

THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION  
DURING THE XX CENTURY

Samandarova Saida Mirza Kizi

(94) 612-97-36 [saidamirzayevna@gmail.com](mailto:saidamirzayevna@gmail.com)

*Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti Xorijiy filologiya fakulteti  
Tarjima nazariyasi va Qiyosiy tilshunoslik kafedrasida Sinxron tarjima mutaxassisligi 1 –  
kurs magistranti*

**Abstract:** *This article demonstrates the historical development of interpretation during the xx century. The article presents the history and development of simultaneous interpretation with adding several opinions of scientists about simultaneous interpretation (SI). Furthermore, the information about the special equipment such as a microphone and a booth used in the process of simultaneous translation especially during the World War II . They use them in the process of simultaneous translation, and the history of development is given.*

**Keywords:** *Simultaneous Interpretation, History, Equipment, Conferences, Meetings, Interpreter, Translation and*

### **Introduction**

The practice of oral translation began in the ancient world when interpreters acted as **intermediaries** in trade negotiations and military campaigns. In the early 20th century, following the end of World War I (1914–1918), the Paris Peace Conference was held, where understanding was facilitated by interpreters who are fluent in English and French. "Consecutive" interpretation was used at the conference. Later, this type of translation practice was regularly employed in the League of Nations and the International Labour Organization (ILO). Over time, there was a realization of the need to seek a more efficient form of oral translation to save time. A new type of oral interpretation for servicing international meetings emerged, known as simultaneous interpretation (SI), which began to be introduced experimentally at meetings of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and taught in short courses. The Second World War (1939–1945) and the subsequent Nuremberg trials changed the status of simultaneous interpreters and led to the formalization of SI as a professional occupation.

### **Analysis points**

From the early years, the description and study of SI included the following questions: the simultaneity of processes of perception and speech production, pauses in the speaker's speech; the role of memory, the pace of speech, and the speaker's intonation; the range of the interpreter's lag behind the speaker, the role of linguistic and non-linguistic knowledge.

Simultaneous translation is an oral translation performed by the interpreter in parallel with the speech message in the source language. This type of translation became widely known after the Nuremberg trials (1945-1946), which went down in history as a trial of the former leaders of Germany. Also, consecutive translation was used for international meetings and conferences. In most cases, the working languages of such events were English and French, but since five countries participated in this trial (USSR, Germany, France, USA, and Great Britain), it was decided to hold court sessions in four languages: English, French, Russian and German. The use of consecutive interpretation was ruled out since then the Nuremberg Trials would have dragged on for an indefinite amount of time. The choice was made in favor of simultaneous translation, and it was there, in Nuremberg in 1945, that two teams of simultaneous interpreters were first introduced: one -Soviet, the other - American, who adequately coped with the tasks set. The Nuremberg trials showed the obvious advantages of simultaneous interpreting over consecutive interpreting when working with a multilingual audience. Experimental and theoretical studies of simultaneous translation began to appear only in the mid-1960s. In our work, we rely on works that studied and described the techniques and strategies of SP, the history of the development of simultaneous interpretation and the evolution of equipment for SP. The study also involved material on the methods of assessing the psycho-physiological load during the SI and the mechanisms for ensuring the SP, since all of the above aspects are directly related to the topic of our work

The simultaneous translation had a number of advantages over other types of interpretation. Consecutive interpreting was time-consuming, while "whispering" was inconvenient for both the interpreter and the listener, and did not fit well with the format of higher-level meetings. To successfully implement the idea of E. Filein, special equipment was needed, and, according to various sources, in 1926 or 1927 a patent for equipment for simultaneous translation was issued to the Boston radio engineer Gordon Finlay and the president of IBM, Thomas Watson [Minyar- Beloruchev, 1999, With. 124]. Prior to 1945, simultaneous translation was used sporadically. In the USSR, simultaneous translation with equipment was tested in 1928 at the VI Congress of the Comintern. According to E.A. Hoffman, the first simultaneous interpreters sat in the stands, they had uncomfortable equipment with a microphone around their necks, and there were no headphones [Hoffman, 1963, p.20]. The sound quality for the recipients was degraded by interference. In 1933, at the XIII plenum of the Executive Committee of the Comintern, the interpreters sat in the booths, and they had headphones. With the suspension of the activities of the League of Nations before the Second World War, the relevance of the joint venture has significantly decreased .The second stage in the development of simultaneous translation came after the end of the Second World War. The SI again became an integral part of multinational meetings and events in 1944, at the General Conference of the International Labor Organization, and then at the

Nuremberg Trials in 1945, where there were two groups of interpreters - the Soviet team and the Allied team. There were four working languages: Russian, German, English, and French. Leon Dostert, the personal interpreter for Dwight Eisenhower, the 34th President of the United States, ran the simultaneous translation service. It was he who arranged a demonstration of simultaneous translation at the UN in 1946, and in 1947 the organization purchased equipment for the joint venture. Until 1951, the UN Secretariat could not decide which translation to approve

, simultaneous or consecutive. For a number of reasons, mainly due to significant time savings, it was decided to leave simultaneous translation [Quoted from Hoffman,1963, p.23]. In 1948, the Geneva School of Translators began training professional simultaneous interpreters. In the USSR, the first training program for simultaneous interpreters - the UN Interpreter Courses at the Moscow State Pedagogical Institute named after M. Toretz - was established only in 1962 in Moscow.

### **Conclusion**

In addition to this information above, simultaneous interpretation has also played a critical role at the diplomatic meetings as so far. the use of simultaneous interpretation during the World War II paved the way for advancements in languages technology and international communication. Today, interpreters continue to play a vital role in diplomacy, business negotiations, and other global interactions. The legacy of their work during the World War II serves as a reminder of the power of language in shaping world events and fostering cooperation among nations.

### **REFERENCES**

1. Алексеева ИС. Введение в переводоведение. – М.:Академия, 2004, 352 с.
2. Алексеева ИС. Профессиональный тренингпереводчика. – СПб: Союз, 2001, 288
3. Андреева НВ. Психолингвистические моделифункционирования памяти при синхронномпереводе. – Вестник БФУ им. И. Канта. 2007; 2.[Электронный ресурс]. – URL:<http://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/psiholingvisticheskiemodeli-funktsionirovaniya-pamyati-pri-sinhronnomperevode> (дата обращения: 26.03.2014).
- 4.Puchhacker F (2011) Simultaneous interpreting. The Oxford Handbook of Translation Studies. Oxford: Oxford University Press,257-93
- 5.Raufov MM. Elementary transformations in simultaneous translation. Academic research in educational sciences. 2021; 2(1):484-490.
6. Raufov Miraziz Mustafakulovich Interpretation Senior lecturer, Department of Foreign Languages. “History of Simultaneous Interpretation” International Journal of

Multidisciplinary Research and Studies, Tashkent State University of Law, Tashkent, Uzbekistan 2023; 802-804

7. SHIRYAEV, A.F. 1973. Simultaneous interpretation from the French language (study of some aspects of synchronism in connection with the peculiarities of the functioning of the IEA). Moscow, 126-129