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Characteristics of Simultaneous Interpretation Activity and Its Importance in the Modern World

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ANNOTATION

In this paper special characteristics of the simultaneous interpreting process are analysed, including prediction, comprehension principles, and the role of synchronic interpretation in today's world.

KEYWORDS: simultaneous interpreting, history of synchronic interpreting, speech compression and prediction principles in simultaneous interpreting, advantages, and drawbacks of simultaneous interpreting

INTRODUCTION

Simultaneous interpretation is a very demanding form of translation, as it requires the availability of special technical equipment, and also requires the involvement of three or four simultaneous interpreters who know the topic of the event at a sufficiently high level. The simultaneous interpretation of the text will not be fixed, as a result, there is no way to return to it, correct something, supplement or clarify.

In addition, simultaneous interpreting should be carried out simultaneously in several directions. The ability to switch is especially important here, and stress tolerance also plays an important role, since it is necessary to instantly solve emerging problems, ignoring the increasing psychological pressure.

Main part

Simultaneous translation is different from other forms of translation in several ways. Firstly, it requires the translator to be able to interpret the meaning of the source language in a very short period of time. Secondly, the translator must be able to make quick adjustments to the translation in order to accurately convey the meaning of the source language. Finally, simultaneous translation requires the translator to be able to make quick decisions about the meaning of the source language and the best way to convey it in the target language. One of the main problems with simultaneous translation is that it is difficult to keep up with the speed of the speaker. The translator must be able to interpret and translate the source language quickly, in order to ensure that the translation is accurate. Another problem is that the translator may be unable to understand all of the

words or phrases used by the speaker. This can lead to inaccuracies in the translation, as the translator may be unable to accurately convey the meaning of the source language.

For the first time in history, the synchronic translation was used in Germany in 1946 after the Second World War during the process of the International Nuremberg Trials in order to prosecute the criminal acts of Nazis. That was the time when simultaneous interpreting was first used in such a widely-scaled meeting. Because of the subsequent emergence of International Organizations after the Second World War, the demand for an effective type of translation increased very quickly[4,127p]. When the idea of using synchronic translation as the most effective and suitable tool came into being, language critics were skeptic of the appropriateness of using it in practice. However, after the presentation of the potential advantages of synchronic translation, new programs were immediately created in order to prepare simultaneous interpreters. The first representatives of synchronic translation researchers had to set professional and academic norms for synchronic translation. Primary manuals on synchronic translation such as Rozan 1956 and Herbert 1965 were created as a result of challenging research and they are still deemed as the classic notes of simultaneous translation. Apart from the simultaneous interpreters and the people who still link their lives with synchronic translation, there are some people who think that synchronic translation is not suitable and effective. Eminent scholars such as Christoffels, I. K. & De Groot stated that the language of discourse culture and the concepts which were dominant at that time like structuralism and behaviorism were a large threat to simultaneous translation. Jones, R. states that apart from being used widely in international conferences, simultaneous translation is used in diplomatic activities, in the field of trade, mass media, education, in the system of justice and etc[6,208p]. The synchronic translation is mainly used in the United Nations. It is a type of translation in which the interpreter translates the speaker's speech to one or two people at a time. The interpreter now sits in a booth, listens to the speaker through special hearing aids, and then translates through a microphone. Participants will listen through hearing aids in the conference hall. This type of translation is also called "conference translation" because it is widely used in conferences. In addition to being widely used in international conferences, simultaneous translation is also widely used in diplomatic activities, negotiations, meetings, trade events, media, training and education courses, television, international arbitration and many other fields. Unlike this type of translation, the consistent translation method is widely used in events that use only two working languages

It is noteworthy that in Uzbekistan we can also note significant research in the field of simultaneous translation. In particular, O. Muminov, I. Gafurov, G. Several textbooks on translation studies by Salomov, N. Qambarov and other scholars describe simultaneous translation, its features and methods, problems and difficulties that arise during the process. However, it should be noted that to date, these problems have not been considered as a conceptual problem, that is, as a whole system[5,332p]. Therefore, in studying these problems, it is advisable to analyze the data obtained earlier and to cover the issue in a logical sequence.

Simultaneous translation, which performs translation concurrently with the source speech, is widely useful in many scenarios such as international conferences, negotiations, press releases, legal proceedings, and medicine. This problem has long been considered one of the hardest problems. Recently, with rapid improvements in machine translation, speech recognition, and speech synthesis, there has been exciting progress toward simultaneous translation. When talking about simultaneous translation, it is first necessary to have an

idea of the whole system that makes it up. headphones and a microphone for the interpreter, as well as a set of headphones or portable receivers, depending on the number of participants in need of translation. During the conference, simultaneous interpreters sit in a separate small room wearing sound-insulating headphones so that their voices do not overwhelm the speaker's voice. With the help of a loudspeaker, the translation is delivered to the listeners' ears. Simultaneous translation using technology is usually organized with the participation of a large number of people and in a large conference hall or auditorium, such as a conference, seminar, presentation. In practice, there are three types (variants) of simultaneous translation: 1. Simultaneous translation of Yoda (hearing). In this case, the interpreter receives the continuous speech of the speaker through headphones and blocks the translation as the information is received. This is the most common and most complicated condition. 2. Simultaneous translation of the text with or without prior preparation. The simultaneous interpreter receives the text of the speaker's written speech in advance and translates according to the materials provided. 3. Simultaneous reading of pre-translated text. The simultaneous interpreter reads the prepared text after the speaker's speech. In some cases, if the speaker deviates from the original text during the speech, he will make the necessary corrections. The speaker's speech is uninterrupted. This, in turn, allows the speaker to capture the audience's attention and sense the reaction and mood of the audience. Event time is almost halved compared to using consistent translation. For the convenience of the participants, learning a foreign language is not uncommon nowadays, and many participants prefer to listen to the presentations in their original language. Such participants are annoyed when the speaker pauses in a consistent translation and continues with the translation. As a type of simultaneous translation method, its biggest feature is its high efficiency, the average time between the original text speech and the translated speech is 3-4 seconds. It lasts a maximum of 10 seconds. Therefore, the speaker's uninterrupted speech is guaranteed to have no outside influence on the speaker's opinion and does not interrupt the speech. This allows the listener to fully understand the speech. For this reason, simultaneous translation has become the most common method of translation in the world today. Today, simultaneous translation is used in 95% of international meetings and conferences around the world. At the same time, simultaneous translation has a great scientific and professional character, and because it is usually used in official international conferences, the requirements for simultaneous translation are extremely high. Simultaneous translation requires the interpreter to be able to quickly predict, comprehend, memorize, and direct information in the original language in a short period of time, based on their thematic knowledge, as well as to differentiate between listening and speaking in the original language. At the same time, you will need to have the ability to "think like lightning" from a simultaneous interpreter at various international conferences and meetings, as well as high speaking skills. According to the decision of the International Association of Interpreters (IACI — International Interpreters), a simultaneous interpreter is considered successful if he can translate only 80% of the content of the participant-speaker (90% -100% simultaneous translation is not possible). Most people are usually very fast-paced and are always concerned about the content of their speech, even when they are speaking. On top of that, they make it difficult to speak in different local accents. In these cases, the simultaneous interpreter will have to mobilize all his knowledge and work with all his strength, based on his experience. There aren't many speakers who can take care of a simultaneous interpreter by speaking slowly. This puts a lot of pressure on the nature of the specialist. Today, even with the widespread use of

computer translators, there is a great need for simultaneous interpreters and their delivery facilities. Because simultaneous translation is a very complex process. It is important for the interpreter to pay attention to the tone and speed of the speaker's speech, as well as the stylistic elements used in the speech and many other (non-computer) aspects. Otherwise, there will be a lot of misunderstandings between the speaker and the listener. There are some advantages and disadvantages of simultaneous translation. For example, when simultaneously interpreting for radio or television, listeners/viewers hear the interpreted speech through the radio or TV set's loudspeakers rather than through a headset, but the principle remains the same. Sometimes, no equipment at all is used, and the interpreter, who sits next to the listener who does not understand the speaker's language, interprets the speech into the listener's ears in what is called 'whispered (simultaneous) interpreting'. When interpreting between a signed language and a spoken language or between two signed languages, no equipment is used in dialogue settings. In video relay interpreting, a deaf person with a camera is connected through a telephone or other telecommunications link to a remote interpreting center where interpreters generally sit in booths and send their spoken interpretation of the output back to a hearing interlocutor and vice-versa. In the USA, such free interpreting service has been available to all for a number of years and has allegedly had major implications on deaf signers. To users of interpreting services, the main advantage of simultaneous interpreting over consecutive interpreting is the time gained, especially when more than two languages are used at a meeting. Its main drawbacks are its higher price and lack of flexibility. The former is due to both the cost of the interpreting booth and electronic equipment generally required for simultaneous and to the rule that with the exception of very short meetings, simultaneous interpreters work in teams of at least two people – at least in interpreting between spoken languages – whereas for consecutive interpreting assignments, interpreters tend to accept working alone more often. The lack of flexibility is due to the use of booths and electronic equipment in usual circumstances, with restricts mobility and requires a certain layout of the conference room.

Conclusion

Simultaneous interpretation, also known as real-time interpretation, is a challenging and complex process that enables communication between people who speak different languages. Simultaneous interpreting is an essential tool for cross-cultural communication, facilitating understanding, and promoting international cooperation and collaboration. It allows people to communicate effectively and efficiently, which is essential for success in many areas of modern life.

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