

## ENHANCING SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING EDUCATION THROUGH AI-BASED TOOLS

*Hamidov Alisher Axmatovich*  
*O‘zDJTU,*  
*Ingliz tili tarjima nazariyasi*  
*kafedrasi katta o‘qituvchisi*

**Annotation:** *This article explores the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) tools in teaching simultaneous interpreting. It discusses various AI technologies, including speech recognition software, machine translation, virtual and augmented reality, interactive AI tutoring systems, performance analysis tools, and collaborative learning platforms. The potential of these tools to enhance learning experiences and improve interpreting skills is examined, along with the implications for future training practices.*

**Key words:** *learning platforms, innovative methods, google speech-to-text or IBM Watson.*

The field of interpreting has traditionally relied on human expertise and practice. However, advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) are revolutionizing how simultaneous interpreting is taught. AI-based tools offer innovative methods for enhancing learning experiences, improving skills, and providing real-time feedback. This article reviews key AI technologies and their applications in teaching simultaneous interpreting. AI-Based Tools for Teaching Simultaneous Interpreting Speech Recognition Software. Speech recognition technology converts spoken language into text, allowing learners to transcribe and analyze dialogues in real time. Tools like Google Speech-to-Text or IBM Watson can help students practice by providing instant text output, enabling them to focus on comprehension and interpretation (Friedman, 2018). This technology supports the development of listening and processing skills crucial for interpreters.

### Machine Translation

AI-driven machine translation tools, such as DeepL or Google Translate, can serve as valuable resources for students. While they may not always produce perfect translations, they provide a starting point for understanding complex texts and developing interpreting strategies (Ma & Zhang, 2019). Instructors can encourage students to compare their interpretations with machine outputs, fostering critical thinking about translation choices. Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR).

VR and AR technologies create immersive environments that simulate real-world interpreting scenarios. Platforms like Oculus or specialized interpreting training software can place students in diverse contexts, from conferences to diplomatic

meetings (González, 2021). This immersive experience allows learners to practice under pressure, improving their adaptability and response times in live situations. Interactive AI Tutoring Systems.

AI tutoring systems can personalize the learning experience by adapting to individual student needs. These systems can analyze a student's performance, identify areas for improvement, and tailor practice exercises accordingly (Ranjbar, 2020). For example, an AI tutor might focus on specific language pairs or interpreting techniques that a student struggles with, ensuring targeted skill development.

#### Performance Analysis Tools

AI can analyze interpreting performances using metrics such as accuracy, fluency, and speed. Tools that employ natural language processing can provide detailed feedback, highlighting strengths and weaknesses (Schäffner, 2018). This data-driven approach allows students to track their progress over time and refine their techniques based on objective assessments.

#### Collaborative Learning Platforms

AI-powered platforms can facilitate peer learning and collaboration among students. For instance, tools like Microsoft Teams or Zoom, enhanced with AI features, allow interpreters to practice together in virtual settings (Gile, 2009). AI can assist in managing breakout rooms and providing real-time transcription and translation, enriching group practice sessions.

AI-based tools are transforming the landscape of simultaneous interpreting education. By integrating these technologies into training programs, educators can provide students with innovative resources that enhance learning and practice. As AI continues to evolve, its role in interpreting training will likely expand, offering even more sophisticated methods to develop the next generation of skilled interpreters (Hale, 2011; Moser-Mercer, 2005).

#### References:

1. Gile, D. (2009). *Basic concepts and models for interpreter and translator training*. John Benjamins Publishing.
2. González, M. (2021). Virtual reality in interpreter training: New horizons. *Interpreting*, 23(2), 196-212.
3. Hale, S. (2011). Interpreting in the 21st century: Challenges and opportunities. In *The Routledge handbook of interpreting* (pp. 159-174). Routledge.
4. Moser-Mercer, B. (2005). Training for interpreting: New directions in the use of technology. In *Teaching and researching translation* (pp. 234-250). Pearson.
5. Mirsagatova, D. Use of Lexical Compression in the Translation of Phrases from English to Uzbek. *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education (INT-JECSE)*, 14(1): 31-38. DOI: 10.9756/INT-JECSE/V14I1.221005

6. Ranjbar, A. (2020). The role of AI in language learning: A review. *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies*, 16(1), 111-125.

7. Schäffner, C. (2018). The use of technology in interpreting studies: A review of the literature. *Translation Studies*, 11(3), 307-323.

8. Friedman, M. (2018). Speech recognition technologies: Transforming language learning. *Educational Technology Research and Development*, 66(2), 327-344.

9. Ma, R., & Zhang, X. (2019). AI-based tools for translation and interpreting: Innovations and challenges. *Machine Translation*, 33(4), 341-358.