

## THE BASIC WAYS OF TRANSLATING THE PARALLEL CONSTRUCTIONS FROM KYRGYZ INTO ENGLISH

This article deals with the use of the Parallel constructions as a stylistic device in teaching English, especially in teaching to interpret from English into other languages, and from Kyrgyz into English in particular. Interpretation from Kyrgyz into English must fully comply with the grammatical, idiomatic, stylistic, terminological and pronunciation norms of the both languages.

The general view in translation studies came to be that equivalents were relations between texts in different languages rather than between languages themselves. When the languages are non-relative especially Kyrgyz- English and the grammatical structures are different the interpreter must be more creative and be ready to change the structure of the sentences given in the speech of the speaker. The more interpreters are in a position to express the speaker's ideas in their own words, the better will be the quality of communication between the speaker and the audience, the interpreter being merely a medium for that communication. This is surely the greatest paradox about the interpreter: the more creative the interpreters they are faithful to the text; the more original they are to communication-, the less obtrusive they are to the participants in a meeting! The best creative interpreters are the ones least noticed by their delegates. In order to make a speech your own, as we said, you must have grasped it intellectually, fully understood and analyzed the ideas to be conveyed. But this is only half the battle.

"One cannot reject the importance of the interpreter's target-language skills. The interpreters must continue to work on their target foreign language, even if their mother tongues cope with modern terminology. But also interpreters constantly enrich general vocabulary and attempt to improve their style through regular reading of a broad range of well-written publications. This is an activity, as well as following their own press, which is particularly important for interpreters living abroad, perhaps in no regular contact with any member of their own language community outside their professional activities. To express ideas well, that is, efficiently, clearly and elegantly, one must have the richest possible resources available in the target languages and be also able to call on them whenever needed.

Interpretation from Kyrgyz into English must comply fully with the grammatical, idiomatic, stylistic, terminological and pronunciation norms of the languages. The translation must be characterized by a high level of linguistic flexibility and variation in the choice of words.

We'll try to provide the simplest possible model of translation from Kyrgyz into English.

Interpretation from the mother tongue into a foreign language must comply with terminological and pronunciation norms of the target language to such a degree that the ideas, intentions and factual information contained in the original speech and the attitude of the speaker to them are passed on in such a way that communication is not impaired nor misunderstandings caused.

If grammatical structures of the languages do not coincide it is better to use not a long term, or verbose expressions we should see close links of ideas clearly all speaker's ideas.

Only in extremely simplified form of the speech of the speaker of a source language we achieve the effective results in translation. The interpreter must avoid being distracted by refinements and corrections. Simply, the interpreter must know the translations of all words are of lesser importance, not focus their attention on the speaker's qualification or attenuation of ideas, and state them straightforwardly in their interpretation. Verbal redundancy is important. The results of the investigation show that the translation from Kyrgyz into English has its own peculiarities. The ways of overcoming the difficulties which the beginning simultaneous interpreter puts to the test depend on his creativeness and faithfulness.

The syntactic parallel between Kyrgyz original and English translation is impossible. Only the syntactic restructuring can help the interpreter to eliminate the difficulties in translation from

Kyrgyz into English.

Reverse word order of semantic groups, transference or shift the parts of sentences, micro review of the speech, compression and others are the main ways of translation. The identical semantic word order is not relevant to Kyrgyz and English, we know.

Each sentence has "Theme" which often takes the syntactic formation of the subject and "reme" which gives the information about what the theme does. Reme on the contrary takes the syntactic formation of secondary parts of the sentence, the transference and shift of the theme and Reme is the case for the simultaneous translation.

The analysis of the sentences showed that the homogeneous parts of the sentence in the translation from Kyrgyz may be changed into the subject in English. Such kind of restructuring of the sentence makes the translation easy for the interpreter. In this case the passive voice is often used in English.

Билимдин гуманизациясы Бул Адамдык жөндөмдүүлүктүн өнүгүшү жана билимдин аркандай талаптуулугун канааттандыруу.	Humanization of education - the exposure of human abilities and satisfaction of people's various educational requirements, securing of priority of national unil common to all mankind's values and humanization of relations of personality, society and environment are the principles of continuous education
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Using the micro review in simultaneous translation can make easy the semantic sequence of the speech of the speaker. Micro review expresses the main content of the information. It develops mainly the guessing and predicting skill. It is a kind of text compression. So, micro review makes an edited sensible text. Simultaneous editing of a text is the making micro blocks on syntagmatic level and finishing unfinished sentences.

#### Example

Анголадагы колониалистердин иштерине каршы элдин кетерүүлүгү болуп, бирканча окуучулар өлүмгө дуушар болгон.	There was rebellion of the people to actions of colonialists in Angola and some pupils were killed.
Нью-Йорктун жанында 12000 жумушчу катышкан 4 самолёт куруучу ишканалардын забастовкасы болгон.	Near New York there was a strike of 12000 workers in four aircraft plants.

Micro review can be of an immense help to tick off points in the mind.

Бул касиеттүү жерде ар бир адам балдары учун болгон аракетин жасоодон аянбайт.	In this sacred land each person does his best for his children.
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Thus, the simultaneous translator does not receive the message wholly but gradually, little by little, sentence by sentence. So the reproduction of the semantic structure of the information is a dynamic process. The translator should be ready to connect several utterances. As a result of connecting the several utterances we have micro review of the messages.

Ал оруганына байланыштуу кошулган жок.	Because of his illness he <u>isolated</u> himself.
Сиз жумуртканы кайнак сууга бышырып жатаңыз.	You <u>poach</u>
Жанылык плёнкага жазылган болчу.	The news was <u>recorded</u> .

The Kyrgyz verbose, complicated, semantic word groups, i.e. those which consist of many words, and express the negative meaning may be translated into English by adding negative prefixes to the stem of one word. Thus, we have considered, briefly, the nature of simultaneous translation. So, we have discussed the simplest possible model of the process of translation from Kyrgyz into English.

The students who are interested in simultaneous interpreting should have a full command of their native and foreign languages and thorough training in the skills of interpreting. They should possess excellent fluency in their native language and good competence in their foreign language.

Simultaneous interpretation requires the fundamental skills of language performance to be applied, try to guess and to sequence the ideas, to grasp the short information from the speech and try not to depart from the original.

To sum up, the interpreter must pick up the half dozen or so ideas that make up the backbone of the speech and lay sufficient emphasis on them in the interpretation; verbal redundancies should be cut down to a minimum; digressions, comparisons and compression may be kept in the translation but should have the right relative weight in the overall context of the speech.

The first key to understand a speech is the identification of the main ideas; the second is an analysis of links between those ideas. A speech is not just a sequence of juxtaposed sentences.

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