

The History of the Development of Simultaneous Translation in Uzbekistan

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Annotation: After gaining independence, Uzbekistan first had to find a solution to its political and economic problems. In this case, diplomatic relations in the conduct of public affairs, good personnel and experienced interpreters were needed to set an example from different countries. In particular, realizing that Uzbekistan cannot determine its future without international relations with foreign countries, it focused on foreign languages, culture, art, state structure and location of other nations. As a result, a lot of scientific research is being conducted in Uzbekistan in the field of translation studies. Particular attention has been paid to the development of simultaneous translation, and this type of translation is also developing. That is why this article is dedicated to it.

Keywords: interpreter, simultaneous interpretation, history of simultaneous translation, international languages, consecutive interpretation.

INTRODUCTION

As an attempt is made to include our native language in the list of international languages among developed countries, from other foreign languages to our native language, Uzbek, and vice versa, from Uzbek directly to a foreign language, that is, no other translation activities without language tools are rapidly evolving with images. In particular, for a long time in our country, the field of translation was mainly used. However, in recent years, due to the demand of the time, the field of interpreting, including simultaneous and serial translation, has become widely used.

In order to improve the interaction between peoples, the study of foreign languages is mainly an in-depth study of the field of translation, as well as interpretation and its types. It is intended to be used on a large scale to build modern diplomatic relations in a professional manner and to further improve people-to-people contacts. The relevance of the research is also seen in the fact that the process of interpreting requires a great deal of skill and experience from the translator. That is why the faculties and courses that train translators now face the problem of training qualified, experienced translators.

Interpretation research has been conducted separately from other studies in applied linguistics. This is due to methodological problems arising from the existence of many languages and different situations. In addition, it is provided with the practical application of the research results required for a small number of users compared to the large field of applied linguistics, which needs new methods of language teaching and acquisition of oral skills.

The first comprehensive study of translation was written by professional translators who sought to provide a theoretical basis for the training of specialists in the field. However, although more than fifty years have passed since the first attempts at interpreting translation, the scientific community is far from consensus on which research paradigm of the process is more appropriate.

Due to the unique qualities of interpretation, practitioners who are faced with the difficult task of studying it have had to come up with many different theoretical ideas. First, the initial work focused on the use of interpretation in relation to existing models. In particular, translation has added to the

complexity of the work, allowing for the successful oral presentation of the listening and speaking process. Second, in the context of linguists and translators who are well versed in the semantic and structural differences between languages, the possibility of an instantaneous, accurate translation of the discourse is emphasized.

METHODS

To solve the set tasks, the following methods were used: descriptive method, interpretation method, elements of cross-cultural analysis, method of linguistic semiotic modeling, method of conceptual analysis, method of thematic systematization.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Of course, a lot of research has been done on the topic, and there are many books on the theoretical and practical issues of interpretation, but in our opinion, this field is still an unexplored field. The issue can be considered from different angles. In this dissertation, we have analyzed some theoretical and practical literature and think that we have introduced some new ideas in this field of translation and its development. We shared our valuable insights on the issues of translation didactics, the formation of professional competence in young translators, the formation of interpreting skills through various exercises.

In the process of interpreting, the interpreter must compare the original speech being translated with his or her native language. In this way, the translator learns the difficulties encountered when studying the text together with the original and the language of the translation. Distinguishes between the types of interpretation by studying their differences and comparing them with each other.

DISCUSSION

Today, not a single major international conference attended by representatives of different countries is complete without simultaneous translation. Diplomacy, business, science - today these areas of activity cannot be imagined without the possibility of simultaneous translation.

There is a great temptation to start with the fall of the Tower of Babel - a stamp that is indispensable for most articles on the history of translation, including simultaneous translation. But this seductive idea still has to be abandoned, because even if we admit that it was then that there was a need for translators, it is unlikely that these translators were simultaneous interpreters. After all, for simultaneous translation, special equipment is needed, otherwise the work of the translator will be ineffective. Therefore, let's assume that those ancient translators were still engaged in consecutive translation or a narrower type of simultaneous translation - whispering. Let us better remember where exactly simultaneous interpretation began in its classical sense.

In fact, simultaneous translation began only in the 20th century. The end of the 19th - the beginning of the 20th centuries is characterized by a burst of development in many spheres of human activity - industry, science, trade. International cooperation is growing and is taking on new forms. There is a need for new communication capabilities that can meet the sharply increased demand.

Simultaneous interpretation was first used at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. In the USSR, the debut of simultaneous interpretation took place in 1926, during the 6th Congress of the Comintern. Thanks to the efforts of the simultaneous interpreters, Academician Pavlov's opening speech at the XV International Physiological Congress held in Leningrad in 1935 was delivered in English, German and French. The XX Congress of the Communist Party could already be heard in six languages, and at the XXI Congress already 184 were heard.

The finest hour of simultaneous interpretation struck at the Nuremberg trials of 1945-1946. This was the first large-scale experiment that confirmed that the potential of simultaneous interpretation is great and all its possibilities have not yet been fully utilized. The trial of Nazi war criminals lasted 10 months and 10 days, during which time teams of simultaneous interpreters worked. The translation was made into

Russian, German, English and French. The success of the accusation largely depended on the ability of the translators to quickly and correctly translate what they heard. Then simultaneous translation was used at the Tokyo process, then at UN meetings. Today, the UN provides simultaneous translation into English, Russian, French, Chinese, Arabic and Spanish -the official working languages of the UN.

But simultaneous interpretation is not only about “high” political or economic spheres. Sometimes simultaneous translation can be encountered at the everyday level, in the most unexpected cases. For example, at one time in the USSR films of foreign production, dubbed by simultaneous interpreters, were popular. Many people still remember these nasal voices of translators "with a clothespin on their noses" -they said that the translators specially put a clothespin on their noses so that they could not be recognized by their voice, because they would hardly be praised for translating "enemy" films. True or not -history is silent, but they became one of the symbols of that time.

Progress does not stand still. Not so long ago, Microsoft Corporation announced the creation of a simultaneous translation system with preservation of the individual characteristics of the voice. Of course, now this system is not able to replace a person, but work in this direction indicates that simultaneous translation is in demand more than ever and its history continues.

The need for a new type of translation became apparent in the 20th century, when many international organizations appeared, such as the League of Nations in 1919, the UN in 1945, etc. [7, 7]. The idea of simultaneous translation was put forward by Edward Filein, an American businessman. He noticed that consecutive translation in the League of Nations takes a very long time, and began to search for a solution to this problem. In 1925, E. Filein wrote to the secretariat of the League of Nations with a proposal to use a new method of translation, which could significantly save time. According to Filin's project, the translator had to sit in a booth equipped with a telephone and microphone. The synchronist had to listen to the speaker's speech in the telephone receiver and at the same time speak into the microphone the translation, which was immediately broadcast into the headphones to those sitting in the hall.

“According to some authors, when the idea of using the SP was first expressed, critics questioned its feasibility (Lederer)” [7, 7]. However, after the test application of simultaneous interpretation in the League of Nations, critics changed their position, because it turned out that the translation going simultaneously with the speaker's speech is feasible not only hypothetically, but also practically.

Simultaneous translation has a number of advantages over other types of interpretation. Consecutive interpreting was time-consuming, while “whispering” was inconvenient for both the translator and the listener, and did little to match the format of high-level meetings. For the successful implementation of E. Filin's idea, special equipment was needed, and, according to various sources, in 1926 or 1927 a patent for equipment for simultaneous translation was issued to the Boston radio engineer Gordon Finley and the president of the IBM company Thomas Watson [8, 124].

Until 1945, simultaneous interpretation was used irregularly. In the USSR, simultaneous interpretation with equipment was tested in 1928 at the VI Congress of the Comintern. According to E.A. Hoffman, the first synchronized interpreters sat in the stands, they had inconvenient equipment with a microphone on their necks, and there were no headphones [6, 20]. The sound quality for the recipients was degraded by interference. In 1933, at the 13th plenum of the Executive Committee of the Comintern, the interpreters sat in the booths, and they had headphones. With the suspension of the League of Nations activities prior to World War II, the relevance of the joint venture has diminished significantly.

The second stage in the development of simultaneous interpretation came after the end of the Second World War. The JV became again an integral part of multinational meetings and events in 1944, at the General conferences of the International Labor Organization, and then at the Nuremberg Trials in 1945, where there were two groups of translators -the Soviet team and the Allied team. There were four working languages: Russian, German, English and French. The simultaneous interpretation service was led by Leon Dostert, personal translator for Dwight D. Eisenhower, 34th President of the United States.

It was he who arranged a demonstration of simultaneous translation at the UN in 1946, and in 1947 the organization purchased equipment for the joint venture. Until 1951, the UN Secretariat could not decide which translation to approve, simultaneous or consecutive. For a number of reasons, mainly due to significant savings in time, it was decided to leave simultaneous translation. In 1948, the Geneva School of Interpreters began to train professional simultaneous interpreters. In the USSR, the first training program for simultaneous interpreters -the UN Interpreters Course at the M. Toretz Moscow State Pedagogical Institute -was established only in 1962 in Moscow.

For the next five years, simultaneous interpretation was not used in the USSR until the International Economic Conference in 1952, while at the United Nations it became the main type of translation. After that, simultaneous interpretation no longer lost its importance at events of the highest level and replaced the consecutive one due to the fact that after the Second World War representatives of a much larger number of countries began to gather at international meetings. Another important event for the translation community was the World Festival of Youth and Students, which was held in 1957 in the USSR and required a large number of simultaneous interpreters. In the UN, Soviet synchronized interpreters began working in 1961 [9, 97]. In the USSR, simultaneous translation has received special development -in the hall of the Kremlin Palace of Congresses it was possible to hold conferences with thirty working languages, while normally the audience had 5-6 options [8, 125]. In 1961, the XXII Congress of the CPSU was attended by delegations of 80 foreign parties, and for simultaneous interpretation they used the latest that moment equipment. Simultaneous translation was carried out into 29 languages, including Indonesian, Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese, Arabic and several rare African languages [5, 165].

In the period from 1960 to 1980, simultaneous interpretation was used in the Soviet Union at film festivals. In 1974, at the International Film Festival of Asia, Africa and Latin America in Tashkent, foreign films were simultaneously translated into Russian, and then from Russian into all working languages. And although this led to a slight lag between the translation and the actors' remarks, such a translation scheme made it possible to gather viewers from many countries.

Thanks to the advent of high-frequency receivers, in 1959, at the Berlin Film Festival, it became possible to carry out simultaneous translation into three languages, and in 1960, equipment for a joint venture in 6 languages was installed for the Cannes Festival. Abroad, simultaneous interpretation was used for the longest time at the Venice Festival -until the late 1960s. Simultaneous translation of films remained in practice for the longest time in the USSR -until the 1980s. In 1985, with the development of technology, it became much more convenient to use subtitles [4, 73-74]

In 1980, during the Olympic Games in the USSR, simultaneous translation was provided into 6 languages [3]. Then the first models of infrared equipment were used.

If in Soviet reality, due to some circumstances, each simultaneous interpreter could interpret for more than 30 minutes, which put a strong psychophysiological burden on many translators, now the situation has changed for the better. Synchronist Grigory Khaustov said that conferences at the 2014 Olympics were short and often ended unexpectedly, so the translators agreed to work 15 minutes each. But sometimes it turned out that the second translator got only one sentence about the end of the conference, and the translators jokingly called such shifts "forty seconds" [1]. But in general, translators at the 2014 Olympics had to work very hard. At the Summer School of Translation 2014, organized by the Union of Translators of Russia I.V. Alekseeva shared the experience of the team of interpreters. Every day, up to 5-6 events with simultaneous and consecutive interpretation could be planned in the schedule, which took place at points remote from each other, where it was not possible to get there on time. The work was very stressful also given the volume of preparation materials for the translation and the unpredictability of events. Toward the end of the 20th century, a mixed type of simultaneous and consecutive interpretation was born -simultaneous-consecutive, or simconsec. It is not known who exactly put forward the idea of simultaneous interpreting. It was first used by EU translator Michel Ferrari in March 1999 at a press conference by Neil Kinnock, Vice President of the European

Commission. A small portable Palm-size PC was used as equipment. Later, Ferrari conducted a series of experiments and found that the accuracy of translation with simconsec increases, but some language combinations sound unnatural, especially for closely related languages. The improvement in translation quality was experimentally confirmed by two court translators from the United States, John Lombardi and Eric Kamaid-Freiksas. Today simultaneous translation is one of the most popular types of translation, which is carried out not only at high-level events, but also at conferences, seminars and lectures of a relatively small scale. The technical equipment has reached such a level of development, none of the participants in the situation of simultaneous interpretation is experiencing any inconvenience. A review of the history of simultaneous translation allows us to draw the following conclusions: 1) for 86 years of its existence, simultaneous interpretation has firmly established itself as a professional activity; 2) at present, the development of simultaneous interpretation is taking place at the level of developing a theoretical basis for training professionals, as well as at the level of research into psychophysiological processes occurring during simultaneous translation. The development of simultaneous translation in Uzbekistan was associated with the former USSR. After independence, its development slowed down a bit, but by the beginning of the XXI century, this type of translation, as well as the field of translation, received attention. Today, many institutes and universities in our country have foreign languages and translation. For example, English and a number of other languages are taught in higher education institutions such as the University of World Economy and Diplomacy under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the University of World Languages, and the Institute of Oriental Studies. We can meet a number of foreign language institutes throughout the country. We can also see it in the conference-interpreter training center of the University of World Economy and Diplomacy. The university has a center for training simultaneous and serial translators for international conferences, which trains translators to improve and strengthen diplomatic and economic ties.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the policy and economy of a developing country are based on the exchange of experiences between countries. The role of languages in the exchange of experience is important. Basically, international languages deal with the politics and economics of all countries. However, translators are needed when each country has its own language. Therefore, the translator must know at least three international languages. To do this, the translator must also be a good orator, a perfect master of words. It will also have to create a situation where people from other cultures can understand each other. Speech culture and public speaking have much in common. Both areas are related to language and speech, human speech. Both see people as useful, effective, sharp in their speaking activities, serving to enhance a person's speech culture and his or her speaking life. Speech culture is nourished by the laws of speech and etiquette, speech beauty, speech logic. However, in our opinion, public speaking should be distinguished from public speaking.

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