

TODAY'S ACTUAL ISSUE: PRODUCING WELL-PREREPARED SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETERS FOR SPONTANEOUS SPEECHES IN POLITICAL CONFERENCES

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Annotation: In the realm of political conferences, the demand for skilled simultaneous interpreters is more critical than ever. The ability to provide accurate and nuanced interpretations of spontaneous speeches is a unique challenge that requires a specific set of skills and training methodologies. Simultaneous interpretation involves rendering spoken words from one language into another in real-time. While prepared speeches allow interpreters time to familiarize themselves with the content, spontaneous speeches in political conferences present a different set of obstacles.

Key Words: speaking tone, simultaneous perception, political Conferences, simultaneous interpreters.

INTRODUCTION

Major diplomatic events like the Yalta Conference, Camp David Summit, Dayton Agreement, Trump-Kim Summit, G20 and G7/8 Summits, World Economic Forum in Davos, Brexit negotiations, and regular EU meetings heavily depend on skilled interpreters. Despite their crucial role, these interpreters often work discreetly behind the scenes, escaping public notice. Nowadays, there is a constant stream of meetings and conferences involving politicians and diplomats at various levels, including specialized technical gatherings covering topics ranging from agriculture to education. The diverse aspects of diplomacy, encompassing trade negotiations, state visits, sports, and cultural exchanges, require interpreters with expertise in various fields such as terminology, rules, sports jargon, proper names, and art history.

The historical examples, especially those documented in the biographies and memoirs of famous interpreters, are evidence that the process of facilitating understanding has always considered the compatibility of the plans, goals and interests of everyone involved. Interpreters historically also took on other tasks by taking minutes or acting as personal advisors or even serving as envoys themselves. Their work was also strongly shaped by the ideology and people for whom they interpreted as well as their own social status.

The historical significance of interpreting in political and diplomatic spheres has been explored extensively in interpreting research, as evidenced by studies such as Roland (1999) and Takeda and Baigorri-Jalón (2016). It is believed that even early

civilizations relied on mediators to facilitate communication during meetings. Prior to the 15th century, interpreters accompanied rulers onto battlefields during times of war, blurring the line between diplomatic and military interpreting. Ancient Egypt provides some of the earliest evidence of diplomatic interpreters, where "royal messengers" proficient in multiple languages were responsible for official external relations and delivering the Pharaoh's messages to foreign leaders. Accompanying them was a "common interpreter," of lesser status than the official ambassador, as depicted in the relief scene from the tomb of regent and later Pharaoh Horemheb in Memphis. In Ancient Greece and the Roman Empire, individuals with language skills served as ambassadors to convey crucial messages to foreign nations. Early imperial China also employed interpreter-envoys. Throughout diplomatic history, individuals with varying levels of multilingual competence were utilized, sometimes facing persecution for being perceived as traitors or bearers of negative messages. Others served as trusted advisors or had additional tasks alongside linguistic mediation, influencing contacts and relations with foreign entities. The conquest of the Americas offers numerous examples, including La Malinche, who assisted Spanish conqueror Hernán Cortés in negotiations with indigenous tribes but was also viewed as a traitor to her people.

The field of trade and trade relations has always been closely linked to that of diplomacy. Early interpreters were often entrusted with far-reaching tasks in the field of trade and diplomacy. This is evidenced by the Canadian *interprètes résidents*: they were highly efficient intermediaries between the indigenous peoples and the European settlers and traders, while at the same time acting as guides, explorers, diplomats and traders. All in all, the history of world diplomacy offers many examples of the use of language mediators, whose tasks often went beyond language mediation itself and who had a significant influence on communication and diplomatic relations. Thus political and diplomatic interpreting is probably one of the original forms of dialogic language and cultural mediation. While some of these interpreters of the past fell into interpreting by virtue of their circumstances and multilingualism, others were trained specifically for the job, such as the **Dragomans**, who served as diplomatic interpreters for the Venetians in the Ottoman Empire in the 16th and 17th centuries (Rothman 2009), or the official interpreters for Chinese, Japanese, Jurchen (later Manchu) and Mongolian trained at the Bureau of Interpreters of the Korean Chosŏn dynasty from 1392 until the end of the 19th century (Sixiang 2014, Song 2001).

In the 20th century, political and diplomatic interpreting evolved into the formats commonly used today. The first multilingual negotiations and conferences emerged after World War I, introducing simultaneous interpreting alongside bilateral consecutive interpreting. Among the most notable events requiring interpreting services in the 20th century were the Paris Peace Conference of 1919, involving 32 nations in peace treaty discussions, as well as the activities of the International Labour

Organization and the League of Nations. Following World War II, 21 nations negotiated at the 1946 Paris Conference, and the Nuremberg and Tokyo war crimes trials were conducted, all relying on interpreters for communication. The latter part of the 20th century witnessed the establishment of numerous international and supranational organizations dedicated to peacekeeping and diplomatic endeavors. **The International Association of Conference Interpreters (AIIC) was established in 1953 and remains the sole international association for interpreters, boasting a membership of 3,000 professionals operating in 90 countries.** Concurrently, professional organizations at the national level began to surface, with new ones still being established in certain countries today.

Methodology

Here are some key considerations in producing well-prepared simultaneous interpreters for such scenarios:

1. Language Proficiency and Political Acumen:

- Interpreters must possess a high level of proficiency in both source and target languages. At least c1 level is required from both languages to be owned. Because some words cannot be easily caught, if the interpreter does not know the figurative meaning of it. For example : “ **he was charging the ladies for 3 days**” may be misinterpreted like “ **u 3 kundan buyon xonimlarga to’lovni to’latayotgan edi.**” However the word “charge” means “ **ta’qib qilmoq**”.

- A deep understanding of political terminology, context, and current events is crucial to ensure accurate interpretations of spontaneous speeches.

2. Specialized Training Programs:

- Establishing specialized training programs focused on spontaneous speech interpretation is essential.

- Simulated exercises involving real-time interpretation of political speeches help build the necessary skills and resilience. For example: **this kind of exercises could be organized in a specially equipped classrooms by playing political speeches on a daily basis and simultaneously interpreting them.**

3. Adaptability and Quick Thinking:

- Interpreters need to adapt swiftly to changes in tone, pace, and content of spontaneous speeches. Otherwise , there is no way for being a professional in this field.

- Quick thinking and the ability to anticipate the speaker's message are crucial for maintaining accuracy.

4. Technological Integration:

- Embrace cutting-edge interpretation technologies to aid in real-time speech processing.

- Continuous training on new tools and software enhances interpreters' efficiency.

5. Cultural Sensitivity:

- Understanding the cultural nuances embedded in political speeches is vital.
- Training programs should include modules on cultural sensitivity and awareness.

6. Experiential Learning:

- Providing opportunities for interpreters to practice in real conference settings is invaluable.

- Exposure to diverse political contexts helps build confidence and expertise.

7. Ongoing Professional Development:

- Continuous learning and staying updated on political developments are essential.

- Workshops, seminars, and regular assessments contribute to ongoing professional development. For example: **a young interpreter may get checked by the professional one from time to time visiting him and interpreting updated materials.**

8. Collaboration and Networking:

- Encourage collaboration among interpreters to share experiences and insights.
- Networking with professionals in the political and linguistic fields fosters a supportive community. **To organize this, e-groups on social messengers can be formulated in order to keep continuous exchange of data , assessments and experiences.**

Today, great importance is attached to the teaching and learning of languages of everyday use. The implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan № PPP 1875 of December 2012 “On measures to strengthen the learning of foreign languages” requires a lot of effective work in our country. The participation of leading scientists and delegates from Uzbekistan in the organization of international conferences, symposiums and seminars will certainly increase the number of translators with knowledge and skills in foreign languages.

Simultaneous interpreters play a pivotal role in the success and effectiveness of political conferences, serving as the linguistic bridge that fosters communication across diverse language boundaries. In this chapter, we explore the multifaceted importance of simultaneous interpreters in political contexts.

1. Facilitating Global Dialogue:

- Simultaneous interpreters enable seamless communication among participants from various linguistic backgrounds, fostering a truly global dialogue in political conferences.

2. Preserving Accuracy and Nuance:

- The intricate nature of political discourse demands precise and nuanced interpretation. Simultaneous interpreters navigate complex terminology and convey subtle nuances, ensuring an accurate representation of speakers' intentions.

3. Real-Time Adaptability:

- Political conferences often involve spontaneous speeches and dynamic discussions. Simultaneous interpreters showcase remarkable real-time adaptability, responding swiftly to changes in tone, pace, and content.

Since the condition of simultaneity severely constrains the simultaneous interpreter's choice of stimulus, she relies heavily on this access to immediate context and her audience's inferential abilities. Text translators need time to project context and choose their stimuli, while in SI, access to live contexts compensates for temporal constraints. The paper concludes with a discussion on prospects for exploring patterns and possible biases in interlingual text and oral communication on this basis

4. Enhancing Diplomacy and Understanding:

- Diplomatic discussions heavily rely on effective communication. Simultaneous interpreters contribute to the creation of a diplomatic atmosphere, fostering mutual understanding and cooperation among participants.

5. Cultural Sensitivity and Contextual Awareness:

- Political speeches carry cultural connotations that impact interpretation. Simultaneous interpreters possess a deep understanding of cultural nuances, ensuring that messages are accurately conveyed while respecting cultural sensitivities.

6. Mitigating Misunderstandings:

- In the intricate landscape of political negotiations, misunderstandings can have far-reaching consequences. Simultaneous interpreters serve as a critical barrier against miscommunication, reducing the risk of unintended repercussions.

7. Enabling Inclusivity:

- Political conferences bring together individuals from diverse linguistic backgrounds. Simultaneous interpreters promote inclusivity by ensuring that every participant, regardless of their native language, can actively engage in discussions and contribute to the discourse. For example, **if a participant is not able to come to the conference because of some urgent reason of health, he or she may be assisted by an interpreter to take part in the conference via zoom, or remotely.**

8. Professionalism and Ethical Standards:

- Simultaneous interpreters adhere to rigorous professional and ethical standards. Their impartiality and commitment to accuracy contribute to the integrity of political conferences.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the significance of simultaneous interpreters in political conferences cannot be overstated. Their ability to facilitate communication, preserve accuracy, and navigate the complexities of political discourse positions them as indispensable contributors to the success of these high-stakes events. As political interactions continue to shape the global landscape, the role of simultaneous interpreters remains paramount in fostering meaningful and inclusive dialogues.

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