

DIFFICULTIES AND PROBLEMS IN CHOOSING SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

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About the work of a translator: Interpretation is described by its immediacy. Interpreters give a first and last delivering of expressed message in real time and for at once communicative use. The message of the source language (henceforth SL), as well as the target language (henceforth TL) are typically a normal language, in the oral or signed modality, fundamentally ephemeral requiring immediate processing¹. Language interpretation is the facilitating of oral or sign language communication, either simultaneously or consecutively, between users of different languages. The process is described by both the words 'interpreting' and 'interpretation'. In professional parlance, interpreting denotes the facilitating of communication from one language form into its equivalent, or approximate equivalent, in another language form; while interpretation denotes the actual product of this work, that is, the message thus rendered into speech, sign language, writing, non-manual signals, or other language forms.

Historical Perspective of Interpretation: The need for interpretation at international conferences arose during the First World War. Prior to this, French was the only official diplomatic language. At the Congress of Vienna in 1814-1815, for example, the participants were either diplomats fluent in French or high-ranking officers chosen precisely because they spoke French. So it was at the meetings of the Universal Postal Union (hereinafter UPU). Further, communication between these institutions, speaking different languages, was carried out mainly through dispatches and notes, which needed only written translations. Interpreting is now taken for granted at international conferences. Every main conference room around the world has permanent booths. However, this is a fairly new profession that originated less than a century ago. Interpreting began around 1920, after languages other than French were recognized as official diplomatic languages. Consecutive and whispered interpreting were the first methods used, interpreting at the League of Nations in Geneva before World War II was similar to simultaneous interpreting, but simultaneous interpreting was invented later. The need for interpretation became more acute with the founding of the League of Nations and the meetings of the International Labor Organization. Moreover, it sometimes happened that groups of delegates, such as trade unionists, spoke neither English nor French. They were provided with interpreters who whispered to them translations of the meetings into their languages and translated their discourses in succession. The first use of SI was at a conference of the International Labor Organization in Russia in 1927. SI as a means of communication at the Nuremberg military criminal trial, which began in 1945. The United Nations is perhaps the most famous organization that regularly uses this form of translation to allow its members to communicate in any form. of the six official languages. With advances in technology and the development of

specialized translation training programs over the past thirty years, SI is now available at a reasonable price for international events, conferences and meetings of all types and sizes.

Difficulties and problems of Simultaneous Interpretation: Generally, translation as well as interpretation difficulties and problems can be clarified as ‘any difficult or problem that make translators/interpreters stop twice. First stop is due to a difficult or problem, and second stop to think how to solve and tackle it. Ghazala19 states linguistic problems like; grammatical, lexical, stylistic and phonological problems. Regarding grammatical difficulties and problems, he mentioned complicated SL, different TL grammar, different TL order. Concerning lexical problems; literal translation, synonym, idioms, and ESP terminologies are serious difficulties. Stylistic problems deal with formal vs. informal language, parallelism, ambiguity, and complex vs. simple style. Moreover, phonological difficulties involve homophonic words, incorrect pronunciation, and sometimes maybe unpleasant voice. The process of translation and interpretation are faced non-linguistic difficulties and problems besides linguistics' ones. Personality difficulties are considered serious obstacles in front of a good translation and interpretation; here some of those difficulties and problems like lack of endurance, poise, punctuality, flexibility, and active listening and memorization skills.

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