

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION FROM ANCIENT CIVILIZATION TO THE MODERN GLOBAL COMMUNICATION

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The development of interpretation as a main branch of translation was known throughout the history played a crucial role in the most spheres of the governmental issues around the worldwide. Some linguistics theories reformed that translation is only words' combination which meant the same meaning in another language. Translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. Clearly, then, any theory of translation must draw upon a theory of language a general linguistic theory¹. However, it is divided into mainly 2 parts such as written and oral. Oral translation is often described as it consists of simultaneous, consecutive, sign, whispering and etc. One of the most required high-skilled and challenging type is clarified a simultaneous interpretation. Since it is known from the Nuremberg Trial after World War II, when the development of this type is connected to the specifically XX century. Simultaneous interpretation stands as a cornerstone profession of global communication, with famous interpreters throughout history leaving a lasting impact on the field². From their important roles in historical events to shaping diplomatic relations, these language experts have played a crucial role in human history. As we explore the evolution of simultaneous interpretation and the rise of new apps and technological advancements in the field, we witness how these innovations have transformed the way languages are bridged in real-time. 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 translation³. Actually, it also focuses on the importance of gaining cultural awareness to fully understand, as in the West and Arab and Muslim world, among different languages and cultures⁴. It means is not the always 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,

¹ J. C. CATFORD . A Linguistic Theory of Translation An Essay in Applied Linguistics. - London: Oxford University Press, 1965-P.7

² Yagi S.M. Studying style in simultaneous interpretation . -London: *Meta Press*, – 2000. – P. 520–547.

³ Accredited Language Services blog. <https://www.accreditedlanguage.com/interpreting/what-is-chuchotage>.

⁴ Issa, S.H.M., Ahmad G., Differences Among English-Arabic Simultaneous Interpreters in Interpreting Trump's Inaugural Speech in Washington. –International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Translation, 2021 – P. 239-256.

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 is well-known as the first interpreter in Islamic history, he served as a *mutag'g'im* like translator during the pre-Islamic era in Arabia⁵. In ancient Mesopotamia, interpreters played a crucial role in facilitating trade and diplomacy. They were often referred to as "*terpunners*" 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 evolution⁶. Moreover, La Malinche known as Doña Marina. This woman was a Nahuatl woman who served as an interpreter for Hernán Cortés 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 like administration, commerce, religion and the army. Interpreters continued to be employed throughout the Middle Ages, in monasteries, in some councils on synagogue, as well as in business expeditions, military incursions and diplomatic meetings. The Vestal Virgins were priestesses of Vesta, the Roman goddess of the hearth, home, and family. They were responsible for maintaining the sacred fire that was believed to protect Rome and its people. The Vestal Virgins were chosen at a young age and served a term of 30 years, during which they were required to remain celibate. The first woman interpreter known as the Vestal Virgin was named Gegania⁷. She was one of the six women selected to serve as Vestal Virgins when the cult of Vesta was established in Rome in the 7th century BC era. Gegania and her fellow priestesses played a vital role in Roman religious ceremonies and rituals, serving as *intermediaries* between the gods and mortals. As Vestal Virgins, Gegania and her colleagues held significant power and influence in Roman society⁸. According to this statement it is highly respected for their purity and devotion to Vesta, and their words were considered to have special significance. The Vestal Virgins were also granted certain privileges, such as the ability to own property and make legal agreements without a male guardian. Overall, she and the other Vestal Virgins played a crucial role in Roman religious life and held a unique position as female interpreters of divine will. Their legacy continues to be remembered in Roman history and mythology. Language interpreting or interpretation is the intellectual activity of facilitating oral and sign-language communication, either simultaneously or consecutively, between two or more users of different languages. A simultaneous interpreter is as you can tell by looking at the words - someone who interprets for someone in another language while the speaker speaks without interruption⁹. This is the opposite of consecutive interpreting, because a consecutive interpreter awaits his turn and does not start speaking until the speaker allows him the time to do so.

⁵ Ibn Khuradadhbih. Book of Routes and Kingdoms. "al-Tarjuman". Theosophical Publishing House, -London, 1911. – P.48.

⁶ Musayev Q. *Tarjima nazariyasi asoslari*. – Toshkent.: Fan nashriyoti, 2005. – B.352.

⁷ Pöchhacker F. *Simultaneous interpreting : The Oxford Handbook of Translation Studies*. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2011. – P. 257–293

⁸ Boguslavsky V. *Interpreting in Antiquity: From the Sumerians to the Romans*. – New York: Academic Press, 2015. – P.76.

⁹ <https://www.telephone-interpreting-service.com/history-of-simultaneous-interpretation>

Simultaneous interpreting is one of the most common kinds of interpreting, but also the most difficult one. Very few translators can do it, and not even all interpreters can do it well. Simultaneous interpreting has a number of indisputable advantages over consecutive interpreting: efficiency in conducting international events in which several languages are used; less expenditure of time and money and the event proceeds at its own pace regardless of the language of the speaker and this decreases the time necessary to hold the event and the material resources required, convenience for the listeners and the participants can hear the presentation in the original language without interruption for translation. It is really a very complex process to interpret simultaneously, one that only very few interpreters can handle well. Simultaneous interpreting is not only an art, but also a technology. Therefore, there are certain basic principles can be followed during the process of interpreting in order to achieve goals more efficiently. The following principles can be employed to guide our simultaneous interpreting such as a syntactic linearity is defined according to the original structure of the sentence that interpreters hear so quickly, they divide the whole sentences into several parts, and then combines them together with various skills to express the entire meaning. Simultaneous interpreting requests the interpreter to give the target version nearly at the same time with the speaker's speech, and a qualified simultaneous interpreter should try his best to shorten the time between interpreting and speaking, therefore, the method to interpret based on the original structure is an important feature in simultaneous interpreting¹⁰.

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¹⁰ Kipp K. Interpreting in the Multicultural World: Practices and Ethics. – Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Press, 2005. – P.77