



## Challenges of Simultaneous Interpreting

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DOI: <http://doi.org/10.36892/ijlls.v7i2.2086>

**APA Citation:** Hamid, F. A. (2025). Challenges of Simultaneous Interpreting. *International Journal of Language and Literary Studies*. 7(2).217-229. <http://doi.org/10.36892/ijlls.v7i2.2086>

### Received:

20/01/2025

### Accepted:

05/03/2025

### Keywords:

interpretation, simultaneous, interpreters, code of conduct, confidentiality, fluency, predictability, Consecutively, challenging. .

### Abstract

Simultaneous interpreting faces a lot of challenges, which the interpreters should try to overcome. Nowadays it is of crucial importance to discuss such scenes and find solutions. Globalization has brought about a series of prompt developments in the professional field of multilingual communication, consequently widening the concept of translation in general and interpreting particularly. The concept even diverges to cover wide-range of recently introduced activities as sub-dubbing, sub-titling and localizing. Hence, interpreting as an old practice has revived even more to become a significant profession governed by a broad set of theories defining its practice. The need becomes even more intense or powerful in the case of deaf who use sign language and those who are not suffering any hearing disability and they seek to communicate with each other. The job of the interpreter is to understand the meanings and purposes expressed in the source language and reflect them into the target language candidly with utmost care. Consequently, interpreters should adhere steadfastly to a professional Code of Conduct or moral precepts to enlist confidentiality. Hence, interpreting is a greatly challenging career but a rewarding one for those who own a brilliant mastery of languages.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Simultaneous interpretation plays a vital role in breaking the boundaries of communication across different languages, yet it is the most difficult area in interpreting that interpreters encounter, and they have to face and surmount the challenges during performance.

Bassnett and Lefevere (1990) suggested that translation was not there but made to exist through a complex process of cross-cultural site of interaction. Only recently, the concept of *site* is echoed by the term globalization to refer to this site where intercultural communication through translation-becoming takes place.

Though interpreting is a highly exhausting profession in relation to the unfavorable conditions under which interpreters perform their work, they are sometimes made responsible for the mistakes, for example diplomats. In a conference held in Ireland representatives of Ireland were rebuked for incapability of reflecting a shining image of the country. They without a moment thought held the interpreter responsible for the inadequacy. Interpreters were then rebuked as unprofessional and unfairly victimized.

Catford (1965) stated that as a mediating agent between monolingual participants in two different language communities, the interpreter is left all alone to fight off in unfavorable communicative conditions. They certainly lack practical tools to facilitate their task of interpreting, as once they get in the interpreting booth, they are completely shut off the outside world where they are expected to receive the required assistance.

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What makes matters worse for the interpreter is the fact that they have to play a double role of a decoder of the source language text which is full of all sorts of hurdles that are present in large numbers right from cultural differences to strange foreign accents, Chesterman and Wagner (2002). Moreover, speed and time pressure, specialized terminology, stress, fast and unclear speech are in fact some of the constraints that simultaneous interpreters face. Moreover, speed and time pressure, specialized terminology, stress, fast and unclear speech are in fact some of the constraints that simultaneous interpreters face. At the same time the interpreter has to encode the new target text which is expected to be fully communicative and informative. The interpreter is actually an unlucky practitioner, as the pre-linguistic writings and theories in the domain offer very little help, if any.

Although there is a vast amount of literature in translation and interpreting, they truly are of scanty practical help.

According to Beveridge (2002), it is evident that interpreters suffer quite noticeably from individuals who are not fully prepared for the occasion and perhaps inadequately paid. Moreover, the fear of failure to provide the required correct interpreting is a constant source of worry for them. Therefore, interpreters are spontaneously theorizing all the time they are engaged in the process of interpreting to evade potential mistakes. They are well aware that there is no room for errors in their job, as it can have a destructive effect leading to the collapse of the discourse. Once they identify a translation problem, they have to decide very promptly between numerous possible solutions to dodge breakdown. For instance, when faced with a problematic situation.

#### **1.1. Research questions**

2. What is interpreting? What is the difference between interpreting and translation?
3. What is simultaneous interpreting? In what way is it different from other types of interpreting?
4. What are the obstacles that simultaneous interpreters face?
5. How can simultaneous interpreters overcome the various hurdles that may face them?
6. Does technology help interpreters in performing their task?

#### **1.2. Research objectives**

1. To define interpretation and the difference between it and translation.
2. To define simultaneous interpreting and its features that distinguish it from other types of translation.
3. To discuss the obstacles that interpreters may face.
4. To find solutions for the hurdles that simultaneous interpreters face.
5. To investigate the role of technology in interpretation.

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

The methodology adopted in this paper depends mostly on some interviews with those involved in the field of interpreting. Their remarks of course have been drawn from real experience with interpreting inside translating booths. They worked with international organizations at a number of conferences and interpreted different topics according to the nature of each conference. What enriches their experience is their exposure to interpreting to different people from different parts of the world, hence the difficulty arises as emerging from diverse accents, views and even cultures. The views of the interviewed interpreters have actually constituted the bulk of this research. They talked about the hurdles encumbered and how they managed to

handle them. What makes their job immensely agonizing is the fact that they have labored under very awkward conditions and come up with solutions on the spot for the different conferences they participated in as interpreters. In addition to this, the findings are also based on literature reviews of some researchers.

### **3. LITERATURE REVIEW**

“Although interpreters and translators have similarities, interpreting and translation involve different skill sets. Interpreters mediate languages orally while translators work with written material. When it comes to language skills, translators need to have solid reading comprehension, transfer, and target language production skills. Interpreters need to optimize their working memory in rendering content much more quickly and with no extensive access to external resources for support”<sup>1</sup>. “On a general level, the difference between interpretation and translation is that interpretation, deals with spoken language in real-time while translation focuses on written content. Another difference is that translation happens over a period of time with extensive access to external resources, compared to interpretation which occurs on the spot during a live scenario. Below, we will dive deeper into translation vs. interpretation”<sup>2</sup>.

#### **3.2.Types of interpreting**

There are many types of interpretation. However, we distinguish between three major types of interpreting:

1. Sight translation
2. Consecutive interpreting
3. Simultaneous interpreting.

##### **1. Sight Translation**

- **Definition:** Sight translation is the process of reading loudly a text written in one language, in another language. It is typically used when an interpreter is required to read documents or texts (such as contracts, letters, or medical records) and convey their meaning verbally. It is sometimes used when a speaker in a conference delivers a statement in a language unknown to the interpreters, while providing the interpreters with a text in one of the languages used in the conference. Unlike other forms of interpreting, sight translation requires a high level of both reading comprehension and verbal fluency in the target language.
- **Key Features**
  - Text is pre-written and needs to be read aloud in the target language.
  - The interpreter must work quickly, making it more akin to simultaneous interpreting.
  - It often occurs in legal, medical, or business settings.

##### **2. Consecutive Interpreting**

- **Definition:** Consecutive interpreting involves the interpreter listening to a speaker in one language, taking notes, and then delivering the interpretation after the speaker has paused (or in some rare cases after the completion of the speech).
- **Key Features:**

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.kent.edu/mcls/translation-ma/translation-vs-interpretation-how-do-they-differ>

<sup>2</sup> Ibid

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- The interpreter listens, then speaks after the speaker has finished.
- It often involves note-taking by the interpreter to ensure accurate and detailed translations.
- Commonly used in meetings, courtrooms, interviews, and medical consultations.

### 3. Simultaneous Interpreting

**Definition:** Simultaneous interpreting is when the interpreter translates the speaker's words in real-time, usually with a slight delay of a few seconds (also known as *décalage*) “*Décalage*” refers to the slight delay between the speaker's utterance and the interpreter's translation. It is the brief time gap that naturally exists in simultaneous interpreting, as the interpreter listens to the speaker, processes the information, and then speaks it in the target language.

- This type of interpreting is done as the speaker is talking, with the interpreter usually speaking into a microphone while the audience listens through headsets. It requires a high level of concentration and skill, as the interpreter must process the spoken message while simultaneously conveying it in the target language.
- **Key Features:**
  - Interpreting occurs in real-time, often with no pauses.
  - It requires excellent concentration and mental agility.
  - Commonly used in large conferences, international meetings, and live broadcasts.

Each of these interpreting types requires distinct skills and techniques, and the choice of which to use often depends on the specific setting and the needs of the event.

#### 3.3. Previous studies

In the following section, the researcher investigates some previous studies about interpreting. Gumul (2021) in his study tries to find out where trainee interpreters experience stress and what are the techniques they can use to overcome stress. It is based on trainees' review protocols, where they describe the stress, they endured while performing simultaneous interpreting task. To determine if the stress indicated during retrospection has an impact on the product, the study also triangulates process analysis (data in the form of retrospective protocols) with product analysis (hand comparison of source and target texts).

Hamid (2019) discussed in his paper the difficulties that interpreters face while translating figures of speech spontaneously, as figures of speech are one of the most important elements in language, he investigates how literal translation is misleading in translating them and there are no cultural equivalence available for most of them. The researcher suggests that figures of speech have to be analysed first and their interpretation should be left to the competence of the interpreter, he does not propose a solution. Nevertheless, the data provided is analysed and based on general theories and interpretation strategies. The findings advice interpreters to avoid literal translation as much as possible lest it will lead to catastrophic endings.

Khalil (1993) remarks that it is regrettably enough, it is observed in relation to the translation market, there are some agencies that hire a single interpreter to cover the events of a conference extending for six consecutive hours. Undoubtedly, such kind of practice is not commensurate with the above-mentioned recommendation of the UN committee and hence can affect the quality of translation quite remarkably. To guarantee good interpretation at least six interpreters

have to be recruited. Probably the appropriate solution to this kind of crisis is through a unified effort of the confederation of interpreters to determine the reasonable length of time for interpreting. It is absolutely imperative that strict rules have to be laid down and oblige recruiting agencies to observe them. Going beyond the fixed time limits can be damaging to the reputation of the interpreter as unprofessional. What adds insult to injury is that the interpreter will be held responsible for all the shortcomings of speakers. As simultaneous interpreting requires continuous multitasking: listening, processing, translating, and speaking in real time, protracted sessions without breaks can overcome cognitive capacities, resulting in: diminished precision, reduced mental agility, reduced attention span, mental strain and feelings of burnout. Nervous exhaustion often manifests physically, including headaches, tachycardia, and muscle tension. Over-extended shifts may also cause interpreters to suffer emotional strain, heightened stress or nervousness, petulance or frustration.

Leuven-Zwart (1989) believe that the interpreter should not be lured by the huge prospect of payment. They should abstain from practicing for more than thirty minutes, as due to excessive fatigue, they are bound to make glaring errors. Moreover, cumulative work during the events of the conference, which is likely to extend to seven or eight hours can also result in mental and nervous exhaustion. Hence, the interpreter should turn down any contract that fails to correspond to the rules of UN.

## **4. DISCUSSION**

Through its ability to facilitate communication between speakers of different languages, interpretation plays a vital role in the communication process. The language barrier is bridged by interpretation which facilitates successful communication, connection building, and mutual understanding. Nevertheless, simultaneous interpretation is not an easy task. In this section, some of the hurdles that face interpreters will be discussed followed by the solutions suggested by some linguists and experienced interpreters. Proposed technological solutions to interpreting challenges, and how these challenges vary across different settings (business, diplomatic, medical, etc.), training methods for overcoming these challenges will also be examined.

### **4.1. Some problems & solutions**

#### **4.1.1. Theorizing**

Catford (1965) demonstrated that theorizing is one of the proposed solutions that interpreters refer to in order to surmount hurdles. The solution processes can be viewed as starting by *generating* possible translations, then choosing between them *selecting* the most appropriate translation (either applying the very same term or adding information). Certainly, this is a highly exhausting task. However, interpreters are doing the formidable task regularly in split seconds to rescue the sticky situation and remove difficulty. So, interpreters are described or said to be theorizing upon resorting to one option rather than the other introducing a series of ideas about what interpreting is and how it has to be performed. According to Baker (1992) it is these genuine attempts in which interpreters labor away to overcome an obstacle is believed to be the most appropriate type of theory to interpreters as it emerges from real experience.

#### **4.1.2. Simultaneous Interpreter Shift Length**

Davies (2007) states that in conference interpreting, shift length (also known as interpreters' rotation) refers to the duration of time, an interpreter is actively working before taking a break



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or being replaced by another interpreter. In simultaneous interpreting, interpreters usually work in pairs or teams for six to seven hours a day, alternating every 20–30 minutes given the intensive cognitive effort required. For consecutive interpreting, a different shift-length system may be followed depending on the length of speeches or sessions with no consensual time work.

Bielsa and Bassnett (2009) stated that the entire nuisance interpreters have to endure is the question of the shift length. Actually, practicing in long shifts falls in stark contradiction with all international norms and standards regulating the job of simultaneous interpreters. Physical and mental fatigue resulting from overwork is to blame for the mistakes that occur in the course of rendering. This is not a haphazard remark as stated by Hoffman (1976) that in consideration of a particular occurrence in the 70s of the 19 century at one of the UN conferences. It was observed that the performance of overworked interpreters is starting to lower quite remarkably, resulting in poor quality rendering. This situation called for conducting scientific research to agree on a timeframe an interpreter can endure while continuing energetically practicing. According to Hatim and Mason (1997) and the research findings, the abilities of the interpreter, after the elapse of thirty minutes from the onset of interpreting will start to deteriorate rapidly and even commit mistakes unknowingly. So the committee recommended that the shift length of interpreting should not exceed 30 minutes. This practice is also underlined in industry standards set by organizations like AIIC (International Association of Conference Interpreters). Sound shift length management is necessary to allow interpreters maintain accuracy, concentration, and quality without experiencing fatigue.

#### **4.1.3. Difficulty of accents**

Accents reveal which country, area or social class a person comes from. In case of speaking a second language they are noticeably influenced by one's culture and native language in a way that spoils the shape of the word for a native hearer, Munday (2001) remarks the situation becomes immensely embarrassing in interpreting. The complicatedness of accents can be thought of from dichotomous viewpoints. There are accents that barely affect the intelligibility of the discourse, while there are those that straight away render the whole discourse inarticulate and hence turn the process of interpreting into an excruciating experience with the result that the output is incoherent and hard to comprehend. The only way to surmount such a rigid predicament the interpreter would resort to is to capitalize on the context of the situation, though this can be very scanty not producing the desired effect. Moreover, the interpreter has to take a decision in a fraction of a second - which may further complicate the entire matter. Newmark (1981) demonstrates that the interpreter's ultimate aim is to pass on the meaning by drawing on the utmost possibility that clarifies the perplexing word pronounced with a strong foreign accent. Another option at the interpreter's disposal is to take advantage of such similar intricate earlier situations to which they were exposed. Apparently, outmaneuvering through such tactics can place the interpreter on shaky ground, putting their attempts at stake.

Nida (1964) states that the deep-seated solution for the issue of difficult accents can best be remedied through giving enough room for the teaching of such accents as part of the interpreting and translation curricula at universities. The introduction of such accents as early as undergraduate levels can provide potential clarification which is in turn pave the way for firm understanding of the accents as students proceed to their postgraduate studies.

Reiss (2000) recognizes that presence of bizarre accents arises from the background of speakers and their native tongues. Numerous speakers of English as a foreign or second language are

bound to be influenced by their native language and hence the inclusion omission of sounds that affect the shape and pronunciation of the English words. This is likely to put the interpreter at his wits' end. Definitely introducing the question of accents in curricula is not enough to provide the professional interpreter with a radical solution. The interpreter who works at international organizations is likely to encounter different people with different accents. So, they should be keen to jot down these accents and make them a sizeable corpus for future reference. Having such collections of spoken and written accents along with specialized dictionaries can be immensely useful. Salama-Carr, Myriam (2006) remarked that in one of the conferences of Organization Islamic Cooperation, a speaker from Western Africa speaks English with an entirely - unintelligible accent that interpreters - had to resort to an interpreter from a neighboring country (who was acquainted with the speaker's inarticulate to help interpreting his interventions into English so that the output can be rendered in French. What substantiates this occurrence is that almost all audience in the auditorium complained of being unable to understand the original intervention.

#### **4.1.4. Incomplete Utterances**

Interpreters suffer quite noticeably from speakers incapable of finishing the statements they seek to put across. Missing information present in the speaker's utterance can drastically impinge on the intelligibility of rendering, as it puts the interpreter at a loss. The interpreter should not neglect the information gap. Neglecting incomplete utterances is in direct opposition to the accepted professional conventions of interpreting. However, the interpreter should be prepared to address the question with the utmost sense of professionalism. In order for interpreters to surmount such perplexing complexity they have to draw on the information they acquainted with before embarking upon interpreting. Another strategy to be adopted by the interpreter is to make use of the context of the situation or the information on the screen if a PowerPoint presentation was accessible. The interpreter has to manipulate some other elements from the speaker's presentation to complete the gap. However, the completion of a disjointed utterance and missing information has to be carried out on extremely solid grounds leaving no room for miscalculation. To cater for missing information, the interpreter has to exercise great care particularly if the situation concerned connected with personal or political instance. Venuti (1995) states that this is particularly true that some speakers deliberately obscure information as a way of circumventing certain political issues.

The reasons for incomplete utterances vary as to include improvisation by the speaker when feels short of thoughts in relation to the topic of the discourse. Sometime, the speaker reads a text prepared beforehand. In the first case of improvising some speakers proceed before their thoughts were ripe enough to present it. Consequently, this has the effect of making the speaker introduce irrelevant views into the ongoing discourse. The speaker then stops to collect his thoughts before finishing the first part of the utterance, thus leaving the interpreter at their wits' end wondering how they would manage it all in the time. The idea in itself can be very brilliant; however, it is very difficult to articulate. At the end of the day, the whole output is disjointed and horribly distorted for the interpreter to manage it. At some instances the speaker may fail to finish correctly the utterance or leave out an important part of it. Yet at some other situations, the speaker can find it difficult to express himself or losing his track of thoughts. A much perplexing situation is when the speaker starts an utterance and resorts to a gesture to complete it. Prohibition arising from addressing the public can be a source of anxiety leading to

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forgetting an important part of the idea. What worsens the situation is when the speaker feels no longer on safe ground as the result of the unexpected addresses' repercussions that may burst out laughing.

Some speakers, according to Vermeer, H. (2000) tend to use an emphatic style while talking in order to enlist the interest of the interlocutors such as "and then, if only she knew then....stops or it goes without saying...then stops...the door keeps open revealing...then stops". This is a nerve-racking experience for the interpreter who does not know what to do to overcome the present predicament. The speaker may be opposed by some participants or by the comments of the head of the session to draw their attention to speed up their delivery or reminding them of the agenda. Or simply the participants may burst into laughter at the speaker's inability to decide, hence keeps making inexplicable gestures. This can only serve to confuse the issue further.

#### **4.1.5. Speakers with fast speed**

Of all the intricacies interpreters have to cope with is the speaker's fast speech. Interpreters as a result may find it difficult to catch a word on edge ways. Fast speech is always a problem for so many people. Some would complain, as having difficulty to understand some news readers due to fast speech. So, every word is a blur for the interpreter when the speaker rushes out his words. One way to deal with such a speaker is to require from him to slow the tempo of his speech. Another essential point is the meeting with the speakers before the beginning of the session to get acquainted with their accents, explaining certain names or incidents or tables which will in turn help in the process of interpreting, later on to fill gaps resulting from fast speech. However, the length and breadth of the interpreter's experience is always there to help them out. Interpreters have to be fully alert to such fast speakers as their speaking behavior may prove at times difficult to predict. They are bound to fall back on their older habits of rapid delivery though in the meetings preceding the onset of the formal session were required to slow down the rate of their speech. Interpreters often resort in handling such speakers to the rule of the shorter, the better. They sum up the speaker's words in a few meaningful words.

#### **4.1.6. Specialized Terminology**

These are certain words used in Specific field by its practitioners. Each field or specialty has its unique wording and vocabulary which distinguish it from other fields. For example, the vocabulary used in Medicine, Chemistry, Biology, Math, Law ...etc.

Simultaneous interpreters always face difficulty in rendering these specialized terminologies spontaneously. They are faced with many obstacles such as:

- Accuracy: How to render the correct meaning of the term without distortion.
- Clarity: Using specialized terminology in its field guarantees its clarity but rendering it without perfect knowledge will undoubtedly lead to incorrect interpreting.
- Cultural Nuances: Some concepts are culture-bound, so they rely mostly on the region they are used in. In political translation, the interpreter has to decide between several possible solutions. For instance, the word *Shibiha* which refers to an unruly military militia in Syria is currently widely used in mass media and very few people are aware of its undertone. The term has bad connotation as disorderly. Therefore, when an interpreter in a political conference is faced by such a predicament as *Shibiha*, they might consider to use the same terms or adding information to explain it as footnote when writing. In interpreting the term should be explained.



#### **4.1.7. Stress during the performance of interpreting:**

The term stress, coined by a medical researcher Hans Selye in the 1930s, is described as “a psychological reaction experienced when an individual feels an imbalance between task requirements and the resources available for coping with them” Riccardi,( 2015) .It is obvious that interpreters suffer stress due to the factors mentioned before.

#### **4.2. Dealing with jokes**

##### **The Joke:**

Another area which requires discussion is how interpreters deal with jokes while interpreting?

A German interpreter, while trying to translate, might say something like: "I am awfully sorry; I am still waiting for the verb." This joke pokes fun at the fact that, in German, the verb often appears at the end of the sentence, so the interpreter might be left waiting for the main action of the sentence to arrive before they can complete the translation. It's an amusing reflection on the challenges of interpreting between languages with different syntactical structures, and it highlights the specific difficulties interpreters face when working with languages like German. Why it is funny: The humor arises from the fact that the interpreter is literally waiting for the verb to finish the sentence, which is a common structural issue in German. English speakers, used to subject-verb-object word order, would find this delay humorous because it suggests that the interpreter is "lost" waiting for the verb to arrive.

Vermeer, H. (2000) indicates that as humor can be culture-bound, language-specific, and frequently entails a specific timing and delivery to be effective; interpreting jokes made by the speaker can represent the interpreter with a nightmare. One of the most embarrassing scenarios with which the interpreter may be faced with is when the audience listening to the speaker in his own language, start laughing, while the interpreter (who might as well start laughing) finds himself incapable of reproducing humor-driven response. Here are some of the main challenges an interpreter faces when translating jokes in a conference setting:

##### **4.2.1. Cultural Differences**

Challenge: Jokes are often rooted in the culture, history, or social norms of the speaker's language. A joke that makes people belonging to one culture, burst into laughter, might be completely senseless or even offensive in another.

Example: A joke involving a local political figure, historical event, or cultural reference may be understood by the audience in the speaker's country but may not resonate with a global or multicultural audience.

Solution: Interpreters need to understand the cultural context and determine whether the joke can be adapted or if an alternative, culturally appropriate joke or humorous reference is needed. In some cases, they may decide to omit the joke entirely if it would cause confusion.

##### **4.2.2. Language Nuances**

Fareh (2006) states that Jokes often rely on wordplay, puns, or double meanings that are difficult to convey in another language. What works as a pun in one language may lose its effect in the target language.

Example: A joke based on a homophone or a word with multiple meanings may not have an equivalent in the target language, making it challenging for the interpreter to convey the humor.

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Solution: The interpreter may need to find an equivalent joke or humorous expression in the target language, or in some cases, they might need to rephrase the joke to preserve its comedic effect. Sometimes, a direct translation might be impossible, and the interpreter may need to explain the joke briefly.

#### **4.2.3. Timing and Delivery**

Challenge: Humor often depends on timing, pacing, and the delivery of the punch line. In simultaneous interpreting, the interpreter has very little time to process and deliver the message, making it difficult to maintain the same timing and rhythm that the original speaker intended.

Example: If a speaker pauses for comedic effect before delivering a punchline, the interpreter might struggle to replicate that timing while interpreting in real-time.

Solution: Although perfect timing is difficult to replicate in simultaneous interpreting, experienced interpreters can work on delivering the joke with appropriate pauses, tone, and intonation to maintain the humor. In some cases, the interpreter may also have to adapt the pacing based on the language's structure.

#### **4.2.4. Audience Reception**

Baker contends that the effectiveness of a joke can be influenced by the audience's background, language proficiency, and cultural understanding. The interpreter must take into account the nature of the audience to ensure the joke is well-received.

Example: An audience that is multilingual or has a mix of cultural backgrounds may not react to a joke in the same way as a homogenous group.

Solution: Interpreters must assess the audience's composition and adjust their approach to humor. In international conferences, where the audience may have diverse backgrounds, the interpreter might need to adapt the joke to be more universally understood, or in some cases, avoid humor that could be misinterpreted.

#### **4.2.5. Maintaining Professionalism**

Challenge: Conference interpreters are expected to remain neutral and professional, which can be difficult when interpreting jokes that involve sensitive topics such as politics, religion, or social issues.

Example: A speaker might tell a joke that involves controversial or sensitive content that could potentially offend the audience.

Solution: In these situations, the interpreter may need to decide whether to convey the joke exactly as it was said, tone it down, or choose not to interpret it at all. The interpreter's role is to facilitate communication, but in cases of potentially harmful or inappropriate humor, discretion is crucial.

-Dealing with Misunderstandings

**Challenge:** The audience may not immediately understand a joke, particularly if the interpreter has made adjustments or has not perfectly captured the essence of humor. Misunderstandings can cause awkwardness in the session.

Solution: If there is any confusion, the interpreter may need to clarify the joke afterward or make sure to correct any misunderstanding that could impact the flow of the conference.

### **4.3. The role of Technology in interpreting:**

Nowadays there is a vast amount of computer assisted technology which help interpreters and translators in doing their task. One of the most recent progress is achieved by Artificial Intelligence (AI).it has made remarkable leap in 2024, especially in simultaneous interpreting

applications. Spoken languages can be converted to texts. It can provide real-time suggestions, glossaries for different fields and completion for texts. There is a new technology that permits the interpretation of spoken texts when rendering from one language to another by using some computerized techniques. It is also known as automatic speech translation.

Munday (2009) states that the largest technical shift to affect interpreters, aside from their growing internet access to IT and telecommunications equipment, is unquestionably the proliferation of remote interpretation, or a scenario in which the translator is not in the same location as the communicative party. Instead of interacting in person, the interpreter uses audio or video telecommunications technology. In its most basic form, this is achieved through the long-standing practice of (audio-only) telephone interpreting. Remote interpreting in web-based video mode has grown more practical with the introduction of digital media and increased data transmission capacities, for both local and global communication scenarios.

#### **4.4. 4.4 The manner in which simultaneous interpretation challenges vary in different contexts**

Interpretations that lack context run the danger of being erroneous, deceptive, or even incomprehensible. A translation that genuinely connects with the intended audience requires consideration of the larger context, which includes linguistic, situational, and cultural elements. Nevertheless, each specialty e.g. (business, diplomatic, medical, etc.) has its different contexts and wording which makes it so challenging to simultaneous interpreters. Lots of technical terms are related to the context in which they occur for example the word “constitution” carries different meaning in Engineering, Medicine and Law.

Upon asking some professional and experienced interpreters, they declared that it is not an easy job, but they can succeed in meeting it. Firstly they map the document relationships, record important terminology and its context, and make a note of any defined terms or idioms. Reference materials must be managed systematically for translation to be effective. They added that to gain a deeper understanding of the clients' requirements, expectations, and preferences, Interpreters should have open lines of communication with them. Comprehension of the topics that will be interpreted requires anticipation of terminology and working together with other interpreters, this will reduce potential difficulties before they materialize.

### **5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

In conclusion, interpreting is a highly demanding and complex task that requires a range of skills and adaptability. From managing the physical and mental demands of interpreter's rotation and shift length, to navigating the intricacies of accents, difficult terminology, and the challenge of keeping pace with fast speakers, interpreters must constantly remain focused and flexible. The difficulty of translating incomplete utterances calls for quick thinking and the ability to infer meaning, while interpreting jokes tests both linguistic expertise and cultural sensitivity. In interpreting, it is crucial to identify the issue, whether it be lexical, stylistic, grammatical, or something else, and then offer a solution that takes into account both the SL and the TL. Even if they might not have enough time, interpreters should go deeply into their culture and knowledge to offer a comparable equivalent for interpretation. However, it comes down to how they are interpreted. The following should be met, understood, and possessed by the interpreters:

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- Good knowledge and culture: To be well-versed in both languages used in the interpreting process.
- The ability to instantaneously translate the meaning of the speaker's speech into the target language (TL) as though it was their home tongue is known as "real return interpretation." By doing this, you can lessen the impact of the mother tongue when interpreting.
- Expectation: move forward via expectation if the speech's context lets it.  
The interpreters need training, education, practice, consulting experts, and good experience in interpretation and linguistic skills. Doing so, interpreters will be able to overcome their cropped-up quandary.

Despite these challenges, skilled interpreters continue to bridge communication gaps, ensuring that messages are accurately conveyed and understood across languages and cultures. The work they do is essential in facilitating meaningful dialogue in a globalized world, where effective communication is more important than ever.

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