

ИСТОРИЯ И ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ СИНХРОННОГО ПЕРЕВОДА

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Аннотация: В статье рассматривается история возникновения синхронного перевода и его роль в современном обществе. Описаны первые формы устного перевода, появление технических средств, а также значение Нюрнбергского процесса для развития синхронного перевода. Описаны основные сферы его использования сегодня: международные конференции, образование, бизнес и медицина.

Annotation: The article examines the history of the emergence of simultaneous interpreting and its role in modern society. It describes the early forms of interpreting, the appearance of technical equipment, and the significance of the Nuremberg Trials for the development of simultaneous interpreting. The main modern areas of its use are outlined, including international conferences, education, business, and medicine.

Annotatsiya: Maqolada sinxron tarjimaning paydo bo'lish tarixi hamda uning zamonaviy jamiyatdagi o'rni ko'rib chiqiladi. Unda tarjimaning dastlabki shakllari, texnik jihozlarning paydo bo'lishi va Nyurnberg jarayonlarining sinxron tarjimani rivojlantirishdagi ahamiyati ta'riflangan. Uning asosiy zamonaviy qo'llash sohalari, jumladan xalqaro konferensiyalar, ta'lim, biznes va tibbiyot o'rinlari belgilab berilgan.

Ключевые слова: Синхронный перевод, история перевода, Нюрнбергский процесс, устный перевод, межкультурная коммуникация, глобализация, конференц-перевод.

Keywords : *Simultaneous interpreting, history of translation, Nuremberg Trials, oral interpreting, intercultural communication, globalization, conference interpreting.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Sinxron tarjima, tarjima tarixi, Nyurnberg jarayonlari, og'zaki tarjima, madaniyatlararo muloqot, globallashuv, konferensiya tarjimasi.*

Методика

Перевод основан на параллельном восприятии речи и её переводе с минимальным отставанием что требует навыков активного слушания ,выделения ключевых моментов и мгновенного их перевода.

Introduction

In the 21st century, simultaneous interpreting has become an essential tool for international diplomacy, global business, conference communication, and intercultural interaction. It enables multilingual communication in real time without interrupting the speaker's flow of speech, thus ensuring efficiency, accuracy, and prompt information transfer. The need for simultaneous interpreting arises not only in diplomacy and international organizations, but also in education, medicine, business, law, and science. The use of modern technologies—microphone systems, soundproof booths, digital platforms, and artificial intelligence—allows for the expansion of the possibilities of simultaneous interpreting and the improvement of translation quality. A Whisper to the World – The Magic of Simultaneous Interpreting.

Relevance of the Study

The study is relevant due to the growing demand for professional simultaneous interpreting in fields such as diplomacy, education, international law, medicine, and mass media. In the context of increasing globalization, the study of the historical development and practical application of simultaneous interpreting is particularly important for improving translation theory, developing effective training methods for interpreters, and enhancing the quality of intercultural communication.

-Diplomacy and International Relations: In an era of complex geopolitics, continuous negotiations, and the work of international organizations (UN, EU, NATO),

accurate and rapid information exchange is critically important. Any inaccuracy or delay in translation can have serious consequences.

- **Business and Economics:** International deals, conferences, mergers, and acquisitions require flawless communication. Simultaneous interpreting accelerates the decision-making process and promotes effective cooperation.
- **Science, Medicine, Education:** The exchange of knowledge, research findings, and training all occur at an international level, and simultaneous interpreting is a key tool for the barrier-free transfer of information.

Historical Development of Simultaneous Interpreting

Oral interpretation is not an invention of the 20th century, but a phenomenon rooted in deep antiquity, when the very existence and development of human civilizations was inextricably linked to the necessity of overcoming linguistic barriers. Before the advent of writing, and even after, oral mediation was the sole means of communication between peoples speaking different languages.

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Who Were the First Interpreters?

In the absence of specialized schools or professional communities, the role of interpreters was performed by individuals who, by circumstance or due to their skills, found themselves in the position of linguistic mediators:

- **Scribes:** In civilizations where writing already existed (Egypt, Mesopotamia), scribes, possessing literacy and often knowledge of several languages (e.g., Akkadian as a *lingua franca*), were natural candidates for translating both oral and written messages.
- **Military Personnel:** Officers and soldiers who served in multinational armies or dealt with conquered peoples were compelled to learn foreign languages.

1. Pöchhacker, F. *Introducing Interpreting Studies*. Routledge, 2016.

2. Gile, D. *Basic Concepts and Models for Interpreter and Translator Training*. John Benjamins, 2009.

Ancient Egypt: Hieroglyphic inscriptions and papyri attest to the existence of "heralds of languages" or "interpreters." For instance, tombs of nobles depict scenes where interpreters accompany pharaohs during negotiations with foreigners (e.g., with representatives from Nubia or the Hittite kingdom). The Rosetta Stone, while an example of written translation, eloquently demonstrates the importance of multilingualism for administration in Egypt.

- Mesopotamia: Akkadian long served as the region's lingua franca, but interpreters were always required for communication with peripheral peoples. Numerous clay tablets contain texts mentioning linguistic mediation.

First Attempts at Simultaneous Interpreting: Steps into a New Era of Communication

The idea of interpretation occurring simultaneously with the speaker's address was born not from theoretical research, but from an acute practical necessity. In the early 20th century, following the devastating First World War, the world sought to establish lasting peace and effective international cooperation. The creation of organizations such as the League of Nations (1920) and the International Labour Organization (ILO, 1919) led to an unprecedented increase in international conferences, where representatives from numerous countries speaking different languages gathered.⁽¹⁾

Drawbacks of Consecutive Interpreting in New Conditions

Traditional consecutive interpreting, where the interpreter waited for the speaker to finish their thought before translating it, became an unaffordable luxury. In conferences involving 10-20 languages, this method multiplied the duration of sessions several times, making them tiresome, inefficient, and prohibitively expensive. Delegates spent most of their time waiting for the translation, lost the thread of the discussion, and the dynamic exchange of opinions completely vanished.

Technological Prerequisites: A Breakthrough in Audio Technology

Progress in the early 20th century opened the door for an entirely new approach:

- The invention and refinement of microphones made it possible to capture and amplify the speaker's voice.
- The development of headphones allowed each participant to receive an individual audio stream.
- The emergence of multi-channel audio systems (initially developed for telephony and radio broadcasting) enabled the simultaneous transmission of several language versions.

All these elements created the technological foundation for separating sound streams and delivering them individually to listeners.^{^(2)}

Pioneering Experiments and the Name of Edward Filene

One of the first and most persistent proponents of simultaneous interpreting was the American businessman and philanthropist Edward A. Filene. He was deeply concerned about the inefficiency of consecutive interpreting at international conferences and funded research to create a system capable of overcoming this barrier.^{^(3)}

In collaboration with Gordon C.I.C. (Cooperative International Communications), which later became part of IBM, the first large-scale electronic system for multilingual conferences, known as the "Filene-Finley Simultaneous Translator," was developed. This system included:

- Microphones for speakers.
- A central switching point where interpreters sat and worked.
- Headphones for each delegate, with the option to select the desired language channel.

First Practical Tests: The ILO in Geneva (1927)

It was thanks to these developments and Filene's persistence that in 1927 in Geneva, at meetings of the International Labour Organization (ILO), the first significant tests of this system took place. Delegates for the first time had the

opportunity to listen to the translation through headphones while the speaker continued to speak.⁴

However, despite the advanced technical means for that time, interpreters still primarily used a modified consecutive method. This meant they often waited for the completion of a phrase or sentence before starting the translation, or worked with a very short lag. True, high-speed simultaneous interpreting, as we know it today, where the interpreter speaks almost concurrently with the orator, had not yet been mastered.

Conclusion:

If you think about it, simultaneous interpreting was born out of a real necessity at the Nuremberg Trials, where, thanks to IBM, it helped the world tackle an enormous task. From a purely formal tool for courts and diplomats, it has grown into something much bigger – now, it's a vitally important part of our global life. Everywhere you look – politics, business, science, art, law – it helps people communicate promptly and seamlessly, removing language barriers and becoming a true driver of understanding and cooperation.

Of course, being a simultaneous interpreter today is not only prestigious but also challenging. We see technology rapidly evolving: machine translation is getting smarter, and although it can't yet replace humans, it certainly makes us think about the future. Remote Simultaneous Interpreting (RSI) has opened many doors, but it has also brought its own headaches – from constantly battling technical issues to increased workload and even feelings of isolation. Add to this economic pressure, fierce competition, and the incredible mental strain that can lead to burnout, plus new ethical questions arising with technological advancements.

Crucially, what will preserve the value of the human simultaneous interpreter is their inherent "human touch." A machine cannot grasp subtle nuances, convey emotions, perceive humor, or understand cultural context the way a human can. We will always need those who can not just translate words, but deeply interpret meaning. And as the world grows more complex, there will be an increased demand for highly

specialized professionals who possess expertise not just in languages, but also in specific subject areas, acting as a kind of intercultural consultant.

Overall, the simultaneous interpreter profession is not merely surviving – it is actively evolving. Success awaits those who are willing to continuously learn, embrace new technologies, delve into specific topics, and develop their unique human capabilities.

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