

SIMULTANEOUS TRANSLATION INTERPRETING AS A MODERN TYPE OF TRANSLATION

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Abstract. This article presents the history of synchronicity, its importance today, and its benefits.

Key words. Simultaneous translation, conference, translator, international organization, gesture, speech, dialogue.

Simultaneous translation is the most complex type of interpretation, and in this type of translation, translation is performed using special equipment. This is a method of oral translation to deliver the content of the speech to the listeners without the need of an interpreter during the speaker's speech. In simultaneous interpretation, the interpreter sits in the interpretation booth and listens to the speaker through a headset. Then it translates through the microphone while listening. Delegates in the conference room listen to the main language through headphones.

After the Second World War, the emergence of many international organizations led to the emergence of an unexpected demand for effective language mediation. According to some authors, when the idea of using simultaneous translation was first expressed, critics were skeptical about its acceptability. However, immediately after the demonstration of the possibilities of simultaneous interpretation, programs for the training of simultaneous interpreters were developed. The first practitioners had to establish professional and academic criteria. Individual manuals published at the first stage remain a classic model until now. Simultaneous interpreting is also done through gestures. Translated from spoken language to sign language. In Gesture, interpreters do not sit in a booth: they stand in a conference room where they can see the speaker and be visible to other participants. Whispered interpreting is a form of simultaneous interpreting in which the interpreter sits behind the delegate, rather than in a conference room booth, and whispers the gist of the speech into the delegate's ears. The interpreter's use of these forms is not limited to a conference environment. Simultaneous interpretation is used, for example, in large conferences, forums, and whispering can be used in business meetings. Conference interpreters, on the other hand, remain in the place of the delegates they are interpreting. In addition, with simultaneous interpretation,

it is more possible to provide multilingual interpretation, as with six-language or seven-language.

As a type of simultaneous interpretation translation method, its biggest characteristic is high efficiency, the time interval between the speech of the original text and the speech of the translation is on average 3-4 seconds. At most, it reaches 10 seconds. Therefore, the speaker's uninterrupted speech is guaranteed, and the speaker's opinion is not affected by any external influence and does not stop his speech. This allows the listeners to understand the speech as a whole. Because of this, simultaneous translation has now become the most common translation method in the world. Today, 95% of international meetings and conferences use simultaneous interpretation. At the same time, simultaneous translation has a very scientific and specialized nature, and since it is usually used in official international conferences, extremely high requirements are placed on simultaneous translation.

Synchronous translation requires the interpreter to quickly predict, understand, understand and direct the information in the original language in a short time, relying on his thematic knowledge, together with listening and distinguishing when the speech is being spoken in the original language. At the same time, a simultaneous interpreter at various international conferences and meetings must have the ability to "think like lightning" and have high speaking skills. According to the decision of the International Association of Simultaneous Interpreters, a simultaneous interpreter is considered successful if he can only translate 80% of the speaker's content. Many people usually speak at a very fast rate, and while they are speaking, they always worry about the content of their speech. Moreover, they make it difficult by speaking in various local dialect accents.

The advantages of simultaneous translation over serial translation are usually:

- The speech of the speaker is heard without interruption. This allows the presenter to attract the attention of the audience, to feel the mood and reaction of the audience;
- Event time is reduced by approximately half compared to sequential translation;
- Convenience for participants: knowledge of a foreign language is rare today, so many participants prefer to listen to reports in a foreign language in the original version, and they do not like it if the speaker stops during the consecutive translation and all the participants listen to the translation;

It is possible to translate into several languages at the same time. At the same time, there are also negative aspects of simultaneous translation:

- 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;
- Synchronous translation is characterized by a very high level of information loss and low assimilation.

The written type of simultaneous translation has developed in our country, and we can cite excellent examples of written translation from different historical periods and from the last hundred years. But if we look at the last 30 years, we can see that more and more attention is being paid to interpretation, including simultaneous interpretation. That is, at the present time, it has become more important to develop the ability to translate quickly, correctly, adequately and logically from any language, including from Uzbek to another language, from another language to Uzbek. In all laws and programs related to the education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, all the conditions, possibilities and bases are defined in accordance with the requirements of the time. Based on this decision, simultaneous translation theory has been taught at Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies and a number of other higher educational institutions in recent years.

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