USING SOME STRATEGIES IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING

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Abstract: *The article investigates the strategies which are used by the translators in simultaneous interpretation. Majority of the interpretation researchers consider the translation strategies as an important tool while translating from the source language to the target language. In simultaneous translation, the interpreter utilizes a number of strategies. It generally depends on the situation. It was also recommended that linguistic and extra-linguistic factors affect this state.*

Strategies also serve as a vital tool for interpreters in navigating the complexities of simultaneous translation.

Key words: *decompression strategy, interpreters, simultaneous interpretation, computer-assisted interpretation.*

Introduction:

In the complex and interconnected world we live in, effective communication across languages is crucial. From international conferences to diplomatic negotiations, the need for accurate and timely interpretation services has never been greater. Among the various modes of interpretation, simultaneous interpretation stands out as a remarkable feat of linguistic skill, cognitive prowess, and technological innovation. Simultaneous interpretation, often referred to as simultaneous translation, is the real-time rendering of spoken language from one language to another. Unlike consecutive interpretation, where the interpreter speaks after the speaker has finished a segment of speech, simultaneous interpreters work concurrently with the speaker, providing interpretation almost instantaneously. This mode of interpretation is widely used in conferences, meetings, courtrooms, and other settings where multiple languages are spoken. Simultaneous interpreters are linguistic virtuosos, possessing a rare combination of language proficiency, cultural sensitivity, and cognitive abilities. Mastery of both the source and target languages is just the beginning. Interpreters must also possess a deep understanding of the subject matter being discussed, allowing them to accurately convey complex ideas and terminology across languages. Moreover, simultaneous interpretation requires exceptional listening and cognitive skills. Interpreters must listen attentively to the speaker while simultaneously formulating and delivering the interpretation in real-time. This demands split-second decision-making, rapid information processing, and the ability to maintain focus and concentration for extended periods. Beyond linguistic and cognitive abilities, successful simultaneous interpreters also exhibit a keen

understanding of cultural nuances and context. They must navigate subtle differences in language use, idiomatic expressions, and cultural references to ensure that the meaning is faithfully conveyed to the target audience.

While simultaneous interpretation is undoubtedly an art, it is also supported by cutting-edge technology and scientific research. Interpretation booths equipped with specialized audio equipment, including microphones, headphones, and soundproofing, enable interpreters to work in optimal conditions, free from distractions and background noise. Advancements in digital technology have also revolutionized simultaneous interpretation. Computer-assisted interpretation (CAI) systems utilize speech recognition and machine translation algorithms to aid interpreters in real-time. These tools can provide instant glossaries, terminology databases, and context-specific suggestions, enhancing the accuracy and efficiency of interpretation. Furthermore, neuroscientific studies have shed light on the cognitive processes underlying simultaneous interpretation. Research has shown that simultaneous interpreters exhibit enhanced cognitive control, working memory, and attentional abilities compared to monolingual individuals. Neuroimaging techniques such as functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) have revealed distinct patterns of brain activation in interpreters, highlighting the neural mechanisms involved in language processing and multitasking. Despite its remarkable achievements, simultaneous interpretation is not without its challenges. The demanding nature of the task can lead to mental fatigue and burnout among interpreters, underscoring the need for adequate training, support, and self-care strategies. Moreover, the rapid pace of technological innovation presents both opportunities and challenges for the field of interpretation. While AI-powered tools hold the potential to streamline the interpretation process and improve accuracy, they also raise concerns about job displacement and the devaluation of human expertise. Looking ahead, the future of simultaneous interpretation lies at the intersection of human ingenuity and technological innovation. By harnessing the latest advances in AI, machine learning, and cognitive science, interpreters can continue to bridge linguistic and cultural divides, fostering understanding and collaboration in an increasingly globalized world. They must navigate subtle differences in language use, idiomatic expressions, and cultural references to ensure that the meaning is faithfully conveyed to the target audience. While simultaneous interpretation is undoubtedly an art, it is also supported by cutting-edge technology and scientific research. Interpretation booths equipped with specialized audio equipment, including microphones, headphones, and soundproofing, enable interpreters to work in optimal

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helping to structure the discourse and guide the audience's understanding. Trial-and-error strategy based on word-for-word translation, used when the features of the information are listed. The waiting strategy is used in the translation of sentences with a compound and complex structure .Stolling strategy is to fill the pauses in the speech with non-new information.Prediction strategy to describe the events based on the content of language units before the end of the original text. Compression strategy reducing or summarizing language units that do not affect the main content of the sentence. Decompression Strategy Addition of language units to clarify the content of the sentence. Simultaneous translation is carried out with the help of a language mediator – a simultaneous translator in the process of communication between communicants. In order to create a probabilistic prediction model, G.V. Chernov considers simultaneous translation again from the process point of view. Within the framework of simultaneous translation models, a number of concepts - universals of translation - are developed, such as invariant, equivalent, considering speech works as text translation research. Therefore, simultaneous translation is the process of forming the text of the original language into the text of the translated language, which takes place in a short period of time. Simultaneous translation is a complex type of bilingual communicative activity, which is carried out in conditions of time constraints and strictly limited amount of processed information. In this case, the subject and product of information are the semanticmeaning structure of the processed speech message. A.D. Schweizer develops a dynamic model of translation. In this way, the processes that occur during simultaneous translation are typical for the entire speech activity of a person. "In some sense, this process is characterized by the laws of speech activity in general" . Simultaneous translation is not carried out in a vacuum, its process differs from the normal communication process in that it involves a language mediator, so the goal of both situations remains the same - communication between the parties. G.V. Chernov considers probabilistic prediction in the context of a communicative situation. In this case, the communicative situation is a set of non-scientific (extalinguistic) conditions for the implementation of communication and the presentation of a message and their interaction. In a communicative situation, it is possible to distinguish a set of elements or factors that are manifested in answering the following questions in simultaneous translation: 1) who? 2) with what? 3) in which subject? 4) in front of whom? 5) to whom? 6) where? 7) when? 8) for what purpose? 9) why? And indeed, it is necessary for a simultaneous

interpreter to know the answers to these questions in order to successfully perform simultaneous translation, because any simultaneous translation is situational[1].

Summary

In conclusion we can say that a number of works are being carried out on the development of simultaneous translation on the scale of our country. The fact that the translations from English to Uzbek are mostly done indirectly, that is, through the Russian language, and the fact that the number of translations from Uzbek to English is not significant means that this process should be given more serious attention. It should also be noted that the demand for translation of Uzbek speeches into foreign languages has not yet been met. Through the direct translations used in the process of simultaneous translation, the translator understands the environment and the linguo-cultural aspect of the speech and rarely experiences informational losses.[2]

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