

## DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CONSECUTIVE AND SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

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***Abstract.*** *This article discusses the importance, types and variety difference of interpretation in today's society. The article reveals the problems that student face during classes, difference between translation and interpretation.*

In today's world where we live in the issue of interpretation is getting more and more sophisticated. this idea was supported by the findings of recent studies. First of all, we must differentiate what is translation and what is interpretation. On the one hand, in everyday life we come across with the term translation, on the other hand, a small amount of people uses term interpretation.

In simultaneous interpreting, the interpreter sits in an interpreting booth, listening to the speaker through a headset and interprets into a microphone while listening. Delegates in the conference room listen to the target-language version through a headset. Simultaneous interpreting is also done by signed language interpreters (or interpreters for the deaf) from a spoken into a signed language and vice versa. Signed language interpreters do not sit in the booth; they stand in the conference room where they can see the speaker and be seen by other participants.

Whispered interpreting is a form of simultaneous interpreting in which the interpreter does not sit in a booth in the conference room, but next to the delegate who needs the interpreting, and whispers the target-language version of the speech

in the delegate's ears. None of these modes of interpreting is restricted to the conference setting. Simultaneous interpreting, for instance, has been used in large conferences, forums and whispered interpreting may be used in a business meeting. The conference interpreters, in a way, becomes the delegates they are interpreting. They speak in the first person when the delegate does so, not translating along the lines of "He says that he thinks this is a useful idea..." The conference interpreting must empathize with the delegate, put themselves in someone else's shoes.

Translators convert written material of one language into another language. besides, they will have considerable amount of time to translate a text. even they can use dictionaries, thesauruses and other reference materials. Moreover, may not need to translate into both languages, they use reading and writing skills but not all the time. On the grounds that interpreters convert spoken material of one language into another language. They will have very limited time to convert a message to another language. During interpretation they cannot use dictionaries, thesauruses or other reference materials. They should be able to translate into both languages, even they must have an ability to use listening and speaking skills at the same time. While translating source text into target language translator must not miss any word, they try to translate all the text properly. but while interpreting interpreter must listen the speaker's speech, analyze it and re-express in a small amount of time. Only message must be interpreted not words. They must pay attention to the proper names, numbers, dates, acronyms and etc.

There are two basic modes of interpreting consecutive and simultaneous. Consecutive may be used in various contexts: conference, court, Police, diplomatic liaison or dialogue, community or public services, tourism and etc. Consecutive interpreting is when the interpreter listens to the source language speaker and after a sentence or a part of the speech reproduces the speech in the target language for the audience. in this system, an interpreter is not to memorize words, but to recreate the meaning of the information from the speaker. Interpreter can take notes of proper names, numbers, shortenings and etc.

As for simultaneous interpreting it can be only during the conference or either it can be chuchutage or whispered interpreting, but can be used in other contexts with the help of portable or tour guide interpretation system which is called bidule from French language. For instance: tourism, seminars, workshops and other events. Before interpreting, interpreter: must be prepared must have solid knowledge must have special skills and abilities to be a good interpreter. Regularly must read in both languages. There goes one saying "Repetition is the mother of learning" regularly attend professional sources. For example, if we do not practise we can easily forget everything. During interpretation, interpreter can take notes but he or she must what to note: taking notes main ideas, subject-predicate-object, links and separation between ideas, reflecting points of view, correct tense, verbs, conditional, modal verbs, numbers, dates, proper names, lists as completely as possible.

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