



HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF SIMULTANEOUS TRANSLATION

Xalim-Zoda Jasmina Voxidjon qizi

Master's student UzSWLU

Annotatsiya. *Sinxron tarjimaning tarixiy rivojlanishi Nyurnberg jarayoni kabi muhim voqealar bilan tavsiflanishi mumkin. Birlashgan Millatlar tashkilotining tashkil etilishi samarali ko'p tilli muloqotni talab qildi, bu esa diplomatik va xalqaro munosabatlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun sinxron tarjima usullarini ishlab chiqish va takomillashtirishga olib keldi. ushbu tarixiy voqealar birgalikda sinxron tarjimoni siyosat, huquq, diplomatiya, biznes va akademiya kabi turli sohalarda xalqaro aloqa, diplomatiya va hamkorlikning muhim vositasi sifatida rivojlantirish va standartlashtirishga yordam berdi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *sinxron tarjima, sinxron tarjima tarixi, Nyurnberg jarayoni, Birlashgan Millatlar tashkiloti.*

Аннотация. *Историческое развитие синхронного перевода можно охарактеризовать такими важными событиями, как Нюрнбергский процесс. Создание Организации Объединенных Наций потребовало эффективного многоязычного общения, что привело к развитию и совершенствованию методов синхронного перевода для поддержки дипломатических и международных отношений. эти исторические события в совокупности способствовали развитию и стандартизации синхронного перевода как важнейшего инструмента международного общения, дипломатии и сотрудничества в различных секторах, включая политику, право, дипломатию, бизнес и академические круги.*

Ключевые слова: *синхронный перевод, история синхронного перевода, Нюрнбергский процесс, Организаци Объединенных наций*

Annotation. *The historical development of simultaneous interpretation can be characterized by significant events such as the Nuremberg Trials. The establishment of the United Nations necessitated effective multilingual communication, leading to the development and refinement of simultaneous interpretation techniques to support diplomatic and international relations. These historical developments have collectively contributed to the evolution and standardization of simultaneous interpretation as a critical tool for international communication, diplomacy, and collaboration in various sectors, including politics, law, diplomacy, business, and academia.*

Key words: *Simultaneous interpretation, History of simultaneous interpretation, Nuremberg Trials, United Nations*

Simultaneous interpretation has played a crucial role in the scientific world, particularly in ensuring effective communication at international conferences, and other academic events. It has become essential for facilitating the exchange

of ideas and research findings among scientists and researchers from diverse linguistic backgrounds. In the scientific community, simultaneous interpretation enables experts and scholars to participate in discussions, present their research, and engage in collaborative efforts without language barriers. *By providing real-time translation, simultaneous interpretation allows for seamless communication, ensuring that important scientific knowledge is shared and understood across borders and languages.*

The history of simultaneous translation, also known as real-time interpretation, is a fascinating and complex journey that has revolutionized the way language barriers are overcome in international settings. This mode of interpretation has played a crucial role in facilitating communication and understanding across languages, and its development has been shaped by a variety of historical, technological and cultural factors.

The origins of simultaneous translation can be traced back to the early 20th century, with its first major breakthrough occurring at the Nuremberg Trials in 1945. The Nuremberg Trials marked the first large-scale use of simultaneous interpretation, with a team of interpreters working in soundproof booths to provide real-time translations of the proceedings in multiple languages. This innovation set a precedent for the future development and widespread adoption of simultaneous translation as a vital tool for international communication. As the scale and complexity of international conferences and events grew, the need for a more efficient method of interpretation became increasingly apparent. It was in this context that simultaneous interpretation emerged as a groundbreaking solution to the challenges of multilingual communication. Prior to 1945, simultaneous interpretation was used irregularly. According to E.A. Hoffman, *the simultaneous interpreters had uncomfortable equipment with a microphone around their necks, and headphones were missing.* The sound quality for the recipients was degraded by interference. In 1933 at the XIII Plenum of the Executive Committee. With the suspension of the League of Nations before World War II, the relevance of the Joint Venture has significantly decreased.

Following the success of simultaneous interpretation at the Nuremberg Trials, the United Nations officially adopted this mode of interpretation in 1946, further cementing its status as a crucial component of diplomatic and multilateral communication. From there, simultaneous translation continued to evolve and expand its reach, playing a pivotal role in a wide range of international events, conferences, and diplomatic negotiations. There were four working languages: Russian, German, English and French. The simultaneous translation service was headed by Leon Dostert is the personal translator of Dwight Eisenhower, the 34th President of the United States. It was he who organized a demonstration of simultaneous interpretation at the United Nations in 1946, and in 1947 the organization purchased equipment for the joint venture. Up to 1951 For years, the UN Secretariat could not decide which translation to approve, simultaneous or sequential. *For a number of reasons, mainly due to significant time savings, it was decided to leave simultaneous translation.*



The United Nations played a pivotal role in the global adoption of simultaneous translation following the Nuremberg Trials. In 1946, the UN officially employed simultaneous interpretation as a critical tool for facilitating multilateral communication and diplomatic negotiations. This decision solidified simultaneous translation as the standard practice for ensuring effective communication among delegates from diverse linguistic backgrounds. UN's embrace of simultaneous interpretation marked a significant turning point in the historical development of this mode of translation, emphasizing its importance in fostering mutual understanding and collaboration in the international arena.

Technological advancements have also played a significant role in the history of simultaneous translation. The development of high-quality soundproof booths, advanced audio equipment, and real-time communication technologies has further enhanced the capabilities of interpreters and facilitated the seamless delivery of simultaneous translations in a variety of settings. The development of soundproof booths, advanced audio equipment, and real-time communication technologies has played a crucial role in the historical evolution of simultaneous translation. These technological advancements have transformed the capabilities of interpreters and significantly enhanced the delivery of simultaneous translations in a wide range of settings, including international conferences, diplomatic negotiations, and high-profile events.

Simultaneous interpretation has also been the subject of extensive theoretical and scholarly discourse within the field of translation studies. Researchers and scholars have delved into the cognitive, linguistic, and cultural dimensions of simultaneous interpretation, shedding light on the complex processes and challenges involved in real-time translation. Theoretical inquiries have explored the cognitive load experienced by interpreters, the dynamics of language processing during simultaneous interpretation, and the implications of cross-cultural differences on the accuracy and fidelity of real-time translations. These scholarly investigations have deepened our understanding of the intricacies of simultaneous translation and have informed best practices for interpreters working in this demanding mode. In addition to its practical applications, simultaneous translation has also been the subject of significant theoretical and scholarly discourse within the field of translation studies. Researchers and scholars have explored the cognitive, linguistic, and cultural dimensions of simultaneous interpretation, shedding light on the complex processes and challenges involved in this mode of translation. The history of simultaneous translation is a testament to the enduring power of human ingenuity and the importance of effective communication in a globalized world. As technology continues to advance and the need for cross-cultural communication grows, simultaneous translation will undoubtedly continue to play a pivotal role in breaking down language barriers and fostering mutual understanding on the international stage.

In conclusion, the history of simultaneous translation is a rich and multifaceted story that encompasses technological innovation, international diplomacy, and the ongoing quest for effective cross-cultural communication. By

tracing the evolution of simultaneous interpretation, we can gain a deeper understanding of its significance and the complex array of factors that have shaped its development.

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