should be very soft. Even the pagination of the book, the slow sound of the large earrings worn by the female translator, becomes a great noise to the ears of the listener. There are a number of international organizations in the world that accredit simultaneous interpreters. Of these, the (IACI) was founded in 1953, and the position of IACI members is widely recognized as the highest professional of conference translators. No exam is required to become an IACI member. To do this, a full-time must have two years of experience as an interpreter in one-day conferences, a master's degree from a university majoring in translation. In addition, more than 3 member translators with more than 5 years of experience will be required for the guarantee. The guarantor must have worked in a team with an interpreter applying for membership. The European Commission Joint Interpreting and Conference Service (JICS) was established in Brussels, Belgium. The procedure for selecting translators is as follows: first, the best translators from each region are selected and recommended. Interpreters must be between 25 and 30 years old, have 3 years of work experience and a bachelor's degree in English. . The first test, the second type of exam, and an interview will be required. In fact, the largest team of interpreters in the world is not in the UN, but in the European Committee. The number of interpreters hired by the Committee's Interpreters Headquarters is about 500. The EU Committee pays particular attention to the quality of language, its fluency.

There are two schemes for organizing simultaneous translation at international conferences. The first scheme - the direct translation scheme - is used in the United Nations and its special agencies. In this scheme, the number of booths corresponds to the number of working languages of the meeting or session. For example, in the five official languages adopted at UN meetings, the following language booths operate: English, French, Russian, Spanish, and Chinese. Each booth is staffed by a team of interpreters who must provide translation from the rhymeining four languages into the language of their booths at each meeting. It is assumed that such a rule is not

always tolerable in practice, i.e. simultaneous translation is performed by a translator into their native language. Usually 2 translators 14 are attached to the booth. Their common language combination is that the two together translate from four languages directly into their mother tongue. This means that, for example, an interpreter in one Uzbek booth must know English, French, Spanish, and the other must know English and Uzbek. Similar rules apply to all other booths. The second scheme of organizing simultaneous translation is called translation schemes through the leading language or "with the chief interpreter". This scheme has been used mainly in socialist countries.

Compression in terms of content, that is, semantic-syntactic compression, that is, the absence of a component that is filled in the text with the corresponding semantic component.

A scholar believes that "reduction" in its broadest sense is "a universal way to optimize a system, which consists in reducing the material form". One can notice a certain similarity between the concept of "compression" and the concept of "reduction" considered in a broad sense. However, on the contrary, considering "reduction" in a narrow sense, says that in this case reduction is considered one of the methods of compression that can be observed at the syntactic level and is defined as "transformation of the original sentence, in which the semantic or connective verb is transformed from a predicative form into a non-predicative form".

The use of a compression strategy can be due to the subject situation and linguistic redundancy, which allows a more accurate and concise expression of the communicative intent of the sender to the translating language and makes the translation text correctly designed stylistically.

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