

SIMULTANEOUS AND CONSECUTIVE INTERPRETATION: WHICH IS MORE EFFECTIVE?

Makhfuza Saparaliyevna RAKHMANOVA

Senior Lecturer

Uzbekistan State World Languages University

Tashkent Uzbekistan

Sevara Umrbekovna BEKTURDIYEVA

Junior student

Uzbekistan State World Languages University

Tashkent, Uzbekistan

SINXRON VA KETMA-KET TARJIMA: QAYSI BIRI SAMARALIROQ?

Mahfuza Saparaliyevna RAHMANOVA

Katta o'qituvchi

O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti

Toshkent, O'zbekiston

Sevara Umrbekovna BEKTURDIYEVA

Uchinchi bosqich talabasi

O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti

Toshkent, O'zbekiston

СИНХРОННЫЙ И ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОД: ЧТО ЭФФЕКТИВНЕЕ?

Махфуза Сапаралиевна РАХМАНОВА

Старший преподаватель

Узбекский государственный университет мировых языков

Тошкент, Узбекистан

makhfuza.77@mail.ru ORCID: 0009-0009-6246-2191

Севара Умрбековна БЕКТУРДИЕВА

Студентка

Узбекский государственный университет мировых языков

Ташкент, Узбекистан

sevarabekturdiyeva413@gmail.com ORCID: 0009-0008-2774-9093

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Abstract. This article takes a close look at two major modes of interpretation “simultaneous” and “consecutive” to better understand when and how each is most effective. While both aim to bridge language gaps, they operate in quite different ways. Simultaneous interpretation happens in real time and is widely used in fast-moving environments like international conferences or live broadcasts. It is fast and efficient but places a heavy cognitive load on interpreters, requiring intense focus and split-second decision-making. In contrast, consecutive interpretation allows more time for processing, often resulting in higher accuracy and better comprehension. This makes it a strong choice for situations that require precision and clarity, such as courtroom proceedings or medical consultations. The article also examines several key factors that influence interpreter

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performance and audience comprehension, including training, subject matter, and the utilization of technology. Through comparison and real-world examples, it becomes clear that there's no one-size-fits-all approach. Instead, the choice between simultaneous and consecutive interpretation depends on the specific needs of the situation such as urgency, content complexity, and the importance of accuracy. The article offers insights for professionals, educators, and event organizers seeking to choose the most suitable interpretation method for their context.

Keywords: simultaneous interpretation; consecutive interpretation; interpreter effectiveness; communication; accuracy; audience comprehension; conference interpreting.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada tarjima qilishning ikki asosiy usuli: sinxron va ketma-ket tarjima tahlil qilindi hamda har biri qaysi holatlarda samaraliroq bo'lishi mumkinligi o'rganildi. Har ikkala usul til to'siqlarini yengib o'tishga xizmat qilsa-da, ular turlicha ishlaydi. Sinxron tarjima real vaqt rejimida amalga oshiriladi va odatda xalqaro konferensiyalar yoki jonli efirlar kabi tezkor muhitlarda qo'llaniladi. Bu usul tez va samarali bo'lsa-da, tarjimonlardan yuqori darajadagi diqqat, tez fikrlash va bir vaqtning o'zida bir nechta vazifani bajara olish qobiliyatini talab qiladi. Aksincha, ketma-ket tarjima uchun ko'proq vaqt ajratiladi, bu esa odatda aniqroq va tushunarliroq tarjimaga olib keladi. Shu bois u sud majlislari yoki tibbiy maslahatlar kabi aniqlik muhim bo'lgan holatlarda ko'proq afzal ko'riladi. Maqolada, shuningdek, tarjimonlarning ishlash samaradorligi va auditoriya tushunishini belgilovchi bir qator omillar masalan, tarjimon tayyorligi, mavzuning murakkabligi va texnologiyalardan foydalanish ham ko'rib chiqildi. Tahlillar va real misollar asosida har bir vaziyat uchun yagona ideal usul yo'qligi, balki aniq ehtiyojlarga qarab tanlov qilish zarurligi ta'kidlanadi. Ushbu maqola tarjimonlar, o'qituvchilar va tadbir tashkilotchilari uchun foydali tavsiyalarni taqdim etadi.

Kalit so'zlar: sinxron tarjima; ketma-ket tarjima; tarjimon samaradorligi; muloqot; aniqlik; auditoriya tushunchasi; konferensiya tarjimasi.

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются два основных вида устного перевода — синхронный и последовательный — с целью определить, в каких ситуациях и каким образом каждый из них наиболее эффективен. Хотя оба метода направлены на преодоление языкового барьера, они существенно различаются по способу реализации. Синхронный перевод осуществляется в режиме реального времени и широко используется в динамичной среде, такой как международные конференции или прямые трансляции. Этот способ отличается скоростью и эффективностью, но требует высокой когнитивной нагрузки от переводчика, предельной концентрации и молниеносного принятия решений. В отличие от него, последовательный перевод дает больше времени на обработку информации, что часто обеспечивает более высокую точность и лучшее понимание. Такой подход особенно полезен в ситуациях, где важны четкость и точность, например в судебных заседаниях или медицинских консультациях. В статье также рассматриваются ключевые факторы, влияющие на эффективность перевода и восприятие информации аудиторией, включая подготовку переводчика, тематику и использование технологий. Сравнительный анализ и примеры из практики показывают, что универсального решения не существует.

Выбор между синхронным и последовательным переводом зависит от конкретных условий, таких как срочность, сложность содержания и необходимость точности. Статья предоставляет полезную информацию для специалистов, преподавателей и организаторов мероприятий, стремящихся выбрать наиболее подходящий метод перевода.

Ключевые слова: синхронный перевод; последовательный перевод; эффективность переводчика; коммуникация; точность; понимание аудиторий; конференционный перевод.

Introduction

As the world becomes increasingly globalized these days, it has become more imperative than ever to be in a position to communicate in different languages. Interpretation is a key to effective cross-cultural communication in our globalized world. Of all the interpreting modes, simultaneous and consecutive interpretation are the most commonly used interpreting modes in working settings such as international conferences, diplomatic negotiations, court cases, and hospitals. While both methods aim to successfully transcend language barriers, they are extremely dissimilar in terms of method, mental effort, effectiveness in terms of time, and the type of communication they facilitate. Simultaneous interpretation involves interpreting speech in the target language almost in real-time while a speaker is speaking, where interpreters must listen, comprehend, and render at the same moment. On the other hand, consecutive interpretation requires that the speaker pause, allowing the interpreter to translate segments of speech after they have been uttered. Both approaches offer different advantages and disadvantages, so whether a mode is superior is a relevant and complex question. The success of an interpretation mode can be determined by a number of factors such as the context of the communication, the experience and training of the interpreter, the expectations of the audience, and even cultural tendencies. As global demand for quality interpretation continues to grow, understanding the advantages and disadvantages of simultaneous and consecutive interpretation has never been more crucial to professionals.

Literature review

Several ethical standards that should be followed by both professionals working in simultaneous and sequential translations, calculated based on the types of interpretation available. Although interpretation is a relatively new and developing industry in Uzbekistan, it has a history of more than 70 years worldwide, and professional ethics standards have been established for specialists in this field. There is also the concept of interpretation, known in English as “Community interpretation” (social translation), applicable to such areas of society as healthcare, immigration, judicial law, and social protection. Translator's ethical standards can be developed by translator associations, bureaus that hire translators, institutions, and government organizations where translator services will be in high demand. The main purpose and objective

of ethical standards is to give a professional the opportunity to make decisions and behave in unusual, conflicting, conflict situations [Dayter 2020].

Humphrey and Alcorn (1995) they translation summarizes the general characteristics of the models, which are applicable to both sequential and simultaneous translation.

- a) the translator accepts the original statement;
- b) the translator, in which lexical and semantic units are interconnected and retained, still does not collect enough units to determine the meaning that was said or signed;
- c) a sequence of lexical and semantic units (called fragments) is analyzed to determine the intention and purpose of communication of the speaker or signer, explicit and implicit ideas and many sociolinguistic features influencing the meaning of the original statement. This includes gender, the distance between the surroundings, and contextual factors such as dynamics, influence, or importance of the message to the recipient;
- d) the search for cultural and linguistic equivalents according to cultural norms and cultural overlaps of meanings;
- e) a search is performed in the target language to identify lexical and semantic units and communication methods that can be used to create an utterance in English. The translation language with an equivalent meaning;
- f) The interpretation is expressed in the target language;
- g) the translator monitors internal and external feedback to identify errors or necessary corrections [Humphrey & Alcorn 1994].

In addition, Russell [Russell 2002] conducted fifteen experimental studies on translation training programs in both Canada and the USA. The purpose of the study was to explore the methods of teaching sequential translation within these programs and invite translation teachers to share their experience of sequential translation learning and its application in professional practice. In addition, interviews were conducted with fifteen translators who completed translation training programs between 2000 and 2002. The results show that ten out of fifteen programs received special attention. Students should have a clear understanding of the cognitive processes involved in translation by acquiring text analysis skills and then using them to prepare sequential translation exercises. Then, only then, after students have mastered sequential translation, they begin to move on to synchronous work. In contrast, other programs prefer to teach cognitive models and sequential translations. An informational approach that provides theoretical knowledge, but little time to acquire the basic skills necessary for consistent translation. The current approach and duration of training in sequential translation from program to program, from half a semester, one full semester, from two semesters to one program, students learn to translate sequentially over three semesters.

Cokely (2003) examines the theoretical and philosophical impact on North American translation training programs, which led to discussions at the 1983 Biennial Teachers of Translation Conference, which resulted in a paper outlining the principles of the set of skills needed for translation and their sequencing. This constitutes a generally accepted sequence of development in translation skills, followed by sequential translation and,

finally, simultaneous translation. Cokely acknowledges that sequencing helps students acquire the necessary translation skills, but questions the practice of teaching these skills in the form of separate courses. Having recently studied the working conditions of the original English translator, Cokely, a graduate of the University of Massachusetts, concluded that the translation curriculum needs to be reviewed. He suggested that each professional development-oriented course should focus on developing the full range of skills: translation, sequential and simultaneous interpretation. Cokely also recommends that advanced training courses focus on the types of interactions indicated in the information on working conditions, which better meets the needs of translators and employers. Types of interaction include questioning, narration, explanation, and persuasion. However, the relative weight of each skill set in each course varies depending on the sequence [Cokely 2005]. For example, in the first semester of the Translation and Query Interaction course, 50% of the study time is devoted to translation skills, 40% to sequential translation and 10% to simultaneous translation. This approach to teaching translation skills solves the problem outlined in Russell [Russell 2002], which suggests that some teachers and recent graduates of oral education programs consider sequential translation as a step towards developing simultaneous interpretation, rather than as a translation method that should be used throughout the translator's career [Kuswoyo & Audina 2020].

Interpretation, Eugene Nida's book published in 1927, was the first attempt to systematically classify forms of translation and interpreting as well as develop guiding principles to achieve mastery in each. As much as progress has been made by practical application in teaching processes classification, from a pedagogical standpoint, the principle of simultaneity remains dominant. Even collocation as semantic motivation is defined by Irena Srdanović, who developed a psychological model of translation based on paraphrases and statistical representativeness of independent translation, and proposed mixed methods for translations only where grammatical collocations existed or other authors whose criteria were motivated culturally do not persist in practical use. Within the principle of simultaneously, some functional properties must be discussed concerning interpretation that determine method selection for the interpreting activity.

In addition to theoretical models, several studies have explored the emotional and psychological impact of interpreting. Shen and Liang [Shen & Liang 2021] investigated self-repair patterns among professional and student interpreters during consecutive interpreting. Their research revealed that professional interpreters tend to make fewer corrections and show higher fluency and emotional control compared to students. This difference highlights the role of experience, but also points to the need for interpreter training programs to incorporate strategies for managing stress, real-time decision-making, and self-monitoring. The evolving field of interpretation has also benefited from advancements in technology. With the integration of automatic speech recognition (ASR) tools, as discussed by Cihan [Cihan 2020], interpreters are increasingly working in tech-enhanced environments. These tools offer new opportunities for improving accuracy and efficiency, especially in consecutive interpretation. However, they also introduce ethical and cognitive challenges, including over-

reliance on technology and the need for real-time correction. The literature shows that both consecutive and simultaneous interpretation play indispensable roles in multilingual communication. Their effectiveness depends not only on the context in which they are used but also on the interpreter's training, cognitive ability, emotional control, and ethical grounding. As the demand for qualified interpreters continues to grow, a balanced and well-structured education that includes both methods, ethical considerations, and technology awareness will remain essential.

Research Methodology

Simultaneous interpretation can be taught through two methods: "interpreter-out" and "conference re-enactment." Both techniques are centered on the concept of fully active learning. In the interpreter-out method, a language lab is used as an isolative booth for students to listen to original speeches and interpret them into the target language. The teacher prepares everything from input texts to discussion participation, error correction, and final exam training. This unused system was initially employed to facilitate consecutive interpretation before transitioning to simultaneous interpretation. Adjustments still need to be made for outdated equipment, since language laboratories have become repurposed for other uses. The re-enactment method adapts real-world conference tools and processes to immerse learners in authentic professional environments for practicing simultaneous interpretation.

Simultaneous interpretation assumes that the translator listens to the speaker in the original language and simultaneously translates the message into the target language, usually using a headset. This method is widely used at conferences, meetings, and presentations where real-time translation is crucial. This requires exceptional concentration, fluency, and the ability to process information quickly. This interpretation mode is used in places such as:

- The United Nations, the European Parliament or other diplomatic institutions
- press conferences
- live performances and concerts where ASL translators expand access to information for people with hearing impairments

Consecutive translation assumes that the translator listens to the speaker's speech in the original language, takes notes, and then translates this fragment into the target language after a pause. This method is often used in small spaces such as business negotiations, court proceedings, or private meetings. It requires the ability to listen, take notes, and memorize. Situations in which a consistent translation may be required include:

- medical visits
- court proceedings
- business or diplomatic meetings
- conferences [Ozolins 2015].

Consecutive interpretation requires excellent memory and record-keeping skills, as well as an extensive vocabulary. Although the methods

of simultaneous and sequential translation differ from each other, they have several fundamental similarities:

Qualified written translation: Both simultaneous and sequential translators are highly qualified specialists who accurately convey the speaker's message in real time. They have excellent language skills, cultural understanding, and cognitive abilities.

Respect for intentions: Translators prioritize preserving the meaning that the speaker intended to convey, avoiding personal preferences or additions. They strive to preserve the tone, style, and context of the original message.

Confidentiality: Translators respect the confidentiality of all information they encounter in the course of their work. They are required to adhere to strict professional ethics, protecting the privacy of their clients and the parties involved.

Preparation: Before completing interpretation assignments, both simultaneous and sequential translators prepare by collecting background information on the topic and participants. This ensures that they will have a deep understanding of the context and will be able to effectively convey the point.

Record keeping (consecutive translation only): While simultaneous interpreters use their memory and cognitive abilities, sequential interpreters rely on record keeping capturing key points during a speech. These notes serve as a reference during the interpretation stage.

Cultural nuances: Both simultaneous and consecutive translators pay attention to cultural nuances that may affect the meaning of words or phrases. They take into account cultural peculiarities and adapt their translation accordingly.

Linguistic flexibility: Translators must exercise exceptional linguistic flexibility, seamlessly transitioning from the source language to the target language without loss of accuracy or fluency.

Active Listening: Translators practice active listening not only to understand the words, but also to comprehend the speaker's tone, sign language, and underlying meaning.

Professionalism: Simultaneous and consecutive interpreters maintain professional behavior throughout their work, adhering to the dress code and rules of etiquette.

Communication that overcomes language barriers is essential for the development of cooperation, mutual understanding and progress. Simultaneous and sequential interpretation, two different translation methods, play a crucial role in facilitating this intercultural dialogue. Despite the differences in performance, these two forms of interpretation have a common fundamental basis that allows them to effectively convey meaning and promote constructive interaction [Patel, Shukla, Huang, Ussery & Wang 2020].

Both simultaneous and consecutive translation are based on a set of common principles and skills [Russell 2005]:

Language proficiency: Both require exceptional proficiency in both the source and target languages, which allows translators to capture nuances of meaning and accurately convey them.

Example: A simultaneous interpreter at a medical conference must understand the technical jargon and complex concepts of a medical presentation in both English and French so that the audience could get acquainted with the latest research results. Similarly, a consistent translator at a business conference should understand the technical jargon and complex concepts of a medical presentation in English and French. Negotiators must be able to accurately translate complex financial terms and legal provisions so that both sides understand the agreement.

Consideration of cultural peculiarities: Translators should be aware of cultural differences in the language, including idioms, metaphors, and unspoken social cues, to ensure accurate and culturally sensitive translations. a translation that corresponds to cultural peculiarities.

Example: A simultaneous interpreter translating a speech about cultural differences may need to explain the meaning of certain gestures or idioms that may be unfamiliar to the audience. A follower translator acting as an intermediary at a business meeting between representatives of different cultures may need to take into account different communication styles and social norms.

Ethical principles: Both types of interpretation adhere to ethical principles that emphasize accuracy, neutrality, and confidentiality. Translators must remain objective, accurately conveying the speaker's intentions without imposing their own personal interpretations or biases.

Example: A consistent interpreter working in a legal team must maintain neutrality and objectivity, accurately conveying the arguments of both sides, without introducing their own opinions or biases. A simultaneous interpreter at a political summit should provide an accurate translation of the nuances of diplomatic speech, without changing the intended meaning or intonation.

Contextual understanding: Both methods require a deep understanding of the context in order to accurately convey the speaker's thought. This includes analyzing the speaker's topic, audience, and purpose to ensure that the translation reflects the intended meaning.

Example: A consistent interpreter in a political debate should be aware of the political situation and the speaker's position on various issues in order to accurately translate his arguments. A simultaneous interpreter at a scientific conference must understand the context of a particular scientific study in order to accurately translate technical terms and conclusions [Russell 2002].

Analysis and results

Interpreting is hard because it involves two languages. In the case of SI interpreters, they have to listen to a speech in one language and render meaning in another language. Unlike other forms of translation or interpretation, one of the key benefits of SI is that it does not calm down during both oral expression periods, nor in the case where the speaker would be repeating their speech or portions of it. While some do attend speeches owing to its necessity even when there are contradictions due to existence of high chance suffering from the risk attending a good speech

with mask on, for others this should exist more frequently around their political. For people who have hearing or speech challenges, SI can enhance communication by providing technical assistance on the functional side by helping interpreters understand what each other proposes therefore making linguistic ‘cameling’ possible which some denote as the interpretation between speakers in real-time. Regarding teaching SI assume all can master appropriate aims and achieve learning an additional language however teachers face difficulties with diverse approaches that cater naturally structured systems methods geared assist friendly every single learner optimal fill potential. In regards to the teaching of SI, an additional level of challenge comes into play as they must deal with adults whose language skills are underdeveloped. Upon encountering such a reality, a novice might encounter the urge to quit battling with their mind. Only practical teaching experience of SI allows one to enjoy the advantages of classroom instruction on learning achievements. Although, some students detest and protest against their SI lessons and how quickly the training goes along, we believe the long-term benefits of classroom teaching are numerous. For the self-motivated student with some linguistic aptitude, it should suffice to study SI independently and to practice there. Students quickly learn for themselves how poor are the methods forced upon them [Shen & Liang 2021].

Various methods have been applied in class to address this issue. The literal translation or the word by word, the most systematic method of teaching, note taking and the development of memory and to the best of it, the communication provided while speaking and interpreting. In all cases, the good and bad points of these methods will be analyzed with the methodologies that have been developed in university pedagogy during the decades. Finally, one of the mother languages or the mother language of the student as a classroom communication tool, will be addressed [Голикова & Елистратова 2007].

Simultaneous interpreting (SI) is conducted in the so-called “real time”, i.e., the interpreter does it at the very moment a speaker speaks. The SI student thus needs to learn, through intensive practice, to coordinate translation of the speaker’s utterances with the speaker’s speaking. Numerous are the students who falter and who “lose their way” in their own words when, having lost the thread of what the speaker is saying, they begin a sentence they cannot conclude. This results in the so-called “Dalia effect”: the interpreter, metaphorically speaking, “falls into a sort of trance” and starts mechanically repeating what at regular intervals, has no connection to what is being spoken. SI, unlike consecutive interpreting which fundamentally trains to listen, speak, and analyze at the same time. SI students must speak in such a way that they can hear themselves. They must demonstrate that they can handle the dual role of being both speakers and listeners simultaneously [Илюхин 2005].

The main problem is whether ordinary teaching and undergraduate practice should be conducted in the native language of the beginners instantly in the language of the future interpretation. Both options have

advantages and disadvantages. In the Slovenian-language group with small number of language pairs, full-time training practice is conducted instantly in the starting language. In the vast Slavic (Russian) language group, less sermons and judgments. In the first, the students acquire the basics of the interpretation of the language quickly, they have rich and distinctive professional vocabulary, they are writing a text and studying, while in the second they are unable to understand and reproduce the content without guidance by their peers. Ongoing learning enables students to improve their dictation speed and memory, which are essential for sustained, accelerated progress. Memory and listening exercises help store the parts of the document in memory and repeat them without an error. Oral practicum will help enhance the vocabulary and syntax of oral speech and develop the practical rules of oral exercises. When these students' education is prepared with caution, the given institution's formulas and jargon will be memorized by the students with ease and the non-keyed preferences on the papers should work appropriately.

At the moment, the strengthening of ties between countries in the profitable, political, artistic, scientific, medical and a number of other fields is adding the demand for contemporaneous interpretation increases it. Of course, the synchronously growing demand for restatement has led to the fact that it leads to the hunt for answers to the tasks of the array. Each the language of conferences on colorful motives is the specifics of contemporaneous interpretation have difficulties contemporaneous restatement is unnaturally different from restatement, contemporaneous interpretation sets itself a variety of tasks. In addition, restatement strategies and tactics distinguish three stages in their possible operation: 1) primary restatement (prospective); 2) real (contemporaneous); 3) posterior restatement (retrospective). Basic pre-restatement strategy and tactics all types of restatement are the same as for. The introductory strategy of contemporaneous restatement is a medication strategy for the process, which contains a number of tactics aimed at optimizing the functioning of the introductory mechanisms of contemporaneous restatement. This tactic is called a contemporaneous translator, a contemporaneous translator the communicative situation of restatement involves taking into account the semantic and stylistic structure of communication. It includes stylistic and burro factors defining and linking all the factors performed. This is a restatement in the translator's mind, the appearance of a fairly clear picture of the state is a probabilistic cast necessary for the medium to work. The strategy of gaining time to save time is purposeful and harmonious information in stressful situation tactics that allow for inflow include a collection. This translator strategy is enough to fill in the gap used when you have information. The contemporaneous linearity preservation tactic translates information from the source textbook with minimum textbook revision, which means that it provides a semantic group one after another, while contemporaneously icing thickness of the transmitted information and simple complex rulings, while maintaining thickness by dividing it into factors. Hence, the tactics of probabilistic soothsaying are that when interpreting contemporaneously, the contemporaneous practitioner tries to exercise the following

information, and it'll take time. The use of this tactic this will be possible due to the presence of a wide environment. Contemporaneous interpretation is another way of rephrasing a complex aspect of speech exertion. Psycholinguistic features, including undesirable features of signal perception, verbal memory performance at different stages of information processing, features of the speaker of the restatement language, as well as the restatement made due to the features of result control. Restatement is generally literal, artistic, erudite, exploration in verbal, methodological, cerebral and pedagogical areas. But all these directions are one of these trends and is directly or laterally reflected in the verbal and stylistic direction, because restatement works with verbal material all the time, this is a process that requires viewing. Accordingly, two languages in the proposition of restatement, verbal and stylistic verbal exploration related to tools occupies a special place. Thus, the practice of restatement indeed in the field of erudite studies increases in cases realized through the analysis of verbal marvels.

Conclusion

Despite the fact that contemporaneous and successional restatement use different ways, they share a basic introductory principles and chops. Both bear exceptional language proficiency, perceptivity to artistic nuances, ethical norms, and a deep understanding of the environment. This common frame highlights their vital part in bridging communication gaps and promoting meaningful intercultural commerce. The capability to restate not only words, but also hidden intentions, feelings and the artistic environment makes both forms of interpretation important for promoting collective understanding and cooperation in a decreasingly connected world. By feting the common ground on which these colorful practices are grounded, we're decreasingly apprehensive of their pivotal part in easing communication, collaboration,

and progress across language walls. The ability to interpret not only words, but also intentions, emotions, and cultural nuances makes both modes of interpretation essential for promoting mutual understanding and cooperation in an increasingly interconnected world. Recognizing the shared basis of these distinct practices allows us to better appreciate their critical function in facilitating communication, collaboration, and progress across language barriers. Furthermore, as globalization continues to expand the scope of international relations, the demand for skilled interpreters in legal, medical, political, and educational settings is growing rapidly. Whether in high-level diplomatic negotiations or local community events, the choice between simultaneous and consecutive interpretation should be guided by the specific needs of the context. Rather than viewing them as opposing techniques, it is more productive to understand them as complementary tools — each offering distinct advantages depending on the communicative situation. Continued research and training in both methods are essential to ensure the effectiveness and adaptability of interpreters in diverse environments.

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