

Political Discourse Translation In Simultaneous Interpretation

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Abstract

This article focuses on the translation aspects of the globalization of political discourse, a new phenomenon that linguistic science has not given much attention to. The growing interdependence and relationship between nations and peoples, as well as the need for their cooperation to solve global problems, require that representatives of all nations, peoples, and cultures, as well as all Earth civilizations, be involved in the political discourse. Additionally, modern global means of communication, which have successfully overcome borders and created global communication spaces, provide a technical support for the global political discourse.

Keywords: simultaneous interpretation, political discourse, global communication, globality, publicity, mediality, multilateralism, intercivilizationalism, publicity.

In simultaneous interpretation, the interpreter not only keeps the natural flow of speech intact but also instantly translates what the speaker says into the target language. Put another way, the interpreter must provide the meaning of what the speaker says while the speaker is making the announcement. The tasks carried out by the simultaneous interpreter include listening to the speech in the source language, understanding its content, translating it into the target language, and responding in the target language. All of these tasks are completed almost simultaneously. Within the broader field of translating is the specialty of interpreting. Whereas decoding is a spoken rendition of a message, translation is the outcome of a written task.

The political discourse in the global communication space is characterized by globality, publicity, mediality, multilateralism, intercivilizationalism, and publicity are its defining characteristics.

There are three primary subcategories within the discipline of interpretation: simultaneous deciphering of speeches given at international events, consecutive interpreting while taking notes, and talk deciphering in community settings. Typically, the article concentrates on simultaneous interpreting—more specifically, interpreter training—as well as the challenges that students encounter and strategies that might be employed to effectively communicate the source message. Three levels of interpretation—speaking, listening, and comprehension—can be linked to the most significant challenges in concurrently deciphering coaching. Listening difficulties include terrible word pronunciation, dialect, and misspellings.

The ability of political discourse to reach a worldwide audience, possibly including everyone on the planet, is known as its globality. satellite TV, mobile networks, and the Internet in particular are examples of global communication components that offer the technological means for both passive and active engagement in the discourse of the majority of the world's population. Over 5 billion people use mobile phones, and over 2 billion utilize the Internet, according to the UN Telecommunications Agency [Global Science 2011]. Therefore, the first characteristic of modern political speech in the global communication sphere is its accessibility everywhere, irrespective of distance, political boundaries, or geographic location.

The demands of modern global politics as well as the technological ability to engage the entire world population in political debate affect its publicity in the global communication arena. Public political discourse is primarily directed towards the general public and helps shape the general public's perception of the political landscape in order to motivate the general public to engage in various forms of political engagement. It turns out that administrative speech of political elites and even war are less effective tools to alter the political structure of nations and even entire regions. The so-called “Arab Spring” is a prime illustration of how well public political debate works in the international communication arena.

Furthermore, even secret materials that were meant to be used exclusively for confidential purposes are being discussed in public in the global communication environment. The most notable instance of this is the release of US State Department classified papers onto the WikiLeaks website [WikiLeaks 2012]. The global media, which Y. N. Zasursky claims has created “new global public spaces, which include national

public spaces, creating thus opportunities for the development of a global civil society” [Zasursky 2007: 398], is primarily responsible for the mediated political discourse in the global communication space. It is impossible to overstate the importance of the media in the twenty-first century. For modern man, the media serves as his primary information source, shaping political thinking stereotypes that serve as the foundation for national, religious, party, and other group perceptions of the world and are emblematic of popular political consciousness.

Simultaneously, the mass consciousness is being influenced by print, radio, and TV media as well as an increasing number of online resources such as search engines, blogs, hubs, forums, video portals, and information. We are particularly interested in global political debate on the Internet for the purposes of our study because:

- One could consider the Internet to be the forefront of the globalization of political speech. An enormous range of viewpoints regarding political realities can be expressed online. It displays every political power in the world, from the official line of action to the radicals and disenfranchised. Gaining more objective knowledge about the concepts and tropes of popular consciousness that are embodied in political speech is made possible by the Internet's anonymity and absence of political discourse.

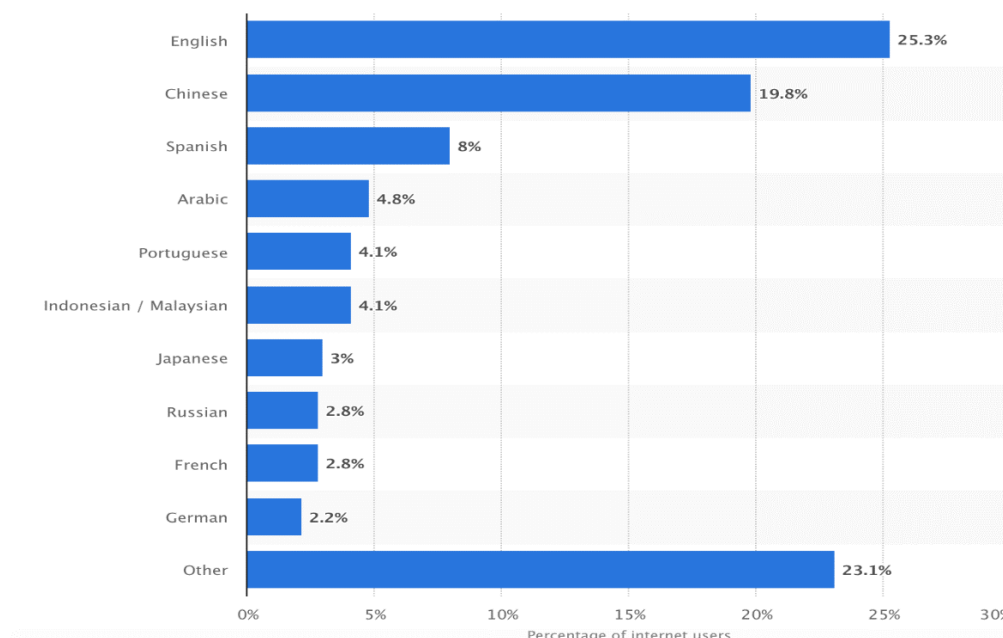
-The younger generation that is creating and destined to inhabit the new global world makes up the majority of the Internet community. As a result, it's critical to analyze political debate on the Internet in order to forecast how global politics and political discourse will evolve.

-The Internet is a rich source of knowledge and a synthetic medium. Almost every political event may be read, seen, or heard about immediately after it occurs anywhere in the world thanks to the Global Information Network.

– The Internet is a great place to test out innovative approaches to intercultural, interlingual, and intercivilizational dialogue, such as machine translation technology.

The global, public, and media nature of political speech determines how multilingual it is. Typically, the sender transmits a message in a certain language to the global communication area. Global political discourse, however, aims to reach a multilingual audience, maybe the entire world. Regarding the distribution of Internet users by language, the following facts may be quoted from the Internet electronic publication World Stats [InternetWorldStats 2023] and are displayed in the table below:

Table 1.



According to the data presented, the English-speaking Internet segment—which was formerly exclusively English-speaking—now makes up about 25.3% of the total. This share is declining as a result of the other linguistic segments' rapid growth, particularly that of Chinese and Spanish, both of which have enormous growth potential. As a result, in the global communication space, a discourse necessitates message translation in each participant's native tongue.

Intercivilizationalism. In the global communication sphere, public discourse is conducted by individuals who not only speak different languages but also hold diverse worldviews as a result of their national, political, cultural, and civilizational identities. The following speech forms actualize interethnic and intercultural discourse:

- intracivilizational, meaning it is done by people who belong to the same culture. This kind of discourse takes place in areas that are monocivilizational on a regional scale, such as Western Europe, where political discourse is centered on the worldview of Western civilization despite the increasing presence of representatives of other cultures;
- intercivilizational, involving participants from several cultures. This kind of conversation emerges in the global communication arena. For instance, at the start of 2012, 228 countries—representing all of the world's modern civilizations—were displayed online [US Census Bureau 2012]. Actualize and interact with the worldviews unique to different civilizations (Western European, Eastern European, Muslim, Indian, Chinese, and so on) via intercivilizational conversation. Numerous fundamental ideas in these worldviews differ so greatly in content that they could encourage cross-cultural conflict rather than intercultural communication.

Political discourse's multilingualism and intercivilizationalism inevitably lead to discord in the global communication sphere. Discord discourse is defined as an insufficient, undesired, or erratic emotional response to information that has been incorrectly, ambiguously, or incompletely transferred. Modern civilizations are split not just by geography and economics but also by significant variances in languages, cultures, and worldviews held by the general populace of these civilizations. Disharmony discourse hinders more than just the addressee's inability to understand communications that originate from an addresser who speaks a language other than his own and comes from a foreign culture. Discordant speech frequently incites and intensifies intercultural disputes.

Thus, in order to achieve mutual understanding in intercultural dialogue, it is imperative that linguo-cultural barriers separating civilizations be reduced to a safe level, if not entirely dismantled. This means that efforts should be made to harmonize discourse, which is defined as having a solid understanding of the objective differences between languages and cultures, seeking to reach compromises in order to advance communication, and expanding these areas.

Discourse harmonization can be achieved at three levels: at the worldview level, which calls for generations of education; at the text message level, which includes political correctness and adherence to speech ethics regulations; and at the text message translation level. Practically speaking, harmonizing translations can be the quickest and most effective approach to harmonize political speech in the international communication arena.

Many levels of translation equivalency are typically taken into consideration in contemporary translation theory, with the pragmatic level being acknowledged as the primary level. The communicative translation theory, which bases the translation's adequacy on the communicative equivalency of the target language on the communicative act, must be the foundation for translating socio-political literature in the global political discourse. Political discourse is characterized by a metaphorical quality, ideological political conceptual spheres, political thinking stereotypes, and other characteristics that make it challenging to translate political speech into a communicatively equivalent form, especially when it comes to the emotionally and ideologically charged evaluation vocabulary.

This vocabulary is intimately related to the relevant linguo cultural environment because it is rich in figurative expressions that reflect the opinions of specific social groups, countries, and civilizations. Furthermore, it is frequently impossible for representatives of various linguo-cultural groups to perceive this language well unless they are aware of and comprehend the linguo-cultural variations between these groups.

The global political discourse cannot be implemented without translation. Every participant in the conversation, who does not speak the discourse language, attempts to convey their ideas in this language by expressing their political worldview, which is a component of their linguistic worldview. This calls for a choice of communicative equivalents in a foreign language, which is really where translation starts. As a result, a participant in this kind of conversation serves as both the addresser and the addressee in addition to acting as a translator as best they can. As a result, when an addressee receives a communication in a foreign language, they translate it into their mother tongue.

In the context of global communication, it is not feasible to assume that participants in a discourse will have adequate translation skills to translate political discourse texts accurately and to ensure consistency in the translation process. Particularly considering that machine translation techniques are becoming more accessible and are frequently mentioned by Internet users.

The advancement of translation algorithms and the continuous increase in computer power and memory capacity are both necessary for the advancement of machine translation of texts.

*One such is the built-in Google search engine [<http://translate.google.com/#>], which functions as an online translator and offers a fairly meaningful translation of writings on the Internet that are related to science, technology, news, information technology, and the economy. For basic communicative scenarios, machine translation's quality and dependability are more than adequate for translating spoken and written language. The introduction of automated phone conversation interpretation to the market serves as proof of this. Specifically, NTT DoCoMo, a mobile operator in Japan, intends to introduce the ability to translate phone conversations automatically and simultaneously between English and Japanese.

The “TRANSTAC” program, which has been in place since the end of 2010 between NATO and Afghanistan, uses a mobile device to translate speech from English to Pashto and vice versa. Experts from NATO claim that in routine scenarios like document verification or raids on residential premises, soldiers can converse with locals with relative ease and speed of translation. Fortunately for language instructors—and sadly for students and other users—machine translation systems do not yet have the quality and reliability to translate more complicated materials, especially political articles seen in the media.

The result is self-evident: without more precise information about the meaning of concepts in many languages and how they relate to one another, machine translation of political literature cannot be improved. Under the following circumstances, there may be additional advancements in the identification and interpretation of the meanings:

1. The construction of thesauri, which fix concepts in all of their connotative, associative, and conceptual forms.

2. International and intercultural thesauri harmonization: removing mutual lacunarity of conceptospheres caused by concept borrowing; exposing and dispelling outdated consciousness stereotypes; and identifying concepts whose connotative content differs significantly between the source and target languages and necessitates euphemistic or dysphemistic translation.

One example of such a thesaurus is the multilingual “European Thesaurus on International Relations and Area” (IREON, 2011), which was produced as part of the EINIRAS (European Information Network on International Relations and Area) project by a global team of scientists. There are presently eight European languages in this thesaurus. More than 8,200 concepts are covered, the majority of which are components of a political worldview description, and the corresponding nominations are employed in global political discourse. It does not, however, include all the components required to pinpoint the cognitive discord and balance of the translation.

The thesaurus contains just terminological lexis. Yet, in works typical of the public political discourse carried out through the media, the semantic meaning of a message is usually given using widely recognized and most common terminology rather than specific terms that may be unclear to a mass audience. It seems that evaluating coloring vocabulary that is sustainably used in public political discourse needs to be included in a future multilingual thesaurus of political lexicon in addition to terminology. Thus, it can be concluded from the above that the creation of a harmonized multilingual thesaurus of public policy can serve as a basis for the advancement of machine translation systems.

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