

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION BETWEEN
UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES IN XXI CENTURY

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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada sinxron tarjimaning nafaqat tarixiga nazar solinadi, balkim XIX-XX asrlarda rivojlanishi va shuningdek uning XXI asrda O'zbek-Ingiliz tillar o'rtasida sodir bo'layotgan o'zgarishlari haqidagi ma'lumotlar aks ettiriladi. Sinxron tarjima va uning sun'iy intellekt orqali ikkinchi tilga bevosita va bilvosita ko'rsatayotgan ta'siri kundalik hayotimizda uchraydigan misollar bilan qisman ochib berilgan.*

Key words: *simultaneous interpretation, communication, strategies, tactics, AI translation program, smart machine*

Kalit so'zlar: *sinxron tarjima, muloqot, strategiyalar, texnikalar, sun'iy intellekt tarjima dasturi, aqlli qurilma*

INTRODUCTION

In English, the words 'translation' and 'translating' are often used as an umbrella term to cover both written translation and interpreting, while the words 'interpretation' and 'interpreting' are generally used to refer to the spoken and/or signed translation modalities only.⁴⁴ Similar ambiguities are found in other languages, including French, with traduire and interpréter, German, with Dolmetschen and Übersetzen, Spanish, with traducir and interpretar. Moreover, over time tactics and strategies of simultaneous interpreters have developed in ways of facing the linguistic and cognitive difficulties which they encounter on a regular basis.⁴⁵ In the process of interpretation, they are often referred to as 'strategies' indiscriminately, but it is perhaps more rational to distinguish between preparatory actions with a desired medium-term or long-at immediate or quasi-immediate effects, which will be referred to as 'tactics. Through historical basis to last period several fields have been developing as they have had some research with actual new features. Simultaneous interpretation is one of the developing spheres but derived last several ages.

Analysis

Usually desired medium-term or long-term effects lead to be mispronounced or mistranslated words that easily come from one languages into another in several ways. At the moment, it is impossible to completely eliminate the problem of the language barrier with the help of artificial intelligence and computer linguistics, since for correct perception and accurate translation, a "smart machine" must understand the meaning of the text, and therefore have the mechanisms and qualities of the human brain and consciousness. As for

⁴⁴ Abduganieva J. Analysis of the non-verbal culture of a consecutive interpreter. Foreign linguistics and linguodidactics. - Tashkent, 2023. - №1. - 36-42 pp.

⁴⁵ Lambert S. Information processing among conference interpreters: a test of the depth of-processing hypothesis // Meta. - 1988. - No. 33. - P. 377-387.

other news in the sphere, ⁴⁶Meta recently introduced the SeamlessM4T model, which accepts text and audio input, recognizes speech and is capable of translating it into 100 languages. Audio translation is currently only available in 35 languages but the model works with input data that uses several languages at once. The project is open source and available on GitHub. Meta also released the SeamlessAlign dataset, which includes 270 thousand hours of spoken speech and its text translation. The company compares its model to the Babel fish from Douglas Adams's *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy* books. The Russian company Yandex introduced the function of simultaneous interpretation of the videos in 2021 [17]. So, the technology is not new for them, and this year they have introduced something new. Yandex launched simultaneous translation of live broadcasts in their browser. Simultaneous translation of videos is very different from translation of live broadcasts. As a result of AI translation programs some new words come from ⁴⁷one language into another one simultaneously and deliberately.

Research

Practical scholars who have faced the difficult task of studying it because of the unique qualities of synchronous translation have been forced to give many different theories. First, the earlier work emphasized the use of synchronous translation with existing models. In addition, it provides the ability to successfully synchronize listening and speaking with additional translation complexity. Secondly, the possibility of instantaneous translation of the discourse in the environment of linguists and translators,

who are fluent in semantic and structural differences between languages. One at the same time, simultaneous interpretation revealed differences in oral speech, separating it from written speech.

Comparing two languages such as Uzbek and English, it is known that doing some research on languages and getting new facts about this field is the key point of creating neologisms in one from another. As an example; loafers or boyfriend jeans. These words describe the pieces of the clothing and express as most fashion-related words that have not been existed in Uzbek language till today. However, these words have two meanings in American and European languages the result of the last created clothing pieces that derived from one to another language. With the meaning loafer is the type of the shoes which has no laces, resembling a moccasin. It was derived from American-Spanish language *lobo* (lobo), reinterpreted as or conflated with loafer (idler), compare the alternative forms which reflect other re-interpretations and connotations. In Uzbek language there is no appropriate words for translating loafer. Second word boyfriend jeans it means that loose jeans which are style of high-waisted, loose-fitting, faded for women which intended to look like men's jeans. The word was used in 2012, Lois Joy Johnson, *The Wardrobe Wake-up: Your Guide to Looking Fabulous in Any Age*, Running Press (ISBN, (In this page Nikki Wang is in boyfriend jeans, casual layers, and clog boots). In a dialogue the example was recorded in a women's store.

A: I want to buy loafers but my parents can not afford 450 000 soums. (Loafer olmoqchi edim, lekin uyimdakilarni 450 mingga qurbi yetmayabdi.)

⁴⁶ Historical and technological outlook of Simultaneous interpretation

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⁴⁷ Shiryaev.A. Simultaneous translation: activities of a simultaneous translator and methods of teaching simultaneous translation.M.:Voenizdat, 1979. – 183 p

B: Why can't you buy from second-hand shops? They are much more cheaper than here. (Nega ikkinchi qo'l do'konlaridan olmoqchi emassan? U yer bu yerdan ancha arzon bo'ladi.)

A: Will you go with me? I am going to buy navy blue colour.(Men bilan borasanmi? Men to'q ko'k rangidan olmoqchiman.)

B: Let's find me boyfriend jeans, I wanna buy too. Could you borrow me some money ? I will give it back on Friday. Promisee, pleaseeee.....(Kel, menga boyfiend shim olaylik, man ham sotib olishni xohlayman. Sen menga qarz berib tura olasanmi ? Juma kuni qaytarib beraman iltimosss, va'da beraman)

A: If my money is enough, I will do. But if there are so sweet loafers in fantastic colour, I may buy two (giggles) (Agarda pulim yetsa, berib turaman. Lekin, mobodo ajoyib rangli looferlar uchratib qolsam, unda 2 ta ham olishim mumkin (kulib))

Conclusion According to the dialogue the process of entering neologisms in one language that does not require interpreting or misinterpreting. Especially, young generation regularly use new words without translation version. The result of these situations some neologisms come from from source language into target one purposelessly as a result of watching or hearing the broadcasts or interpreting with the help of the AI translation programs.

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