

SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETERS IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF WESTERN AND EASTERN COUNTRIES

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Abstract

Simultaneous interpreters are vital in international organizations, facilitating communication during conferences, meetings and negotiations by instantly translating speakers' words from one language to another. Their role ensures effective communication among participants who speak different languages, enabling smooth interactions and the exchange of ideas. These professionals possess extensive language proficiency and specialized knowledge in fields like politics and economics, contributing significantly to overcoming linguistic and cultural differences and enhancing the organizations' effectiveness. The main purpose of this paper is focused on types of international organizations and the role of simultaneous interpreters in International Organisations.

Key words: Simultaneous interpreters, International organizations, interactions, multilingual gatherings

International organizations are groups made up of multiple sovereign states or entities, collaborating to address global issues, foster cooperation, or achieve common objectives. These entities vary from intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), established through government treaties, to non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which operate independently and focus on advocacy or humanitarian endeavors. They operate across diverse fields like politics, economics, trade, security, and humanitarian aid. Examples encompass the United Nations (UN), World Bank, NATO, Amnesty International, and the International Red Cross.

International organizations can be broadly classified into different categories based on their characteristics and goals:

1. Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs): Consisting of member states and formed through treaties, IGOs facilitate collaboration among governments on global issues. Examples include the UN, World Bank, IMF, and WTO.
2. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): Independent entities led by

individuals or groups with shared interests, NGOs operate separately from governments and focus on issues like human rights, environmental protection, and healthcare. Examples include Amnesty International, Greenpeace, and Doctors Without Borders.

3. Multinational Corporations (MNCs): Businesses with operations in multiple countries, MNCs play significant roles in global trade, commerce, and investment. Examples include Apple, Google, and Toyota.

4. Regional Organizations: These groups concentrate on specific geographic areas, promoting cooperation and integration among member states within those regions. Examples include the EU, AU, and ASEAN.

5. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs): This category encompasses a wide range of groups such as community organizations, advocacy groups, and professional associations. CSOs often collaborate with governments and international organizations to address social, economic, and environmental issues.

6. Supranational Organizations: These bodies have authority beyond national borders and make decisions that impact member states. The EU, with its own legislative, executive, and judicial branches, serves as a prominent example.

In Eastern countries, there is a variety of international organizations similar to those in Western countries, but with some regional variations and additional organizations specific to the region. For Intergovernmental Organizations the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). These bodies prioritize regional cooperation, economic growth, and security. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are the Asian Development Bank (ADB), supporting development projects in Asia-Pacific, and the Silk Road Foundation, fostering cultural exchange and economic collaboration along historic Silk Road paths. Entities such as the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), promoting economic ties among former Soviet republics, and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), enhancing economic and security collaboration among Gulf nations are Regional Organizations. Examples include for Multinational Corporations (MNCs) Similar to Western counterparts, MNCs in Eastern regions operate globally, playing significant roles in trade, investment, and economic progress. The following type is Civil Society Organizations (CSOs): These encompass a spectrum of groups tackling issues like human rights, environmental conservation, and social welfare, tailored to Eastern nations' specific circumstances. These organizations collectively foster regional stability, economic advancement, and collaboration among Eastern nations, addressing shared challenges and fostering stronger regional and international bonds.

International organizations in Western and Eastern countries share common goals

and functions, but they also have notable distinctions due to regional factors, historical backgrounds, and geopolitical influences. One of the main contrasts is

1. **Geographical Emphasis:** Western international bodies typically have a global reach, engaging in worldwide issues, while those in Eastern nations often concentrate on regional matters, fostering collaboration within their specific areas.

2. **Historical Origins:** Many Western organizations like the UN and NATO trace their roots to post-World War II efforts for global peace and development. In contrast, Eastern entities such as the SCO and CIS often stem from Cold War dynamics or post-Soviet regional contexts.

3. **Membership Diversity:** Western groups often boast diverse memberships spanning continents and political systems, whereas Eastern organizations may have memberships dominated by countries with shared historical, ideological, or economic backgrounds.

4. **Geopolitical Affiliations:** Western organizations may align with the geopolitical interests of Western powers, like the EU's ties to Western Europe. In Eastern contexts, organizations might reflect the aspirations and alignments of regional powers, such as Russia's influence in the CIS and SCO.

5. **Priorities:** While both Western and Eastern organizations tackle issues like security and development, their specific focuses differ. For instance, Western bodies may stress human rights and environmental sustainability, while Eastern counterparts prioritize regional security and economic integration. While Western and Eastern international organizations share some similarities, their divergent regional focuses, historical contexts, membership compositions, geopolitical alignments, and priority areas shape their distinct roles in global affairs.

Differences between simultaneous interpreters in international organizations in Eastern and Western countries can arise from factors like language diversity, cultural sensitivities, and regional dynamics.

1. **Language Variety:** Interpreters in Western organizations typically handle a wider range of languages due to the diverse membership, while those in Eastern organizations may focus more on specific regional or commonly used languages.

2. **Cultural Understanding:** Interpreters in Western organizations deal with diverse cultural contexts, requiring high levels of cultural sensitivity. In Eastern organizations, while cultural variations may be fewer, interpreters still need to be attuned to specific nuances within the region.

3. **Technical Standards:** Though interpretation techniques are standardized globally, technical standards and infrastructure may vary between Eastern and Western organizations due to resource availability and technological advancements.

The role of simultaneous interpreters in international organizations is very crucial, their position in Western and Eastern countries is considered to be significant and

similar although they vary for particular reasons.

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