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THE RISE OF TECHNOLOGY IN SIMULTANEOUS TRANSLATION: ENHANCING COMMUNICATION ACROSS CULTURES WITH THE HELP OF THE CAI SYSTEMS

Kovalenko Gayane Igorevna

Student of Department of English philology and translation studies

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Email: gayanekovalenko@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This article explores how Computer-Assisted Interpretation (CAI) systems are revolutionizing simultaneous translation. It discusses how CAI utilizes AI, NLP, and machine learning to facilitate real-time translation. Through case studies, it highlights CAI's impact on international events, business meetings, and more. While recognizing CAI's benefits, the article also acknowledges its limitations compared to traditional methods. It emphasizes the importance of integrating technology with human expertise for effective cross-cultural communication.

Key words

brief history**,** Simultaneous interpretation, The Nuremberg Trials, computer-assisted interpretation (CAI) systems, multilingual interactions, requirements.

Step into the dynamic world of language transcendence, where words unfold in real-time harmony, simultaneous interpretation, a captivating dance of linguistic prowess, emerges as the bridge between diverse voices and global understanding. A symphony of languages converging in the air, seamlessly transformed into a harmonious melody of communication – simultaneous interpretation orchestrates this linguistic ballet, turning every spoken word into a vibrant tapestry of shared understanding. In this linguistic realm, interpreters become maestros, conducting the rhythm of dialogue on the grand stage of global discourse.

Due to the development of technology, simultaneous interpretation is essential in the work of two or more independent states. Simultaneous interpreters are needed to further understand the essence of a particular type of event. Simultaneous interpretation is crucial for facilitating effective communication in multilingual settings, such as international conferences, diplomatic events, and business meetings. It allows participants to understand and engage in real-time discussions, breaking down language barriers and promoting global collaboration. Simultaneous interpretation involves translating spoken words from one language to another in real time and it is far more common and is used almost exclusively in international organizations [5, 21]. It's essential in scenarios where participants speak different languages but need to communicate seamlessly. This method ensures smooth and uninterrupted communication, enabling events and discussions to flow naturally despite linguistic diversity. Advanced technology, like interpretation equipment and software, has played a significant role in improving the accuracy and efficiency of simultaneous interpretation.

However, when it comes to the very formation of simultaneous translation, it becomes quite difficult to say how it all began. One thing is for sure that simultaneous interpretation appeared in the context of negotiations over difficult historical times.

Simultaneous interpretation dates back to the 20th century, when there was a great need for fast and high-quality translation. Consecutive translation was used even before the appearance of its rooted type of interpretation, and due to the time-consuming that consecutive translation absorbed, there were a lot of difficulties in transmitting information. The problem was not with the translators, but with a clearly defined time frame. It was at this moment that Eduard Filein, an American

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businessman, proposed a new concept of interpretation. In 1925, a new type of interpretation was introduced – simultaneous interpretation. Simultaneous interpreting was first used at the International Labour Organization Conference in Geneva in 1927 [5, 17]. The issue of supplying all the equipment was patented by Gordon Finley, a British engineer and inventor, in 1926-1927 and was successfully used at the Geneva Conference. Over time, simultaneous translation has only just adapted to use and gradually gained momentum.

The Nuremberg Trials, held from 1945 to 1946, were a series of military tribunals conducted to prosecute prominent leaders of Nazi Germany for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and other atrocities committed during World War II. These trials marked a significant moment in international law, establishing precedents for holding individuals accountable for their actions during times of conflict. From the perspective of simultaneous interpreters, the Nuremberg Trials presented unprecedented challenges and opportunities. Some of the interpreters at the Trials went on to work as conference interpreters at the United Nations. In his article, How Conference Interpretation Grew, Jean Herbert related how, gradually, simultaneous interpreting began to be used in the United Nations in particular, first in French and English and later in the other official UN languages, Arabic, Chinese, Russian and Spanish [5, 17]. The multilingual nature of the proceedings necessitated the use of simultaneous interpretation to ensure effective communication among participants from different linguistic backgrounds.

Interpreters assigned to the Nuremberg Trials faced immense pressure to accurately convey the testimonies, arguments, and judgments presented in the courtroom. Given the gravity of the charges and the historical significance of the proceedings, interpreters were tasked with the daunting responsibility of facilitating communication with precision and impartiality. Despite the challenges, the role of simultaneous interpreters at the Nuremberg Trials was instrumental in ensuring the fairness and transparency of the legal proceedings. By enabling effective communication across language barriers, interpreters played a crucial role in upholding the principles of justice and accountability that underpinned the trials.

As interactions between people from different linguistic backgrounds become increasingly common, the demand for accurate and efficient translation services continues to grow. In response to this need, technology has played a pivotal role in revolutionizing the field of simultaneous translation, offering innovative solutions to bridge language barriers and foster cross-cultural understanding.

Simultaneous translation, often referred to as real-time or conference interpreting, involves rendering spoken words from one language into another almost instantaneously. Traditionally, this task has been performed by skilled human interpreters, whose expertise and linguistic proficiency are indispensable. The limitations of human interpreters, such as fatigue and the need for breaks, have led to the exploration of technological advancements to complement and enhance their capabilities. One of the most significant developments in the realm of simultaneous translation is the advent of computer-assisted interpretation (CAI) systems. These systems utilize cutting-edge technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), natural language processing (NLP), and machine learning algorithms to provide real-time translation services. By leveraging vast databases of linguistic resources and training data, CAI systems can quickly and accurately translate speech from one language to another, all while adapting to nuances in dialects, accents and context.

There is the question how it works. At the heart of CAI lies the fundamental process of Speech Recognition. Employing sophisticated algorithms, CAI systems adeptly capture spoken words, transmuting them into textual form with precision and accuracy. Progresses to Text Analysis, a crucial phase wherein the CAI system scrutinizes linguistic nuances, syntactic structures and

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semantic cues embedded within the transcribed text. This meticulous analysis lays the groundwork for the subsequent translation process. Machine translation is the discipline concerned with developing automated tools for translating from one human language to another [2, 2]. Machine Translation (MT) emerges as the centerpiece of CAI, where the fusion of statistical machine translation (SMT) and neural machine translation (NMT) techniques orchestrates the seamless conversion of source language text into its target language counterpart. The consequence of the above observations – taken together – is probably that hybrid cooperative methods are the only way forward in MT, even though the statistical and symbolic components may still for now be pursued separately, as grammars are extracted empirically from texts and texts are automatically sense-tagged [6, 14]. This transformative process relies on vast repositories of linguistic data and computational models to produce translations of exceptional quality and fluency.

With the rise of remote communication platforms and virtual events, CAI systems can facilitate multilingual interactions in real time, regardless of geographical location. Participants can engage in discussions, presentations and negotiations seamlessly, transcending language barriers and fostering collaboration on a global scale. While technology has made significant strides in improving simultaneous translation, it is essential to recognize its limitations and challenges. Despite advancements in AI and NLP, CAI systems may still struggle with complex or nuanced language expressions, particularly in specialized domains or cultural contexts. Moreover, concerns regarding data privacy, security, and bias in machine-generated translations underscore the importance of continued research and development in this field.

While Computer-Assisted Interpretation (CAI) systems have undoubtedly revolutionized the field of translation by offering unprecedented speed, efficiency, and accessibility, it is essential to acknowledge that they are not without their drawbacks. Furthermore, the comparison between CAI systems and traditional methods of translation is not always straightforward, as each approach has its unique strengths and limitations.

The traditional method of translation, often involving human interpreters, offers a level of expertise, adaptability, and cultural sensitivity that may be challenging for CAI systems to replicate fully. Human interpreters can navigate complex linguistic nuances, clarify ambiguities and convey subtle nuances of meaning with precision and finesse. Human oversight and intervention ensure the quality and appropriateness of the translated output, particularly in sensitive or high-stakes situations.

While CAI systems offer undeniable benefits in terms of speed, scalability, and cost-effectiveness, they are most effective when used in conjunction with human expertise. By combining the efficiency of technology with the depth of human understanding, organizations can harness the full potential of both approaches to achieve optimal results in translation and interpretation.

In conclusion, the decision to use CAI systems or traditional methods of translation depends on various factors, including the specific requirements of the task, the desired level of accuracy and quality and the available resources. Rather than viewing CAI systems as a replacement for traditional methods, it is more productive to see them as complementary tools that can augment and enhance human capabilities in the pursuit of effective cross-cultural communication. As technology continues to evolve and improve, it is essential to recognize the value of human expertise and judgment in ensuring accurate, nuanced and culturally sensitive translations.

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