TRANSLATION AS A LINGUISTIC GATEWAY FOR EMERGING MODERN VOCABULARY SYSTEM ACROSS LANGUAGES

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Abstract: *The article places special emphasis on the role of translation and interpretation in disseminating some terms across languages and cultures. It compares human interpretation, particularly simultaneous interpreting, with AI-based interpretation, highlighting how each approach handles newly coined medical and social terms. While AI interpretation is acknowledged for its speed and accessibility, the article argues that human interpreters play a crucial role in ensuring semantic accuracy, contextual appropriateness, and pragmatic clarity, especially in high-stakes health communication. Furthermore, the article demonstrates that many pandemic-related terms were transmitted worldwide with minimal structural change, becoming part of national lexicons through translation and media usage. This process shows how translation functions as a linguistic bridge, allowing global health concepts to be understood uniformly while still being adapted to several linguistic norms. Also, the article concludes that the translation of COVID-19–related terminology illustrates the interaction between global crises, language change, and interpretative practices, and that an effective balance between human expertise and artificial intelligence is essential for accurate and responsible communication in public health contexts.*

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada bir nechta terminlarning tillar va madaniyatlararo tarqalishida tarjima va tarjimonlikning roliga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi. Unda inson tarjimasi, xususan sinxron tarjima, sun'iy intellektga asoslangan tarjima bilan qiyoslanib, har bir yondashuvning yangi yaratilgan tibbiy va ijtimoiy terminlarni qanday uzatishi tahlil qilinadi. Sun'iy intellekt asosidagi tarjimaning tezkorligi va qulayligi tan olingan holda, maqolada inson tarjimonlari, ayniqsa yuqori mas'uliyat talab etiladigan sog'liqni saqlash sohasidagi kommunikatsiyada semantik aniqlik, kontekstga moslik va pragmatik ravshanlikni ta'minlashda muhim rol o'ynashi asoslab beriladi. Bundan tashqari, maqolada pandemiyaga oid ko'plab terminlar butun dunyo bo'ylab minimal strukturaviy o'zgarishlar bilan tarqalib, tarjima va ommaviy axborot vositalari orqali milliy tillar lug'atiga singib ketgani ko'rsatiladi. Ushbu jarayon tarjimaning lingvistik ko'prik sifatida faoliyat yuritishini namoyon etib, global sog'liqni saqlash tushunchalarining umumiy tushunilishini ta'minlagan holda, ularning mahalliy til me'yorlariga moslashishiga imkon yaratadi. Umuman olganda, maqolada COVID-19 ga oid terminlarning tarjimasi global inqirozlar, til o'zgarishi va tarjimonlik amaliyoti o'rtasidagi o'zaro bog'liqlikni yoritib beradi hamda sog'liqni saqlash sohasida aniq va mas'uliyatli kommunikatsiyani ta'minlash uchun inson tajribasi va sun'iy intellekt o'rtasida muvozanat zarurligi xulosalanadi.*

Key words: simulatneous interpretation, AI translation programm, smart machine, *COVID-19, coronavirus, social distancing, flattening the curve, overwhelming hospitals*, and *asymptomatic transmission*

Kalit so'zlar: *sinxron tarjima, sun'iy intellekt asosidagi tarjima dasturi, aqlli mashina, COVID-19, koronavirus, ijtimoiy masofa (social distancing), egri chiziqni tekislash (flattening the curve), kasalxonalarning haddan tashqari yuklanishi (overwhelming hospitals), asimptomatik yuqish*

INTRODUCTION

In English, the words 'translation' and 'translating' are often used as an umbrella term to cover both written translation and interpreting, while the words 'interpretation' and 'interpreting' are generally used to refer to the spoken and/or signed translation modalities only[13].Simultaneous interpretation is a complex and dynamic practice that has played a pivotal role in shaping global communication, particularly during significant historical moments. There is a case study that illustrates the application, challenges, and evolution of simultaneous interpretation.

Today, some interpreters have remained crucial agents of cross-cultural understanding. Most of them represent the dedication and intellectual agility required for this demanding profession. The evolution of Uzbek vocabulary through SI attests to its far-reaching impact not just in language transfer, but in cultural and political integration on a global scale.

Human SI remains dominant because of the complexity, nuance, and cultural sensitivity required in interpretation. Additionally, AI/automatic tools include speech recognition, machine translation, terminology management, and remote interpreting platforms with AI enhancements. The pandemic accelerated digital and AI tool adoption due to travel restrictions and remote event formats. Despite growth, fully automatic simultaneous interpretation without human involvement is still rare and limited to low-stakes or informal settings due to accuracy and contextual challenges. Methods and techniques used in simultaneous interpretation from its inception to today, including those that have become less common or are largely omitted now, with reasons why. Summary of Techniques Omitted or Rarely Used Today and Reasons

Analysis

The activity of SI which is able to describe the broader modes of interpretation delivery events: United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). On September 25, 2015 there was an opening speech which was given by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. Their Interpreter was introduced with UN interpreters team not individual names not publicly listed. Therefore, there were languages: English original, interpreted into 5 official UN languages including French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, and Arabic. Diplomatic speech, interpreted live by highly skilled UN interpreters. The speeches are recorded and

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transcripts are publicly available, but individual interpreters remain anonymous for security and protocol reasons.

Another vital event was held in EU Council Summit, which its date was held on March 10, 2020. The speech was introduced by European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen. EU conference interpreters' names are not publicly disclosed. Simultaneously the speech was interpreted 5 languages: English, French, German, Spanish, Italian. Live interpretation during a press conference and summit meetings, focus on the EU's response to COVID-19.

3. Event: G20 Leaders' Summit happened between November 30 and December 1, 2022. The speech was begun opening remarks by the host country leader Indonesian Interpreters Languages as well as English, Indonesian, Chinese, Russian, French, Arabic, Spanish languages details. Complex simultaneous interpretation in multiple languages requires high-stakes at political meetings.

4. Event is International Court of Justice Hearing day was on July 2021. Speech was occurred with full of oral arguments in the case between two countries Interpreter between English and French languages. ICJ official interpreters are anonymous due to confidentiality and privacy, as well.

5. Event was in World Health Organization, at Emergency Committee Meeting on January 2020 happened. The speech is from briefing on the emerging COVID-19 outbreak Interpreters. Interpreters' team was anonymous according to the confidentiality. The translation languages were English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Russian and Chinese. Simultaneous interpretation during urgent health briefings that were broadcast worldwide. It is a detailed overview of the January 2020 WHO emergency meeting concerning COVID-19, along with explanations of key terms that were newly introduced or became widely used around that time. Event was WHO Emergency Committee Meeting on the Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) Geneva, Switzerland. It is to assess the outbreak of the novel coronavirus (initially termed 2019-nCoV) detected in Wuhan, China, and to decide whether the outbreak constituted a Public Health Emergency of International Concern. Scientific briefing and diplomatic was discussed by public health officials, epidemiologists, and leadership. Interpreters attended in professional multilingual interpreters who provided simultaneous interpretation into the six official UN languages such as English, French, Spanish, Russian, Arabic, and Chinese languages. Interpreter names are confidential and not publicly disclosed still.

The meeting was convened as the virus began spreading rapidly in China and reports of cases outside China emerged. So, WHO Director-General Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus led the briefing. The committee evaluated the evidence but did not declare a PHEIC at this meeting then the declaration came later on January 30, 2020.

The meeting was broadcast globally, with simultaneous interpretation enabling real-time access for international stakeholders. Key Terms Introduced or Popularized around January 2020. Many terms related to COVID-19 were either newly coined or became widely known during this time. Some had not been existed or at that time they were not in

common usable before this outbreak meeting. There are discussed some of them which are regular words or neologisms for languages.

1. 2019-nCoV or its brief explanation as 2019 Novel Coronavirus - The initial temporary name for the virus before it was officially named SARS-CoV

2. SARS-CoV-2- The official name given to the virus by the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV) in February 2020.

WHO Director-General Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus led the briefing.

3. Public Health Emergency of International Concern or PHEIC, in Uzbek language this phrase was translated xalqaro ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan favqulotda tez tibbiy yordam ko'nikmasi

A formal declaration was formed by WHO and indicated a serious public health risk requiring coordinated international response. Translation of this kind of medical terms interpreters come across several challenges with words and their meanings. Because the words public-ijtimoiy-jamoat, international-xalqaro, concern- ko'nikma, fikr, dalil.

4. Contact tracing -The process of identifying and monitoring people who have been in contact with an infected individual. Uzbek version is a aloqa o'rnatish.

5. Quarantine - Restricting movement of people who may have been exposed to the virus to prevent spread. After using the several times around the world this phrase, people have experience in using it as a common word karantin in a daily lifestyle.

6. Social distancing, this term is existed but became globally widespread after the quarantine or Covid 19 it is explained as measures to reduce close contact between people to slow transmission. In Uzbek language we have this kind of term but it is not widely used and it is the most simple attitude of people. Its meaning is ijtimoiy masofa saqlamoq

7. Asymptomatic transmission is a transmission of the virus by individuals who do not show symptoms. In Uzbek language translation is yashirin almashinuv.

8. Flattening the curve - A concept describing efforts to slow infection rates to avoid overwhelming healthcare systems which were the most common word. 9. Personal Protective Equipment or PPE - Equipment like masks, gloves, gowns used to protect healthcare workers and others. And also, The January 2020 WHO meeting was a crucial early international response to the emerging coronavirus threat which was high leveled disease. It involved high-level scientific and diplomatic communication simultaneously interpreted into multiple languages. Handling Neologisms and Acronyms such as PHEIC, PPE were introduced. Interpreters needed to decide whether to use acronyms as is, translate them literally, or explain their meaning briefly. Many key terms related to the virus and response measures were introduced or popularized during this period.

The meeting set the stage for the global understanding and handling of the pandemic. If you want, I can also provide sample interpretation scripts or glossaries of COVID-19 terminology used in that meeting.

There were given practical points and challenges related to simultaneous interpretation during the January 2020 WHO emergency meeting on COVID-19, based on

the nature of the event and terminology introduced such as practical Points for Simultaneous Interpreters at the January 2020 WHO COVID-19 Meeting. In a rapid terminology acquisition interpreters had to quickly learn and understand new terms like 2019-nCoV, PHEIC, contact tracing, and asymptomatic transmission, often with no established equivalents in target languages and preparation involved consulting specialized glossaries and liaising with medical experts.

New or newly popularized terms interpreted during global meeting or summits, one of them is held in January 2020 WHO Meeting based on the healthcare problems of humanity in Covid-19. In this case, as an example it is taken this term "flattening the curve" is a metaphor for used as a public health strategy to slow down the spread of an epidemic. Moreover, this phrase was not translated literally in many languages in 2020.

Interpreters often rendered it as something like "slowing the rise of cases to avoid overwhelming hospitals," which helped audiences understand the concept even without a direct equivalent phrase.

In Uzbek language it can be translated like word-for-word translation egri chiziqni to'g'irlash but with the help of the official interpreters this phrase was translated like kasalxonalarga bo'lgan talabni kamaytirish.

Usually desired medium-term or long-term effects lead to be mispronounced or mistranslated words that easily come from one languages into another in several ways[14].

At the moment, it is impossible to completely eliminate the problem of the language barrier with the help of artificial intelligence and computer linguistics, since for correct perception and accurate translation, a "smart machine" must understand the meaning of the text, and therefore have the mechanisms and qualities of the human brain and consciousness.

As for other news in the sphere, Meta recently introduced the SeamlessM4T model, which accepts text and audio input, recognizes speech and is capable of translating it into 100 languages. Audio translation is currently only available in 35 languages but the model works with input data that uses several languages at once. The project is open source and available on GitHub. Meta also released the SeamlessAlign dataset, which includes 270 thousand hours of spoken speech and its text translation.

The company compares its model to the Babel fish from Douglas Adams's The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy books[15].

The Russian company Yandex introduced the function of simultaneous interpretation of the videos in 2021

Conclusion

This kind of information provides a comparative historical and methodological analysis of simultaneous interpretation techniques from their inception to the present day.

The focus is on changes in techniques, language-specific adaptations, and examples of interpreted sentences categorized by language families.

[14] Lambert S. Information processing among conference interpreters: a test of the depth of-processing hypothesis // Meta. – 1988. – No. 33. – P. 377–387
[15] Abduganieva J. Analysis of the non-verbal culture of a consecutive interpreter. Foreign linguistics and linguodidactics. - Tashkent, 2023. – №1. – 36-42 pp.

The translation in XXI century has explored the dynamic, historically rich, and technologically evolving landscape of simultaneous interpretation, shedding light on both its practical challenges and its undeniable influence on not only limited language concepts but also global communication.the contrast between human interpreters and AI-driven tools revealed that while technology has enhanced access and speed, it lacks the cultural and contextual acuity necessary in high-stakes environments.

Professional interpreters remain indispensable, particularly when dealing with neologisms, idiomatic expressions, or emotionally charged political discourse.

In essence, this chapter affirms that simultaneous interpretation is far more than a technical skill; it is a complex, evolving, and impactful profession that bridges worlds, enables diplomacy, and enriches language itself.

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