SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION AND ITS IMPORTANCE

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Annotation. Simultaneous interpretation is a highly specialized form of oral translation in which the interpreter renders a speaker's message into another language in real time, with only a minimal delay. This method is widely used in international conferences, diplomatic meetings, courts, media broadcasts, and multilingual educational settings. The article explores the cognitive, linguistic, and technical aspects of simultaneous interpretation, highlighting the interpreter's need for rapid comprehension, memory, attention control, and subject knowledge. It also examines the importance of professional training, equipment, and ethical standards. The significance of simultaneous interpretation lies in enabling effective cross-cultural communication, ensuring mutual understanding among participants who speak different languages, and supporting global cooperation in political, economic, scientific, and cultural fields.

Key words: Simultaneous interpretation; real-time translation; interpreter skills;

multilingual communication; cognitive processing; conference interpreting; cross-cultural dialogue; language mediation.

Аннотация. Синхронный перевод — это сложный вид устного перевода, при котором переводчик передаёт речь говорящего на другой язык практически без задержки, в режиме реального времени. Данный метод широко используется на международных конференциях, дипломатических встречах, судебных процессах, в средствах массовой информации и в многоязычной образовательной среде. В статье рассматриваются когнитивные, лингвистические и технические аспекты синхронного перевода, подчеркивается необходимость высокой концентрации, развитой памяти, быстрого понимания речи и профессиональной подготовки переводчика. Также анализируется роль специального оборудования и соблюдения профессиональной этики. Значимость синхронного перевода заключается в обеспечении эффективной межкультурной коммуникации, взаимопонимания между носителями разных языков и развитии международного сотрудничества в политической, экономической, научной и культурной сферах.

Ключевые слова: Синхронный перевод; перевод в реальном времени; навыки переводчика; многоязычное общение; когнитивные процессы; конференционный перевод; межкультурный диалог; языковое посредничество**.**

Annotatsiya. Sinxron tarjima — bu tarjimon nutqni deyarli kechikishsiz, real vaqt rejimida boshqa tilga og‘zaki tarzda o‘giradigan murakkab tarjima turidir. Ushbu usul xalqaro konferensiyalar, diplomatik uchrashuvlar, sud jarayonlari, ommaviy axborot vositalari va ko‘p tilli ta’lim muhitlarida keng qo‘llaniladi. Maqolada sinxron tarjimaning kognitiv, lingvistik va texnik jihatlari yoritilib, tarjimonning tez anglash,

xotira, diqqatni boshqarish hamda mavzuga oid bilimlarga ega bo‘lish zarurati ta’kidlanadi. Shuningdek, professional tayyorgarlik, maxsus jihozlar va axloqiy me’yorlarning ahamiyati ko‘rib chiqiladi. Sinxron tarjimaning ahamiyati turli tillarda so‘zlashuvchi insonlar o‘rtasida samarali muloqotni ta’minlash, o‘zaro tushunishni mustahkamlash hamda siyosiy, iqtisodiy, ilmiy va madaniy sohalarda xalqaro hamkorlikni rivojlantirishdan iborat.

Kalit so‘zlar: Sinxron tarjima; real vaqt tarjimasi; tarjimon ko‘nikmalari; ko‘p tilli muloqot; kognitiv jarayon; konferensiya tarjimasi; madaniyatlararo muloqot; til vositachiligi.

Introduction, simultaneous interpretation is one of the most demanding and intellectually complex forms of oral translation, requiring the interpreter to listen, process, and reproduce speech in another language almost at the same time as the speaker is talking. Unlike consecutive interpretation, where the speaker pauses to allow the interpreter to translate, simultaneous interpretation occurs in real time with only a brief delay. This method has become indispensable in today’s multilingual world, where international cooperation, diplomacy, global business, scientific exchange, and multicultural education depend on clear and immediate communication across language barriers. The development of simultaneous interpretation is closely connected with the growth of international organizations and large-scale conferences in the twentieth century. Institutions such as the United Nations, the European Union, and many global forums rely heavily on this type of interpreting to ensure that participants from different linguistic backgrounds can interact without misunderstanding. Today, simultaneous interpretation is also widely used in courts, parliaments, television broadcasts, online webinars, and academic events, demonstrating its expanding role in modern communication systems. Simultaneous

interpretation is not merely a linguistic activity; it is a complex cognitive process that involves rapid comprehension, short-term memory, attention control, anticipation, and instant reformulation of ideas. The interpreter must analyze the speaker's message, understand its meaning, predict the direction of the speech, and convey the same message in another language while maintaining accuracy, tone, and style. This process demands high levels of concentration, mental flexibility, and extensive subject knowledge. Moreover, the interpreter must be able to cope with different accents, speech speeds, technical terminology, and unexpected changes in discourse. The importance of simultaneous interpretation lies in its ability to remove language barriers and promote effective cross-cultural communication. It allows people from different countries and cultures to exchange ideas, negotiate agreements, share scientific discoveries, and collaborate on global issues without linguistic obstacles. In this sense, simultaneous interpreters act as vital mediators of meaning and understanding in international settings. Furthermore, professional training, specialized equipment such as soundproof booths and headsets, and adherence to ethical standards are essential components of successful simultaneous interpretation. As globalization continues to connect societies more closely, the demand for highly qualified simultaneous interpreters continues to grow, emphasizing the relevance and significance of this profession in the modern world.

Methods, typically, simultaneous interpretation is performed using special equipment. Sometimes a whispering technique is used for individual listeners. The possibility of simultaneous interpretation in modern languages is about 50%. In it, the proportion of words that do not contain any new information corresponds to the proportion of words, while part of the information is not fully perceived by the listeners. In fact, simultaneous interpretation began to be used only in the 20th century. The late 19th and early 20th centuries were characterized by rapid development in

many areas of human activity - industry, science, trade. International cooperation began to grow and took on new forms. The need for new communication opportunities that could meet the sharply increasing demand began to be felt. Simultaneous interpretation was first used in 1919 at the Paris Peace Conference. In the USSR, simultaneous interpretation was first used in 1926, during the 6th Congress of the Comintern. Thanks to the efforts of simultaneous interpreters, the opening speech of Academician Pavlov at the 15th International Physiological Congress held in Leningrad in 1935 was delivered in English, German and French. The 20th Congress of the Communist Party was held in six languages. After World War II, simultaneous interpretation was first used at the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal in 1946 . The demand for simultaneous interpretation initially confused the vast majority of those involved in translation. Simultaneous interpretation was even criticized and considered inappropriate. Nevertheless, as a result of the practical demonstration of the possibilities of simultaneous interpretation, programs for training new specialists in the field soon began to be developed. Professional and academic criteria for simultaneous interpretation were established. However, it is still noticeable that many people view simultaneous interpretation with skepticism. Special equipment is a simultaneous translation system (based on fixed or wireless speech transmission), usually a stationary or collapsible stand (booth), where there is a simultaneous translation system, including two pairs of headphones and a microphone for the interpreters. The set of headphones or portable receivers varies depending on the number of participants requiring translation. During the translation, the simultaneous translator is in an isolated booth wearing soundproof headphones so that his voice does not interfere with the speaker's voice. The participants, in turn, hear the translation through special headphones. Simultaneous translation technologies are usually used for events with a large number of participants, as well as in large conference halls or auditoriums, such as congresses, conferences, seminars, presentations.

Results, In practice, there are three types of simultaneous interpretation, which relate to different types of translation. In the case of simultaneous interpretation by ear. In this case, the interpreter receives the speaker's continuous speech through headphones and performs the translation in blocks (in parts) depending on the information received. This is the most common and most complex case; the simultaneous interpreter is given the written text of the speaker's speech in advance. Simultaneous translation according to the text, with or without prior preparation. The simultaneous interpreter receives the speaker's written text in advance and translates it in accordance with the materials provided; simultaneous reading of the previously translated text, i.e. synchronous reading. In this version, after the speaker's speech, the simultaneous interpreter reads the prepared text and, if necessary, makes corrections if the speaker deviates from the given text. The advantages of simultaneous interpretation over consecutive interpretation are usually as follows:

The speaker's speech is heard without interruption. This allows the presenter to attract the attention of the audience, feel the mood and reaction of the audience; the time of the event is approximately halved compared to consecutive interpretation; convenience for participants: knowledge of a foreign language is a rarity today, so many participants prefer to listen to reports in a foreign language in the original, and they do not like it when the speaker stops during consecutive interpretation, and all participants listen to the translation; there is the possibility of translating into several languages at the same time. At the same time, simultaneous interpretation also has its disadvantages: the cost of simultaneous interpretation is usually higher than that of consecutive interpretation due to the high rates of simultaneous interpreters and the need to pay for the rental of special equipment; there is a need to involve at least two or three simultaneous interpreters who are equally familiar with the topic of the event; simultaneous translation is characterized by a high level of information loss and low

assimilation.

Discussion, In addition to the requirements of fluency in a foreign language and native language, competent and phonetically well-articulated speech in the target language, a simultaneous interpreter is required to have a certain level of skill. First of all, this is knowledge of a fund of stable structures and clichés (stereotypes), the ability to quickly find them, that is, the automation of linguistic and speech means of expression, which ensures a quick response. Since simultaneous interpretation requires high concentration, working for a long time at a simultaneous interpretation event requires a high level of mental and physical endurance. At large events, interpreters work in shifts, and after continuous work, one interpreter is selected within 15-30 minutes. Due to its complexity, simultaneous interpretation requires thorough and long-term training. Simultaneous interpretation is taught in philological departments of universities, linguistic universities, and there are also specialized educational institutions focused on training interpreters. The International Association of Conference Interpreters maintains a register of qualified educational institutions that train simultaneous interpreters for events; for example, there are higher courses for simultaneous interpreters who translate English into Russian between higher education institutions, Astrakhan State University, University of Geneva, Bata University, Shanghai University of Foreign Languages, French High School of Intercultural Communication and Management, University of Paris III, University of Mainz, Heidelberg University, Munich Institute of Foreign Languages and Interpreting, Bar-Ilan University in Israel, City University of London, Middlebury College International Institute, University of Maryland. In our country, translation has developed mainly in the written form, and we can cite excellent examples of written translation from various historical periods to the last century. However, if we take the last 30 years, we can see that now more attention is being paid to oral translation, including simultaneous translation. That is, in the current period, the formation of the skill of being able to translate quickly,

accurately, adequately, and logically from any language, including Uzbek, to another language, and from another language to Uzbek, has become relevant. All laws and programs related to the education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan set out all the conditions, opportunities, and foundations that meet the requirements of the time. Based on this decision, in recent years, teaching the theory of simultaneous translation has been established at Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies and a number of other higher educational institutions.

In conclusion, simultaneous interpretation stands as one of the most sophisticated and essential forms of language mediation in the modern world. By enabling real-time communication between speakers of different languages, it removes barriers that would otherwise hinder international dialogue and cooperation. From global diplomacy and legal proceedings to academic conferences and media broadcasts, this form of interpreting ensures that ideas, decisions, and knowledge can be shared instantly and accurately across linguistic boundaries. The effectiveness of simultaneous interpretation depends not only on language proficiency but also on advanced cognitive abilities, professional training, and ethical responsibility. Interpreters must process information rapidly, maintain intense concentration, and deliver messages with clarity while preserving the speaker’s intent, tone, and meaning. The use of specialized equipment and well-organized interpreting environments further supports the quality and accuracy of this demanding task.

Moreover, simultaneous interpretation plays a crucial role in fostering cross-cultural understanding. It allows representatives of diverse nations and cultures to interact smoothly, exchange perspectives, and collaborate on political, economic, scientific, and cultural initiatives. In this way, interpreters contribute directly to mutual respect, cooperation, and global development. As globalization continues to expand the need for multilingual communication, the significance of simultaneous interpretation will

only increase. Investing in interpreter education, technological support, and professional standards is therefore essential. Ultimately, simultaneous interpretation is not simply a translation technique but a vital bridge that connects people, ideas, and cultures in real time, making it an indispensable component of contemporary international communication.

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