

MODERN THEORETICAL REPRESENTATION OF SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION



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ABSTRACT

Today, developed countries are deeply committed to improving international relations and, as a result, to strengthening their state policy, economy, science and technology, science. As a result of international relations, dramatic changes are taking place around the world. All this is in interstate cooperation and exchange of views. And such an exchange takes place through translation.

Keywords: *translation studies, interpretation, world languages, simultaneous translation, simultaneous interpreter, interpreter requirements.*

INTRODUCTION

The oral translation of speech is known as interpretation. The interpretation could also mean the translation of sign language into another language. An interpreter is, therefore, a person who converts the source language into the target language. An interpreter carries out this process either simultaneously, that is, in ‘real time’ or consecutively, that is, when the speaker takes a pause after completing a couple of sentences. There are three modes of interpretation widely used world over.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS)

These are:

- Simultaneous
- Consecutive
- Whispered

It is the objective of the interpreter to successfully convey every semantic element of the speaker's speech as well as the tone and also register the intention of the message that the speaker is directing at the recipients. In cases where written speeches or lectures need to be interpreted, pre-translated texts are often used.

Simultaneous interpretation is one of the most common types of interpretation in the world, and the interpreter has to do the best within the time permitted by the pace of the speech, while at the same time not disturbing the natural flow of the speaker.

Simultaneous interpreters, consecutive interpreters, and whisper interpreters are all required for conferences. At international conferences, translators of different languages become dumb for each other.

It would be wrong to say that the conference interpreter is the host of the conference. A skilled translator will make the conference meaningful and interesting. This requires great care on the part of the interpreter. The reason is that the conference participants must listen carefully to what the speaker is saying, analyze it mentally, and then convey it clearly to the audience.

In the field of translation competence, a conference interpreter must have 3 qualities:

1. Linguistic, linguistic competence. This includes pragmatic competence.

2. Pragmatic competence is divided into:

a) pragmalinguistic competence is, in R. Setton's opinion, the knowledge of the "special nuances of the meaning" of a particular word or phrase.

b) sociopragmatic competence - this includes a wide range of concepts such as etiquette, knowledge of functional style.

c) Must have sufficient general knowledge to be able to construct a general and specific dictionary of a synchronizer. This is necessary in order to gain an understanding and translation on a specific topic in the context of the presentation of previously submitted documents and reports.

d) The ability of a simultaneous interpreter to process the message, or strategies, or abilities [6,10].

The training of simultaneous interpreters is very demanding. Because the speech they translate is a solution to conferences in two or more languages. They will need to have the following skills:

- Fluency in a foreign language and native language;
- Grammatically and phonetically well-pronounced speech;
- Deep vocabulary in both languages;
- Knowledge of fixed structures and clichés and their speed to find with;
- Be able to translate grammatically correctly into both native and foreign languages;

- Reaction rate;
- Concentration;
- Mental and physical endurance;
- Group translation activities are the pinnacle of interpreting
- Encyclopedic knowledge, such as simultaneous translation, is required.

The motto of simultaneous translation activities is “only success and no mistakes”, and there is no organization that controls the mistakes and misunderstandings that conferences allow. Usually, at the end of the conference, the organizing organization, the chairman of the meeting, experts, all the delegations thank the work of the simultaneous interpreter. If the translator's work is well done, they will applaud, and some will offer to work with them next time. If simultaneous translation is too weak, it will be possible to observe various reactions in the conference hall, such as the audience's footsteps, coughing, and talking [5,18].

In the process of simultaneous translation, even the smallest elements cannot be ignored. Because the microphone in the translation booth is so powerful, the sound of the movements in the booth should be very low. Even the pagination of the book, the slow sound of the big earrings worn by the female translator, makes a big noise in the ears of the listeners.

The most important tool for a translator for a conference is the word. For a speech to be perfect, a translator must first be fluent in his native language. If the interpreter's hearing is not fast and the comprehension reaction is not fast, there may be a lot of pressure. He may not be able to interpret the speech he understands. Such mistakes and shortcomings of the interpreter can weaken the results of the conference process, lead to disagreements among different members of the state and the inability to negotiate.

The number of interpreters for international councils and conferences may not be large. This is due to the lack of translation skills. There are very few quality personnel in this field. International relations is an important policy of a state. Improving these relationships is an important task not only for heads of state, but also for translators. To do this, the interpreter must be both mentally and physically very energetic, communicative and enterprising.

As far as we know, there are six official international languages:

- English language
- Chinese
- Arabic language

- French
- Russian
- Spanish

The translator of the international conference must know at least three of the following official world languages. This is one of the requirements for a translator. Only when a translator has acquired the skills and competencies can he always put into practice what he has learned. Because only the sum of knowledge requires research over time, and research builds skills and abilities. Everyone can have a direction and a speaker. However, no human being can be an interpreter without sufficient knowledge and skills, even without skills.

CONCLUSION

Today, many institutes and universities in our country have specialties for teaching foreign languages and translation. For example, English and a number of other languages are being taught in higher education institutions such as the University of World Economy and Diplomacy under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the University of World Languages, and the Institute of Oriental Studies. We can meet a number of foreign language institutes throughout the country. We can also see it in the conference-training center of the University of World Economy and Diplomacy. The university has a center for training simultaneous and serial translators for international conferences, which trains translators to improve and strengthen diplomatic and economic ties.

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