

A DISCUSSION OF SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION AND THE IMPLEMENTATION'S CHALLENGES AND DIFFICULTIES

Shamsiyeva Marjona A'lam qizi

(shmarjona99@gmail.com)

Uzbekistan State World Languages University

Translation Faculty

Department of English translation theory.

Master student on simultaneous interpretation

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Abstract. According to the site, translating is a regular task that uses a variety of techniques and formats. Simultaneous translation or interpretation is not a novel notion, but is only practical because of the technological gadgets that allow it. It has been emphasized that simultaneous interpretation enables legislators and attendees of various meetings to comprehend one another, converse, and observe the feelings accompanying the speech without wasting time. The prerequisites and conditions for simultaneous interpretation are assessed in this article.

Keywords: simultaneous translation, interpretation, interpreter's cabin, text-based interpretation, target language.

I. INTRODUCTION

Over the past century or more, globalization has increased along with international trade, politics, diplomacy, and sports. Interest in learning foreign languages, particularly English, and interest in translation are two tendencies that we see in all developed and emerging nations worldwide. Translation, according to José Ortega Y. Gasset, is what brings people together. We have to make it clear today that this is accurate but only if the translation is done by experts. Translations that take place almost simultaneously with the speaker's speech are referred to as simultaneous interpretations. Interpreters may usually be no more than one or two sentences behind the speaker. Occasionally, simultaneous translation equipment requires interpreters to work in soundproof booths. Speakers speak into microphones, and the interpreter listens to them through headphones, translating their thoughts to the interpreter's console's microphone. In the hall, listeners select the appropriate audio channel on their receivers in order to hear the translation in a language they understand. There may be more than one interpreter translating into different languages. However it may hold possible challenges and specific methods or tools to ease the process.

II. TECHNOLOGICAL SUPPORT TO TRANSLATORS

The utilization of sophisticated and costly technology by simultaneous interpreters enables specialists to translate nearly concurrently with the speaker, saving the speaker from having to halt for translations. There is a temporal lag between the simultaneous interpreter and the speaker, depending on the pair of languages, the interpreter's experience, skill level, and personal traits. It is crucial to keep in mind that every person has a distinct psychophysiological profile, meaning that various interpreters may employ simultaneous interpretation in somewhat different ways. The following specific equipment is needed for simultaneous interpretation: a station or cabin, a microphone, two sets of headphones for interpreters, and radio headphones based on the quantity of persons requiring translation. Events (commission meetings, conferences, seminars, presentations, etc.) with a sizable attendance in expansive auditoriums (conference halls) are arranged with the aid of simultaneous interpretation. Every twenty to thirty minutes, two translators (or sometimes three) alternate seats in the cabins (by agreement). Every hour spent in the cabin is also reimbursed to each translator. Conference interpretation is another name for simultaneous or follow-up interpreting at conferences and other such events (the words conference interpreter and conference interpreting are more frequently used in English). Speech or presentation translations (slideshows) can be thoroughly examined (or translated) in advance if the source text is made available beforehand. If the speaker deviates from the original text during the translation, for instance, by relating a tale about what happened to him yesterday on the way to the conference the translator will make the appropriate corrections. Text-based simultaneous translation is the name given to this kind of translation. The speaker can read the material on the slide or make reference to it by saying, "As you see on the slide..." during reports, seminars, and presentations. In this instance, simultaneous interpretation from the sheet is largely done by the simultaneous interpreter.

III. SOME ISSUES IN THE TRANSLATION PROCESS

Simultaneous Text-Based Interpreting and Simultaneous Sight Translation include first auditory perception, followed by a comparison between the information received and what is visually perceived. The translator translates using solely aural perception if the information they hear differs from the written text. The same situation occurs when someone speaks too rapidly and the interpreter can't process the information soon enough. The translator reads the translation he has previously completed if he has translated the full text beforehand and the speaker makes no adjustments. The same situation occurs



when someone speaks too rapidly and the interpreter can't process the information soon enough. The translator reads the translation he has previously completed if he has translated the full text beforehand and the speaker makes no adjustments. In this instance, the majority of his labor consists of reading a material that has already been translated, so it is not really stressful. In the current age of abundant knowledge and frequent conferences, simultaneous interpreters typically go over the speeches or presentation slides in advance, take notes on technical terms, but do not translate the full texts. Interpreters anticipate that speakers will respond well and have the necessary expertise, talents. Interpreters typically dislike writing a lot or don't have the time or energy to prepare translations in before. Instead, they hope that speakers will respond well and have the necessary experience, abilities, and speech. Unlike consecutive interpretation, simultaneous interpretation involves less memory load, less time separation between the perception and production of speech in the translation, and no active interpersonal relationships between the interpreter and conference participants. Simultaneous translations of records are not usually retained, but occasionally they are. Even the most skilled translator will always fall behind the speaker while translating simultaneously. As he finishes translating the previous sentence, he already hears and recalls the opening of the subsequent one. If at the same time, a big list of names, titles, numbers are presented in the speech, extra complications develop. And that's where coworkers always step in to save the day. The person being translated often has a sheet of paper with all the numbers and names written on it. When he gets to the correct location, he reads these notes without having to use his memory too much. The translation is constant in addition to being entirely correct. One potential issue with simultaneous translation is voice rate. In both British and American English, the typical speaking pace is between 120 and 150 words per minute. A speech rate of 100–120 words per minute is thought to be ideal for a simultaneous interpreter. Professional English speakers claim that a rate of 150–200 words per minute is fast, lowers the quality of the translation, and increases the likelihood of omissions and errors even for highly experienced work-synchronized interpreters. Since planned speech has a faster cadence than unprepared speech, it is simpler to understand and translate the former. The transitional style of interpretation also referred to as simultaneous consecutive interpreting seems intriguing and promising. In 1999, M. Ferrari, an EU translator, recorded a voice fragment on a device while taking translation notes during sequential interpretation. There was a brief hesitation before he hastily



put on his earbuds and began translating, listening to a passage of speech twice and consulting his notes as needed. Studies involving this kind of simultaneous consecutive interpretation demonstrate that double listening improves translation accuracy (adequacy). For a long time, psychologists assumed that the same mechanisms functioned in the perception and production of speech. As a result, a person is still unable to listen and talk simultaneously: the translator does not listen when he speaks, and he is silent when he listens. On the other hand, the translator uses a divided attention strategy while translating simultaneously. A novice translator alternates between speaking in the target language and the speaker's speech, as well as between looking for a solution and speaking. Only when the translator possesses speaking abilities that function without conscious input will the synchronization process work as intended. "By means of telegraphic perception" . A word's experience is limited to the understanding of a few syllables that serve as its general . The awareness of a word is reduced to a few syllables that represent its overall sound contour. It is crucial to practice achieving this kind of "split" attention, where one attempts to speak and listen nearly simultaneously. It appears that different areas of the brain are engaged in this process. According to A. Welford's findings, simultaneous interpreters become proficient at speaking and listening at the same time when they learn to tune out their own voice via practice. Scientists working with psychologists discovered through an experiment that the translator perceives a large portion of the original speech against the backdrop of his own speech.

There are various advantages to simultaneous interpretation. In contrast to sequential interpretation, there are no breaks in the speaker's discourse. Communication becomes more dynamic as a result. Foreign language proficiency is popular these days, and many participants prefer to hear lectures in the native language. When the speaker stops during a consecutive translation and everyone listens to the translation, these people usually become irritated. However, when subsequent translation is used, the event's duration is roughly halved, and multiple languages can be translated at the same time. Simultaneous interpretation is not without its drawbacks. Compared to successive translation, more information is lost and the translation is less exact. Simultaneous interpretation is far more costly for organizers than consecutive: the prices of simultaneous interpreters are considerable, plus the expense for the rental of specific equipment as well as the requirement to include at least two interpreters who know the subject of the event will; Increased stress in



translating because of the requirement to adjust to the distinct accents, pacing, and speaking patterns there. Interpreters have various conditions that must be satisfied in order for simultaneous interpretation to be effective. Here are a few of them: mental and physical endurance, stress resistance, a strong library of stable constructions, clichés, and phrases in both working languages; quick thinking in both languages; fast speech; quick reaction with the ability to escape a difficult situation; a large vocabulary in both working languages; fluency in speech in both working languages; focus and the capacity to "disconnect" from outside distractions; automation of speech and language means of expression (the capacity to swiftly identify equivalents); attentive listening skills; strong listening abilities (comprehension); encyclopedic knowledge; broad perspective; Globalization thus necessitates quick and accurate interpretations in order to manage contemporary enterprises, institutional procedures, and similar operations. This clarifies why there is such a strong need for excellent interpretation. Interpretation requires extra tools in addition to other forms of translation, which means hiring personnel with the necessary skills to utilize all of these tools and making expenditures are necessary. In addition to the time required for tool and software updates, there will be a learning curve for people utilizing these. In addition to outlining the prerequisites for interpretation, the essay juxtaposes the benefits and drawbacks. While information is lost during translation and stress is a drawback, interpretations offer a number of benefits, one of which is the ability to view the speakers' emotions. We may infer from the information above that interpreters must continuously hone their craft and remain current with industry advancements.

IV. CONCLUSION

With the advancement of technology the process of interpreting and translating is getting complicated and easy at the same time demanding being aware of the latest technological tools. While improving specific soft and communication skills in regular training specialists may overcome difficulties, namely speed, dialect, concentration, translation transformation and technological challenges.

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