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ADVANTAGES AND DIFFICULTIES OF SIMULTANEOUS TRANSLATION

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Abstract: This article highlights the advantages and difficulties of simultaneous translation. To work in the simultaneous translation mode, you need a certain endurance and appropriate training that can develop speech reactivity in the translator. Next, the description of the types of simultaneous translation is revealed, several of its varieties are presented, and advice is given to simultaneous interpreters. A detailed description of simultaneous interpretation from the point of view of psychology is also given. The problem of teaching interpretation, and in particular simultaneous translation, is one of the most interesting and less developed problems in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: *interpreting, simultaneous interpreting, training, teaching simultaneous interpreting, translation mode*

In the "global village", which has become synonymous with the current world, translation plays a very important and so far irreplaceable role. Representatives of one of the first professions of the ancient world – translators spoke in "a thousand languages" and began their career since the time of the Tower of Babel. This was shortly after the golden age, when there was one tongue and one dialect in all the earth (Genesis 11: 1). The leading Russian scholar in the field of translation theory, V. N. Komissarov, wrote: "A great need for translators and interpreters will be caused by the further expansion of international contacts, exchange in the field of culture, sports, tourism, holding various international forums, meetings and negotiations, not to mention the representation of our country in numerous international organizations, governmental and non-governmental." There are several types of translation. First of all, of course, the translation can be oral and written.



Interpretation is divided into simultaneous and consecutive interpretation. Simultaneous interpretation involves the transmission of the meaning of a statement by means of another language simultaneously with the speaker's speech. This type of translation is used at conferences, major symposia, and summits, which are attended by representatives of different countries that do not always speak international languages at the proper level. This is probably the most difficult type of translation, requiring the utmost concentration and speed of reaction. After all, a simultaneous interpreter does not have the time necessary to select the right words and build a sane statement. He has to deliver the translation at the same time as the speaker, who, by the way, can not always boast of oratory. It is surprising, however, to what extent the participants in international meetings and contacts themselves misunderstand or greatly underestimate the work of those who give them the opportunity not only to communicate and get to know each other, but also to develop and sign documents and contracts. "By the way? Here's our translator?" - this is usually the first thing that an American interpreter, i.e. a simultaneous interpreter, hears when he comes to a meeting of an international forum. Thus, it is not taken into account. That in English, "translator" means a translator, and "interpreter" means an interpreter, and the difference between the work of translators and interpreters is huge. An Interpreter is a specialist in his field, for example, a surgeon in medicine. How would a surgeon like to be called a therapist?!

Simultaneous interpreters are interpreters of an oral form of translation, called simultaneous translation. There is another type of interpretation activity – sequential translation, when a specialist recreates the speaker's statements in the translating language at the time of the speaker's pauses. It turns out that the translator first listens and analyzes, and then pronounces the translated and adapted text. And with simultaneous translation, the translator recreates the speaker's statement at the same time. This type of translation is used when accompanying forums, conferences and other major events, if necessary, to ensure mutual understanding of hundreds of participants. For the first time, simultaneous translation was used in 45, at the

beginning of the Nuremberg trials, which is why it is considered a relatively new type of translation. An Interpreter does not wait for a pause, but translates the speaker continuously, without intermissions. In a few seconds, it should convey not only the meaning of the words, but also the tone, nuances and intonation of the person standing on the podium. A simultaneous interpreter must learn to simultaneously focus on the speaker's speech and listen to their own translation. The translator turns on and off his own microphone, which allows him to consult or talk with a work colleague. However, the microphone in the booth should not amplify the interpreter's voice, otherwise the loud sound of his own voice may drown out the speaker's voice. With such a high voltage, the synchronizer needs such conditions for work that would contribute to its efficiency. The written translation is "a lifeline," writes the Russian translator P. Palazhchenko.

If the simultaneous interpreter has such a circle, he can think through complex terms and even whole sentences in advance. If he has little time, it is best for him to pay primary attention to proper names, numerals, abbreviations, technical vocabulary, and syntactic difficulties. Most of the time in such a hurry should be given to the beginning and end of the text, since the mistakes here are most remembered by the listeners. Perhaps the most difficult role falls to the An Interpreter, when he has to deal with the uncertain and ultra-fast sources of the translated language. In particular, we are talking about videos and comments on slides, which are increasingly used as visual aids at international conferences today. In the eyes of an uninformed observer, a simultaneous interpreter is probably like a person who regularly tries to do dozens of different things at the same time, and eventually finds himself in danger of becoming an agitated neurotic. In the ability to be always in shape, in an instant reaction to each translated phrase, in the simultaneous juggling of concepts and thoughts, just lies the essence of the work of An Interpreters. As one of the professionals in this field wrote, "there is no place among translators for the slow-witted or for the"verbally stupid". Psychologically, the working conditions of an interpreter are very difficult. The translator is not



visible, anonymous, and therefore, naturally, is considered as part of the conference equipment or service. In English, the expressions conference facilities, communication aids, and electronic communications most often mean conference services, which include not only premises and equipment, but also translators. Another psychological press exerts its influence on the translator because in the sphere of his activity, everyone is rewarded only for errors. A translator is noticed not when he works brilliantly, but when he works poorly. They say that to translate means, first, to understand. In addition, to understand and translate, one mind is not enough-you also need talent, knowledge, and special training. Therefore, simultaneous translation is largely possible thanks to what is called probabilistic forecasting, which is the basis of many types of human activity. In order for the degree of probability in simultaneous translation to be as high as possible, it is necessary first to have a good idea of the topic (subject) that is being discussed at this conference, seminar or "round table".

All other things being equal (approximately the same language proficiency, reaction, and practical experience), a person who is "savvy" in this field translates immeasurably better than an amateur. Therefore, the study of not only the terminology, but also the essence of the matter is a prerequisite for an Interpreter. Why did simultaneous interpretation replace consecutive interpretation at the most important international congresses and conferences? For only one reason. Because after the Second World War, the number of working languages in the meeting rooms of representatives of various countries increased several times. The Soviet Union, China, and Latin America came to the forefront of international life. If before the Second World War, international organizations in their work were limited to two languages (French and English), then after the victory of the Allies over the Fascists, both Russian, Chinese, and Spanish became working languages. It is clear that in such circumstances, consecutive interpretation would require five times more time for meetings (five official working languages) than simultaneous interpretation. As for the quality of the translation, there is no doubt that if there are

qualified translators, consecutive translation will give better results in terms of accuracy, completeness, expression of expression and normativity of the translation text. Many people have never seen a classic sequential translation with notes.

In French and English, the other name is "conference translator". Let us focus on one more advantage of simultaneous translation. For the simultaneous interpreter to work effectively, it was necessary to isolate him from the noise of the meeting room, and to make his speech accessible to every recipient (listener). The second difficulty of simultaneous translation is related to the translator's reaction, or rather, to his reactivity. The An Interpreter is forced to react instantly every second to words perceived, to the ear, or rather, phrases. That is why simultaneous translation deters slow people, although they have excellent command of a foreign language. A good knowledge of two or more languages is not a prerequisite for the success of a simultaneous interpreter. Such a condition, rather, is the presence of an indispensable stock of equivalent pairs of lexical units, connected with each other by a sign connection, allowing you to translate not through analysis and synthesis, but in terms of the "stimulus-response" model, i.e., not through thinking, but through conditioned reflexes. It is in this direction that the training of simultaneous interpreters should also take place, which we will discuss in more detail later. The listed difficulties of simultaneous translation are redeemed by its invisible advantage. To work as a simultaneous interpreter, it is not necessary to have an impeccable command of the usual set of conversational standards of a foreign language.

Namely, this side of the speech of a foreigner, together with the pronunciation, gives out its "foreignness" when communicating with native speakers. And if the pronunciation, if desired, can be worked out in the most boring phonetic exercises, then to remember and correctly use the gender of nouns, the conjugation of irregular verbs, and most importantly, the endless exceptions to the rules, for a person even with an outstanding memory in conditions of isolation from the corresponding language environment, is a task of extreme difficulty. So, we sum up the results from

the position of the generally accepted provisions on simultaneous translation. Simultaneous interpretation is indeed carried out simultaneously with the speaker's speech, which gives a significant gain in time and banishes from the conference rooms minutes and hours of endless longing that engulfed those present waiting for translations of a speech delivered in a language unknown to them. That is why simultaneous interpretation has become a mandatory attribute of major international conferences. To work in the simultaneous translation mode, you need a certain endurance and appropriate training that can develop speech reactivity in the translator. Simultaneous translation is easier and better when translating from your native language to a foreign language, and not vice versa, as many believe. Considering all this, it can be stated that the "choice" of a simultaneous interpreter consists only in the appropriate professional training, which, as is known, is necessary for any specialist.

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