

Psycholinguistic Peculiarities Of Oral Interpreting

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Abstract: The article is focused on professional decision-making by a linguist, on the one hand, an engineer, on the other one, in the process of technical translation. Research on professional interactions has a fairly solid foundation in linguistics. Professional discourse is presented, first of all, as social interaction of an institutional type, during which the communicative interaction of people, built on the principle of hierarchy, reflects the overall goal - to obtain the product of their joint activity, expressed, ultimately, in material values. This definition of professional and business discourse presents its essential characteristics and provides grounds for classifying its subspecies. The differences in mental schemata hereto are determined by the differences in the cognition of the professional in question.

Key words: consequences of bilingualism, interlingual communication, discursive expert, consciousness; decision-making; evolutionary trine of cognition; linguist-translator; expert-translator; professional modes of linguistic competence

1. Introduction

The current situation around translation activities in the professional field demonstrates an ever-expanding circle of people involved in translation. Interlanguage communication mediators are not only certified translators and graduates of language faculties of non-translation profiles, but also specialists themselves (engineers, doctors, artists, etc.), participants in professional interaction working in a specific production, in a specific institution. The translation activity of the latter is mainly limited to written translation, sometimes oral consecutive translation from FL to OC, in the case of direct contact, internal translation. Despite the indicated "limitedness" of this activity, the fact of participation in the translation of persons of different language backgrounds with the resulting different results gives a reason for the researcher to consider the translation process from the standpoint of linguistic contact in more detail (not from the standpoint of purely translation competencies of text re-coding).

J. Munen wrote about the need to study translation as a linguistic contact. As a linguistic contact, translation simultaneously represents the phenomenon of bilingualism. Accordingly, a translator is a bilingual, in fact: being a place of contact of several (at least two) languages, he alternately uses these languages. However, translation should still be described as an extreme case of linguistic contact, "where resistance to the usual consequences of bilingualism is more conscious and more organized; the case when a bilingual speaker deliberately fights against any deviation from the linguistic norm, against any interference" [Munen, 1978, p. 36-37]. Hence it follows that it is the resistance to linguistic interference that opposes professional bilingualism (individual practice) to ordinary bilingualism (collective practice). It is also noted that, despite the lack of social practice in a particular subject area, a professional bilingual performs translations in this area, the correctness of which is not disputed by the participants of this social practice [Ibid. P. 36-37].

This statement assumes that a professional translator (linguist) acts as a linguistic mediator in the act of interlingual communication. But if the interlanguage interaction proceeds directly without an interpreter, or the role of the translator is not played by a linguist, but by a professional specialist who owns a foreign language, for example, an engineer, then strict adherence to the linguistic norm is doubtful. And the question of the correspondence of the translation to the current social practice in the mind of such a translator does not arise at all, since he himself is the carrier / creator of this social practice.

Thus, it is logical to address the difference in the mental activity of a translator-linguist and a translator-specialist in the process of translating texts of a special discourse. At the same time, translation is understood as linguistic mediation aimed at converting the content of the source text into a translating language by creating a

translation text communicatively, informatively and culturally identical to the original text [Khairullin, 2010, p. 24]. It should be clarified that the identity of the source text and the translation text refers to the goal-setting of the translator, and not to the guaranteed result of his translation activity.

The understanding of mental processes is facilitated by the study of interpersonal sign interaction, which is discourse. Accordingly, the study of "discursive psychology" [Zalevskaya, 2000, p. 22] can significantly advance the understanding of the mental interaction of the participants in the translation process, as well as shed light on the mechanisms of formation of the linguistics of translation, and, thereby, explain the difference in the work of the linguistic mechanism of the participants in intercultural interaction, including the source, mediator and recipient. Moreover, the participants in this interaction can make up an infinite number of combinations characterized by professional, age, time, ethnic and other characteristics.

It is advisable to refer to the provision on the discourse of the expert community, a closed subculture, whose carriers develop rules for the behavior of a term as a sign in its pragmatics, semantics, syntactics [Kaplunenko, 2007, p. 7]. Based on the Scheme of the evolution of knowledge [Ibid. P. 8], this provision focuses on the symbolic interaction of the professional group. The latter is the most representative, prototypical type of the expert discourse community [Ibid. P. 7].

According to the Scheme, the term is the pinnacle of the evolutionary triad of cognition, which is in fact the embodiment of the dynamics of the formation of a connection between the signified and the signifier from concept through concept to term. The ideal evolution of cognition assumes that the interaction of the World of Value and the World of Action at the first stage of cognition corresponds to the concept (mental education, individual knowledge) and the discourse of differences, sign interaction, in which the individual context of interpretation prevails. Behind the sign stands a concept that has a vast volume, an unlimited number of features, etc. Accordingly, the connection between the signifier and the signified is unstable.

At the next stage, a concept is formed in the discourse of agreement, which already differs in the generality of features assigned by the participants in the interaction to the object of cognition and denoted by a sign.

Finally, an arbitrary connection between the signifier and the signified is fixed in a term that corresponds to the discursive expert community. The term, like the concept, has a dense content, but differs in limited volume, or predominantly unambiguous [Ibid. P. 6-8].

Investigating the act of interlingual communication in the discourse of the expert community, it is necessary to consider the evolutionary triad of cognition in the ontogenesis of communication participants. In other words, it is necessary to analyze the process of mastering the term by the consciousness of professionals (actually members of the discursive expert community) and the consciousness of the translator (linguist-mediator of interlanguage interaction in the discursive expert community).

Obviously, in the process of cognizing the surrounding reality, the individual acquires knowledge of almost all spheres of human activity. And even, not yet entering the professional community, he forms in his mind an idea of a particular activity. Thus, in the minds of everyone, a concept regarding any professional activity can be formed. Due to its essential characteristics, this concept will vary in volume and content from person to person, depending on many external and internal factors. These may include the degree of complexity of the object of cognition, the environment of the thinking subject, his age and the environment of cognition, his motivation and intellectual ability, talent.

Regarding the subjects under study, it can be argued that the formation of the concept at the stage before professional activity takes place both in the future linguist and in the future professional according to an individual scheme. It is even logical to assume that, due to certain circumstances, the future linguist may know more about the "non-linguistic" object than the future specialist about the corresponding object of professional activity. However, entering into professional activity, starting with professional training, a linguist and a specialist follow different paths to the "top" of knowledge.

A linguist-translator increases the level of language competence. As a result of his professional training, his foreign language is to a greater extent a "descriptive model of the language", formed through the logical-analytical work of a linguist, in contrast to his native language - "a system of functional guidelines and supports" [Zalevskaya, 2005, p. 258]. Acting as a means of going out into the world, the native language helps the linguist, first of all, in creating a "descriptive model of a foreign language", that is, mastering a foreign language, as well as in the formation of concepts, concepts, terms of translation activity. A secondary role is assigned to the formation of concepts and concepts of professional activity, different from translation. Much more attention is paid to the assimilation of the terms of certain professional groups, which are included in the "descriptive language model" of

the translator. However, even further, during interlingual interactions in the discourse of the expert community, the metalanguage activity of the linguist-translator (concentration on the language) somewhat removes him from the real objects of professional activity and prevents the ideal evolution of cognition from concept to term.

Thus, the translator enters the discursive expert community without fully mastering the discourse of differences and the discourse of agreements of the corresponding professional group. Therefore, his knowledge of the professional object of his translation activity is rather declarative than procedural. This means that he does not have sufficient knowledge of the practical reality, or the social practice of the discourse of the expert community, in which he performs the translation. This fact complicates the perception of the sign, limits the interpreter in the interpretation of contexts, and, as a consequence, in the choice of linguistic signs during their actualization.

The evolution of knowledge of a professional (actually a member of the discursive expert community) regarding the object of his professional activity tends to be ideal. Initially, the main means of entering the professional world is the native language, which allows you to "easily" go through all the stages of cognition. Secondary for a professional is building a "descriptive model of a foreign language". His knowledge of a foreign language is based on the recognition of the term and its correlation with the conceptual, conceptual and terminological content already in his mind. It is the combination of all three levels of knowledge that ensures its procedurality. Therefore, acting as a translator in his professional field, he more freely operates with signs that can actualize knowledge on the conceptual, conceptual, and terminological levels. It should be noted that this is true for translation from a foreign language into Russian: the situation of a specialist's participation in translation from Russian into a foreign language requires separate consideration.

This logic of reasoning further leads to the assumption that the difference in the work of the consciousness of a linguist-translator and a specialist in the translation process is due to the difference in the evolution of cognition of a particular professional activity, within which translation is performed for the discursive expert community (in this sense, an ideal linguist translator in the field of linguistics and philology, or in another humanitarian sphere close to philology).

This assumption is verified by the data of a survey aimed at identifying ways of representing in Russian the associations caused by the terms of the English-language discourse, and the concepts assigned to the corresponding terms.

Terms-stimuli of a different order, associated with the technology of aluminum production, are associated mainly through the translated equivalents of the Russian language both from translators-linguists and specialists: ingot - ingot, alumina - alumina, smelter - plant, foil mill - foil rolling mill, derberg anode - Soderberg anode, coke - coke. With the difference that in 41% of cases there is a desire of a specialist to give a more detailed context of interpretation through the concept: coke - coke, a product of oil or coal; zero-anode - effects (work without AE, mine - without anode effect) - the goal of the aluminum industry, allows you to reduce emissions; ingot - ingot, large size aluminum ingot.

Like the previous situation, the actualization of concepts reveals the intentional horizon of a specialist - to open knowledge, to make it transparent, which naturally correlates with the maxim of modern production and business - Transparency.

The same tendency can be traced in the analysis of respondents' reactions to terms - stimuli, which were asked to present scientific and technical content. In 93% of observations, experts give a detailed definition of terms. This is due to their rich experience in the discourse of differences and harmonization of the professional sphere in which these terms function. For example, electrolyte - molten cryolite containing dissolved alumina and additives; prebaked electrodes - prebaked anodes (fired in a special furnace before being installed in the electrolytic cell), prebaked anode before being installed in the electrolytic cell; primary aluminum - primary aluminum, molten metal extracted from electrolyzers.

The accuracy of the concept disclosure by a translator-linguist in 30% of reactions depends on the nature of the sign itself: transparency, metaphorically, motivation, non-motivation.

For example, the term red mud, in its linguistic essence, is a metaphor based on the external similarity of waste generated during bauxite processing and alumina production with red mud. In most cases, translators are not ready to immediately give the scientific and technical content of the term - or replace the concept with a similar term

"Red mud", or they actualize certain signs of the concept "some sediment, red sediment," puddle ", by-product waste, alumina production", which do not convey the scientific and technical content of the term itself (compare specialist: red mud - waste generated from bauxite processing and alumina production is red due to the content of iron compounds). Obviously, the translator does not have complete knowledge (neither conceptual nor

conceptual) about this phenomenon of the professional sphere: behind the terminological sign "red mud" there is another terminological sign "red mud" and random conceptual signs.

It follows from this that the evolution of a translator-linguist's cognition of the professional activity in which translation is performed is far from ideal both in terms of the coverage of objects of knowledge and in terms of following evolutionary stages.

Further, it is advisable to trace the detail and breadth of extraction of the more voluminous context behind the sign. To this end, respondents were asked to explain the situation presented by an English statement in Russian. The same 20 respondents participated in this experiment. The stimulus material included 4 statements in English, numbered sequentially from 1 to 4. Within the framework of this article, we present an analysis of the reactions of respondents from the two studied groups by stimulus-statement 4.

1. The development of greenfield smelters with high amperage cells shows a clear tendency to higher metal capacities. Whereas 250 kt / year were the standard at the end of the last century, the tomorrow's smelting capacity will reach 500 kt / year!

The presented statement (1) corresponds to two explanations (2) - (3), made by specialists of aluminum smelters, and two explanations (4) - (5), made by linguistic translators. The purpose of comparing statements-explanations is to identify contextual discrepancies, since they indicate a difference in the mental activity of the subjects under study.

2. The development of the construction of new factories with powerful bathrooms for high amperage shows a clear trend towards high productivity of factories. So, at the end of the last century, the typical production capacity of the plant was 250 thousand tons / year, today it is 500 thousand tons / year. Comment on point 4 - atypical for our country - the USSR was the first to start building giant plants - about 1 million tons / year.

3. The general tendency in the world is the transition to large tons - 300, 400, 500 kA and higher productivity of enterprises up to 500 thousand tons / year (TAZ).

4. The development of modern aluminum smelters that have high amperage electrolysis baths show a clear trend towards higher levels of metal production. While 250 kt / y was the standard at the end of the last century, the future will be 500 kt / y.

5. The increase in electrolytic cells by increasing the amperage will allow an increase in the volume of aluminum production in newly built aluminum plants.

Thus, it should be emphasized that the analysis of the mental activity of a translator-linguist and a specialist interacting in a discursive expert community was aimed at its cognitive (cognitive) component. From this point of view, the professional marking of linguistic consciousness is based on the complete (three-stage) evolution of cognition, the top of which is the term corresponding to a specific discursive expert community.

Accordingly, summing up theoretical reasoning and practical analysis, we can conclude that the professional marking of the linguist's linguistic consciousness, conducting translation activities in the discursive expert community, and the professional marking of the linguistic consciousness of a specialist, a member of this community, lie in different planes of cognition. And the more interactions and intersections between these planes of cognition, the more common professional markers appear in the linguistic consciousness of both types of subjects, the more likely is the success of linguistic interaction.

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