

COMMON CHALLENGES IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

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Annotation: The article focuses on the primary difficulties encountered by individuals performing simultaneous interpretation. The problems are categorized into several sorts and are addressed one by one with attention. There is a strong emphasis on cognitive skills, which are crucial, along with the amount of time we spend translating. The primary characteristics of these issues are fluency and short-term memory, and significant details are provided on these as well.

Key words: common challenges, external-internal problems, poetry, attention, time ,cognitive skills

The process of translating spoken content into another language in real-time, nearly concurrently while the speaker speaks, is known as simultaneous interpretation. This approach, which enables audiences that speak multiple languages to grasp the content without any delays, is frequently utilized in conferences, meetings, and live events. This process also involves several common problems.

The problem may be broadly classified two types-external and internal. The problems associated with language and culture may be considered external problems and the individuality related problems may be called internal problems. The later problems shall be ignored as inconsequential.¹ External problems consist of language barriers, cultural nuances, technical issues, speaker variability, environmental factors. Internal problems are Interpreters' Individual Styles and Personal Stress Management.

The external problems may arise due to the syntagmatic and paradigmatic choices the translator has. The basic and fundamental problem of translation lies in the level of comprehension of some language text as an ordinary reader does, and then the expression of it in the target language. A student of literature or translation in the process of learning may be pardoned for his faulty comprehension or poor ability to express it in the target language. But a poet translator of notable stature, whose translation get published, has no excuse. He cannot afford to make mistakes, at least at the comprehension level.²

¹ M.T.Iriskulov,N.M.Kambarov, K.D.Tukhtaeva, “Translation theory and practice”, Tashkent, “Tafakkur avlodi”,2021,374-25.

² M.T.Iriskulov,N.M.Kambarov, K.D.Tukhtaeva, “Translation theory and practice”, Tashkent, “Tafakkur avlodi”,2021,374-25.

An important consideration in translation, especially when dealing with poetry. Transmitting the meaning, tone, and aesthetic elements of the original text requires careful consideration of both syntagmatic (word arrangement) and paradigmatic (word selection) decisions made by the translator. Sometimes understanding requirements for general readers are relaxed; nevertheless, experienced translators have far higher standards, particularly when translating poetry. Their job necessitates a profound comprehension of the text's cultural nuances and emotional resonances, in addition to the source and target languages. The original work's intent and beauty may be significantly distorted by understanding errors at this level. Creating a meaningful and impactful piece in the target language while maintaining faithfulness to the original text is ultimately the difficulty, and this is especially important in poetry where each word has significance. To preserve the spirit of the original work, a poet-translator must tread this difficult terrain with tact and consideration.

The exclusive features of interpreting, in contrast to translation make interpreting more challenging for translation students. While translation is the textual replacement of ST with TT through which the translator has access to enough time and aids (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, grammars, and online resources) to produce a faithful, accurate, and editable translation, interpreting occurs in real-time with the physical, televised, or telephonic presence of the involving parties (i.e., SL speaker, interpreter, and audience). Miremedi presented the differences between translation and interpreting.³

The translator carefully evaluate each word and phrase during translation because they have the time and resources to make an important adjustments and refinements. A refined, sophisticated text that faithfully captures the original material can be produced through this technique. Interpreting, on the other hand, frequently calls for quick comprehension and delivery. Without the use of reference materials, interpreters have to rapidly understand spoken language while taking tone, context, and cultural quirks into account. Because interpreters should balance speaking, listening, and processing all at once, this immediacy may result in a higher cognitive burden.

Analysing what the speaker just said and delivering it to the audience in their native language, while still listening to the next words of the speaker requires lot of attention and excellent sensory and cognitive skills. Here are three main challenges faced by interpreters:

1. One of the biggest challenges in interpreting is that multiple processes take place at once. You start with listening and analyzing the speech, putting in short term

³ Sirvan Aminzadeh, “Difficulties of simultaneous interpreting from translation students’ perspective”, March 2023, 81-75.

memory efforts and then reproducing it in the language of the audience. The fast pace of the speaker and unfamiliarity with the subject can make the process more difficult.

2. Another difficulty with interpreting is that while you are interpreting what the speaker has just said you are also listening to the speaker’s next phrase and analyzing it to deliver it in the native language of your audience. This process continues until the speaker stops speaking. All this requires strict concentration.

3. Interpreters have to make sure that they deliver the speech in the same style and tone as that of the speaker to ensure that the message reaches the audience in the right form. They also have to maintain the same level of fluency in the target language.⁴

Interpreting requires the simultaneous operation of several cognitive processes. Short-term memory must be used by the interpreter to retain knowledge while they listen to and evaluate the speaker's words. It can be difficult to retain accuracy and coherence due to the fast rate of delivery and sometimes unfamiliar topics, which can cause severe pressure and cognitive overload. Interpreters need to be very focused and mentally agile because they have to listen, evaluate, and repeat speech in real time. Increased cognitive strain may result from the speaker's rapid speed and unfamiliar subjects. Interpreters constantly have to mentally juggle and focus intensely as they translate one phrase at a time while also anticipating and processing the next. While retaining fluency in the target language, interpreters must faithfully capture the emotional tone and manner of the original speaker to guarantee that the message is correct and appropriately resonates with the audience.

These difficulties draw attention to the intricacy and expertise needed for successful simultaneous interpretation.

References

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2. M.T.Iriskulov,N.M.Kambarov, K.D.Tukhtaeva, “Translation theory and practice”, Tashkent, “Tafakkur avlodi”,2021,374-25
3. Sirvan Aminzadeh, “Difficulties of simultaneous interpreting from translation students` perspective”,March 2023,81-75.

⁴ <https://certifiedtranslationservices.co.uk/3-main-challenges-of-simultaneous-interpreting.php>