

THE ART OF PUBLIC SPEAKING AS THE SKILL OF TRANSLATOR

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Annotation: This article informs about the features and skills of interpreters. There were motioned that interpreters should have oratorical skills too. Translation of public speaking is one of the most difficult types of translation activities. At the same time, it is one of the most popular today. Public speaking attracts attention, which means the translation must be of the highest quality.

Key words: Speaking, quality of translation, language, impression, descriptive method, principles, skills.

Public speaking is an important and integral part of interpreter training. Firstly, many people who choose to get into interpreting are naturally shy and self-conscious when it comes to speaking in public. Secondly, the work of an interpreter, one way or another, is connected with speaking in front of people. The work of an interpreter in this regard can be compared to the work of an actor on stage. Student actors spend dozens of hours in the theater rehearsing their roles. By analogy with actors, interpreters also need to learn to control their voice, be able to present themselves and not shake from fear.

Komissarov V.N. defines oral translation as “a type of translation in which the original and its translation appear in the process of bilingual communication in an unfixed form, which predetermines the translator’s one-time perception of segments of the original” [1, p.99]. From this definition it can be understood that the difficulty in oral translation is precisely that it is no longer possible to compare the translation with the original or correct the finished version of the translation after it has been completed. Compared to written language, it is limited in time - this is due to the fact that the translator is expected to perform his duties a few seconds after the end of the original.

A possible difficulty for a person acting as a translator or mediator between people speaking different languages will be the means of expression. They give the text brightness, imagery and expressiveness and are designed to attract attention. It should be noted that techniques may vary from language to language, and in some cultures they are completely absent. If there is no correspondence for any of them, then you have to use the descriptive method when transmitting information. This difficulty is associated equally with the originality of languages, the conditions of their development, and grammatical differences.

An interpreter is often in a rather unusual position - an important participant in negotiations and at the same time “invisible,” and this position dictates its own rules. He should not express his thoughts, even if he does not agree with the point of view that he has to translate, and interfere in the relations of the parties.

In addition, you need to be more careful with non-verbal means. If you need to evoke in the listener the emotions that the speaker intended, this is achieved first of all by correctly conveying the meaning of the translated text and selecting the right words.

Neutrality should also be present in appearance. The interpreter's dress code implies restraint in both colors and styles of clothing, and the absence of flashy jewelry and provocative makeup for women. As a rule, the client sets requirements for the interpreter’s dress code in advance.

Of course, we should not forget about the generally accepted rules of behavior, the ethics of oral communication and showing respect for the interlocutor, because this is the key to a good impression of both the translator and those whom he translates. This is something that significantly increases the chances of further cooperation.

Translating public speaking at the highest level, that is, at the level of government officials, is a very serious task even for a qualified translator. Every word of the interpreter must be thought out and accurately conveyed in the translation. This is the difficulty of translating figurative expressions, because it is not always possible to find equivalents in languages. If you cannot find them, you should adhere to the descriptive method, however, with this approach, part of the deep meaning embedded in the message - its pragmatics - will be lost, which means that the communicative effect that the author intended will not reach the listener.

In order to learn to speak the language of a speaker at international conferences and be able to convince people as deftly in your translation as a speaker, you need to understand the difference between public speaking and everyday everyday conversations. Most often, the speaker's goal is to convince the audience that he is right, and believe me, he learned to do this. Translators also need to be able to reflect all these subtleties, so it seems that interpreters will also have to learn this art.

We suggested here some exercise for future interpreters

Imagine that you have found a solution to one of the pressing social problems of society and you need to write a letter to a government official asking him to take this decision into account. What arguments would you offer? Read the letter out loud (the best exercise for speech development), record yourself on audio, listen back later and think about what could be changed to make the speech more convincing.

Think about a person who would disagree with some statement/statement/opinion that is important to you. What arguments would you use to convince your interlocutor that you are right? It is necessary to use arguments, taking into account the peculiarities of thought/character of your interlocutor.

Select a significant event from the news and write your commentary on it. Record yourself again on audio media and then listen to yourself. Is it possible to improve speech by changing the flow of text, intonation, structure or words? If this speech were broadcast, would it attract the attention of viewers? These are the questions that you constantly need to ask yourself. Later, after some time, re-listen to your own speech and act as an opponent of your own speech. Now you need to write counterarguments to your own speech.

Write a short speech praising your favorite political figure. Read it later and think about whether it is convincing enough for someone who is completely unfamiliar with this politician? Make changes if necessary.

It is necessary to select a news item from the news feed and represent the interests of this publisher. Convince fictitious listeners that information is presented correctly, first in their native language, and then in the target language.

For the brave, you can try recording yourself on video (watch eye contact, your emotions, and body movements). Next, you can try to limit yourself in time and use the speeches of famous politicians to analyze their arguments.

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