

Modern Issues of Simultaneous Translation: Theory and Practice

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Abstract: The article defines and characterizes the process of simultaneous translation. In addition, it offers general principles and techniques of simultaneous translation, as well as practical methods of self-study.

Keywords: simultaneous translation, interpretation, translator, consecutive translation.

Interpretation is an intellectual activity aimed at facilitating oral communication and sign language communication, either simultaneously or sequentially, between two or more users of different languages. A simultaneous interpreter is someone who translates for someone in another language, while the speaker speaks without interruption [1]. This is the opposite of sequential translation, because a sequential translator waits for his turn and does not start speaking until the speaker gives him time for this.

Simultaneous interpretation is one of the most common types of interpretation, but also the most difficult. Very few translators (who are used to taking the time to really think about their translations) can do this, and not even all translators can do it well.

Simultaneous interpretation has a number of undeniable advantages over sequential translation: (1) the effectiveness of international events that use multiple languages; (2) less time and money: the event takes place at its own pace, regardless of the speaker's language — this reduces the time required for the event. the event and the necessary material resources; (3) convenience for listeners: participants can listen to the presentation in the original language without interrupting the translation.

Simultaneous translation is really a very complex process, which only very few translators do well. The speaker speaks, and this speaker does not stop and does not pause. He keeps talking. Therefore, the translator must do the following while the speaker is speaking: listen to what the speaker is saying; translate it in his mind; play the translation into his microphone; and (and this is the most difficult part) at the same time listen to what is being said while he is speaking himself.

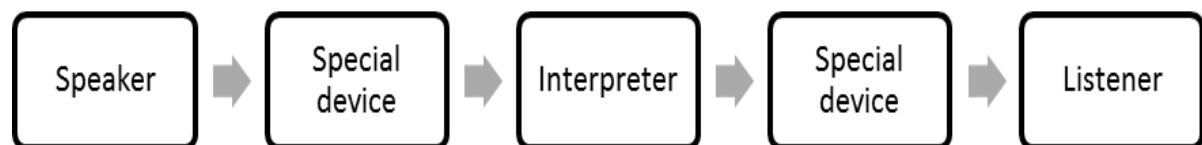


Fig. 1. Simultaneous translation process

This requires a kind of mental art, and that is why it is an unusually responsible and difficult task, requiring an unusual level of concentration, which tires the translator quite quickly – which affects his concentration, which, in turn, affects his productivity.

The basic principles of simultaneous translation.

Simultaneous translation is not only an art, but also a technology. Thus, there are certain basic principles that can be followed in the process of interpretation in order to achieve the set goals more effectively.

The following principles can be used for guidance [2]:

A. Syntactic linearity

According to the original sentence structure that the translator heard, he divides the whole sentence into several parts, and then combines them together using various skills to express the whole meaning.

B. Adjustment

This is a vital step in the interpretation process. The translator must correct the structure, correct errors and supplement the missing information with new content that he receives.

C. Premonition

A good simultaneous interpreter should know how to predict what the speaker will say next using their own language skills, knowledge and experience, which can save a lot of time and energy, thus following the pace of the speaker's speech.

D. Reformulation

Reformulation is a general strategy of simultaneous translation. In some cases, there is a big difference between the translation language and English, so it is impossible to translate word for word. Reformulation can help the translator to reorganize the source information in accordance with the rules of the target language.

E. Simplification

He asks the simultaneous interpreter to simplify the words in order to explain, arouse interest and summarize the original content without affecting the transmission of basic information when he is faced with some difficulties that he cannot cope with in the translation language, or with some technical materials that are difficult for listeners to understand.

F. Reliability

This is always considered as a criterion for evaluating the translation. But with simultaneous interpretation, this is difficult to follow, because translators do not have enough time to think and act during interpretation. What a translator can do is try to convey the whole meaning and most of the information that the speaker expresses in such a way that listeners can easily perceive it.

In the book "Basic Concepts and Models of Interpretation", the famous professor of interpretation Daniel Gile (1995:179) summarizes the mode of simultaneous translation: $ST = LA + WM + SP + C$. That is, simultaneous translation = listening and analysis + working with short-term memory + speech production + coordination [3]. The translator has to spend a lot of time and energy on all this. To be a good and qualified simultaneous interpreter, in addition to his own gift and experience, strong will and perseverance, he must undergo certain training in order to acquire the appropriate abilities and knowledge.

A. Surveillance exercise

Students repeat what they have heard, for example, speech, news, at the same pace. The purpose of the training is to develop students' ability to distribute attention and the ability to speak while

listening. It is better to conduct this training in your native language first, and then in other languages. At the initial stage, students can repeat immediately after they hear something; gradually they should linger and then repeat. During training, they should listen, talk and think at the same time. Even after repeating for 10 minutes, they can still retell the main idea. So after 2 or 3 months they can move on to the next stage.

B. Summary of the exercise

This is an ongoing stage of the surveillance exercise. When reading a paragraph after the speaker or someone else, students should pause to state his main idea, first in their native language, then in foreign languages.

C. Imitation learning

If possible, students can conduct simulation training that will create a real situation and atmosphere. They set topics, prepare speeches, pronounce them in turn and simultaneously translate them using the appropriate necessary equipment. Of course, if some well-known experts are invited to evaluate it, it will be more useful. This method not only trains students' interpretation skills, but also helps them master another important skill – public speaking.

Nowadays, more and more meetings in Uzbekistan require simultaneous interpretation, and the demand for interpreters has become very relevant. However, simultaneous translation is a really difficult task. It has its own peculiarities and laws.

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