
THE DEFINITION, HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE OF SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION**Rakhmonova Sarvinoz Rustamjon qizi**

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Annotation: The article focuses on the background history of simultaneous interpreting. Its goal is to analyze the primary phases of the evolution of simultaneous interpretation. Simultaneous interpretation of historical events has become essential in the modern era of fast increasing international collaboration. In light of this, it is noted that since the beginning of humankind, interpretation has played a unique role in the relationships between people who live in various places and have different origins and it is explained the developing process of simultaneous interpretation from the past to nowadays.

Key words: developing process, history, importance, salary

The necessity for professional simultaneous interpreter training is growing due to the international contacts of the world and the international conferences, forums, symposiums, etc. that are held everywhere. It appears that translation has been practiced as a formal or professional endeavor since ancient times. According to certain research, it was even used in ancient Egypt. Interpreters have been crucial to historical events such as invasions and explorations. There are generally accepted to be two fundamental interpreting modalities in the field of interpreting: simultaneous interpreting and consecutive interpreting. By listening to the speaker, processing the spoken (or signed) message in the source language, and producing an equivalent output in the target language, the interpreter creates simultaneous interpretation (SI), a unique type of translation in which the interpreter produces one portion of the message in the target language while concurrently listening to the next portion of the message in the source language [3]. Because it is generally accepted that the pressure is too great for one person to work continuously, simultaneous interpreting is done with or without electronic equipment (microphones, amplifiers, headsets, an interpreting booth), usually in teams of at least two interpreters who alternate every thirty minutes or so [2]. When a speaker speaks into a microphone during a conference, the sound is typically electronically transmitted to an interpreting booth where an interpreter listens to it through a headset and translates it into a dedicated microphone. Listeners who require the target language speech are then able to hear it through headsets. Interpreters should be able to handle speeches of any length in practice, provided they can perform a five-minute speech adequately [2]. Additionally, it is evident that conference interpreters operate in "real time." With the exception of odd seconds, they are unable to speak more slowly than the original speaker when speaking simultaneously. They have to respond as soon as the speaker is done, and their interpretation needs to be quick and accurate. That implies that interpreters need to be able to quickly examine and reassemble concepts in addition to having this capacity. Additionally, signed language interpreters - also known as interpreters for the deaf - perform simultaneous interpretations from spoken to signed language and vice versa. Interpreters that use sign language stand in the conference room, where they may view the speaker and be seen by other attendees, rather of sitting in a booth. Whispered interpreting is a type of simultaneous interpreting where

the interpreter sits next to the delegate who requires the interpreting rather than in a booth in the conference room, whispering the speech in the delegate's ears in the target language. These interpretation techniques are not limited to conference settings. Whispered interpreting could be utilized at a business meeting, while simultaneous interpreting has been employed in big conferences and forums[1].

Using the first telephone technology, Edward Filene and A. Gordon-Finlay created the first "telephonic interpreting equipment" in the early 1920s, which marked the beginning of simultaneous interpreting. The Nuremberg Trials provided the first opportunity for simultaneous interpreting to be shown on television, although that didn't happen until the fall of 1945. In Germany in 1946 following World War II, during the International Nuremberg Trials, to pursue Nazi criminal activities. It was during the occasion that simultaneous interpreting was used for the first time in a large-scale gathering. Up to that point, consecutive mode was the primary method of interpretation at multilingual conferences, requiring interpreters to take notes while a speaker was speaking in order to reconstitute it in a different language after the speaker had done. Until World War II, important international meetings were held in French. It was vital to use interpreters during World War I since numerous senior American and British negotiators did not speak French. The use of conference interpreting increased, particularly following the Nuremberg (1945–46) and Tokyo (1946–68) trials. The VIth Comintern Congress in 1928 was the first instance of simultaneous conference interpretation. No phones were present. The message from the speaker was directly heard by the interpreters. At the Comintern Executive's XIth Plenary Meeting in 1933, the first booth and headphones were introduced [1]. High-level simultaneous interpreting is a major conference interpreting asset, according to professional conference interpreter organizations like AIIC (the International Association of Conference Interpreters), the most prestigious organization that was founded in Paris in 1953 and has shaped many professional practices and norms of conference interpreting [3]. However, simultaneous interpreting is also used in courtrooms and other public service settings, though it is most often done in whispered form. Key synchronic translation guides, such those published by Rozan in 1956 and Herbert in 1965, were the product of difficult studies and are now recognized as the standard notes on simultaneous translation. According to Jones, R., simultaneous translation is employed in diplomatic activities, trade, mass media, education, the legal system, and so on [2]. The United Nations primarily uses synchronous translation. Comprehensively developed simultaneous interpreters, or those with extensive knowledge of politics, commerce, technology, and other subjects, are incredibly uncommon. Rather than being assessed by a monthly wage, the amount given to synchronic interpreters is determined by the number of hours, minutes, and days that they labor. Rather than being paid on a monthly basis, the amount given to synchronic interpreters is determined by the number of hours, minutes, and days they work. For instance, simultaneous interpreters of English in China are paid between 1200 and 1800 Yuan per day. Gile, Daniel claims that simultaneous interpreters typically operate in groups of two to three people. The members of a group split the daily pay amount that was displayed above. A simultaneous interpreter in China makes at least 4,000 Yuan per day. Simultaneous interpreters in Russia are paid between 4,000 and 7,000 rubles per hour and 20,000 and 30,000 rubles per day. If we look at the Simultaneous interpreter salary statistics Nov 30, 2023, the average hourly pay for a Simultaneous Interpreter in the United States is \$30.78 an hour. In United Kingdom as of December 6, 2023, the represented employee makes £48,660; to be more precise pay rate is £4,055 per month, £936 per week, or £24.04 per hour. The average monthly salary of simultaneous interpreters is 2,010,538–9,190,364 UZS in Uzbekistan [5].

In summary, simultaneous interpretation has played a significant role since its inception. While consecutive interpreting is strong in dialogue interpreting, such as in one-on-one negotiations and during celebrity visits to foreign countries in field conditions where setting up interesting equipment is difficult, it developed over the years in various spheres and became the dominant interpretation mode, particularly in international organizations and multilingual meetings of political, economic, scientific, technical, and even high-level legal meetings, as well as in television programs. The field is still developing, which has a direct impact on interpreters' pay and demand - which has skyrocketed in recent years. This has impacted the creation of new, capable employees as well as additional research in this area.

References

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