The Role of Synchronous Translation in Literary Studies

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Abstract--Synchronous translation is of great scientific and professional nature, and since it is usually used in official international conferences, synchronous translation requirements are extremely high. Synchronous translation requires that the translator listens and discerns the original language at the time it is spoken, and can quickly predict, comprehend, remember, and direct the original language, relying on thematic knowledge.

I. INTRODUCTION

As we know, there are several criteria for dividing translation into certain groups. The following classification of the well-known scientist Z.G. Proshina classifies the types of translation based on several criteria:

1) Depending on who is doing the translation: a) human translation; b) computer translation;
2) By the form of speech: a) written translation; b) oral translation (on-sight translation); c) oral translation of oral speech;
3) according to the source perception method: a) visual translation; b) audio translation;
4) according to the time value between source comprehension and translation: a) consecutive translation; b) synchronous translation;
5) Depending on the number of languages used: a) one-sided; b) two-way translation;
6) By the direction of translation: a) direct (to native); b) counter translation (to a foreign language);
7) By the use of translation methods: a) writing translation; b) word-for-word translation.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In Uzbekistan, we can also note significant studies on the direction of synchronous translation. Among them O. Muminov, I. Gafurov, G. Salomov, N. Kambarov and other scholars` textbooks on translation studies synchronous translation, its features and methods, problems and difficulties arising during the process. However, it should be noted that, these problems have not been considered as a conceptual problem. The famous scientist N.A.Shermuhammedova describes the conceptual problem as follows: Conceptual problems relate to a large number of previous data, and to regulate and interpret them, to produce consequences and to

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formulate hypotheses, and consider the elimination of contradictions in accordance with the logical consistency requirements. Therefore, it is advisable to analyze the data obtained earlier in the study of these problems and to cover the issue on the basis of logical sequence.

III. METHODS AND ANALYSIS

Synchronous translation (Greek "sunkhronos", "sun" - "joint", "chronos" - "time"), which is the subject of our research, is a time-dependent translation. It is a translation in which the interpreter translates the speech of the speaker to one or two people at the same time. The translator is currently sitting in the cabin, listening to the speaker through special headphones and then translating it through the microphone. Participants listen in the conference room through headphones. This type of translation is also called "conference translation" because it is widely used in conferences. In addition to being widely used in international conferences, synchronous translation is also widely used in diplomatic activities, negotiations and meetings, trade events, media, training and education courses, television, international arbitration and many other areas. Unlike this type of translation, a synchronous translation method is most commonly used in events that use only two working languages, which are relatively small. For example, it can be used in diplomatic meetings, bilateral negotiations, expeditions, small-scale discussion agreements, reporter interviews, litigation, banquet speeches. There are six official languages in the UN, Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. These six languages are equally effective, and delegates can choose any language during the speech. The working language of the UN Secretariat daily is English and French. Any official UN conferences are held in six languages, and official papers and key note speeches are also published in six languages. Speaking of synchronous translation, you need to have an idea of the entire system that comprises it. Headphones and a translator's microphone, as well as a set of headphones or portable speakers, depending on the number of participants that need translation. During the conference, synchronous translators wear sound insulation headphones in a separate room to keep their voices silent. With the sound amplifier, the translation is delivered to the listener. Synchronous technology-based translation is traditionally organized by events involving large numbers of people and events in a large conference room or auditorium, such as conferences, seminars, presentations. In practice there are three types of synchronous translation:

1) Memorable synchronous translation (listening). In this case, the interpreter receives the speaker's continuous speech through the headphones and blocks the translation as the information falls. This is the most common and the most difficult.

2) Synchronous translation with or without preparation. The synchronous interpreter receives a pre-written text of the speaker's speech and translates it according to the material presented.

3) Synchronizing previously translated text. The synchronous interpreter reads the text already prepared after the speaker's speech. In some cases, the speaker may need to make adjustments if he or she avoids the original text during the talk. Unlike consecutive translation, the synchronous translation has the following advantages:

- The speaker's speech is interrupted. This allows the speaker to keep the audience focused and to react to the reaction and mood of the audience.

- The time spent to the event is almost halved as compared to the use of consistent translation.

- For the convenience of participants, learning a foreign language is not uncommon at this time, and many participants prefer to listen to reports in a foreign language. In the consistent translation, the speaker stops and continues with the translation, which irritates the participants.

IV. DISCUSSION

As a form of synchronous translation, its greatest feature is high efficiency, with an average of 3-4 seconds between the original text and the speech. Maximum up to 10 seconds. Consequently, the speaker is guaranteed continuous speech, does not have any outside influence on the speaker's opinion and does not interrupt his speech. This will allow the audience to understand the speech as a whole. As a result, synchronous translation is now the most common method of translation in the world. Currently, 95% of international meetings are used in synchronous translation at conferences. At the same time, synchronous translation is of great scientific and professional nature, and since it is usually used in official international conferences, synchronous translation requirements are extremely high. Synchronous translation requires that the translator listens and discerns the original language at the time it is spoken, and can quickly predict, comprehend, remember, and direct the original language, relying on thematic knowledge. According to the decision of the International Synchronous Interpreters' Association, a translator can achieve only 80% of the speaker's speech content. Most people have a very fast pace of speech and they always care about the content of their speech, even when they are speaking. In addition, people complicate translation with various local accents. In these cases, the synchronous interpreter will have to move his or her own treasure of knowledge and act according to their experience. There are not many speakers who can deliberately talk about a synchronized interpreter. This puts very high demands on the nature of the specialist. Today, even if computer-translators are widely available, there is a great need for synchronous translators and their providers. Synchronous translation is a much more complex process. It is important that the interpreter focuses on the tone, pace, and stylistic elements of the speech as well as many other (non-computer) aspects of the speech. Otherwise, there will be a lot of confusion between the speaker and the listener. There are two schemes of synchronous translation in international conferences. The first scheme is a direct translation scheme used by the United Nations and its specialized agencies. In this scheme, the number of booths corresponds to the number of session or working languages of the session. For example, the five official languages adopted at UN meetings include the following language booths: English, French, Russian, Spanish and Chinese. At each meeting, there is a team of translators in each booth who must provide translation from the four languages left in their cabins. It is assumed that this rule is not always practical, that is, a synchronous interpretation is performed by a translator in his native language. Usually 2 translators are attached to the cabin. It is assumed that their common language combination will translate directly from the four languages into their native language. For example, a translator in one Russian cabin should speak English, French, Spanish and the other English and Russian. Similar rules apply to all other cabins. The second scheme of organizing synchronous translation is called "leading language translation" or "schema with the chief translator." This scheme is mainly used in socialist countries. Under this scheme, one of the working languages of the conference (in English) is declared as the leading, main language. This means that the number of booths is always less than the number of working languages of the conference or congress. With five working languages - Russian, English, French, Spanish, and German, the conference will have only four cabins: Russian, French, Spanish, and German. If the speaker is in English, a team of translators (usually three people) will translate English into their cabin in each booth, and if the speaker is speaking in that foreign

language, they will translate from English into English. In the second case, the remaining three cabins translate into their cabin language not directly from the speaker's speech, but from the English speech of the first, "main" or "leading" cabin. The leading cabin translator becomes the "main translator". Thus, in all cases, when a speaker does not speak in English, a two-step translation into other foreign languages is made. Any cabin, that is, any translator can become a "major translator" at any time during the conference. They translate from one foreign language into English, or one from English into another. Before proceeding to comparing one or another scheme of synchronous translation, it is necessary to understand the concept of language combination in synchronous translation. Under the concept of combination, we understand a translation performed by a synchronist from one original (IT) language to another specific translation language (TT). For example, translation from English into Russian. In this case the translator is working in the English-Russian combination. One of the official requirements for a synchronous interpreter in the United Nations is to work in more than two language combinations. As a rule, the translation of these two foreign languages into their native language must be compatible. The translator works in convergent combinations to work in accordance with the UN scheme. In the second scheme, the translator works in reciprocal or reversible combinations. The disadvantages of the two-step translation scheme are the following:

1) Loss of volume and accuracy of transmitted information;

2) Any error in the translation made by the "Chief Translator" is inevitable for all channels

3) The "Chief Translator" will suffer additional difficulties, such as the need to revise his translation not only by the receiver but also by other translators, which has a significant effect on the tone and pace of the translation;

4) it is often difficult to switch from one type of job to another;

5) serious technical problems are sometimes caused by the need for frequent channel switching, especially when switching short sentences. (e.g. during a meeting a "round table");

The one-step scheme adopted by the UN and several other international organizations is intended for each synchronist to translate two or more foreign languages into their own language. This scheme should, in theory, provide a higher quality translation. However, it should be noted that a one-step scheme can only be used in a small number of working language conferences. The motto of synchronized translation is "only success and no error". Usually, when the conference is over, all of the organizers, the chairmen of the assemblies, the experts and the delegates will be thanking the synchronous interpreter. If the translator's work is well done, they will be commended and some will even invite you to cooperate with them the next time. If the ST is extremely distressed, then in the conference room, you will be able to observe a variety of reactions, such as depression, divergence, and speech. Even the smallest elements in the ST process cannot be ignored. The translate cabin's microphone is extremely sensitive, and the volume of movement in the cabin should be very quiet. Even the pages of the book, the slow silence of the large earrings worn by a female interpreter, can be a great hit in the ears of the audience.

Until now, Western scholars have been working on synchronous translation methods and techniques of native languages and other foreign languages. Not all methods and methods they use can be used in synchronous English-Uzbek or Uzbek-English synchronization. Because Uzbek, unlike European languages, belongs to a family of other languages, and its syntactic and morphological construction is fundamentally different.

Therefore, given the insufficient research work on the methods and theories of synchronous translation from Uzbek to English and from English to Uzbek, we set out to undertake in-depth research on this issue. Synchronous translation studies have been distinguished from other studies in applied linguistics. This is due to the methodological problems stemming from the presence of many languages and different situations. It is also provided with the practical application of the research results needed by a small number of users, compared to the large market of applied linguistics, which needs new language teaching and speaking skills. Early in-depth translation studies have been developed by professional translators, who have sought to lay the theoretical foundation for training specialists in this field. But more than fifty years after the first attempts at synchronous translation analysis, the scientific community is far from the consensus that a process paradigm is appropriate. Practicing scholars, who have faced the difficult task of studying it because of the unique qualities of synchronous translation, have had to give many different theories. First, early work emphasizes the use of synchronous translation with existing models. In addition to the complexity of translation, it is possible to successfully synchronize listening and speaking. Secondly, the possibility of instantaneous translation of the discourse in the environment of linguists and translators, who are well versed in semantic and structural differences between languages, is highlighted. Synchronous interpretation revealed differences between oral speech, which distinguishes it from written speech, and needs linguistic research. Synchronous translation studies go beyond the traditional two dimensions. As a basis for translational practitioners and teachers, the Paris school has adopted a normative socio-pragmatic approach that has become a translation theory. Synchronous translation has been made simple in the old days (with no equipment). However, the interpretation of the present-day synchronous translation differs from when and where it was first used. Some literature suggests that for the first time during the Second World War, the Nuremberg International Military Court, held in Germany in 1946, used synchronous translation during the trial of Nazi crimes. It is the first time in the world to use synchronous translation at a major international event. The emergence of many international organizations after World War II has led to an unexpected demand for effective language mediation. According to some authors, when it first came up with the idea of using synchronous translation, critics were skeptical about its acceptability. However, immediately after the synchronous presentation of synchronous translation capabilities, programs were developed to train synchronous interpreters. The first practitioners had to establish professional and academic criteria. Some of the first handbooks are still a classic example. Most translators, however, are skeptical about the possibility of synchronous translation, except for themselves and those who continue to use synchronous translation. D. Seleskovich and other pioneers of synchronous translation considered the danger of synchronous translation of theories of structuralism and behaviorism in the language and theory of prevailing speech culture. They have proven that not only the ability to translate well, but also its optimal use, has filled a whole new world of language comprehension. A group of like-minded scholars, who are engaged in interpretive theory of translation, have developed theoretical foundations and principles for preparing translators based on their own experience and observations. However, some publications have a different view of the timing of synchronous translation. Synchronous translation was born during World War I as a type of translation. Prior to that, important international meetings were held in French, but during the war some American and British negotiators began to use French in their native language, without speaking French. This in turn increased the need for translators. In particular, the translation of the conference became widespread during the Nuremberg (1945-1946) and Tokyo (1946-1968) trials. As the years go by, the translation is now

used not only at conferences, but also on television and radio broadcasts. The first use of synchronous translation in practice comes from the 19th Comintern Congress of 1928. No phones were available at that time. The speaker's speech directly reached the interpreter's ears. The first cabins and headphones appeared in the Comintern's 13th plenary session in 1933. A group of synchronous translators in Moscow, Russia, has formed a group of interpreters of the Nuremberg Conference on Trials, participating in Tokyo trials of war criminals in Japan. The translators who worked in these early conferences worked as first-time interpreters. They were young graduates of the Military Institute of Foreign Languages (founded in 1942 by the Military Department of the Moscow Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages). They were trained as military translators and oral translators. The Interpreters' Workshop was attended by staff from the Moscow University and the Institute of Philosophy, as well as members of the Foreign Ministry and the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. At the 1952 International Economic Conference in Moscow, 50 synchronous interpreters served. The conference was held in six languages - Russian, English, French, German, Spanish and Chinese. Since 1962, the United Nations Language Training Course in Moscow, the School of Foreign Languages at Moscow's Linguistic University, has been preparing translators for New York and Vienna, each of 5 to 7 synchronous, conference interpreter schools, and United Nations Secretariat booths. Ten years later, in 1971, the same college of undergraduate and graduate students at the same college offers a 2-year training of synchronous interpreters. Thus, synchronous translation classes began after the creation of a multi-channel tape recorder, and in the late 60's and early 70's, there was some research. In Berkeley, the original synchronous translation was discovered in 1926 when Alan Gordon Findley of the IMB (International Business Machines Corporation) received a patent. It was used intermittently during the pre-Nuremberg trial. American businessman and philanthropist Edward Filen proposed the use of synchronous translation at the League of Nations meeting on April 2, 1925. This is what Sir Drummond said in a letter that day:" A good quality microphone should be placed on the desk, adjusting to the position of the speaker. This microphone connects to a number of headphones in a neighboring room through a loudspeaker. Each headset is mounted in the appropriate space in the room or in the translators' cabin. These cabins can be placed anywhere in the auditorium or in the auditorium. The booths should be equipped with a simple desk with a high-end microphone that is connected to the headset through another loudspeaker. Each translator will appear simultaneously with his or her speech; if translation is delayed or retarded, it is only due to the recording of the speech and the ability of the interpreter to quickly and directly translate the transcript from the tape."

V. RESULTS

The first IBM system used for synchronous translation, also called "Hush a phone", has been the subject of much debate. Andre Caminker, a professor at the University of Geneva, made the name in his 1955 lecture. However, this is not a fact based statement. Because Filen was not an engineer, he recruited Alan Gordon Findley, a British engineer working at the time in Geneva. They used an existing phone device at that time. This system was originally called "Synchronous Filen-Findli Translation". Filen contacted AT&T with an offer to cooperate in system development, but he declined. IBM then took part in a system development project with the help of company founder Thomas Watson. In 1926, the patent for the invention called "IBM Hushaphone Filene-Findlay system" was granted. However, the Hushaphone has existed before 1926 as a stand-alone device. Gordon Findley and Filen were not its inventors, they used it as part of the name of the system

they developed for the use of telephone parts. In the 1930s there was another synchronized translation system created by Siemens & Halske. The main component of this system was the cabin. It should be noted that there is a debate about when the synchronous translation with special equipment was first used. Former Soviet historians say that synchronous translation was originally used in the Soviet Union. In 1928, the Krasnaya Niva magazine published a photograph from the 6th Congress of the Comintern. It features translators sitting in front of the podium and microphones mounted on the neck. The absence of headphones means that the speech that needs to be translated comes directly from the podium. The following are the chronological stages of synchronous translation based on electronic sources and other related literature:

- 1920: The Hushaphone Corporation is founded;
- 1921: A patent for the Hushaphone accessory is obtained;
- 1922: The International Interpretation System is used at the 4th Pan American Conference in Washington;
- 1925 (April 2): Edward Filen wrote a letter to Sir E. Dummond about the early concept of synchronous translation;
- 1926: Patent for the "Hushaphone Filen-Findli System" is issued;
- 1926 (November 27): A man named G. Flerry announces the launch of a "Phone Translation" training course to begin in December. The announcement states that 24 undergraduate graduates may attend additional training courses in April 1927;
- 1927 (June 10:30): The synchronous translation system developed by IBM (International Business Equipment Corporation) is used for the first time at the International Labor Conference of the League of Nations. At the 1927 International Labor Conference held in Geneva, Mirian Sharon objected that synchronized translation was not used. According to him, the Filen-Findli system is limited to reading the translation of pre-prepared speech. The text is read at the same time as the speaker speaks. This is not the use of synchronous translation but the use of synchronous translation equipment;
- 1927 (July 20): Gordon Findley says in his report: "Experience shows that synchronous translation is a very difficult occupation, and it has a strong focus and certain skills from the interpreter requires. Conferences should be encouraged, with additional fees, and should promptly recruit qualified translators.
- 1927 (August): "The League of Nations News" appears in the concept of "an electric translator"
- 1928: Synchronous translation was used in the 6th Comintern Congress in the former Soviet Union;
- 1929: Synchronous translation is used at a meeting of the Geneva Committee of the Organization of Geneva;
- 1929: Synchronous translation was used at the International Chamber of Commerce in Amsterdam;
- 1933: Synchronous translation booths and headsets are used for the first time at the 13th Session of the Comintern Executive Committee;
- 1935: At the opening of the 15th International Congress of Psychology, a speech by academician Ivan Pavlov was translated synchronously from Russian into French, English and German. In this process, a wired system was used. Delegates were instructed on how to use the equipment.
- 1935: The synchronous translation was used in the Belgian Parliament of the bilingual;
- 1944: Synchronous translation was used at the Philadelphia Conference;
- 1945-46: Synchronous translation was used in Nuremberg Court.

VI. CONCLUSION

Currently, there are a number of international organizations accrediting translators in the world. Of these, the International Association of Conference Interpreters (IACI) was established in 1953 and is widely recognized as the highest professional interpreter of the conference translators. There is no need to take any exams to become a member of IACI. This requires two years of full-time work as an interpreter at a full-time conference, and a masters degree in Translation Studies. In addition, more than 3 translators with over 5 years of experience will be required to guarantee. The guarantor must work in a team with an interpreter applying for membership. The European Commission's Interpretation and Conference Service (JICS) was established in Brussels, Belgium. The procedure for selecting translators is as follows: First, the best of each region will be selected, which will require oral translators 25 to 30 years of age, 3 years of experience, and a bachelor's degree in English. Preliminary exams, the second round of exams, and interviews are required. In fact, the largest oral translation team in the world is not on the UN, but on the EU Committee. The Committee has about 500 synchronous interpreters hired by the headquarters of the translators. The Committee of the European Union, in particular, emphasizes the quality of the language and its fluency. Thus, it took almost a century for the synchronous translation to take shape from its initial use to its present appearance.

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