

THE HISTORICAL ROOTS OF SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

Samandarova Saida Mirza Kizi

Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi

O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti

Xorijiy filologiya fakulteti

Tarjima nazariyasi va Qiyosiy tilshunoslik kafedrası

Sinxron tarjima mutaxassisligi 1 – kurs magistranti.

E-mail: saidamirzayevna@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada sinxron tarjimaning rivojlanish tarixi nafaqat yaqin XIX-XX asrlarga tegishli ekanligi, balkim uning uzoq o'tmishiga tegishliligi haqidagi ma'lumotlar aks ettirilgan. Eramizdan oldingi va keyingi davrlarda tarjimonlik va ularning ijtimoiy hayotdagi ahamiyati haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: sinxron tarjima madaniy, muloqot, sinxron tarjimon

Аннотация: В данной статье отражены сведения о том, что история развития синхронного перевода относится не только к последним XIX-XX векам, но и к далекому его прошлому. Приводятся сведения о переводах и их значении в общественной жизни в периоды до и после нашей эры.

Ключевые слова: синхронный перевод, культурное общение, синхронный переводчик.

Annotation: This article reflects the information that the history of the development of simultaneous translation belongs not only to the recent XIX-XX centuries, but also to its distant past. Information is provided about translation and their importance in social life in the periods before and after our era.

Keywords: simultaneous translation, cultural, communication, simultaneous interpreter

Introduction

The history of simultaneous interpreting has its roots in the early 20th century. Prior to this, consecutive interpreting was the predominant form of interpretation, where the interpreter would listen to a speaker and then render the speech in the target language. However, as globalization increased and the need for efficient communication between people of different languages grew, the demand for simultaneous interpreting arose.

The development of high-level contact between nations and the creation of large international organizations led to the birth of a new form of interpreting - Simultaneous Interpreting. Consecutive Interpreting meant that the time spent in negotiations had to be multiplied by the number of languages that each statement had to be translated into, which was a very time-consuming process.

Analyzing points

The first known instance of simultaneous interpreting took place during the Nuremberg trials after World War II, where it was used for the first time on a large scale. In this context, the interpreting was done using a setup called "whispering" or "*chuchotage*," where the interpreter

would sit close to the listener and provide a whispered translation. Actually, it is not the exact available information about the history of simultaneous interpretation. It rooted the earlier period of our world like BC. The first records of interpreting date from the 3rd millennium B.C, in the form of an Egyptian low-relief in a prince's tomb that makes reference to an interpreter supervisor. Other sources from Ancient Egypt indicate that the activity was mainly linked to Public Administration.

Moreover, the history of simultaneous interpretation spans centuries and encompasses a wide array of cultural, linguistic, and economical developments that have shaped the practice of language mediation. In ancient Egypt, interpreters were known as "*dragomen*" or "*scribe-interpreters*". They were skilled in multiple languages and were mainly responsible for translating diplomatic correspondence, negotiating treaties, and assisting foreign envoys. These interpreters worked closely with the pharaoh and other high-ranking officials, ensuring effective communication between Egypt and other nations. Not only in eastern part of the world was famous for their rich interpreting skills but also Asian especially, muslim interpreters played an important role in the process of the interpreting. Ka'ab bin Lu'ayy: Known as the first interpreter in Islamic history, Ka'ab bin Lu'ayy served as a translator during the pre-Islamic era in Arabia. In ancient Mesopotamia, interpreters played a crucial role in facilitating trade and diplomacy. They were often referred to as "*terpunnars*" and were respected for their linguistic skills. In ancient China, during the Zhou Dynasty, interpreters known as "*langguan*" were employed to facilitate communication between the ruling class and foreign envoys. Regarding different interpretations by scholars, there are varying perspectives on the historical development of interpretation, with some emphasizing cultural influences and others focusing on linguistic evolution.

Furthermore, La Malinche known as Doca Marina. La Malinche was a Nahua woman who served as an interpreter for Hernan Cortes during the Spanish conquest of Mexico. However, other ancient civilizations, for example, Ancient Greece and the Roman Empire, have documented the existence of interpreters linked to other fields: administration, commerce, religion and the army. Interpreters continued to be employed throughout the Middle Ages, in monasteries (where there were monks of many different nationalities), in counsils (accompanying preachers in foreign lands) on synagogues (translating the Torah out loud), as well as in business expeditions, military incursions and diplomatic meetings.

Conclusion

In conclusion, simultaneous interpretation stood as a cornerstone of effective multilingual communication, fostering cross-cultural understanding and enabling seamless interaction in diverse settings. Simultaneous interpretation played crucial role in international diplomacy, business negotiations, academic exchanges, and cultural events, fostering global cooperation and understanding across linguistic boundaries.

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