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**Comparison between simultaneons written translations**

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**Abstract**

The conference paper elaborates the distinctive and similar peculiarities among simultaneous, consecutive, and written translations. All forms of translations need to have much attention, rich word stock, and proficient grammar, which make up the denominator of these translations. While comparing the forms of translations, it has been revealed that the most intricate form of translation is simultaneous translation, which requires the ability of approximation. This ability is not a demand in consecutive and written translation When the word orders in the target and source languages ​​are different, such as Azerbaijani and English, there will be a need to use the ability of approximation. Since the predicate comes at the end of the sentence while it is preceded by the subject in English, this problem will be present in the process of interpretation, particularly from English to Azerbaijani. No doubt, you will force yourself to guess the verb that will be uttered in advance. Here, the interpreter should function as a fortune-teller. While analyzing the article, it was revealed that the easiest form of translation among the researched ones is written translaton, since you have the chance to think and change the words. Sometimes, it is very difficult to find the most appropriate word in simultaneous and consecutive interpretations. The translator makes lower lexical mistakes, avoids using inappropriate words, and tries to follow the lexical and grammatical norms of the language. Furthermore, the article analyzes the interpreter's personal characteristic qualities and the criteria that he must possess

**\_1 Introduction**

Synchronic translation is sometimes referred to as simultaneous translation or synchronous interpretation (Alisoy 2022). This type of translation differs from consecutive and written translations in some aspects. The main characteristic feature of simultaneous interpretation is that it is carried out orally. There are some criteria distinguishing simultaneous interpretation from consecutive interpretation. The most distinctive feature in synchronic interpretation is that the speaker and interpreter speak simultaneously or at the same time (Babayev 2023). That is why this is often called simultaneous interpretation. But the speaker and interpreter wait for each other in consecutive interpretation. It means that the interpreter waits until the speaker finishes his or her speech. As soon as the speech is over, the interpreter starts interpretation. There is a myriad of researches and studies conducted by scholars about the simultaneous and consecutive interpretations Research works carried out by concerned scholars are Colina Sonia (2015), Catford J.C. (1965), Barhudar ov L.S. (1975), Albakry M. (2004), Bell R.T. (1998), Choban F. (2015), Gile D. (1995). Graedier, A.L. (2000), Hatim B. & lan M. (1997), House J. (2009), Ivars A. (1999), Korunets LV (2008), Krings, H.P. (1986), Loescher, W. (1991), Newmark P. (1998). There are some denominators between simultaneous and consecutive interpretations. There are a number of theoretical approaches about translation studies. House supposes: “Translation mediates between languages, societies and literature, and it is though translation that linguistic and cultural barriers may be overcome.” It is possible to come. To such a conclusion, an interpretation does not only function as a bridge between two or more languages, but also between different cultures. An interpreter is the mediator between two languages ​​and cultures**.**

**Chapter One**

* 1. **Definition of Translation :**

Translation is the communication of the [meaning](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meaning_%28linguistic%29%22%20%5Co%20%22Meaning%20%28linguistic%29)of a [source-language](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Translation#Source_and_target_languages) text by means of an [equivalent](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynamic_and_formal_equivalence) [target-language](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Translation#Source_and_target_languages) text, The English language draws a [terminological](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terminological) distinction (which does not exist in every language) between translating (a written text) and [interpreting](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interpreting) (oral or [signed](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sign_language) communication between users of different languages); under this distinction, translation can begin only after the appearance of [writing](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Writing) within a language community

( Hand:2009:56).

Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)". (Catford, 1969:20)

"Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (source language) with equivalent textual material drawing this other language (target language).

Translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. (Nida and Taber, 1969:12)

"The translation is to produce the closest natural equivalent of the source language message into the language of the recipient, the first and second in terms of meaning in terms of style."

Translation is a process of finding a TL equivalent for a SL utterance. (Pinchuck, 1977:38)

"Translation is a process to find the target language equivalent to the statement of the source language."

Translation is the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible, but not so closely that the TL structures will be seriously distorted (Mc.Guire, 1980:2)

**1.2 Types of Translation**

There are many types of translation **:**

**1.2.1Literal Translation**

Literal translation is a form-based translation; in literal translation, the form of the source language is transferred into the form of the target language Although this literal translation is useful for the purposes that related to the study of the source language, it has little help to the speakers of the receptor language who are interested in the meaning of the source language text. A literal translation has little communication value

 ( Maula, 2015: 8).

The translations above sound unnatural. The word 'who' is simply translated into siapa. 'Has' is translated into telah, 'he' is translated into dia, ‘been living' is translated into tinggal and 'with' is translated into dengan. The result is translated by word-for-word translation and it causes the combination of the target language sentence sounds unnatural and it usually makes the readers confused. This case also happens in the second example. The word beliau is simply translated into 'he', sudah into 'has', mendahului into left before' and kita into 'us (IbId) .

**1.2.2 Professional Translation**

The next type of translation is professional translation. Any type of [translations that are used for professional purposes](https://www.espressotranslations.com/who-uses-translation-services/), we would usually fit into this category Some common examples would be a [medical translation](https://www.espressotranslations.com/medical-translations/) or a legal translation.

Here, the main goal is usually to get all the information translated as accurately as possible. Unlike with a literary translation, documents won’t have any wordplay such as puns or rhymes, making it a little easier for the translator ( Coviello, 2024 ).

**1.2.3 Computer Translation**

 (CAT)The computer-aided translation is also known as  Machine-assisted human translation or (MAT) Machine-aided translation which is commonly used as software for assisting a human translator in the translation process This type of translation is developed by humans and certain aspects of the process are facilitated by software; whereas on the other hand, in Machine translation, the translation takes place by the computer ( Ali ,2020 ) .

**1.2.4 Idiomatic translation**

Idiomatic translation, defines it, "reproduces the 'message' of the original." It prefers colloquialisms and idioms which do not exist in the original ( Altaraabin , 2019 : 13) .

Idioms and fixed expressions are an inalienable part of each language found in large numbers in most of the languages. Since the meaning of these collocations can not be understood from the superficial meanings of the single words constituting them, so there are some problems in both processes of understanding and translating them. The process of translating idioms and fixed expressions from one language into another is a fine work which obliges a translator to have a good knowledge of both languages and cultures being shared or transferred as well as being able

( Shojaei, 2012 : 1).

to identify and cope with the contingent problems in the process of finding an efficient equivalent for the inter-lingual idiomatic pairs. People of different languages use completely different expressions to convey a similar meaning, in a way that while an expression might be completely tangible and easy-to-understand for the interlocutors of a specific language, the same set of words and expressions may seem fully vague and dim and even in some cases nonsense to the speakers of the other. This originates in the fact that each language has got some culture-specific items that are completely different from the corresponding items in another language. Besides, there are some differences in such factors as religion, geographical locations, different ideologies, and social classes of languages and societies that harden the process of understanding and translating idiomatic pairs from one language into another. Hence, there are two main problems in this case:

1) How to understand the meaning of idioms and fixed expressions of a specific language;

2) How to recreate the same sets of idioms and fixed expressions of one language in another language in a way that they might convey exactly the same ideas of the original language ( IbId ).

**1.3The Grammatical Model of Translating**

This approach to translating and translation teaching is based on translation theories which regard translating as solely a linguistic operation The instinctive feature of this model is its association of translating with grammatical transfer. Within such a perspective, language is viewed as grammar, and translating is no more than substituting the grammar and vocabulary of one language for the grammar and vocabulary of another

 ( Cherif, , 2009 : 6 ).

Along these lines, translating has been defined as 'the replacement of SL grammar and lexis by equivalent TL grammar and lexis' (Catford 1965: 22).

Underlying this attitude is the assumption that language is an objective code with a fixed structure. According to Chau, this approach to translating is antimentalistic infocusing on grammatical structure, while leaving meaning out of account. The task of translating is considered a symbol-to-symbol transformation. Linguistic signs, therefore, are supposed to be essentially objective, allowing for a one-tone One-dimensional matching of codes. When translating, one is operating at the level of langue rather than parole. The unit of translating is either the word or the sentence. The Grammatical Model, therefore, yields a literal translation with cultural differences between the two languages ignored. In terms of translation teaching, contrastive grammar is the sole method adopted in this model (IbId) .

**1.3 Translating Between the Lines**

Although there are different ways of defining translation, most scholars seem to agree that, in one way or another, it is a matter of expressing in one language what has originally been expressed in another What most scholars do not account for, however, is that it also includes the decoding and translation of elements NOT expressed in the source text. Deliberately or not, simply by phrasing a message in a certain way, the author of the source text makes some information regarding that message implicit, as is the cases in non-finite structures and nominalisations ( Marshall, 2019 : 4). Consider example (1):

Ibland skedde utvecklingen snabbt och överväldigande. Den sträckte sig över stora områden i norr och sopade undan majoriteten av de djur och människor som stod i dess väg.

(1) At times, the movement ran fast and overwhelmingly, covering great stretches of the north, sweeping most animal and human life before it.

Instead of describing the action of an increasing number of people doing something, the author has chosen to realise the process by using a single noun: movement. This noun is derived from the verb move, thus forming a so-called nominalisation, and within this nominalisation, information about the action, its agents and circumstances surrounding it, is condensed. The sentence has been further compressed by the two adverbial ing-clauses in sentence final position. They cannot stand on their own but depend on the rest of the sentence. Yet, the nature of that relationship is only implicitly stated. In the translation of such a sentence, it is then the translator's task to decode what is conveyed both overtly and covertly, and then decide how and what to express in the target text

. In the translation in (1), several different strategies have been used; while the nominalisation has been kept, the first ing-clause is turned into a finite main clause. The translation correspondent to the second ing-clause is coordinated with that of the first, but its subject has been omitted. While it is optional to keep the nominalisation, structural change is necessary in the translation of the non-finite clauses as there is no equivalent structure to this in Swedish. When translating features such as these, it becomes evident that there are various differences between both the grammar and preferences of the source and target languages which affect the translation ( IbId ).

**Chapter Two**

**2.1 Definition of Simultaneous written translations**

In simultaneous translation, the interpretation is delivered real-time, and the speaker does not have to pause and wait for the interpreter to translate the part of the speech that has been delivered. They can continue speaking while the interpreter does the work of translating the speech into another language (Jump,2005:78).

The interpreters are isolated from the conference participants thus it is possible to have the speech interpreted in different languages at once. The participants choose their preferred language by changing their headsets' channel (Qian:1994:98).

Maintaining the smooth flow of the presentation is one of the main benefits of simultaneous translation. Time is precious, and in this type of interpretation, there is only a small delay before the delivery of the information from the source language into the target language (Malmkjer,2011:78).

Simultaneous translation keeps the audience focused and attentive. During conferences, it is typically for participants to talk among themselves, read conference materials and handouts and look around to check the other participants, which means their attention is divided. When you have a simultaneous interpretation, event participants have to give their full attention to what the speaker is saying through the interpreters so they can understand the message. Their attention is caught because they have to listen to the interpreter. Simultaneous translation is ideal for large multilingual conferences (Qzar,1997:67).

However, simultaneous translation is not interactive like the other forms of translation work. Likewise, it is more expensive because it typically requires two interpreters per target language. Due to the high concentration demanded from the interpreter when doing simultaneous translation, they need to rest every half hour (Poyatos,1997:57).

This type of translation requires special equipment, like soundproof booths, conference headsets, wiring from the booths to the headsets and microphones. The interpreters may also need to use cameras and video screens to see the speakers if the interpreters' booths are placed in a different location from the conference (Kussmaul,1995:67).

**2.2 Types of Simultaneous Translation**

Simultaneous translation generally comes in two types - whispered and translation booth.

In whispered interpretation, the simultaneous interpreter is standing or sitting together with the delegates. The interpreter translates what the speaker is saying directly to the delegates. Whispered translation could be used when there are only a few delegates at the meeting, and they are either sitting or standing close together.

Often, whispered translation is used in small groups or bilateral meetings where the participants do not speak one language. It is more time saving than consecutive translation (Ghazala,1995:78).

Whispered interpretation can also use headphones for sound clarity. In this case, a portable simultaneous translation equipment is used, such as portable transmitters with microphone and receivers with headsets. It is suitable for occasions where the participants have to move around such as during factory visits or museum tours (Gregoris,2005).

For large conferences, simultaneous interpretation booth is needed, as the interpreters require complete silence during simultaneous interpretation. Therefore, the booths have to be soundproof and large enough to fit a table as well as between two and four interpreters (Gaiba,1998:67).

**2.3 lmportant of Simultaneous Translation**

Language services, such as interpretation, are concerned about ensuring proper understanding and effective communication by breaking down language barriers. With simultaneous interpretation, it is very easy for a participant to follow what the speaker is saying almost immediately.

Simultaneous interpretation is important for several reasons:

It is an efficient communication provider as it allows delegates to enjoy the equal opportunity of sharing their knowledge or ideas. It also offers the chance for the delegates to listen to the speech in their mother tongue.

As the interpretation is done real-time, messages are not lost. It allows the participants to express their views, thoughts and ideas comfortably in the language they commonly use.

It ensures that the multilingual conference gains a better result because correct and proper communication is achieved with interpretation. Participants can communicate freely in their own language, knowing that they can reach out to fellow delegates effectively(Dodd,2012:67).

Simultaneous interpretation avoids the time-consuming task of translating the documents and speeches in the languages spoken by all the participants. Everyone attending the conference becomes aware of everything that is being discussed because the interpretation is quick and immediate (Fawcett,2003 :77).

Accuracy is assured with simultaneous interpretation as the interpreter immediately relays what the speaker is saying. In consecutive translation, the proper communication of the messages depends on the notes and what the interpreter remembers (Saldanha,2013 :78).

Interpreters doing simultaneous interpretation need to hone their language and translation skills regularly. The number of international events in various parts of the world creates a high demand for the expertise of simultaneous interpreters. Using their skills is one of the best methods of delivering your message to a multilingual audience. Individuals and businesses will greatly benefit from simultaneous interpretation for efficient communication by ensuring that the language barrier is crossed and the messages delivered effectively in the other languages that the participants speak.

With the help of an experienced simultaneous interpreter, business owners can close deals through the excellent language skills of the interpreter during a business presentation. You can ensure business success by making a simultaneous interpreter as part of your strategic business plan (Edley,2010 :45).

**Chapter Three**

**3-1 The researcher's opinion on this topic**

Sight translation is easier compared to consecutive, simultaneous and written translations. The reason for this is supposed to be the usage of all language skills here. Unlike simultaneous and consecutive interpretations, the interpreter reads and speaks during the interpretation process. However, the interpreter listens and speaks in simultaneous and consecutive interpretations. The denominator among three types of interpretations is the usage of speaking. Unlike all of them, written translation includes reading and writing skills. Written translation is considered to be more facile compared to other types of interpretation. Since the translator can find enough time to find more proper and relevant words and avoid grammatical mistakes in written translation. It is a pity that interpreters do not have such a chance to choose the most appropriate word. A proficient interpreter can cope with these challenges while newbies are hardly ever able to do this. The scientific novelty of the conference paper lies in the fact that the work is carried out on the basis of language aspects and skills. Besides, it has been revealed that only gifted. people can be professional interpreters. While conducting the research, it turned out that professional interpretation occurs only when a gifted and sophisticated linguist delves into the job. We should not expect miracles from ordinary students who graduated from the respective specialty. Only 5 percent of the total students who are specialized in this profession can become professional interpreters. Most of the professional translators or interpreters graduate from language faculties or other specialties which have nothing to do with translation.

**3-2 Results**

The main results of the research work showed themselves in the comparison of figures and percent

while analyzing the data in terms of language aspects and language skills, Analyzing the information regarding the survey about difficulty rate of the types of interpretations, it turned out that the most difficult type of interpretation is simultaneous interpretation. In its turn, the sight translation proved to be the easiest one. Since it is much easier to see and comment rather than to listen and speak at the same time. We witnessed that all language skills are not so important in all types of translations. As there is no writing in consecutive and simultaneous interpretations, there is no need to develop that skill. However, writing skill is very crucial in written translation. Elaborating the article, it turned out that there is no need to develop listening skill in sight translation. Because there is no sound in sight translation. In written translation, we don't feel need to develop listening and speaking skills. A translator must possess writing and reading skills in this type of translation

**Chapter Four**

**4.1. comparison text between simultaneous written translations**

The conference paper elaborates the distinctive and similar peculiarities among simultaneous, consecutive and written translations. All forms of translations need to have much attention, rich word stock, proficient grammar which make up the denominator of these translations. While comparing the forms of translations, it has been revealed that the most intricate form of translation is simultaneous translation which requires the ability of approximation. This ability is not a demand in consecutive and written translation. When the word orders in the target and source languages are different like Azerbaijani and English, there will be need to use the ability of approximation. Since the predicate comes at the end of the sentence while it is preceded by the subject in English. In the process of interpretation, particularly from English into Azerbaijani, there will be this problem. No doubt, you will force yourself to guess the verb that will be uttered in advance. Here the interpreter should function as a fortune-teller. While analyzing the article, it was revealed that the easiest form of translation among the researched ones is written translation. Since you have the chance to think and change the words. Sometimes, it is very difficult to find the most appropriate word in simultaneous and consecutive interpretations. The translator makes fewer lexical mistakes and avoids using inappropriate words and tries to follow the lexical and grammatical norms of language. Furthermore, the article analyzes interpreter’ personal characteristic qualities and the criteria that he/she must possess.

**4.2**

تتناول ورقة المؤتمر الخصائص المميزة والمتشابهة بين الترجمات المتزامنة والتتابعية والمكتوبة. تتطلب جميع أشكال الترجمة دقةً في التعبير، وثراءً في المفردات، وقواعد نحوية متقنة، وهي العناصر الأساسية لهذه الترجمات. عند مقارنة أشكال الترجمة، تبيّن أن الترجمة المتزامنة هي الأكثر تعقيدًا، وتتطلب مهارة التقريب. هذه المهارة ليست مطلوبة في الترجمة التتابعية والمكتوبة. عندما يختلف ترتيب الكلمات في اللغتين الهدف والمصدر، مثل الأذربيجانية والإنجليزية، تبرز الحاجة إلى مهارة التقريب. بما أن المسند يأتي في نهاية الجملة، بينما يسبقه الفاعل في الإنجليزية، تُواجه الترجمة المتزامنة، وخاصةً من الإنجليزية إلى الأذربيجانية، هذه المشكلة. لا شك أنك ستُجبر نفسك على تخمين الفعل الذي سيُنطق مُسبقًا. هنا، يجب أن يكون المترجم الفوري بمثابة عراف. عند تحليل المقالة، تبيّن أن أسهل أشكال الترجمة التي خضعت للبحث هي الترجمة المكتوبة. بما أن لديك فرصة للتفكير وتغيير الكلمات، يصعب أحيانًا العثور على الكلمة الأنسب في الترجمات المتزامنة والمتتالية. يرتكب المترجم أخطاءً معجمية أقل، ويتجنب استخدام الكلمات غير المناسبة، ويسعى إلى اتباع القواعد المعجمية والنحوية للغة. علاوة على ذلك، يحلل المقال الصفات الشخصية للمترجم والمعايير التي يجب أن يتحلى بها.

5. Conclusion

Overall, the article discussed language aspects and language skill in the process of consecutive, simultaneous, and written translations. Most respondents regarded the simultaneous interpretation as the most intricate one.

Because there is a pressing need to develop the ability of approximation in simultaneous translation, which is not found in any other types of interpretations and translations.

An interpreter should be a fortune-teller if he wants to be a professional. While scrutinizing the study, it was revealed that there is no need for development of pronunciation.

Because the translator does not use his tongue, mouth, and vocal cords while making a translation. Theoretically, the results of this study can be used in further development of articles, diploma works, and dissertation papers

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