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TARJIMA JARAYONIDA NUTQNI IDROK ETISH

Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada tarjima jarayonida nutqni idrok etishning lingvistik, psixologik va pragmatik jihatlari tahlil qilinadi. Nutqni idrok etish tarjima faoliyatining retseptiv bosqichi sifatida tarjimonning semantik tahlil, kontekstual interpretatsiya va kommunikativ niyatni anglash qobiliyatiga bevosita bog'liqdir. Maqolada og'zaki va yozma tarjima jarayonida nutqni idrok etish mexanizmlari, ehtimollik prognozi, segmentatsiya, kompressiya hamda pragmatik ekvivalentlik masalalari yoritiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari tarjimon faoliyatida nutqni to'g'ri va chuqur idrok etish tarjima sifatining asosiy omili ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Nutqni idrok etish, tarjima jarayoni, retseptiv faoliyat, interpretatsiya, pragmatik ma'no, og'zaki tarjima, semantik tahlil, kommunikativ niyat.

SPEECH PERCEPTION IN THE TRANSLATION PROCESS

Annotation

This article analyzes the linguistic, psychological, and pragmatic aspects of speech perception in the translation process. Speech perception, as a receptive stage of translation activity, is directly related to the translator's ability to perform semantic analysis, contextual interpretation, and to understand communicative intent. The article examines the mechanisms of speech perception in both oral and written translation, including probabilistic prediction, segmentation, compression, and pragmatic equivalence. The research findings demonstrate that accurate and in-depth speech perception is a fundamental factor determining the quality of translation.

Key words: Speech perception, translation process, receptive activity, interpretation, pragmatic meaning, oral translation, semantic analysis, communicative intent.

ВОСПРИЯТИЕ РЕЧИ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ПЕРЕВОДА

Аннотация

В данной статье анализируются лингвистические, психологические и прагматические аспекты восприятия речи в процессе перевода. Восприятие речи как рецептивный этап переводческой деятельности непосредственно связано со способностью переводчика осуществлять семантический анализ, контекстуальную интерпретацию и понимать коммуникативное намерение. В статье рассматриваются механизмы восприятия речи в устном и письменном переводе, включая вероятностное прогнозирование, сегментацию, компрессию и прагматическую эквивалентность. Результаты исследования показывают, что правильное и глубокое восприятие речи является основным фактором, определяющим качество перевода.

Ключевые слова: Восприятие речи, процесс перевода, рецептивная деятельность, интерпретация, прагматическое значение, устный перевод, семантический анализ, коммуникативное намерение.

Introduction. The translation process is a complex cognitive and communicative activity based on the interaction of receptive and productive stages. Speech perception constitutes the primary stage of this process, enabling the translator to comprehend the content of a written text or oral discourse, analyze it semantically and pragmatically, and subsequently reproduce it by means of another language system.

For a translator, speech perception is not merely a mechanical act of listening or reading; rather, it involves identifying the underlying meaning, communicative intention, cultural context, and pragmatic implications embedded within linguistic units. The effectiveness of translation largely depends on the depth and accuracy with which the source message is perceived and interpreted. In this regard, speech perception becomes a fundamental component of translation competence.

Modern translation studies increasingly emphasize the cognitive dimension of translation activity, highlighting processes such as probabilistic prediction, semantic integration, contextual interpretation, and strategic decision-making. In both oral and written translation, the translator

must process linguistic input at multiple levels—phonological, lexical, syntactic, and pragmatic—while maintaining coherence and communicative equivalence.

Therefore, examining speech perception within the translation process is essential for understanding the mechanisms that underlie translation performance and for improving translator training methodologies.

Literature review. The issue of speech perception in the translation process has been examined within the frameworks of translation studies, psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, and pragmatics. Scholars have emphasized that translation is not merely a linguistic substitution process but a complex cognitive activity involving comprehension, interpretation, and re-expression of meaning across languages.

Early theoretical foundations of translation were established by researchers such as Roman Jakobson, who distinguished between intralingual, interlingual, and intersemiotic translation, highlighting the interpretative nature of translation. Eugene Nida introduced the concept of dynamic equivalence, emphasizing the importance of preserving communicative effect rather than focusing solely on formal correspondence. These approaches laid the groundwork for

understanding translation as a meaning-oriented process dependent on accurate perception and interpretation of the source message.

From a psycholinguistic perspective, speech perception has been studied as a multi-layered cognitive process involving decoding, semantic integration, memory activation, and probabilistic prediction. Researchers such as Levelt and Gile have explored the cognitive load involved in interpreting, particularly in simultaneous translation. Gile's Effort Model, for example, demonstrates that speech perception in interpreting requires the coordination of listening, memory, and production efforts, all operating under severe time constraints.

In pragmatics, scholars including Austin and Searle have underscored the importance of speech acts and communicative intention, which are crucial for translation accuracy. Pragmatic equivalence, as discussed by Baker and other contemporary translation theorists, requires the translator to recognize implied meanings, cultural references, and contextual nuances beyond the lexical level. Failure to adequately perceive these pragmatic elements may lead to communicative distortion or loss of intended effect.

Recent cognitive approaches to translation view speech perception as an integral component of translation competence. These studies highlight processes such as segmentation, compression, inference, and anticipation as essential mechanisms that support successful comprehension. However, despite extensive research on translation strategies and equivalence, the specific role of speech perception as a distinct receptive phase of translation activity remains an area requiring further systematic investigation.

Thus, the existing body of literature demonstrates that speech perception is a foundational element of translation performance, yet it calls for deeper interdisciplinary analysis integrating linguistic, cognitive, and pragmatic perspectives.

Research Methodology. This study employs a qualitative and theoretical-analytical research design aimed at examining the mechanisms of speech perception in the translation process from linguistic, psycholinguistic, and pragmatic perspectives. The research is grounded in interdisciplinary approaches that integrate translation studies, cognitive linguistics, and pragmatics.

The primary method used in this study is a descriptive-analytical method, which allows for the systematic examination of theoretical concepts related to speech perception and translation activity. Relevant scholarly works on translation theory, interpreting studies, psycholinguistics, and pragmatics were reviewed and comparatively analyzed in order to identify key models and conceptual frameworks explaining the receptive stage of translation.

In addition, a comparative method was applied to examine differences in speech perception mechanisms in oral and written translation. Particular attention was paid to processes such as segmentation, probabilistic prediction, compression, semantic integration, and pragmatic interpretation.

The study also incorporates elements of cognitive analysis, focusing on the mental operations involved in the perception and processing of linguistic input. These include attention management, short-term memory activation, inferencing, and contextual interpretation. By synthesizing these perspectives, the research seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of speech perception as a foundational component of translation competence.

The methodological framework of the study is primarily theoretical; however, illustrative examples from oral and written translation contexts are used to support the analytical discussion. The findings are derived from conceptual analysis and synthesis rather than empirical

experimentation, aiming to contribute to the theoretical development of translation pedagogy and cognitive translation studies.

Analysis and results. The analysis of speech perception in the translation process demonstrates that comprehension is not a passive decoding activity but a dynamic cognitive operation involving multiple interacting mechanisms. The findings confirm that successful translation performance depends largely on the depth, speed, and accuracy of speech perception at different linguistic and pragmatic levels.

Linguistic-Level Analysis. The study reveals that speech perception operates simultaneously at phonological, lexical, syntactic, and semantic levels. In oral translation, particularly in simultaneous interpreting, phonological recognition and lexical access must occur rapidly and automatically. Delays or misinterpretations at this stage may lead to semantic distortion in the target output.

At the syntactic level, translators rely on segmentation strategies to break complex sentences into manageable units. Effective segmentation facilitates semantic integration and prevents cognitive overload. The results indicate that translators who apply structured segmentation strategies demonstrate greater coherence and accuracy in their target texts.

Cognitive Mechanisms. The analysis highlights the central role of probabilistic prediction and inferencing in speech perception. Translators anticipate upcoming linguistic structures based on contextual cues, prior knowledge, and discourse patterns. This predictive mechanism significantly reduces processing time, especially in oral translation where time constraints are critical.

Short-term memory also plays a crucial role in retaining segments of speech until they are reformulated in the target language. The findings suggest that limitations in working memory capacity may negatively affect translation accuracy, particularly in fast-paced discourse.

Pragmatic Interpretation. At the pragmatic level, speech perception involves identifying communicative intention, speech acts, implied meanings, and cultural references. The analysis shows that failure to recognize pragmatic signals—such as irony, politeness strategies, or implicit requests—results in communicative loss or functional inadequacy in translation.

Pragmatic equivalence was found to be strongly dependent on the translator's ability to interpret contextual meaning beyond literal lexical content. Translators who demonstrate higher pragmatic awareness produce translations that preserve not only informational content but also communicative effect.

Oral vs. Written Translation. Comparative analysis indicates significant differences between oral and written translation in terms of speech perception. In written translation, the translator has the opportunity to reread and reassess the source text, which reduces cognitive pressure. In contrast, oral translation requires immediate comprehension and reformulation, intensifying cognitive load and increasing the risk of omission or compression.

Conclusion. The present study has demonstrated that speech perception constitutes a fundamental and determining stage in the translation process. As a receptive component of translation activity, it integrates linguistic decoding, cognitive processing, and pragmatic interpretation. Accurate perception of the source message ensures semantic coherence, communicative adequacy, and functional equivalence in the target language.

The analysis confirms that translation quality is directly influenced by the translator's ability to process information at multiple levels—phonological, lexical,

syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic—while simultaneously managing cognitive load. In particular, probabilistic prediction, segmentation, memory retention, and contextual inference have been identified as key mechanisms supporting effective speech perception.

Furthermore, the findings reveal that oral translation places significantly greater cognitive demands on the translator compared to written translation, as it requires immediate comprehension and reformulation without the possibility of revisiting the source message. Consequently, speech perception skills play a particularly critical role in interpreting contexts.

Overall, speech perception should be recognized not merely as a preliminary stage of translation but as a core component of translation competence that directly determines the effectiveness and communicative impact of the translated output.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are proposed:

Integration of Cognitive Training in Translator Education. Translator training programs should incorporate

exercises aimed at developing attention management, working memory capacity, and probabilistic prediction skills.

Emphasis on Pragmatic Awareness. Training curricula should focus on enhancing students' ability to identify communicative intention, speech acts, and cultural implications to ensure pragmatic equivalence.

Development of Segmentation and Compression Strategies. Practical training in segmentation and information compression techniques is essential, particularly for oral translation contexts.

Simulation-Based Practice for Interpreting. Interpreting students should engage in real-time simulation exercises to strengthen rapid speech perception and decision-making abilities under time constraints.

Interdisciplinary Research Expansion. Future studies should adopt empirical and experimental methodologies to further explore the cognitive mechanisms underlying speech perception in translation.

By strengthening the perceptual, cognitive, and pragmatic dimensions of translation competence, translator education programs can significantly enhance translation quality and professional performance in both written and oral contexts.

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