

## CONSECUTIVE AND SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

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**Abstract:** *The main meaning and distinction between consecutive and simultaneous interpretation, as well as how they are used in different contexts and domains, are the main topics of the article. Furthermore, it discusses the evolution of these phrases as well as their history. This article also makes reference to the primary characteristics that are crucial for interpretation.*

**Key words:** *consecutive interpretation, simultaneous interpretation, equipments, transmitter.*

**Annotatsiya:** *Ketma-ket va sinxron tarjimaning asosiy ma’nosi va farqi, shuningdek, ularning turli kontekst va sohalarda qanday qo‘llanilishi maqolaning asosiy mavzulari hisoblanadi. Bundan tashqari, u ushbu iboralarning evolyutsiyasi va ularning tarixini muhokama qiladi. Ushbu maqola, shuningdek, talqin qilish uchun hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan asosiy xususiyatlarga ham ishora qiladi.*

**Kalit so‘zlar:** *ketma-ket tarjima, sinxron tarjima, jihozlar, to‘lqin uzatuvchi moslama.*

As time passes the need for language and interpretation is becoming one of the popular fields in every sphere and people are applying more than decade ago. However, number of people who want to learn this job is also increasing. Before becoming whether interpreter or user of this service, we have to know the basic knowledge about it. The real truth is that interpretation needs will vary according to the situation.

They are categorized as follows: consecutive and simultaneous interpretation. Consecutive Interpretation: The interpreter talks after the speaker pauses, giving the interpreter time to process and translate from the first language to the second. Simultaneous Interpretation: The interpreter speaks at the same time as the original speaker; there are no pauses. Another important difference between the two interpretation methods is the number of people involved. Consecutive interpreting is typically used for one-on-one meetings, such as depositions, legal proceedings, or medical appointments. On the other hand, simultaneous interpreting requires at least two interpreters as well as interpreting equipment. It is generally used with large audiences, such as at conferences, a board of directors meetings, multilateral organizations, and non-profit events. The interpreters may work from a booth that either is or isn’t in the same room as the speaker.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>31</sup> <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/what-difference-between-consecutive-simultaneous-andres-echeverri>



As it is mentioned above consecutive interpreting is frequently used in settings like court cases, doctor's consultations, and private meetings when precision and clarity are essential. In order to ensure that the message is precisely and successfully communicated, the interpreter translates a speech segment that the speaker has delivered into the target language. This approach enables a more regulated dialogue and is especially helpful in situations when exact terminology and context are crucial. Consecutive interpreting plays a significant role in various fields due to its emphasis on accuracy and clarity. For example, accurate communication is essential for diagnosis and treatment in medical settings. By ensuring that patients fully comprehend their symptoms, available treatments, and medical advice, consecutive interpreting lowers the possibility of misconceptions that could compromise patient care. Accurate communication is essential for diagnosis and treatment in medical settings. By ensuring that patients fully comprehend their symptoms, available treatments, and medical advice, consecutive interpreting lowers the possibility of misconceptions that could compromise patient care. Consecutive interpreting makes sure that everyone understands one another during one-on-one business meetings or negotiations, which promotes stronger bonds and more transparent agreements. This approach enables sophisticated conversations that successfully tackle difficult subjects.

Those who are against consecutive interpreter training write that “learning consecutive translation means devoting much time and energy to the acquisition of skills. Time and energy would be better invested in simultaneous”. They write that “simultaneous is just an “accelerated consecutive” and that the skills of consecutive are therefore relevant to simultaneous”.<sup>32</sup>

There is always a debate about the value of consecutive and simultaneous interpretation. Simultaneous interpreting, which is more in-demand in many professional contexts, would be a better use of the considerable time and effort needed to become proficient in consecutive interpreting.

Simultaneous interpreting first saw the light of day in the early 1920s when Edward Filene and A. Gordon-Finlay, using early telephone technology, developed the first so-called telephonic interpreting equipment. It was not until the fall of 1945, however, that simultaneous interpreting made its televised international debut during the Nuremberg Trials. Until then, interpretation at multilingual conferences was provided mainly in consecutive mode, requiring interpreters to take notes during the delivery of a speech in order to reconstitute it in a different language once the speaker had finished. Some of the first conference interpreters eagerly embraced simultaneous interpreting, while many of them categorically rejected it. Over a half a century later, however, it has all but replaced consecutive interpreting in international meetings, and this is particularly true for meetings with more than two conference languages.<sup>33</sup>

Simultaneous interpretation is a special kind of translation where the interpreter listens to a speaker, processes the spoken (or signed) source language message

<sup>32</sup> A.Muminov, “A guide to consecutive translation”, Toshkent, “Tafakkur Bo`stoni”,2013,319-12.

<sup>33</sup> Kilian G.Seeber,“Simultaneous Interpreting”,2017,95-79.



and produces an equivalent output in a target language, i.e., the interpreter produces one part of the message in the target language while simultaneously listening to the next part of the message in the source language. This thesis examines the process of simultaneous interpretation from an information processing point of view and describes the implications of such an approach for practical SI.<sup>34</sup>

In simultaneous interpreting, a highly skilled type of interpretation, the interpreter uses specialized equipment to translate spoken language in real time.

There are several key features we have to consider in simultaneous interpreting:

Real-time processing, cognitive demands, use of equipment, team work, contextual understanding. All above are the most important aspects that are always needed in the process. These skills are developed as time passes, and actually every day training is necessary to become a master of this field.

Among language services, simultaneous interpretation is not the most affordable. That cost consists of two components. The first is that any language you want to teach requires two highly skilled linguists. The second is that you will require a location with specialized equipment or, alternatively, an adequate amount of **portable equipment**. **Simultaneous interpretation** is relatively simple to set up, provided you have the right equipment. The bare essentials include a set of receivers with headphones for the listeners, a transmitter and a microphone and a pair of headphones for the interpreter. The interpreter listens to the speaker through their headphones. They then provide the simultaneous translation by speaking into a microphone. The transmitter sends the translation from the microphones to personal wireless receivers and the audience listens through their headphones. Often, the simultaneous interpreter is provided with a soundproof booth in which to work. These booths are large enough to seat two people, so that the interpreters can work in pairs. Large conference centers will have fixed booths in place, but mobile solutions are also available. For a price. The booths will need to be positioned so that the interpreters can see the speaker, with one booth per language. Base transmitters (also known as table transmitters or stationary transmitters) tend to be used for a booth setup. They are fixed to one point, so are ideal for simultaneous interpreters who are working from booths. Portable transmitters (also called belt-clip transmitters or tour-guide transmitters), meanwhile, can be used in situations where the interpreter needs to move around, for example during a guided tour of a museum. Whether you're using stationary or portable transmitters, you'll need to allow one transmitter per language.

Effective communication in multilingual settings requires both simultaneous and consecutive interpretation, each of which has a unique function and set of skills.

In consecutive interpretation, the interpreter listens to the speaker, makes notes, and then, when the speaker pauses, provides the interpretation. Greater accuracy is possible with this approach, which is frequently employed in contexts like the legal or medical fields where precision and attention to detail are crucial. It allows inter-

<sup>34</sup> Doris Maria Ecker, Simultaneous Interpretation (SI): An information Processing Approach and Its Implications for Practical Si", Portland State University, 1994, 141-1.

preters to concentrate on the message and its context by giving them more time to assimilate information.

However, simultaneous interpretation necessitates processing spoken language quickly and delivering it in real time, which makes it perfect for live broadcasts, international meetings, and huge conferences. Although it has a greater cognitive cost for the interpreter, it facilitates a smooth conversation, which is crucial in hectic settings.

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