

## STRATEGIES IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING

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**Abstract:** Simultaneous interpreting involves listening to a speaker in one language and interpreting their words into another language in real-time. This demanding task requires the interpreter to process information rapidly while simultaneously speaking, making it one of the most challenging forms of language translation. Here are some examples of cognitive demands in simultaneous interpreting:

**Key words:** *note-taking, ethical considerations, accuracy, impartiality, political statements, misinterpretation.*

**Multitasking:** Interpreters must listen to the speaker, understand the message, and translate it into the target language, all while continuously listening to the next part of the speech.

**Memory:** Interpreters rely on short-term memory to retain the speaker's message while they formulate the translation. They also need to remember key points and maintain consistency throughout the interpretation.

**Language processing:** Interpreters must have a deep understanding of both languages, including vocabulary, grammar, idiomatic expressions, and cultural nuances. They must quickly process incoming information and select appropriate words and phrases for the target language.

**Concentration:** Interpreting requires intense focus and concentration for extended periods. Interpreters need to filter out distractions and stay attentive to the speaker's message.

**Decoding and encoding:** Interpreters must decode the message from the source language, understand its meaning, and then encode it into the target language, all in real-time.

**Managing stress and pressure:** Interpreting can be stressful, especially in high-pressure situations such as conferences or political meetings. Interpreters must stay calm and maintain accuracy despite the pressure.

**Cognitive flexibility:** Interpreters need to quickly switch between languages and adapt to different accents, speaking styles, and topics.

**Listening skills:** Interpreters must have excellent listening skills to accurately capture the speaker's message, even in noisy or challenging environments.

**Note-taking:** While simultaneous interpreters typically do not have time to take extensive notes, they may use shorthand or symbols to jot down key points to aid in their memory and accuracy.

**Ethical considerations:** Interpreters must adhere to professional ethics, including confidentiality, impartiality, and accuracy, which adds an additional cognitive layer to their work.

These cognitive demands make simultaneous interpreting a complex and challenging task that requires a unique set of skills and abilities.

Sample scenario highlighting ethical considerations in simultaneous interpreting:

Scenario: During a high-profile international conference, an interpreter is tasked with translating a keynote speech by a government official. The speech contains sensitive political statements that are likely to provoke strong reactions from the audience. The interpreter is aware that accurately translating these statements could lead to misinterpretation or misunderstanding among the listeners, potentially causing tension or controversy.

**Accuracy vs. Impartiality:** The interpreter must accurately convey the speaker's words without adding personal bias or opinion. However, they also have a responsibility to ensure that the translation is not misleading or inflammatory, especially in a sensitive political context.

***WE WILL bury you !*** ( Nikita Khrushchev speech translation )

While addressing the Western states at the embassy on November 18, 1956, in the presence of communist Polish politician Władysław Gomułka (with Poland being a Soviet satellite state at the time), Nikita Khrushchev said: *“About the capitalist states, it doesn't depend on you whether or not we exist. If you don't like us, don't accept our invitations, and don't invite us to come to see you. Whether you like it or not, history is on our side. We will bury you!”*

The speech prompted the envoys from twelve NATO nations and Israel to leave the room.

During Khrushchev's visit to the United States in 1959, the Los Angeles mayor Norris Poulson in his address to Khrushchev stated: *“We do not agree with your widely quoted phrase **“We shall bury you”** You shall not bury us and we shall not bury you. We are happy with our way of life. We recognize its shortcomings and are always trying to improve it. But if challenged, we shall fight to the death to preserve it”*. Many Americans meanwhile interpreted Khrushchev's quote as a nuclear threat.

In another public speech Khrushchev declared: *“We must take a shovel and dig a deep grave, and bury colonialism as deep as we can”*. In a 1961 speech at the Institute of Marxism–Leninism in Moscow, Khrushchev said that

**“Peaceful coexistence”** for the Soviet Union means “intense, economic, political and ideological struggle between the proletariat and the aggressive forces of imperialism in the world arena”. Later, on August 24, 1963, Khrushchev remarked in his speech in Yugoslavia, *“I once said, **“We will bury you”**, and I got into trouble with it. Of course we will not bury you with a shovel. Your own working class will bury you”*, a reference to the Marxist saying:

*“The proletariat is the undertaker of capitalism”* (in the Russian translation of Marx, the word “undertaker” is translated as a “grave digger”, Russian: могильщик), based on the concluding statement in Chapter 1 of the *Communist Manifesto*:

*“What the bourgeoisie therefore produces, above all, are its own grave-diggers. Its fall and the victory of the proletariat are equally inevitable”*.

In his memoirs, Khrushchev stated that “enemy propaganda picked up the slogan and blew it all out of proportion”.

Some authors suggest that an alternative translation is *“We shall be present at your funeral”*. Authors have suggested the phrase, in conjunction with Khrushchev's overhead hand clasp gesture meant that Russia would take care of the funeral arrangements for capitalism after its demise.

Khrushchev was known for his emotional public image. His daughter admitted that *“he was known for strong language, interrupting speakers, banging his fists on the table in protest, pounding his feet, even whistling”*. She called such behavior a *“manner, which suited his goal... to be different from the hypocrites of the West, with their appropriate words but calculated deeds”*. Mikhail Gorbachev suggested in his book *Perestroika and New Thinking for Our Country and the World* that the image used by Khrushchev was inspired by the acute discussions among Soviet agrarian scientists in the 1930s, nicknamed *“who will bury whom”*, the bitterness of which can only be understood by the prevalence of Soviet pseudo-scientific Lysenkoist theory at the time.

## References

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**Аннотация:** Синхронный перевод включает в себя прослушивание говорящего на одном языке и одновременный перевод его слов на другой язык в реальном времени. Эта сложная задача требует от переводчика быстро

обрабатывать информацию, одновременно говоря, что делает его одним из самых сложных видов перевода.

**Annotatsiya:** Biror bir tilning so'zlarini eshitish va ularni boshqa bir tilga o'girishni shu vaqtda amalga oshirish, sinxron tarjimaga oid. Ushbu talablar interpretndan ma'lumotlarni tez-tez ishlay olgan holda, bir vaqtda gapirib, gapirishni talab qiladi, bu esa uni til tarjimasini amalga oshirishning eng mo'ljallangan turkumlaridan birini qiladi.

