

SCIENTIFIC LINKING BETWEEN SIMULTANEOUS AND CONSECUTIVE INTERPRETING

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Abstract: This article delves into the distinct characteristics and applications of simultaneous interpreting (SI) and consecutive interpreting (CI), two fundamental modes of spoken language translation. SI, characterized by real-time delivery of the translated message, is predominantly employed in large-scale multilingual events such as international conferences and summits, where efficiency is paramount. Conversely, CI, involving the reproduction of the speaker's message after a segment of speech, finds its niche in smaller settings, including negotiations and interviews. This article analyzes the diverse cognitive demands, skill sets, and technological requirements associated with each mode, emphasizing the implications for interpreter training and best practices in professional settings. The article also considers factors influencing the selection of interpreting mode, ultimately highlighting the value of both approaches in bridging communication gaps across diverse linguistic and cultural communities.

Keywords: linguistic disparities, cultural disparities, translation methods, cultures, communities, technology, special equipment.



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INTRODUCTION

Translation is not only the process of transferring text from one language to another. It is an art and science that come together in order to expand understanding and communication between different cultures and communities. Among the various translation methods, simultaneous interpreting stands out in a special way, with which it instantly provides communication between people speaking different languages.

The process of translation is inherently complex and fraught with challenges due to the inherent linguistic and cultural disparities between the source and target texts. A translation never communicates in an untroubled fashion because the translator negotiates the linguistic and cultural differences of the source text by reducing them and supplying another set of differences drawn from the receiving situation to enable the translation to circulate there. When a translator engages in the act of translation, they confront these disparities by negotiating between the linguistic and cultural nuances of the source text and those of the target audience. This negotiation involves a transformative process wherein the translator must navigate through linguistic complexities and cultural subtleties to render the source text comprehensible and meaningful in the target language and cultural context.

Literature review and methodology: Central to this negotiation process is the reduction of linguistic and cultural disparities present in the source text, which are then supplanted by a new set of disparities tailored to the receiving situation. In other words, the translator must strategically simplify and adapt the source text to align with the linguistic and cultural norms of the target audience. This involves not only linguistic translation but also cultural adaptation, ensuring that the translated text resonates with the target audience's cultural sensibilities and expectations.

In Uzbekistan, translation studies is being developed by the scholars J. Sharipov, G. Salomov, N. Komilov, Q. Musaeu, I. Gafurov, O. Mominov, N. Qambarov, Sh. Safarov. As a result, Uzbek translation schools are being formed.

The fact that the translation process has a cognitive nature requires an anthropocentric approach, and now one of the main tasks of translation studies is to form the personality of the translator, the choice of translation strategy, i.e. the formation of professional translation authority [I. Tukhtasinov, 2008: 31].

In modern translation studies, a number of issues are covered from the point of view of cognitology, such as the relationship between the original and the translated text in different sections, the content and its re-formation in the context of interlingual relations are linguistic-cultural phenomena [U. Kuldashv].

At present, the research and description of the models of translation practice, the various forms of the translator's linguistic-thinking activity and the mechanisms that motivate them, the layers that shape the personality of the translator are being discussed for the first time [Sh. Safarov, 2019: 2].

Simultaneous interpretation, sometimes called "parallel" or "urgent" translation, differs from other forms in that the translator conveys the meaning of what is said instantly, often in real time, without waiting for the end of the original statement. This type of translation is in demand in many areas, including international conferences, lawsuits, political negotiations, television broadcasts and many other situations where fast and accurate transmission of information between participants speaking different languages is required.

Simultaneous interpretation plays a key role in ensuring access to information and knowledge exchange on a global scale. In today's world, where globalization is becoming more pronounced, the need for communication between representatives of different cultures and linguistic groups is becoming increasingly important. Simultaneous interpreting helps to reduce the language barrier and ensure understanding and interaction at the international level.

Translation involves rephrasing a message expressed in one language – the source language – into another language – the target language [Christoff, 5, 65]. Translation begins with a source language message, which can take various forms such as written text, spoken discourse, or multimedia content. The source language message contains the intended meaning or information that the translator seeks to convey in another language. The process of translation entails the rephrasing or rendering of a message expressed in one language, known as the source language, into another language, referred to as the target language. This definition encapsulates the fundamental essence of translation as a communicative act aimed at conveying meaning across linguistic boundaries.

Simultaneous interpretation plays a key role in ensuring effective and efficient communication in various fields of activity. In the field of business negotiations, it provides an accurate understanding of the terms of the transaction and prevents possible misunderstandings or mistakes due to language differences. In medical conferences and lawsuits, it can be vital to ensure accurate communication of information and the participation of all parties in the process. It is an important tool for maintaining intercultural dialogue and cooperation. It helps to build bridges between different cultures, reducing distance and creating a basis for mutual understanding and cooperation. Thus, simultaneous interpretation plays an indispensable role in the modern world, where communication and interaction between different cultures and language groups are becoming increasingly important for achieving global goals of cooperation, understanding and peace.

Simultaneous interpretation began to develop in the 1920s in Europe, especially in Geneva, due to the need for effective information exchange at international conferences. The first systematic attempts to teach simultaneous interpretation began during this period. The use of simultaneous interpretation became especially important during the Second World War and post-war conferences, when the need for international communication and translation was extremely great.

With the development of technology, special equipment and programs for simultaneous interpreting have appeared, such as booths for translators, sound transmission systems and broadcast programs. This has significantly improved the efficiency and accuracy of simultaneous translation.

In English, there is the concept of "translation" and "interpretation", which differ in their essence.

Both refer to the transference of meaning between two languages; however, translation refers to the transference of meaning from text to text with time and access to resources such as dictionaries, glossaries, et cetera [Fuegen 23, 204]. Translation involves the conversion of written text or content from one language into another while preserving its meaning, context, and nuances as accurately as possible.

Translation requires a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as subject matter expertise in specialized fields if the content is technical or specialized. At its core, translation involves transferring the meaning and intent of the source text (the original text in the source language) into a target text (the translated text in the target language). This process goes beyond mere word-for-word substitution; it requires understanding the context, nuances, and cultural references embedded in the source text to convey them accurately in the target language.

Regardless of the setting, interpreters play a crucial role in ensuring that all participants can understand and engage in the conversation, regardless of their language proficiency. Both interpreting and interpretation can be used to refer to this activity, but the word interpreting is commonly used in avoiding the other meanings of the word interpretation. Interpretation is not merely a mechanical process of converting words from one language to another; it is a highly complex intellectual activity that demands critical thinking, linguistic analysis, and cultural competence. Interpreters must navigate linguistic nuances, cultural differences, and contextual factors to convey the speaker's message accurately while preserving its intent and tone.

The terms "simultaneous interpretation" and "simultaneous translation" are often used interchangeably, but there is a subtle difference between them. In computer science, the terms machine translation (MT) or automatic translation are commonly used for systems translating text or speech from one language to another. They are commonly used to refer to systems that translate text or speech from one language to another. This terminology has historical roots, as the initial focus of machine translation research was primarily on translating written text.

Results: Simultaneous interpretation refers to the process of orally translating spoken language from one language to another in real-time while the speaker is still speaking. This is commonly done in settings such as conferences, international meetings, or courtrooms, where participants need to understand the spoken content in their own language simultaneously. However, simultaneous translation is a broader term that encompasses both oral interpretation (simultaneous interpretation) and written translation done concurrently. While simultaneous

interpretation specifically refers to oral translation, simultaneous translation could refer to both oral and written translation processes happening simultaneously.

Simultaneous interpreting and consecutive interpreting are two primary modes of oral interpretation used to facilitate communication between speakers of different languages. The main difference between these two forms of interpreting is the timing between input and output. Simultaneous interpreting offers real-time translation with minimal delay, allowing for continuous and uninterrupted communication. In contrast, consecutive interpreting introduces a delay between segments of speech, requiring the interpreter to process and deliver the interpretation sequentially.

Conclusion: Simultaneous interpreting requires high-speed processing, exceptional linguistic skills, and the ability to think and speak quickly while maintaining accuracy and coherence under pressure. Specialized equipment such as soundproof booths, microphones, headsets, and interpreting consoles are often used to facilitate seamless communication.

Consecutive interpreting involves the interpreter listening to the speaker's message and then rendering it into the target language after the speaker pauses. In consecutive interpretation, the interpreter speaks after the source-language speaker has finished speaking; the speech may be divided into sections. The interpreter listens attentively to the source-language speaker's utterances, comprehending the message in its entirety. This process requires active listening skills, as the interpreter must grasp the meaning, intent, and nuances of the speaker's discourse. In some cases, interpreters may use note-taking techniques to aid memory retention and facilitate the interpretation process. This involves jotting down keywords, phrases, or concepts during the source-language speech to assist in recalling and organizing information for interpretation. Throughout the interpretation process, the interpreter may seek clarification from the source-language speaker on unclear or ambiguous points to ensure accurate interpretation. This may involve requesting repetition, paraphrasing, or elaboration of specific details.

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