

THE PROBLEMS OF INTERPRETER'S MISTAKE WHILE SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING OF POLITICAL LEADER'S SPEECH

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Abstract: *This article talks about what simultaneous translation is, as well as the translator's mistake in simultaneous translation of the speeches of political leaders.*

Keywords: *Simultaneous Translation, Communicative Media, translation, conference, interpretation, cultural differences, expressions.*

Translation is as old as human relations, it is a means of expression between different peoples, bringing closer and bridging the gap between them, and then it is a means to connect communication and civilization, yes It is a strong rope that binds humanity all over the world. and is a bridge. Until the end of the twenties, consecutive translation was used at international congresses, conferences and meetings, and after listening to the speaker's speech, it was translated into other working languages. Depending on the number of special languages adopted in the meeting of multilingual delegates, each speech was repeated from the podium several times in a row, which caused a great loss of time. From the end of the twenties, the translation of speeches began to be performed episodically at the same time as listening to them, and in this connection it was called simultaneous translation.

Simultaneous translation is the most complex type of interpretation, and in this type of translation, translation is performed using special equipment. This is a method of oral translation to deliver the content of the speech to the listeners without the need of an interpreter during the speaker's speech. In simultaneous interpretation, the interpreter sits in the interpretation booth and listens to the speaker through a headset. Then it translates through the microphone while listening. Delegates in the conference room listen to the main language through headphones. Simultaneous interpreting is also done through gestures. Translated from spoken language to sign language. In Gesture, interpreters do not sit in a booth: they stand in a conference room where they can see the speaker and be visible to other participants. Whispered interpreting is a form of simultaneous interpreting in which the interpreter sits behind the delegate, rather than in a conference room booth, and whispers the gist of the speech into the delegate's ears.

The interpreter's use of these forms is not limited to a conference environment. Simultaneous interpretation is used, for example, in large conferences, forums, and whispering can be used in business meetings. Conference interpreters, in turn, remain in the place of the delegates they are interpreting. They speak in the first person, on behalf of the delegate. "He said he thought it was a good idea" does not translate. The conference interpreter should translate according to the tone of the delegate's speech.

A conference interpreter must be able to translate a speech regardless of its duration. They should have learned translation technology. In practice, if interpreters consider a 5-minute speech satisfactory, they should be able to translate a speech of any length. Conference interpreters work at specific times. Even in consecutive interpreting, they must move quickly after the speaker has finished speaking, and their interpretation must be fast and to the point. This means that translators must not only be able to analyze and resynthesize ideas, but also have the ability to do so very quickly. Nowadays, simultaneous interpretation is done with special devices: delegates speak directly into the microphone to the interpreters who are listening to what is being said in the booth through headphones. Interpreters translate into microphones for delegates wearing headphones who want to hear the translation. In some cases, simultaneous interpretation is done by whispering, even if the devices are not available. One of the participants speaks and the interpreter whispers into the ears of one or at most two people who require interpreting services at the same time.

Simultaneous translation of the speeches of political leaders is the process of transferring their words and content into other languages. It helps political leaders better explain their communications, increase their engagement with global audiences, and give them international insight. For the process of simultaneous interpretation, it is necessary to understand the important information in the speech of the previous audience. Interpreters are engaged in translating the words of political leaders' speeches and conveying the appropriate emotion to them. They will need to understand terms in the field of politics and diplomacy and perform simultaneous translation according to their positive aspects. The main tasks of simultaneous translation can be:

- Finding a translation that often corresponds to the original meaning
- Maintaining a context that relates to the speech of political leaders
- Enhancing the meaning in the speech of the political leadership by the translator
- Maintaining voice and intonation consistent with the words and content translated by the translators

The simultaneous interpretation process and the information and explanations provided by the simultaneous interpreter as a result of this process are very important. The translator should try to express the speech of the political leaders together with their original words, and should also provide information about their topic.

Simultaneous interpreting strengthens political leaders' connections with international audiences and enables them to better explain their thinking in the future. In this way, simultaneous interpretation will be one of the important means of developing cooperation in global communications.

Simultaneous interpretation of political leaders' speeches can cause some problems with translator errors. Some of these problems may include:

1. Language and cultural differences: The speeches of political leaders are often written in complex and rhetorical language. Therefore, there may be semantic shifts due to language and cultural differences during the translation process.

2. Speed: Speeches by political leaders are usually fast-paced. It can be difficult for translators to keep up with this speed and translate instantly, which can sometimes lead to errors.

3. Lack of expression: Some expressions or concepts may not be fully expressed or translated correctly in another language. In this case, translators may need to find alternative expressions to preserve the integrity of the original message.

4. Phrases and Puns: Political leaders sometimes speak effectively using puns or puns. Such speeches may not have the same effect or be properly translated into another language.

5. Cultural references: Political leaders may sometimes make cultural references in their speeches. These references may not make sense or translate correctly in another culture.

Faced with such challenges, translators must adopt a creative and flexible approach to preserve the meaning and impact of the original message. Moreover, such translations, which require good language skills and deep political knowledge, should be given preference to experienced translators. Interpreters can sometimes make mistakes or misunderstandings when speaking. Such mistakes can be caused by language barriers or due to the complexity of the speaker's expressions. The speeches of political leaders often contain important and complex issues, which makes it difficult for translators to understand and translate correctly. In addition, political leaders sometimes use an emotional or expressive tone that can cause difficulties in their strategy.

Translation errors can be caused by poor choice of words, changes in meaning, or cultural differences. Such errors can lead to misunderstanding or distortion of the message of political leaders. It is important for interpreters to be careful and translate as accurately and completely as possible during reinterpretation speeches of political leaders. Interpreters should be able to understand the words of the political leader, convey them correctly, reflect the emotional tone and accent of the speaker. However, such mistakes cannot be completely avoided. Therefore, it is important that the audience and the media following the speeches of political leaders have the ability to detect the mistakes of translators.

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7. Собрание Восточных рукописей Академии наук. Том 1