



LEXICON-SEMANTIC FEATURES (on materials of translation of official speeches in Korean language)

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Annotation

Translation plays an important role in the transmission of information that is in official speech. It should be noted that lexical, stylistic, structural and logical features in the texts that are heard at official events require special attention. Despite the fact that a prepared monologue statement in front of a known audience of listeners, which is carefully prepared by a specialist in advance, nevertheless, the level of writing and the purposefulness of writing should often be taken into account when translating. In this article, along with the structural characteristics, the difficulties of simultaneous translation from Korean into Russian are considered.

Keywords: official speech, translation, simultaneous translation, letter, event.

Structural characteristics of the text of the welcoming speech. The most popular are the following types of welcome speeches: welcome speech; welcome letter; welcome speech; greeting speech. Each of the listed types has its own characteristics: lexical, stylistic, structural-logical, etc. They also differ in the optimal duration of sound, situations and context of application, speech tasks of influencing the audience. However, the common thing is that this is a prepared monologue statement in front of a known audience of listeners, which is carefully prepared by an international specialist in advance.

Welcoming speeches differ depending on the situation of communication of a specialist in international relations: a welcoming speech (word, letter, speech) 1) when meeting official guests, delegations; 2) at the opening of an event, meeting, meeting, conference, congress, solemn meeting; 3) at the opening of an institution, monument, memorial plaque, etc.; 4) to a meeting or other event, delivered on behalf of a related organization or institution. Consider, as an example, an excerpt from the text of the welcoming speech of the President of the Republic of Korea, Moon Jae-in (presidency in 2017-2022)¹

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제20회 국무회의를 시작하겠습니다.

대통령으로서 주재하는 우리 정부 마지막 국무회의입니다.

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국회에서 통과되어 정부에 공포를 요청한 검찰청법과 형사소송법 개정안 등 검찰개혁 관련 법안에 대해 우리 정부 임기 안에 책임 있게 심의하여 의결하기 위한 것입니다.

¹ <http://modumagazine.co.kr/archives/10382>; <https://brunch.co.kr/@dahaechloejung/>

<https://www.krm.or.kr/krmnts/search/detailview/research.html>.

<http://www.newsedu.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=8426>. <http://www.asiatoday.co.kr/news/view.asp?seq=810784>.

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우리 정부는 촛불정부라는 시대적 소명에 따라 권력기관 개혁을 흔들림 없이 추진했고 공수처 설치, 검·경수사권 조정, 자치경찰제 시행과 국가수사본부 설치, 국정원 개혁 등 권력기관의 제도개혁에 큰 진전을 이뤘습니다.

견제와 균형, 민주적 통제의 원리에 따라 권력기관이 본연의 역할에 충실하도록 하면서 국민의 기본권을 보장하기 위한 것입니다.

이와 같은 노력과 성과에도 불구하고 검찰수사의 정치적 중립성과 공정성, 선택적 정의에 대한 우려가 여전히 해소되지 않았고 국민의 신뢰를 얻기에 충분하지 않다는 평가가 있었습니다.²

«Opening Remarks by President Moon Jae-in at the 20th Cabinet Meeting»

Let me begin the 20th Cabinet meeting.

This is the last meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers that I will preside over during my tenure as president. Today's meeting has been adjourned for responsible discussion and decision making on bills relating to the reform of the prosecutor's office until the end of my term. The National Assembly passed bills to revise the Public Prosecution Act and the Criminal Procedure Act and asked the Government to make them public.

My administration has steadfastly pushed for the reform of law enforcement in accordance with the mandate of the times given to a government born of a candlelight revolution. Great strides have been made in the institutional reform of law enforcement – the establishment of a Senior Corruption Investigation Office, the harmonization of investigative powers between police and prosecutors, the introduction of an autonomous local police system, the introduction of the National Bureau of Investigation, and a major overhaul of the National Intelligence Service. This desire for reform was aimed at guaranteeing the fundamental rights of the people, while making law enforcement faithfully fulfill their inherent responsibilities in accordance with the principle of checks and balances and democratic control.

It should be noted that 대통령, 주재하는, 국무회, 조정하여, 통과되어, 공포를, 권력기관 개혁 and other vocabulary is active in such official speeches. In the proposed translation, participial phrases and forms are used to give an official style, which is usually unusual for everyday oral speech. An interesting translation of an excerpt from the speech:

우리 정부는 촛불정부라는 시대적 소명에 따라 권력기관 개혁을 흔들림 없이 추진했고 공수처 설치, 검·경수사권 조정, 자치경찰제 시행과 국가수사본부 설치, 국정원 개혁 등 권력기관의 제도개혁에 큰 진전을 이뤘습니다.

²<http://modumagazine.co.kr/archives/10382;>

<https://brunch.co.kr/@dahaechloejung/>

<https://www.krm.or.kr/krmnts/search/detailview/research.html>.

<http://www.newsedu.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=8426>. <http://www.asiatoday.co.kr/news/view.asp?seq=810784>.

<https://m.blog.naver.com/>.



Translation: My administration has steadfastly insisted on reforming law enforcement in accordance with the mandate of the times given to a government born of a candlelight revolution—there are comparisons like ‘candlelight revolution’ that should have been conveyed by another metaphor. In addition, in the texts of official speech it is not customary to use the personal pronoun “I”. A welcoming speech in the field of international relations has a number of mandatory requirements, it should: 1) be short and concise, 2) inspire listeners, 3) evoke noble feelings: (delight, gratitude, devotion, affection, admiration); 4) be moderately energetic and emotional. At the same time, the welcome speech should not contain controversial information.

Mastering this type of prepared foreign-language monologue statement by an international specialist requires stage-by-stage training, since behind the external simplicity of the structure of this type of monologue lies a complex speech task of influencing listeners, which is quite difficult to implement due to the brevity of this type of monologue³.

Despite the fact that welcoming speeches, as a rule, are short, nevertheless, they have a pronounced tripartite logical and semantic structure: introduction, main and final parts. Consider, as an example, the welcoming speech of the Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to the Republic of Uzbekistan Kim Hee San⁴.

The introduction may include: greeting the audience; a reminder for what those present have gathered here; brief information about the venue of the event and its organizers, about the features of this event and its significance:

안녕하십니까?

주우즈베키스탄 대한민국 대사 김희상입니다. 저희 대사관 홈페이지 방문을 진심으로 환영합니다.

중앙아시아 중심부에 위치한 우즈베키스탄은 실크로드의 유구한 역사와 전통을 간직한 나라로서, 고려인 동포 약 18만명께서 거주하시는 우리나라와는 역사적, 문화적 유사성을 공유하는 전통적 우방국입니다. – Hello! My name is Kim Hee-sang, I am the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Korea to the Republic of Uzbekistan.

I am glad to welcome you on the official website of the Embassy.

Located in the very heart of Central Asia, a country with a centuries-old history and traditions of the Silk Road, where about 180,000 representatives of the Korean diaspora live, the Republic of Uzbekistan is a traditionally friendly state for us, which has historical and cultural similarities with the Republic of Korea. The main part, as a rule, contains: a brief overview of what is planned for the event; a story about the importance of participation in the event of certain persons, delegations; a statement of the expected results from the activity and the impact of these results on the political community as a whole:

³<http://www.newsedu.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=8426>. <http://www.asiatoday.co.kr/news/view.asp?seq=810784>. <https://m.blog.naver.com/>.

⁴ <http://modumagazine.co.kr/archives/10382>; <https://brunch.co.kr/@dahaechloejung/16>. <https://www.krm.or.kr/krmnts/search/detailview/research.html>.

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최근 한국에서 실크로드 문명의 중심이었던 우즈베키스탄에 관한 관심이 높아지고 있습니다. 2018년 2월부터 한국인 관광객들에 대한 무비자 제도가 시행되고 있고, 2019년부터 항공편이 증편되어 앞으로 더 많은 사람들이 왕래할 수 있게 되었습니다. 양국 국민들의 활발한 교류를 통해 양국 관계는 더욱 발전할 수 있을 것으로 기대됩니다.

경제분야에서 양국간 교류는 가스 및 전력 등 에너지, 자동차, 섬유, 물류, 금융 등 전통적 협력관계에서 ICT, 5G, 보건의료, 바이오산업 등 다양한 분야로 확대되면서 나날이 발전하고 있고, 우즈베키스탄에서 활동 중인 한국 기업도 계속 늘어나고 있습니다. 최근 우즈베키스탄의 과감한 경제개혁 조치를 통해 투자여건이 개선되고 있어 많은 우리 기업들의 진출이 기대되고 있습니다.

한국과 우즈베키스탄은 1992년 외교관계 수립 이후 정치, 경제, 사회, 문화, 과학기술 등 다양한 분야에서 역동적인 관계 발전을 이루어 오고 있으며, 2019년 4월 문재인 대통령의 우즈베키스탄 국빈 방문 계기 “특별 전략적 동반자 관계”로 양국 관계를 격상하여 호혜적인 협력관계를 한층 더 강화시켜 나가고 있습니다⁵.

Recently, interest in Uzbekistan, which was the center of the civilization of the Silk Road, has increased in Korea.

In February 2018, Uzbekistan introduced a visa-free regime for tourists who are citizens of the Republic of Korea, and since 2019 the number of flights has also increased, thanks to which more people can travel between the two countries.

I hope that active mutual exchanges between our peoples will lead to an even more active development of bilateral relations.

Economic relations between the two countries are developing daily due to the expansion of cooperation in various sectors: traditional ones, such as gas and electricity, energy, transport, textiles, logistics and finance, and new ones, such as information and communication technologies, 5G, healthcare and the bioindustry. The number of Korean companies operating in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan is constantly growing.

Recently, thanks to decisive economic reforms, the investment climate in Uzbekistan has been improving, and I hope that many Korean companies will start their activities here.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1992, the Republic of Korea and the Republic of Uzbekistan have been developing dynamic relations in various fields such as politics, economy, society, culture, science and technology. In April 2019, as part of the state visit of President H.P. Mr. Moon Jae-in to the Republic of Uzbekistan, bilateral relations were elevated to the status of a "special strategic partnership", which further strengthened our mutually beneficial cooperation.

In particular, 16 high-level meetings have taken place since the establishment of diplomatic relations, thanks to which the accumulated mutual trust has become a solid foundation for such close, practically kindred relations between Korea and Uzbekistan, to the envy of all countries of the world⁶.

⁵ https://overseas.mofa.go.kr/uz-ko/wpge/m_8537/contents.do

⁶ Translation from the official website of the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in the Republic of Uzbekistan



The final part is the most concise and especially emotional. It has not only the function of completing what has been started, but also forms the final impression of the performance, may include a call for fruitful work, a patriotic message, the slogan of this event:

우리 대사관은 우즈베키스탄에 거주하는 우리 동포들의 권익증진과 우즈베키스탄을 방문하는 우리 국민들의 안전을 위해서도 최선의 노력을 기울이겠습니다⁷. Our embassy will do everything possible to protect the rights and interests, as well as ensure the safety of citizens of the Republic of Korea living or visiting the Republic of Uzbekistan⁸.

It should be remembered that the welcoming speech contains a personal assessment of the status and significance of the event. Therefore, as a rule, it contains not only compliments addressed to the audience, but also clearly formulated goals and objectives, regulations, agenda, and most importantly, expected results. In this regard, a special place is occupied by the stage of preparing a welcoming speech by a specialist, which includes:

- definition: 1) the target audience of listeners (professional, competence, language status); 2) the general purpose of the performance; 3) the speech task of influencing the listeners; 4) the playing time of the welcoming speech; 5) the type of welcoming speech, depending on the situation of communication and the expected results from the event;
- clarification of the sound context: 1) clarification of the language status of the event (main language of translation, two-way translation, etc.); 2) the sequence of the performance: a) the first performance at the event; b) a speech that ends the introductory, welcoming part of the event; c) the speech follows after any speaker (his social status, his official and personal assessment of the significance of the event);
- the choice of the logical and semantic structure of the statement, adequate to the speech task of language and speech means;
- the choice of the ending of the welcoming speech, since it is it that forms the emotional completeness of the statement.

Before every translator who seeks to develop the ability to translate simultaneously, the question arises: where to start? We believe that, firstly, it is necessary to determine the current level of working language proficiency according to the following parameters: lexical; grammatical (possession of grammatical structures); semantic; phonological; spelling; orthoepic and pragmatic (knowledge and use of the rules for constructing statements, combining them into a text; the ability to use statements to perform various communicative functions).

Further, since translation is rather complicated, we believe that it is necessary to take into account such a factor as the presence or absence of previous experience in translation. At this stage, it is necessary to take into account the type of translation (written or oral sequential), what kind of translation was carried out, how extensive, the subject of the translation, the conditions in which of which this experience was obtained (the size of the audience for which the translation was carried out, as well as its type; level events; duration). Since many current interpreters already had experience in written or

⁷ https://overseas.mofa.go.kr/uz-ko/wpge/m_8537/contents.do

⁸ Translation from the official website of the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in the Republic of Uzbekistan



oral consecutive translation before they started working as simultaneous interpreters, we are in our work, speaking of preparing for simultaneous translation, implying that the person for whom we have developed these recommendations already knows a foreign language at a certain level.

In addition, when effectively preparing for simultaneous translation, it is also necessary to take into account the existing educational material on this topic. Today, we have at our disposal a significant amount of various literature that can be useful for every novice synchronizer.

Consequently, the work of a simultaneous interpreter, as well as the preparation for simultaneous translation itself, is a continuous process of learning a foreign language along with the development of skills, according to allowing to carry out directly the translation itself.

Thus, from a linguistic point of view, the study of the linguistic subtleties of the organization of diplomatic texts, both in oral and written forms, becomes relevant. Compiling diplomatic texts involves a lot of linguistic work, since the texts must not only comply with the formal requirements of international diplomatic protocol and ceremonial, but also contribute to a constructive dialogue between countries, building up political contacts, eliminating interstate confrontation and acquiring strategic partners in the form of leading world powers. And the inability to use specific speech techniques and the lack of communication skills and behavior in the diplomatic professional sphere can lead to international conflicts.

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