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SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION AS A TYPE OF TRANSLATION

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Annotation. This article is about development of simultaneous translation foreign languages. In this article author writes about process of simultaneous translation and early history of it. In this article author wrote types of simultaneous interpretation and details in this process. In this article author wrote advantages and some difficulties in this translation.

Аннотация. Эта статья посвящена развитию синхронного перевода иностранных языков. Автор описывает процесс синхронного перевода и его раннюю историю. В статье также рассматриваются виды синхронного перевода и подробно объясняется, как осуществляется этот процесс. Кроме того, автор рассказывает о преимуществах синхронного перевода, а также о некоторых трудностях и проблемах, возникающих при выполнении такого вида перевода.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola chet tillarida sinxron tarjimaning rivojlanishiga bag‘ishlangan. Muallif sinxron tarjima jarayoni va uning dastlabki tarixini bayon qiladi. Shuningdek, maqolada sinxron tarjimaning turlari va ushbu jarayon qanday amalga oshirilishi batafsil tushuntiriladi. Bundan tashqari, muallif sinxron tarjimaning afzalliklari hamda ushbu tarjima turida uchraydigan ayrim qiyinchilik va muammolar haqida ham so‘z yuritadi.

Key words: translation, history of simultaneous translation, types of translation, whispering translation, cultural connection.

Ключевые слова: Перевод, история синхронного перевода, виды перевода
нашёптываемый перевод

Kalit so‘zlar: Sinxron tarjima tarixi madaniy bog‘liqlik. tarjima turlari, pichirlab tarjima qilish.

INTRODUCTION.

The history of simultaneous translation is so old we may notice first examples of simultaneous interpreting in the past. In the recording of Ancient Egypt, Roman Empire and Ancient Greece creation of simultaneous interprets was reason to solve communication problems. In the history the duty of interpreters were to translate speech of merchants or ambassadors of other countries. Growing good business and political relationship between countries improved roles of interpreters in society. The existence of interpreters and translator in administration, army, religion, commerce was written in documents of Ancient

ISSN 3030-3907

Greece and Roman Empire. At that time interpreters did not use any technical equipment but they translate the speech of outsiders orally.

Modern simultaneous translation was known at the beginning of 20 century or during the Word War 1 and World War 2 political affairs of various countries needed translators during the congresses and they utilized effort of simultaneous interpreters. The official date birth of the translation is considered The Nuremberg Trials which was hold in 1945- 1946. The techniques of simultaneous translation earphones, microphones are used in it and the official languages of the trial were English, French, German and Russian. The difficult translation was used more in international meetings more after the trial.

Simultaneous translation is one of the most difficult types of translation. The main feature of simultaneous translation is the parallel perception of the speaker's speech and the generation of speech in the target language. This feature of simultaneous translation determines other features of this type of translation and, first of all, a strict time limits: only the period of the speaker's speech is given to the simultaneous interpreter for translation. This time is two times less than that available to the translator for consecutive translation, and 20-30 times less than for written translation of the text of the same speech.

Simultaneous translation is usage of two languages at the one time and in a short period. Most of the multinational meeting and conferences require works of simultaneous. In the interpreting translation later has to interpret what the speaker says. There is no waiting time between the interpreting the receipt of simulation translation. Simulation translation is very demanding work and it demands excellent language skills and mentally prepared. During the process interpreter cannot use dictionaries and without proficiency interpreters cannot reach results.

Advantages of the translation are to translate sentences in a short time and listener doesn’t need to wait translation of speech, interpreter has opportunity to speak translation to large audience. The interpreter use special headset to listen with concentration and transmit it immediately. There is special booth and in it translator sits and translate the speech. Pros of the interpreting are the participants may listen the interpreters carefully and interpreters work with time.

Cons of simultaneous interpreting interpreters need special equipment like headset, microphones and booth. The disadvantages of the simultaneous translation are translators have to work under the stress. Huge mental stress and concentrate for a long time affect negatively healthy of translator and during the process the translator should not lose the focus any case misunderstanding may happen in the meeting. One of the problems in the process is translator may have to work with unknown themes which he or she has never used them before. It also makes

ISSN 3030-3907

difficulties and stress in translation. The solutions of the problems are translator needs more drilling and physiological preparation before the conference.

There are types of the simultaneous interpreting are whispering and simultaneous interpreters. In the whispering interpreter and delegate sit together and translator translates the speech immediately. In simultaneous interpreting translator works with equipment. The main problems in simultaneous interpreting are problems of listening skills, comprehension and speaking skills and poor memory. Listening problems are speaker's bad, unclear pronunciation, regional accents, noise rooms, technical problems. Comprehension does not have enough information about the topic. To achieve great comprehension interpreter should be ready for the topic. Speech or materials of delegate should be given beforehand. Speaking problems are bad articulation and pronunciation, poor vocabulary, lack of topic knowledge and others. They can be reason unsuccessful translation. To remember different numbers, personal names, geographic names, terms, items demands good memory.

At the beginning of introduction of simultaneous translation there were not enough specialist. In the USSR Hoffman recorded that Ministry of foreign affairs and all union society for cultural relation was simultaneous translators. Emigrants who knew two languages well employed as interpreters but They were not specialists. So that in spite of being bilingualism there were not translation. In the middle of 60-s of xx century techniques strategies existing knowledge of simultaneous translation forms were arranged. And working with bilingual language was formed. Each University tried to improve principles of teaching simultaneous translation but all of them focused on developing linguistic skills, improving speech, images, and volume, in Russia were 13 simultaneous interpreters from simultaneous interpreters.

But all of them there were not good techniques equipments. Alekseyeva thought that achieve great results for simultaneous interpreters' educational institutes need their own plane, schedule, textbooks, training planes forms of examination control methods. In the first scientific research of simultaneous interpreters accomplished theoretical and practical information. In 1945 Nuremberg trials which were the first simultaneous interpreters' services were used interpreters faced various kinds of problems. Mostly speakers do not about translators and speak fast. Secondly working with documentans are really difficult for translators on the of cabin a portable microphone was installed which was taken over by one of the interpreters depending on what language the speaker was speaking. The first there were closed cabin later booths with screen was used after some me they changed it with glass. Mostly simultaneous translators use one earpiece to monitor the speech. In the booths there are materials of broadcasts and

ISSN 3030-3907

time regulations after 15-30 min translator may with geographic names translation of lexical units, names, dates proper names and they may change their place later. Zubanova notes that before starting the process the translator should learn how to work the equipments; switch on and off microphones, location of the mute button, how to adjust the volume of headphones, how to switch on the channels. The translator has a transmitter microphone and headphones. Also, there is whisper equipment for whispering. It is ultra-sensitive lapel or head microphones. Size of booths can be different air quality and sound insulation also important. Techniques and good condition are very important to achieve good results.

There are two predominant technologies, they are automated and machine translation are now being developed and employed in the field. In reality, the definition of technological competence does not regulate specific knowledge and abilities with relation to interpreting, including simultaneous interpreting, especially when it comes to the usage of contemporary IT-based tools and technologies. This is due to the fact that simultaneous interpretation is typically viewed as a form of activity, whose primary component is language skill, the capacity to simultaneously perceive speech and make its translation. The quality of simultaneous translation, according to scientists, is determined by both linguistic proficiency and familiarity with extra linguistic elements, including nonverbal cues and gestures that the translator can pick up on during a translation session.

According to E. Conway, using a computer in the interpreter's booth during the established simultaneous interpretation procedure is confined. The computer can only be used to a limited level during the interpreting because simultaneous interpreters are typically underutilized throughout their simultaneous interpreting with their capacities for listening, understanding, buffering, creating, checking, and coordinating all actions. C. Silva wrote that website interpreting is very useful for interpreting “The most webcast interpreting events today take advantage of audio and video technologies, allowing interpreters to take in as many audio and visual cues as possible"1 . Also using Remote Simultaneous Interpreting (RSI) and Computer-assisted (CAI) interpreting is very essential in simultaneous interpreting. During the interpreting interpreters uses new technologies and the modern technologies helps them to interpret correctly.There are two predominant technologies, they are automated and machine translation are now being developed and employed in the field. In reality, the definition of technological competence does not regulate specific knowledge and abilities with relation to interpreting, including simultaneous interpreting, especially when it comes to the

[1] . Silva, C.: When Technology Meets Simultaneous Interpreting: A Glimpse into the World of Webcast Interpreting. In: The ATA Chronicle, April, 16–18 (2014)

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usage of contemporary IT-based tools and technologies. This is due to the fact that simultaneous interpretation is typically viewed as a form of activity, whose primary component is language skill, the capacity to simultaneously perceive speech and make its translation. The quality of simultaneous translation, according to scientists, is determined by both linguistic proficiency and familiarity with extra linguistic elements, including nonverbal cues and gestures that the translator can pick up on during a translation session.

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CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, simultaneous interpretation is one of the most complex and important types of translation that plays a significant role in facilitating communication between people who speak different languages. Unlike written translation, simultaneous interpretation requires the interpreter to listen to the speaker, understand the meaning, and reproduce the message in another language almost at the same time. Therefore, it requires a high level of linguistic competence, concentration, memory, quick thinking, and effective communication skills.

The analysis of simultaneous interpretation shows that the main task of an interpreter is not simply to translate individual words, but to convey the meaning, intention, and emotional tone of the speaker as accurately as possible. The interpreter must also consider cultural differences, context, terminology, and the

[2] SHIRYAEV, A.F. 1973. Simultaneous interpretation from the French language (study of some aspects of synchronism inconnection with the peculiarities of the functioning of the IEA). Theses for the degree. Moscow.

ISSN 3030-3907

specific characteristics of the audience. This makes simultaneous interpretation a highly responsible and intellectually demanding professional activity.

At the same time, modern technologies have contributed significantly to the development of simultaneous interpretation. Various digital tools, interpretation equipment, online platforms, and artificial intelligence technologies can support interpreters and improve the efficiency of the interpreting process. However, human interpreters remain essential because successful interpretation often requires contextual understanding, cultural awareness, flexibility, and the ability to make immediate decisions.

Thus, simultaneous interpretation can be considered an essential form of translation in today's globalized world. It enables effective communication at international conferences, diplomatic meetings, business negotiations, educational events, and other multilingual environments. The quality of simultaneous interpretation directly influences the accuracy and success of intercultural communication. Therefore, professional training and continuous development of interpreters' linguistic, analytical, and communication skills are crucial for achieving high-quality simultaneous interpretation.

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