

INTERPRETING SERVICES IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

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ANNOTATION

Interpreting services characteristic as a verbal shape of translation that is facilitated via a professional interpreter, or a crew of interpreters. Interpretation offerings are used to translate speeches, presentations, conversations, and different spoken languages into the native or favored language of a given audience. By imparting interpreting services to your audience, you can speak across language limitations in reality in real-time, expediting the pace at which facts can be delivered while allowing them to gain from the context in which the speech is provided. This article addresses some fundamental questions about expectation in simultaneous interpretation in the hopes that it would help readers better comprehend prediction in simultaneous interpretation and encourage more research on the topic.

Keywords: *simultaneous interpretation, interpreting services, interpretation, External accredited interpreters, Interpretation Ad Personam (IAP), Remote interpreting*

Introduction

Before we begin with interpreting services in the European Parliament, let me have a look at the definition of an interpreting services:

There are distinctive kinds of interpretation, and the first aspect you need to apprehend is what it ability to interpret exactly. Consecutive interpreting is one of the most essential deciphering services. In this kind of interpreting service, the interpreter sits or stands next to the interpreter (s) who can take a seat or stand in front of them and whisper in their ear to interpret simultaneously. Interpreting: The interpreter sits or stands next to or at the back of a small goal audience – the language group – and interprets one paragraph after another.

Additional services provided

Interpretation Ad Personam (IAP)

Consecutive or whispered interpreting service offered in very specific cases.

Remote interpreting

Simultaneous interpreting where neither the interpreter nor the booths are in the meeting room. A set of screens provides a complete view of the room (not to be confused with video conference meetings).

Teams of interpreters are put together on the basis of the languages to be used in the meeting. Two interpreters per booth: meetings with a maximum of six active and/or passive languages;

Three interpreters per booth: meetings with a minimum of seven active and/or passive languages.

For a meeting with 24 active and passive languages, 72 interpreters would be needed for a full interpreting team. In Parliament's official places of work, all the meeting rooms are equipped with interpreting booths meeting international (ISO) standards. To make sure that the technical equipment works properly, the interpreters are assisted by a team of conference technicians, who carry out operational management and maintenance of interpreting equipment before and during meetings. Parliament also provides interpreting services for Members on their official travels elsewhere in the world.¹

Budget for translation services

The expenses of the State Duma of the European Commission for the services of translators amount to 330 million euros annually. In the period from 2004 to 2007, due to the increase in the number of official EU languages from 11 to 23, the cost of translators increased by 20%. Since Croatia has become a new member of the organization, the translation costs will increase even more. Representatives of the EU translation agencies are working on introducing translation programs into the workflow that can significantly reduce costs. In 2012, the European Parliament tried to reduce the frequency of translation services in an attempt to save 8.6 million euros per year. However, the website of the European Commission states that, according to rough estimates, the total costs of language services in all EU institutions amount to less than 1% of the total annual budget of the EU.

Multilingual and multicultural society of Europe: life beyond language and state borders

Since the European Union takes many measures to maintain equality among all members, the organization cannot but recognize the linguistic diversity of its member states. All official languages of the EU are considered equal. But the recognition of an EU member's language as an official language does not happen automatically. The

¹ (PDF) Interpreting for the European Parliament. Precision or Illusion
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/309183940_Interpreting_for_the_European_Parliament_Precision_or_Illusion
Languages | EU Careers
<https://epso.europa.eu/en/domain/languages>

member State sends an official request to the EU, whose authorized representatives decide whether to accept the national language of the member as the official language of the EU. For example, Cyprus has two official languages – Greek and Turkish, but only Greek has official status in the EU.

It's no secret that English, French and German are used in the European Union more often than others. There were even proposals, in particular from the President of Germany, to make English the only official language and thereby reduce translation costs. However, such proposals were called undemocratic and limiting multilingualism, which is an important aspect of the EU's cultural diversity and ensures freedom of speech and expression, access to information and equality of member States.

Job service

Multilingualism is one of the European Union's founding ideas and translators, proofreaders, lawyer-linguists and interpreters play a crucial role. They convey insurance policies and movements into the EU's legitimate languages, accordingly connecting the EU to its residents by speaking in their personal language.

As a Translator

Job description

Their responsibilities include translating legal, financial and scientific documents, policy papers, reports, correspondence and technical texts; providing wide-ranging linguistic advice; managing multilingual websites; editing original documents drafted by other EU officials, among a variety of other tasks.

Key qualifications

You must have a perfect command of one EU language and a thorough command of at least two others along with a degree in any discipline. Key qualifications may vary so always check the specific requirements whenever a selection procedure is published.¹

Conclusion

There are meetings in which twenty-four languages are interpreted simultaneously in the European Parliament. This is a special institutional multilingual and multicultural context. It is supranational, as a consequence it does no longer correspond to any national reality. However, even such symbolically austere context influences and shapes discourse and the interpretation of its which means into a unique language. It can end result in the speaker being greater communicably impartial and

¹ Europea y Multilinguismo. [European Union and multilingualism]. *Revista española de derecho europeo*, 9(1), 85–138.
De Swaan, Abram (2001). *Words of the world. The global language system*.
Cambridge: Polity Press.

using a more culturally streamlined approach or, on the contrary, it can provoke an abundance of country wide references in order to mirror a speaker's unique country wide identity. The better the contextual cognizance of the interpreter, the notably better the perception and the decoding of the discourse. In order to convey the particular and enough that means of an intervention, its context ought to be appropriate understood.

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