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Modern Aspects of Simultaneous Interpreting

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Abstract:

Simultaneous interpretation has now become the main type of interpretation at almost all multilateral international forums. Obviously, this type of translation is one of the most difficult and energy-consuming areas of professional activity. "...Simultaneous interpretation requires immediate transition from one language to another without the possibility of consulting a reference book or asking advice from a colleague or delegate, or time to think, or any opportunity to put thoughts and statements into some logical order." This article provides a review of the literature on simultaneous interpreting.

Keywords: simultaneous translation, conference, language, translator, speech.

Relevance. Translation is undoubtedly a very ancient human activity. As soon as groups of people whose languages differed from each other were formed in the history of mankind, "bilinguals" appeared, helping communication between "multilingual" groups. A translator can fulfill his social function only if he has a deep and comprehensive knowledge of the original language and the history reflected in it. Translation has an ancient history; it served to strengthen ties between different peoples and fill the gaps that existed between them. translation unites humanity all over the world.

According to Erkinkhodzhaeva M. (2024) from the point of view of the conference organizers, simultaneous translation allows for huge savings in time despite the fact that it can be carried out in a large number of languages. Nowadays it seems natural, as if it could not be otherwise. In fact, simultaneous interpretation is only one of two types of so-called "conference interpretation". The second type of "conference interpreting" is consecutive interpreting. It is consecutive interpreting that historically precedes simultaneous interpreting as conference interpreting.

Simultaneous interpretation became possible thanks to the creation of a technical installation, including a microphone for the speaker, a wiring system, headphones and microphones for interpreters (mounted in special booths) and headphones for participants. Each participant, connecting to the corresponding translation booth, had the opportunity to listen to the translation of

the speaker's speech simultaneously with the speech itself. Simultaneous translation provided significant time savings, especially at international meetings where multiple working languages were used. Classification of types of translation is usually carried out on the basis of distinguishing: 1) the form (oral or written) of the message in the target language and 2) the form of the message in the source language (oral speech or written materials). The first criterion allows us to divide all types of translation into two groups: types of oral translation and types of written translation. Subsequent introduction of the second criterion gives four main types of translation: oral translation of oral speech, oral translation of written materials (sight translation with or without preliminary preparation), written translation of oral speech (written translation of tape recordings, dictation translation) and written translation of written materials . The first, most common type of simultaneous interpretation is simultaneous aural interpretation: the interpreter perceives the speaker's speech through headphones and translates it as it arrives. This type is usually called simultaneous translation itself. The second type of simultaneous translation is simultaneous translation from sight with or without preliminary preparation: the translator receives the written text of the speaker's speech some time before the speech or immediately before the speech and carries out the translation based on the written text, in accordance with the development of the speaker's speech and making the necessary adjustments, if the speaker deviates from the original text. Simultaneous sight translation cannot be unconditionally classified as oral translation of written materials, because the translator relies in his activities on both the written text and the oral speech of the speaker. This type of simultaneous translation falls somewhere between interpreting spoken language and interpreting written materials. The third type of simultaneous translation is the simultaneous reading of a previously translated text: during the speaker's speech, the translator reads out the prepared written translation text, in accordance with the development of the speaker's speech and making the necessary adjustments if the speaker deviates from the original text. Simultaneous reading of a pre-translated text contains elements of both written translation of written materials and oral translation of spoken language. Simultaneous interpreting has gradually replaced consecutive interpreting and has now become the main type of interpreting in almost all multilateral international forums. An external description of simultaneous translation would be incomplete without a description and assessment of existing schemes for organizing simultaneous translation.

There are at least two main schemes for organizing simultaneous translation. The first scheme, the direct transfer scheme, is used by the United Nations and its specialized agencies. In this scheme, the number of booths corresponds to the number of working languages of the meeting or session. For example, with the five official languages adopted at meetings of UN bodies, the following booths operate: English, French, Russian, Spanish and Chinese. In each booth at any given meeting there is a team of interpreters who are required to provide simultaneous interpretation from all other four languages into the languages of their booths. It is assumed (this rule is not always followed in practice), that simultaneous translation is carried out by the translator into his native language. Typically, two interpreters are assigned to the booth. It is assumed that their common combination of languages will allow the two of them to translate from four languages directly into their native language. This means that, for example, one translator of the Russian booth should know English, French and Spanish, and the second one should know English and Chinese. A similar rule applies to all other booths. The second scheme for organizing simultaneous translation is called translation through a leading language or schemes with a "main translator", with a "pilot". This means that the number of booths is always one less than the number of working languages of the conference or congress. While there are five working languages - Russian, English, French, Spanish and German - the conference will only have four booths: English, French, Spanish and German. A team of translators (usually three people) in each booth will translate from Russian into the language of their booth if the speaker speaks in Russian, and from a foreign language into Russian if the speaker speaks in that foreign language.

According to Ulanova E.E. (2024) the linguocognitive approach to the study of linguopersonology is due to the need to solve the problem of the relationship between language, culture, thinking and professional competencies. This approach allows us to study the specific features of the reflection of a linguistic personality, taking into account the reflection of at least two pictures of the world - "Russian" and "English", since a description of the choice of translation strategies and tactics, verbal representation of a linguistic personality is impossible without taking into account the actual conceptual sphere of the native/second language language. This approach makes it possible, with a high degree of probability, to verify the assessment of the research results, taking into account the objective difficulties in interpreting both for the translator himself and for an outside observer-researcher: the speed and tempo of speech of the speakers and the translator, pauses, extraneous noise, lack of visual contact between the speaker and the interpreter. translator, video quality, etc. It is obvious that simultaneous interpretation is one of the most complex and energy-consuming areas of professional activity [13].

Taking into account the results of research by cognitive scientists and neuropsychologists, it can be assumed that the speed of signal processing and the accuracy of the output demonstrated by professional translators involves enormous forces and is impossible without many years of practice [8]. However, the success of even an experienced interpreter often depends on negative factors that have a significant impact on the flow and presentation of the translation, which, in turn, is reflected in the results of the analysis. There is one more circumstance, much less frequently noted in the literature, but nevertheless characterizing simultaneous interpretation, in essence - extremely short deadlines for translation (translation under conditions of acute time shortage) and, consequently, a small amount of information processed by the interpreter. Unlike a translator, the latter, in search of the desired option, without being limited by strict time frames, can process a significant amount of additional information, extracting it from dictionaries, encyclopedias, reference books, previously made translations, etc., a interpreter can only rely on previous experience and skills acquired earlier, and knowledge stored in memory, and then only to that part of it that he is able to quickly, in a split second, extract from the reserves of information stored in his long-term memory. "...Simultaneous interpretation requires immediate transition from one language to another without the possibility of consulting a reference book or asking advice from a colleague or delegate, or time to think, or any opportunity to put thoughts and statements into some logical order."

According to Demjanjukoy A.A. (2024) the perception of any speech message is a complex mental process of direct reflection of language-mediated connections and relationships of objects and phenomena of the surrounding reality, expressed in the speech message. The complexity of this process is determined primarily by the object of perception itself - the speech message, which represents the logical and semantic structure of the development of the author's thoughts. On the other hand, the difficulty of perceiving oral speech is determined by a number of psychological features of the process itself. Such features include: meaningfulness of perception, discreteness of the process, conditionality of perception by a person's past experience, anticipatory nature of perception. An interesting feature of speech perception is also a clearer and clearer retention in the minds of listeners of information presented at the beginning and end of the message - this is a reflection of the law of first and last place or the edge factor known in psychology. According to this law, explained by the complex interaction of physiological mechanisms of excitation and inhibition in a nerve cell, other things being equal, the beginning and end of a message are better perceived and remembered. Factors such as the emotional state of the translator, his subjective attitude to the subject of discussion, background and linguistic knowledge are also important. Translation, especially oral translation, is characterized by a concentration of attention on the main, dominant aspects and at the same time the ability to at any time shift the focus of attention to "background" phenomena, thus turning them into dominant ones.

According to Jumanazarova F.Sh. Most simultaneous interpreting researchers understand strategy as the skill or specific skills required by a conference interpreter to process the message when interpreting from a source language to a target language. A strategy in simultaneous translation is a method of performing translation tasks, which consists in adequately delivering the sender's communicative goal from the original language to the target language, taking into account the cultural and personal characteristics of the speaker, the basic level of the language. From this commentary it is clear that the concept of strategy includes both linguistic and non-linguistic factors, and each of these factors can determine the choice of one or another (or several) styles in a certain part of the translation. The choice of strategy by an experienced translator often occurs automatically. In addition, since strategy is a means of achieving adequacy and alternativeness when translating from a source language to a target language, a simultaneous interpreter can use several strategies simultaneously. Also, one of the strategies can be taken as a basis, while others can be additional. For example, if the initially chosen method does not produce the desired results, this additional strategy can serve as a way out of a difficult situation. At the present stage of simultaneous interpreting, a number of strategies and tactics are used, which are made possible through direct preparation, preparation and physical preparation for the interpreting situation.

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