



## Simultaneous Interpreting and Its Developing Stages

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### ABSTRACT

The article is dedicated to historical background of simultaneous interpreting. It is aimed at analyzing the main stages of simultaneous interpreting development. Highlighting historical events in simultaneous interpreting becomes a necessity nowadays when the cooperation between countries is developing rapidly. In view of this attention is drawn to the fact that interpreting has played a distinctive role in the relations between people who are living in different regions and have distinct origins since emergence of mankind.

### Keywords:

Simultaneous Translation, Interpreting, Multilingual, Consecutive, Interpreting Mode

In the world of interpreting, the consensus is that there are two basic interpreting modes: simultaneous interpreting, in which the interpreter produces his/her speech while the interpreted speaker is speaking/signing – though with a lag of up to a few seconds – and consecutive interpreting, in which the speaker produces an utterance, pauses so that the interpreter can translate it, and then produces the next utterance, and so on.

In everyday interaction between hearing people who speak different languages and need an interpreter, consecutive interpreting is the natural mode: the speaker makes an utterance, the interpreter translates it into the other language, then there is either a response or a further utterance by the first speaker, after which the interpreter comes in again, and so on.

In interaction between a hearing person and a deaf person, or between two deaf persons who do not use the same sign language (American Sign Language, British Sign Language, French Sign Language etc.), simultaneous interpreting is more likely to be used. Conference interpreters also make a distinction between what they often call 'long/true consecutive', in which each utterance by a speaker is rather long, up to a few minutes

or longer, and requires note-taking by the interpreter, and 'short consecutive' or 'sentence-by sentence consecutive', in which each utterance is short, one to a few sentences, and interpreters do not take notes systematically. Simultaneous with text is clearly in the simultaneous mode, because the interpreter translates while the original speech ('source speech'). The hybrid sight translation is more difficult to classify. On the one hand, it entails translation after the source text has been produced, which suggests it should be considered a consecutive translation mode. On the other, the sight translator translates while reading the text, which suggests simultaneous reception and production operations.

Simultaneous interpreting is conducted with or without electronic equipment (microphones, amplifiers, headsets, an interpreting booth), generally in teams of at least two interpreters who take turns interpreting every thirty minutes or so, because it is widely assumed that the pressure is too high for continuous operation by just one person. In conference interpreting between spoken languages, speakers generally speak into a microphone, the sound is electronically transmitted to an interpreting booth where the

interpreter listens to it through a headset and interprets it into a dedicated microphone, and the target language speech is heard in headsets by listeners who need it.

Sometimes, portable equipment is used, without a booth. When simultaneously interpreting for radio or television, listeners/viewers hear the interpreted speech through the radio or TV set's loudspeakers rather than through a headset, but the principle remains the same. Sometimes, no equipment at all is used, and the interpreter, who sits next to the listener who does not understand the speaker's language, interprets the speech into the listener's ears in what is called 'whispered (simultaneous) interpreting'. When interpreting between a signed language and a spoken language or between two signed languages, no equipment is used in dialogue settings. In video relay interpreting, a deaf person with a camera is connected through a telephone or other telecommunications link to a remote interpreting center where interpreters generally sit in booths and send their spoken interpretation of the output back to a hearing interlocutor and vice-versa. In the USA, such free interpreting service has been available to all for a number of years and has allegedly had major implications on deaf signers. To users of interpreting services, the main advantage of simultaneous interpreting over consecutive interpreting is the time gained, especially when more than two languages are used at a meeting. Its main drawbacks are its higher price and lack of flexibility. The former is due to both the cost of the interpreting booth and electronic equipment generally required for simultaneous and to the rule that with the exception of very short meetings, simultaneous interpreters work in teams of at least two people – at least in interpreting between spoken languages – whereas for consecutive interpreting assignments, interpreters tend to accept working alone more often. The lack of flexibility is due to the use of booths and electronic equipment in usual circumstances, with restricts mobility and requires a certain layout of the conference room.

**Results And Discussion.** For the first time in the history, the synchronic translation

was used in Germany in 1946 after the Second World War during the process of International Nuremberg Trials in order to prosecute criminal acts of Nazis. That was the time when simultaneous interpreting was firstly used in such a widely-scaled meeting.

Because of the subsequent emergence of International Organizations after the Second World War, the demand for an effective type of translation increased very quickly. When the idea of using synchronic translation as the most effective and suitable tool came into being, language critics were sceptic to the appropriateness of using it into practice.

However, after the presentation of the potential advantages of synchronic translation, new programs were immediately created in order to prepare simultaneous interpreters. The first representatives of synchronic translation researchers had to set professional and academic norms of synchronic translation. Primary manuals on synchronic translation such as Rozan 1956 and Herbert 1965 were created as a result of challenging researches and they are still deemed as the classic notes of simultaneous translation.

Apart from the simultaneous interpreters and the people who still link their lives with synchronic translation, there are some people who think that synchronic translation is not suitable and effective. One of the eminent scholars such as Christoffels, I. K. & De Groot stated that the language of discourse culture and the concepts which were dominant at that time like, structuralism and behaviorism were a large threat to simultaneous translation. Jones, R. states that apart from being used widely in international conferences, simultaneous translation is used in diplomatic activities, in the field of trade, massmedia, education, in the system of justice and etc. Synchronic translation is mainly used in the United Nations.

There are six official languages in this organization, they are: English, French, Russian, Spanish, Chinese and Arabian. These languages possess equal reputation in the UN, and during the speeches, the delegates can choose any one of them. However, daily secretarial duties of the UN are run by English and French languages.

Any kind of formal conferences of the UN are conducted in abovementioned six languages and documents as well as formal speeches are published in six appointed languages. The sphere of synchronic translation is regarded as a field which has very few working staff. In addition, the sphere of synchronic translation is counted as one of the most difficult professions for which it is completely difficult to prepare personnel [3]. According to Gerver David, there are only more than 2000 professional personnel in this sphere.

Although English has already become widely used language and mastered by great number of learners, there is still lack of born talents who can be experts in the field of synchronic translation. It is almost impossible to find simultaneous interpreters who work especially in the English, French, Russian and many other minor languages in our country. Simultaneous interpreters who are comprehensively-developed, namely who have broad understanding in politics, trade, technology and other fields are extremely rare. The amount of money that is paid to synchronic interpreters is not measured by a monthly salary, on the contrary, it is measured by the day, hour and minute they work. For example, in China simultaneous interpreters of the English language are paid 1200-1800 Yuan for a day. According to Gile, Daniel, simultaneous interpreters work in groups which consist of 2-3 members. The daily amount of paid money that was shown above is divided between the members of a group.

Therefore, the hirer of interpreters doesn't have any right to meddle how to arrange the working-days and day-offs of simultaneous interpreters. Thus, in China daily profit of a simultaneous interpreter comprises at least 4000 Yuan. In Russia, simultaneous interpreters are paid 4000-7000 rubles for per hour and 20000-30000 rubles for per day. It's not always possible to find and book an available simultaneous interpreter because of a huge demand for them. Besides that, simultaneous translators don't tend to receive the orders of unexamined clients, but in such cases they can negotiate with above-mentioned un-examined clients relying on the advice of their colleagues.

If the profession and the service of simultaneous interpretation is far more demanding and expensive than consecutive interpretation, a question arises in this way: why is simultaneous interpretation broadly-used though? In respond to this question, Dam, Helle V. says that simultaneous translation saves the time while in consecutive translation the time is naturally prolonged and the excessive expenses of the rent of conference hall, accommodation and food for guests becomes tremendously expensive for the hirer of consecutive interpreters.

During simultaneous translation, it is very important to have necessary equipment, which helps to facilitate the process. Special equipment like earphones and microphones constitute the system of simultaneous translation and it can be as a stationary or moveable booth. In the conferences, simultaneous interpreters are placed in small isolated booths and they wear special earphones in order not to surpass the speaker's voice. With the help of loudspeakers, the interpretation is transmitted to the ears of speakers. Such sorts of interpretations which require technical equipment are conducted in the summit conferences, auditoriums and other events where there are large numbers of participants. In every congress and conference hall of the UN, there is installed a system of simultaneous interpretation. There is a working booth for every single language. It means that if there are six official languages in the UN, there are six isolated booths, respectively and three interpreters in every booth.

The most significant strategies that are used in simultaneous translation have also been thoroughly learned and analyzed in the condition of Uzbek and English language. In addition, the problematic matters between Turkish and English have been investigated and the solutions to the most essential issues have been considered as the perspectives of simultaneous interpretation in the developmental stage of the profession in Uzbekistan.

The issue of untranslatability is regarded as the main issues in interpreting process in Uzbek language, therefore, some important

solution have also been found out in this research paper. A number of important limitations need to be considered. The most important limitation of this sphere is the unavailability of more data for analysis. More renditions would have provided more data for analysis, and therefore, better results have been aimed in the outcome of the research. Another limitation of field is the constraint of time. More time would have made it possible to include more than one issue and solution, which would have allowed for wider research on this issue.

Conclusion. All in all, it is probably safe to say that besides signed language interpreting settings, where it is ever-present, simultaneous interpreting has become the dominant interpreting mode in international organizations and in multi-lingual meetings of political, economic, scientific, technical and even in high-level legal meetings as well as in television programs, while consecutive interpreting is strong in dialogue interpreting, e.g. in one-on-one negotiations, in visits of personalities to foreign countries in field conditions where setting up interesting equipment is difficult.

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