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**A CORPUS-BASED STUDY ON STRATEGIES IN SIMULTANEOUS  
INTERPRETING: A CASE OF RUSSIAN-TURKISH LANGUAGE PAIR**

Olena KOZAN\*

**Abstract**

This study explores the strategies employed in simultaneous interpreting from Russian into Turkish. Simultaneous interpreting has been studied in popular language pairs but the Russian-Turkish pair remains underexplored, particularly through corpus-based approaches. To address this gap the study constructs a small-scale, manually annotated parallel corpus from authentic speeches delivered by the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov at the Antalya Diplomacy Forum in 2022 and 2024, with corresponding real-time Turkish interpretations. The methodology comprises four stages: data collection, corpus preparation with sentence-level alignment, manual annotation of interpreting strategies based on Daria Dayter's taxonomy, and analysis using AntConc tool. The annotation comprises eight strategies: omission, compression, segmentation, trial and error, waiting, stalling, anticipation, and explicitation. Results of the study reveal that omission is the most frequent strategy, which occurs both consciously and unconsciously, often due to cognitive constraints or misunderstandings. Omission can cause the loss of key information, leading to "information failure" and distortion of the speaker's pragmatic intent, which is particularly important in diplomatic discourse where "sentiment" and tone are essential. Compression also appears frequently, allowing the interpreter to reduce message length without compromising intent. Segmentation emerges as a structurally necessary adaptation to the syntactic contrast between complex, deverbal-noun-rich sentences in Russian and preference for "spiral models" in Turkish. This leads interpreters to divide complex Russian sentences into simpler Turkish units, involving semantic restructuring. Trial and error manifests mainly in lexical self-correction and metaphor handling. Waiting and stalling reflect cognitive strategies to manage complex syntax and processing load. Anticipation and explicitation are rare. This study underscores the importance of corpus-based approach in exploring simultaneous interpreting, particularly for less-studied language pairs. It offers findings on preferences of the interpreter and pragmatic elements transfer, emphasizing the necessity of pragmatic awareness development in interpreter training. Future research directions include expanding the corpus of diplomatic speeches to incorporate Turkish-Russian interpreting, developing annotated error corpora for pedagogical use and academic research.

**Keywords:** Simultaneous Interpreting, Russian, Turkish, Corpus, AntConc.

\* Assoc. Prof., Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, Ankara/Türkiye, olena.kozan@hbu.edu.tr, ORCID: 0000-0002-7956-4567.

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## EŞ ZAMANLI ÇEVİRİDE STRATEJİLERİN DERLEM TEMELLİ İNCELENMESİ: RUSÇA-TÜRKÇE DİL ÇİFTİ ÖRNEĞİ

### Öz

Bu çalışma, Rusçadan Türkçeye yapılan eş zamanlı çeviride başvuru stratejileri incelemektedir. Eş zamanlı çeviri, yaygın dil çiftlerinde irdelenmesine rağmen Rusça-Türkçe dil çifti özellikle derlem temelli yaklaşımlar bakımından yeterince araştırılmamıştır. Bu eksikliği gidermek amacıyla bu çalışmada, Rusya Dışişleri Bakanı Sergey Lavrov'un 2022 ve 2024 yıllarında Antalya Diploması Forumu'nda gerçekleştirdiği konuşmaları ve eş zamanlı Türkçe çevirilerini içeren, elle etiketlenmiş küçük ölçekli bir paralel derlem oluşturulmuştur. Çalışma kapsamında veri toplama; cümle düzeyinde hizalanmış derlemin oluşturulması; Daria Dayter'in taksonomisine dayalı çeviri stratejilerinin etiketlenmesi ve AntConc yazılımı aracılığıyla analizin yapılması olmak üzere dört aşamalı bir yaklaşım uygulanmıştır. Etiketleme; çıkarım, sıkıştırma, bölme, deneme-yanılma, bekleme, oyalama, öngörü ve açıklama şeklinde sekiz çeviri stratejisini kapsamıştır. İnceleme sonucunda en sık başvuru stratejinin çıkarım olduğu ortaya konulmuştur. Bu stratejinin, çoğu zaman bilişsel zorluklar ya da kaynak metnin yanlış anlaşılması nedeniyle bilinçli veya bilinçsiz biçimde uygulandığı anlaşılmıştır. Çıkarımların, anahtar bilgilerin kaybına neden olabildiği gibi diploması söyleminde son derece önemli olan duygu ve ton aktarımı ile ilgili konuşmacının niyetinin hedef metinde tamamıyla değiştirilmesini ve "bilgi hatası"nı tetikleyebildiği gösterilmiştir. Kullanım sıklığı yüksek olan sıkıştırma stratejisinin, iletinin özünü koruyarak mesajın kısaltılmasını sağladığı anlaşılmıştır. Bölmenin, Rusçanın devrik yapılı ve isim-fiil (deverbatif) birimlerine dayalı karmaşık cümle yapılarının, Türkçedeki ardışık sözdizimi (SOV) yapısına uyarlanması için zorunlu bir strateji olarak öne çıktığı görülmüştür. Bu bağlamda çeviri sırasında karmaşık Rusça cümleler daha basit ve bağımsız Türkçe birimlere ayrılmış olup anlam düzeyinde yeniden yapılandırma gerçekleşmiştir. Deneme-yanılma stratejisi çoğunlukla sözcük seçiminde yapılan düzeltmelerde ve metaforların aktarımında gözlemlenmiştir. Bekleme ve oyalama stratejileri ise çevirmenin karmaşık yapılar ve bilgi yoğunluğu karşısında başvurduğu bilişsel stratejiler olarak öne çıkmıştır. Öngörü ve açıklama stratejilerinin nadir kullanıldığı anlaşılmıştır. Bu araştırma, özellikle az çalışılmış dil çiftlerinde eş zamanlı çeviri stratejilerinin incelenmesinde derlem temelli yöntemlerin önemini ortaya koymaktadır. Çalışmada, çevirmenin tercihleri ve pragmatik unsurların aktarımı hakkında bugular sunularak çevirmen eğitiminde pragmatik farkındalığın geliştirilmesinin önemi vurgulanmaktadır. Gelecekte yapılacak çalışmalar için öneriler arasında, derlemin Türkçe-Rusça eş zamanlı çevirileri de kapsayacak şekilde genişletilmesi ve hem pedagojik hem de akademik bağlamda kullanılabilecek, hataların etiketlendiği çeviri hataları derleminin oluşturulması yer almaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Eş Zamanlı Çeviri, Rusça, Türkçe, Derlem, AntConc

## Introduction

Simultaneous interpreting (SI) has been a subject of scholarly interest in translation studies since the 1950s. Early research largely focused on cognitive load, interpreter performance, and the linguistic patterns that take place under real-time pressure. Over time various models have been proposed to describe how interpreters manage these challenges, including early influential work by Chernov (1975). However, there is still no universally accepted taxonomy of interpreting strategies. With the advancement of digital humanities paradigm, corpus-based methods have offered new opportunities for empirical research on languages. These approaches are widely used in written translation studies but their application to interpreting remains limited. Existing corpus-based interpreting research tends to focus on widely studied language pairs, such as English-German, English-Spanish or Russian-English, leaving underrepresented language pairs, such as Russian-Turkish, largely unexplored. This study seeks to address this gap by building and analyzing a small, manually annotated corpus of simultaneous interpreting from Russian into Turkish, focusing specifically on diplomatic discourse. The corpus consists of aligned sentence pairs, enabling a detailed investigation of how interpreters reformulate meaning from one language to another in real-time settings. The primary aim of the study is to identify and classify the strategies used during interpreting, with a particular focus on how the interpreter handles structurally complex and semantically dense speech. Manual sentence alignment and annotation are applied to tag different types of transformations based on linguistic patterns. The research is guided by two key questions:

1. What types of strategies are employed in simultaneous interpreting from Russian into Turkish within diplomatic discourse?
2. What structural or semantic shifts occur in connection with these strategies?

By offering data-driven insights into the interpreter's decision-making process, this study contributes to the growing field of corpus-based interpreting research. It also provides a foundation for the development of practical tools and teaching materials in interpreter training, particularly for the Russian-Turkish language pair, which has so far received little attention in the literature.

## Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

Early studies on simultaneous interpreting adopted either case study methodologies, which provide insights into interpreting in some contexts, or experimental paradigms, which test hypotheses under controlled conditions. While case studies offer rich contextual data, they are often criticized for their lack of replicability. On the other hand, experimental studies can be questioned due to the artificial nature of the testing environment (Riccardi, 2005). A central focus in interpreting studies has been the strategic behavior of interpreters under cognitive pressure. Researchers have identified a range of strategies, including anticipation, segmentation, reformulation and generalization (Lederer, 1978; Kohn & Kalina, 1996). Among these, compression is frequently highlighted as a key strategy, encompassing semantic and structural transformations that condense content without losing essential meaning (Shirayev, 1979; Poluyan, 2011). Despite extensive theoretical work, no universally adopted classification of SI strategies has yet been established.

Theoretical contributions to the field of SI in Türkiye remain limited. While early works such as Doğan (2012) provide valuable insights, yet the field still lacks a comprehensive theoretical framework that extends beyond applied or pedagogical concerns. Contemporary research in Türkiye adopts experimental approaches within educational settings, often involving student interpreters as subjects (Eraslan, 2020; Öztürk, 2020; Bozok & Kınal, 2022; Hodzik, Özdemir, Conker, & Bilgin, 2024). These studies primarily focus on assessing interpreter training efficiency. However, they seldom engage in a systematic analysis or classification of interpreting strategies. Moreover, there are currently no corpus-based studies in Türkiye with focus on SI, and a noticeable gap persists concerning the Russian-Turkish language pair.

Research in Russia on SI can be divided into two main groups. The first focuses on developing theoretical frameworks for interpreting strategies. Scholars such as Kolosov (2020), Bomova & Garin (2024), and Korovkina (2024) have contributed to the typological and functional analysis of SI strategies. Special emphasis is placed on compression, whose manifestations are believed to be

shaped by discourse type. As Konurbayev (2022) explains, interpreters apply different forms of compression depending on whether they are translating motivational speeches, where emotional intensity must be preserved, or medical discourse, which prioritizes terminological accuracy. The second group of studies comprises case analyses of interpreting events conducted across various language combinations, focusing on situational challenges and contextual variables (Manizhe, 2022; Ignatova, 2023; Zigmantovich, 2024). Some scholars highlight the pragmatic dimension of simultaneous interpreting, underscoring the need for adaptation when literal translation may obscure the speaker's intent or cultural nuance (Ganeyeva & Luzanova, 2025).

Recent years have also witnessed interest in the use of national language corpora to train interpreters and analyze semantic features in discourse (Russo, 2019; Furmenkova & Gordeyeva, 2020). However, corpus-based studies on SI strategy use remain scarce. One notable exception is Dayter (2020), whose research offers a data-driven taxonomy of interpreting strategies, based on a Russian-English corpus. Her framework comprises didactic, experimental, and psycholinguistic literature to propose eight core strategies:

*Anticipation:* Interpreting part of the source message before it is fully delivered.

*Compression:* Condensing the content of the source while preserving essential meaning.

*Explication:* Making implicit information in the source text more explicit in the target text.

*Omission:* Skipping parts of the source message, whether intentional or due to processing constraints.

*Segmentation (Saucissonnage):* Dividing long or complex source sentences into smaller, more manageable units in the target language.

*Stalling:* Use of hesitation devices or filler phrases to manage cognitive load or buy time.

*Trial and Error:* Initiating a translation, self-correcting, or revising mid-sentence.

*Waiting:* Deliberate delay in rendering the source message to obtain more context or ensure accuracy.

The present study adopts this taxonomy due to its comprehensive scope and applicability across language pairs. Dayter's (2020) contribution demonstrates the potential of corpus-based methods. Nonetheless a systematic body of corpus-based research is still lacking. This is the case for Russian-Turkish combination. Although recent studies have acknowledged the pedagogical and technological gaps in training interpreters for this language pair (Oganova, 2023), few offer practical solutions or in-depth analysis. Scholars such as Sarkisyan (2022) call for increased attention to the unique features of interpreting between Russian and Turkish, particularly given the linguistic and structural disparities between the two languages. In this context the present study aims to fill a gap by providing a corpus-based analysis of strategies in Russian-Turkish simultaneous interpreting.

### Methodology

This study adopts a corpus-based approach to examine transformation strategies employed in SI from Russian into Turkish in the context of diplomatic discourse. The methodology consists of four principal stages: 1) data collection, 2) corpus preparation and sentence alignment, 3) manual annotation of transformation strategies, and 4) quantitative and qualitative analysis using corpus tools such as AntConc.

The dataset comprises publicly available video recordings of the speeches delivered by the Russian Federation's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sergey Lavrov, with real-time Turkish simultaneous interpreting. The speeches were delivered at the Antalya Diplomacy Forum in March 2022 and March 2024. The selected materials include both the original Russian speeches and their corresponding Turkish interpretations. Two primary sources of data were used:

1) March 1, 2024: Remarks and responses by Minister Lavrov during a special session of the Antalya Diplomacy Forum (URL-1), along with simultaneous interpreting into Turkish (URL-2). Turkish transcript was Generated using YouTube's automatic captioning tool. The segment between

the 32nd and 58th minute of the video, which includes interpreting from Russian to Turkish via English, was excluded from the analysis to maintain linguistic consistency.

2) March 10, 2022: Press conference by Minister Lavrov (URL-3) with simultaneous interpreting into Turkish (URL-4) during the Antalya Diplomacy Forum. Turkish transcript was Generated using YouTube's automatic captioning tool.

Following transcription, both the Russian source texts and Turkish interpreted versions were manually segmented at the sentence level to facilitate alignment. Each sentence from the original speech was paired with its corresponding interpreted sentence, forming a parallel corpus.

The aligned corpus was then subjected to manual annotation, marking transformation strategies employed by interpreters. The annotation framework is based on the taxonomy proposed by Dayter (2020). Each transformation was tagged at the sentence level in reference to the source language (Russian). The following tags were implemented:

Anticipation: [ANTIC]

Compression: [COMPR]

Explicitation: [EXPL]

Omission: [OMIS]

Segmentation (Saucissonnage): [SEGM]

Stalling: [STALL]

Trial and Error: [TRIAL]

Waiting: [WAIT]

The annotated and aligned corpus was analyzed using AntConc. The software enabled both quantitative analysis, such as the frequency of specific strategies, and qualitative analysis of contextual patterns in interpreter decision-making. The results provide empirical insight into structural and semantic shifts occurring in real-time diplomatic interpreting from Russian into Turkish.

## Results

The analysis of simultaneous interpreting strategies in the Russian-Turkish language pair revealed that the most frequently employed strategy is omission. This section provides a detailed examination of this strategy and its characteristics in the context of diplomatic interpreting. Other commonly observed strategies include compression and segmentation, which interpreters use to manage structural and semantic complexity under real-time constraints. Less frequently, interpreters resort to trial and error, stalling, and waiting, while explicitation and anticipation appear to be rarely used in the interpreting process. Figure 1 presents the distribution of strategies identified in the annotated corpus.

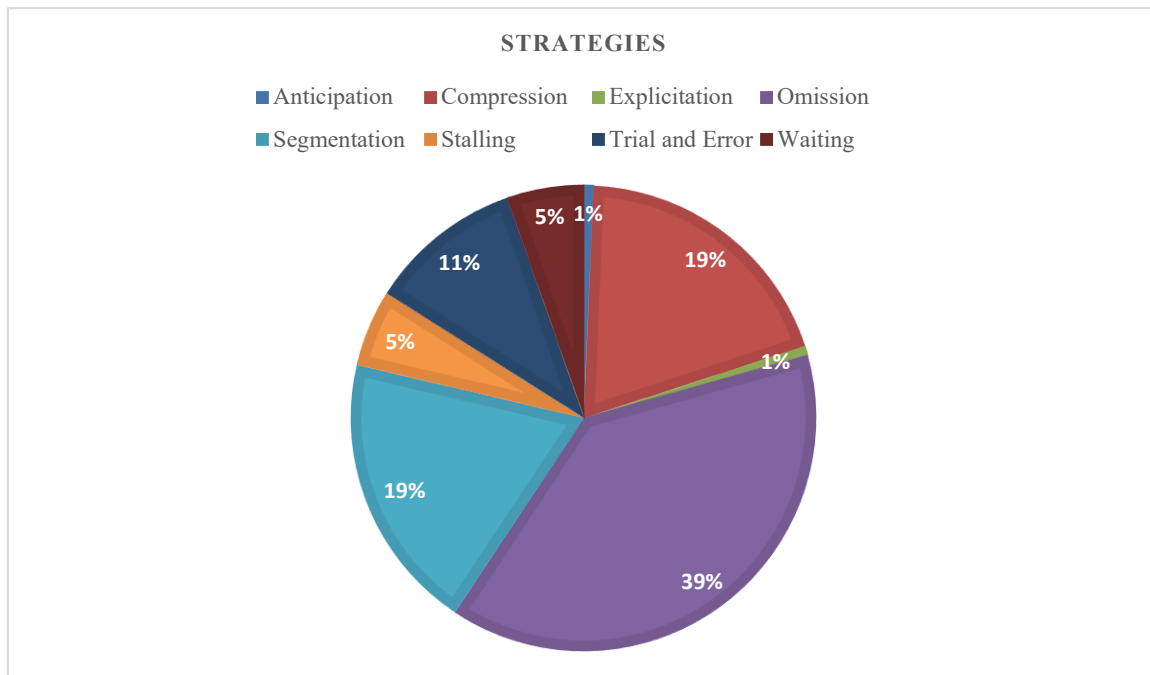


Figure 1: Distribution of Strategies in Simultaneous Interpreting from Russian into Turkish

### Omission

The analysis revealed that omission is the most frequently applied strategy in simultaneous interpreting from Russian into Turkish. This strategy may be either a conscious or unconscious choice made by the interpreter. The data show that omissions can significantly affect the transfer of meaning. Several patterns of omission were observed:

#### 1) Omission due to misinterpretation of the source utterance

*В этот раз, я вас уверяю, мы выйдем из этого кризиса с совершенно оздоровившейся психологией и сознанием. У нас не будет никаких иллюзий, что Запад может быть надежным партнером, у нас не будет никаких иллюзий, что Запад не предаст в любой момент, кого угодно и свои собственные ценности.* (This time, I assure you, we will emerge from this crisis with a completely revitalized mindset and awareness. We will no longer have any illusions that the West can be a reliable partner, nor any illusions that the West will not betray anyone, including its own values, at any moment.) – Herkesin de bilinçli bir şekilde bu krizden çıkmasını diliyoruz. Batı'nın da iyi bir ortak olabileceğinden hiç şüphe etmedik. Batı Avrupa ülkeleri bir takım değerlerden söz eder, elbette ki samimi olduklarını biliyoruz.

In this example, the Turkish version conveys a positive image of the West, omitting the core message of the Russian statement, that Russia no longer considers the West a trustworthy partner. As a result, the speaker's intention is distorted.

*Призвали кишиневский режим (возглавляемый гражданами Румынии, которые не скрывают, что хотят присоединить Молдавию к Румынии) перестать блокировать переговорный процесс.* (We urged the Chişinău regime (headed by Romanian citizens, who openly wish to annex Moldova to Romania) to stop blocking the negotiation process.) – Kişinev rejimine çağırda bulunduk. Romanya vatandaşları, burada Moldova'nın Romanya'ya bağlanmasını istemediğini söylediler.

In this example, the statement concerns the leadership of Romania's desire to annex Moldova. This fragment was omitted in the target language, thus constituting an instance of omission that distorts the depicted reality.

*Само желание официально ввести войска зафиксировано. Неофициально они там находятся. Без этих «инструкторов» дальнбойные средства Украины не могли бы*

*использоваться против российских городов. Мы это прекрасно понимаем.* (The desire to officially deploy troops has been documented. Unofficially, they are already there. Without these “instructors,” Ukraine would not be able to use long-range systems against Russian cities. We understand this very well.) – Asker sokma niyeti resmen itiraf edilmiş oldu. Yani burada eğitimci uzun menzilli sistemleri Rusya'ya karşı kullanmayacaktır.

In this example, the statement refers to the presence of foreign instructors in Ukraine who coordinate the use of long-range weapons. This fragment was omitted in the target language, thus representing an instance of omission that distorts the reality conveyed.

## 2) Omissions leading to pragmatic shift

In such cases, the speaker's intentions, references, allusions, or the tone and stylistic nuances may be lost. The analysis conducted in this study confirms findings reported in numerous works on Russian diplomatic discourse. Characteristic features of contemporary Russian diplomatic discourse include frequent use of allusions, quotations, aphorisms, and metaphors (Balashova, 2022; Dzyuba, 2024). Through these linguistic means the speaker regulates the emotional coloring of the message and constructs irony or sarcasm. Stylistics plays a significant role in diplomatic discourse as it can convey the speaker's subjective evaluation of a particular fragment of reality (Belyakov, 2015). The present material revealed multiple instances of omission leading to shifts in the pragmatic impact of the message.

### *Shift of intention*

The study identified cases where the speaker's intention was modified in the target language (Turkish). In this study intention is understood as the speaker's aim to convey a specific meaning through particular linguistic units and constructions. Intentions can be classified according to various criteria; however, the present research does not attempt to develop such a classification, which remains a potential area for future inquiry. A shift in intention may occur through changes in the evaluative tone of the speech. Several cases of mitigation of tone in the target language were observed. For example:

*После неё состоялась трехсторонняя беседа с участием Министра иностранных дел Украины Д. И. Кулебой, которая проходила по предложению турецкой стороны.* (Afterwards, a tripartite meeting took place with the participation of Ukrainian Foreign Minister D. I. Kuleba, it was held at the suggestion of the Turkish side.) – Daha sonra üçlü bir toplantı da yaptık. Bu toplantıya sayın Dmitri Kuleba Ukrayna Dışişleri Bakanı da katıldı. Bu görüşme Türk tarafının direktifi ile yapıldı.

*Сегодня эта тема затрагивалась. Я напомнил Д. И. Кулебе, что мы всегда за то, чтобы встречаться, если это поможет решить проблему.* (This topic was discussed today. I reminded D. I. Kuleba that we are always in favor of meeting if it helps solve the problem.) – Sayın Dmitri Kuleba ile bugün görüştük, belirttiğiniz hususa değindik. Ben kendisine hatırlattım görüşmek mümkündür, bir katma değer yaratacaksak bir araya geliriz.

*He удивлён, что Д. И. Кулеба заявил, что не удалось договориться о прекращении огня. Здесь никто и не собирался договариваться о прекращении огня.* (I am not surprised that D. I. Kuleba stated that no agreement was reached on a ceasefire. No one here intended to agree on a ceasefire.) – Bugünkü görüşmemize etkinliğimize bakacak olursak Sayın Kuleba, ateşkes konusunda mutabakata varamadık demiş, burada böyle bir hedefimiz zaten yoktu.

In these examples an added element functioning as a marker of tone is evident, namely the use of “sayın” (esteemed). The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs does not use this form of address toward his interlocutor, emphasizing the distance created by the conflict in southeastern Ukraine. This reflects a shift along the evaluative scale from neutral to positive in the interpretation.

Another frequently observed tendency involves the neutralization of “sentiment intensity” in the target-language output. For instance:

*Три дня назад, 7 марта, на заседании Совета Безопасности ООН нашей делегацией были предъявлены факты о том, что этот родильный дом давно захвачен*

ультрарадикальным батальоном «Азов», откуда выгнали всех рожениц, медсестер, весь обслуживающий персонал. (Three days ago, on March 7, at the UN Security Council meeting, our delegation presented evidence that this maternity hospital had long been occupied by the ultra-radical Azov battalion, which had expelled all the women in labor, nurses, and service staff.) – Üç gün önce BM Güvenlik Konseyi toplantısında bu doğum evinin aslında Azov taburu tarafından çoktandır ele geçirildiği konusunda iddialar öne sürüldü. Buradan her türlü personeli, doktoru, hemşireyi kovdukları söylendi.

In this example, the minister describes the group as “ultra-radical,” reflecting the official Russian stance. However in the Turkish interpretation, the ideological labeling is softened, resulting in a shift from a negative evaluative tone to a more neutral one.

Sentiment neutralization may also involve the dilution of the “emotional charge” in the source text, often expressed in Russian through the use of stylistically marked lexical units and constructions. In the present material such neutralization frequently affected elements drawn from various stylistic registers in Russian. For example:

Такого неуважения к великим странам, цивилизациям не мог себе представить. Но американцам любое «лыко в строку», всё сгодится для того, чтобы свою русофобию довести до апофеоза. Мы такого рода вещами не занимаемся. (Such disrespect toward great countries and civilizations was unimaginable. But for the Americans, anything goes, they will use any excuse to bring their “Russophobia” to its peak. We don’t engage in such things.) – Bu kadar köklü ülkelerden, bu kadar derin geleneklere sahip ve büyük ülkelerden bu tür taleplerde bulunmaları hiç alışık olmuyor aslında.

In this example the speaker employs both a colloquial expression (*лыко в строку*) and a high-register literary term (*довести до апофеоза*) to create a tone of irony. The ironic tone is diminished in the target language, leading to a stylistic alteration and a reduction in rhetorical effect.

The interplay between stylistic variation and rhetorical strategy in Russian diplomatic discourse is often reinforced by rhetorical questions. The present corpus reveals that such elements are often omitted in interpretation. For example:

Где это видано, чтобы право частной собственности было растоптано просто щелчком двух пальцев? Где это видано, чтобы презумпция невиновности, как столп правовой системы Запада, просто была проигнорирована и грубейшим образом нарушена? (Where have you ever seen private property rights trampled with a mere snap of the fingers? Where have you seen the presumption of innocence, one of the pillars of the Western legal system, ignored and blatantly violated?) – Öte yandan hiçbir şekilde özel mülkiyetin de güvenlik çıkarlarının da ayaklar altına alınmasını istemiyoruz. Aslında burada Batı Avrupa ülkelerinin çıkarlarının da ayaklar altına alındığını görüyoruz.

Here, the speaker emphasizes his disapproval through rhetorical questions and stylistic contrast: *щелчком двух пальцев* (colloquial), *растоптать право, столп системы* (high-register). In the Turkish text this expressive force is largely neutralized. Moreover a key conceptual element, the reference to the “presumption of innocence”, is omitted, further diminishing the intended rhetorical and pragmatic impact.

#### Modality shift

The analysis revealed several cases where shifts in modality resulted in the loss or alteration of the speaker’s communicative intention. These shifts occurred along distinct axes of modality, including “certainty vs. uncertainty”, “fact vs. supposition”, and “us vs. them” perspective.

#### A) Certainty ↔ Uncertainty

The source material includes numerous instances where the speaker demonstrates a high degree of epistemic certainty, typically intended to persuade the audience. This intention is linguistically marked through assertive constructions. In the target language, however, these markers are frequently replaced by less assertive equivalents, thus diluting the original intention. For example:

*Я вас уверяю, мы обязательно справимся. Но будем делать все, чтобы больше никаким образом не зависеть от Запада в тех областях нашей жизни, которые имеют решающее значение для нашего народа.* (I assure you, we will certainly cope. But we will do everything to never again depend on the West in those areas of our life that are crucial for our people.) – Biz elimizden geleni yaparak hiçbir şekilde hayatımızın hiçbir alanında Batı ülkelerine bağımlı olmamayı diliyoruz ve bunun için çaba harcaacağız.

*Что касается наших экономических проблем - мы с ними справимся. Справлялись с трудностями на всех этапах нашей истории, когда они возникали. В этот раз, я вас уверяю, мы выйдем из этого кризиса с совершенно оздоровившейся психологией и сознанием.* (As for our economic problems, we will manage. We have overcome difficulties throughout our history. This time, I assure you, we will emerge from this crisis with a renewed sense of psychological clarity and awareness.) – Bir takım güçlüklerle karşı karşıya kalıyoruz. Tarihimiz boyunca birçok defa zor dönemler geçirdik ama bu krizden sağlıklı bir şekilde çıkmayı umuyoruz. Herkesin de bilinçli bir şekilde bu krizden çıkmasını diliyoruz.

In both examples the speaker uses assertive markers such as *я вас уверяю, мы справимся, мы выйдем*, which express strong confidence. In Turkish, however, these are rendered through lower-certainty expressions like *umuyoruz* and *diliyoruz*, resulting in a shift from certainty to uncertainty and a weakened persuasive force.

#### B) Fact ↔ Supposition

Another dimension of modality shift is the replacement of factual claims with supposition, often by altering epistemic stance and omitting source attribution.

*Три дня назад, 7 марта, на заседании Совета Безопасности ООН нашей делегацией были предъявлены факты о том, что этот родильный дом давно захвачен ультрарадикальным батальоном «Азов», откуда выгнали всех рожениц, медсестер, весь обслуживающий персонал.* (Three days ago, on March 7, at the UN Security Council meeting, our delegation presented evidence that this maternity hospital had long been seized by the ultra-radical Azov battalion, which expelled all the women in labor, nurses, and service staff.) – Üç gün önce BM Güvenlik Konseyi toplantısında bu doğum evinin aslında Azov taburu tarafından çoktandır ele geçirildiği konusunda iddialar öne sürüldü. Buradan her türlü personeli, doktoru, hemşireyi kovdukları söylendi.

The original statement presents the situation as an established fact, with the Russian delegation explicitly identified as the source. In the target language facts are removed. Phrases such as *iddialar öne sürüldü* and *söylendi* introduce distance and uncertainty, thereby contradicting the speaker's original intent and potentially leading the audience to question the credibility of the information.

#### C) Us ↔ Them Modality

Modality in diplomatic discourse also manifests through inclusion and exclusion mechanisms, expressing what is considered internal or external to the speaker's domain of responsibility.

*Что касается состояния экономики Российской Федерации - вы знаете, мы об этом сами позаботимся. Этим занимается и Президент России, и наше Правительство.* (As for the state of the Russian economy, you know, we will take care of it ourselves. The President and our Government are already addressing it.) – Devlet başkanımız hükümetimiz de aslında bu konular üzerinde çalışıyor.

In response to a foreign journalist's question, the speaker explicitly defines the issue as a domestic matter (*мы сами позаботимся*), drawing a boundary between internal affairs and external commentary. This is an example of “us vs. them” modality. The Turkish version omits this boundary-marking device, thereby softening the speaker's intended distancing strategy.

This “us vs. them” modality often intersects with irony or sarcasm, particularly in politically charged contexts. Scholars note that irony is a recurring element in Russian diplomatic discourse, used to signal disapproval or delegitimize opposing positions (Belyakov & Maksimenko, 2022). In the current dataset irony is frequently omitted in interpretation. For example:

*Обращаю внимание на смысл этого высказывания: если Украина проиграет, то НАТО придется идти против России. У него вырвалось по З.Фрейду то, что у них на уме.* (Notice the meaning of this statement: if Ukraine loses, NATO will have to go against Russia. A classic Freudian slip, he blurted out what they really have in mind.) – Ukrayna kaybederse NATO Rusya'ya karşı gitmeli deniyor, yani ağızlarından kaçtı akıllarında olanlar.

The speaker uses the reference to Freud to ironically expose the speaker's "true" intentions. In the Turkish version, the ironic tone is flattened.

*Что касается поставок оружия на Украину из-за границы - да, видим, насколько опасно действуют сейчас наши западные коллеги, включая Евросоюз, который в нарушение всех своих принципов и так называемых «ценностей».* (Regarding foreign arms deliveries to Ukraine, we clearly see how dangerously our Western colleagues are acting, including the European Union, which is violating all its own principles and so-called "values.") – Ukrayna'ya silah tedariki konusu, biz bunu tehlikeli bir eylem olarak görüyoruz. Avrupa Birliği tüm ilkelerini ve değerlerini ihlal ediyorlar.

The phrase *так называемые «ценности»* (so-called "values") expresses overt irony and delegitimization. In the interpretation, this modal nuance is lost, and the evaluative function is neutralized.

### *Loss of Allusions*

A shift in intention in the target language may occur through the loss of allusions and implicit cultural references originally present in the Russian text. For example like in this dialogue:

*-В начале своего ответа Вы сказали, что, разумеется, Россия в центре мира. Я бы хотел обратить Ваше внимание, что если Вы посмотрите на карты «Гугл», то увидите, что в центре - Турция.* (In the beginning of your answer, you said that, of course, Russia is at the center of the world. I would like to point out that if you look at Google Maps, you'll see that Turkey is in the center.) – Cevabınız başında dediniz ki, Rusya tabii ki de ortasında. Aslında haritayı açarsanız Türkiye'nin tam ortasında olduğunu görürsünüz.

*- В Турции есть некоторые карты, которые неправильным цветом закрашивают большие части Российской Федерации. Надеюсь, Вы не эти карты имеете в виду?* (In Turkey, there are some maps that color large parts of the Russian Federation incorrectly. I hope you're not referring to those?) – Rusya Federasyonu'nun bir bölümünü maalesef farklı renklerle boyuyorlar.

In this example, the moderator comments on the Minister's earlier reply to the question about Russia's future position in global politics (*В центре мира, конечно* (In the center of the world, of course)). Extending the topic with a humorous comment, the moderator points out that Turkey occupies a central position on Google Maps. The Minister's reply includes an ironic allusion to the "maps of the Turkic world," part of which lies within the Russian Federation but often is visually distinguished from Russia on some maps. This allusion is omitted in the translation, making it difficult for the listener to follow the logic or recognize the contextual layer of meaning.

*Бегать по всему миру и заставлять суверенные, независимые страны-члены ООН, выполнять заказ «старшего брата» - не в наших традициях. Мы всё-таки вежливые люди, как вы знаете.* (Running around the world and forcing sovereign, independent UN member states to carry out the orders of a "big brother" is not in our tradition. After all, we are polite people, as you know.) – Ama bir bulundukları ülkede şuraya buraya koşuşturarak bir takım talimatları yerine getirmelerini hiçbir şekilde istemedik.

In this example, the Minister uses irony and draws on geopolitical allusions widely understood in contemporary discourse. The metaphor «старший брат» ("Big Brother"), originating from George Orwell's novel *1984*, is used to refer to the United States. «Вежливые люди» ("polite people") became a well-known internet meme referring to Russian soldiers in unmarked uniforms during the 2014 events in Crimea. Both allusions along with the speaker's ironic tone are lost in the translation.

*Сделаем так, чтобы больше в подобной ситуации не оказываться, и чтобы никакой «дядя Сэм» или кто-нибудь еще, не могли принимать решения, нацеленные на то, чтобы разрушить нашу экономику. Найдём способ от этого больше не зависеть. Давно надо было это сделать.* (We will act in such a way that we never find ourselves in this kind of situation again, and so that no “Uncle Sam” or anyone else can make decisions aimed at destroying our economy. We will find a way to no longer depend on them. This should have been done long ago.) – Biz öyle tedbir alacağız ki benzer bir duruma bir daha düşmeyeceğiz ve hiçbir kesim ileride ekonomimizi halel getirecek adımlar atamayacak hale geleceğiz.

In this example, the speaker uses irony through a well-known cultural reference, “Uncle Sam”, commonly associated with the United States. The omission of this allusion in the Turkish version leads to a neutral tone, thereby erasing the speaker’s evaluative stance and irony.

*Кстати, министр экономики Франции Б. Ле Мэр с гордостью заявил, что Запад объявляет России тотальную войну («тоталь криг», как говорили в свое время «не французы»).* (By the way, the French Minister of Economy B. Le Maire proudly declared that the West is launching a total war against Russia, “Total Krieg” as once said not by the French.) – Fransa ekonomi bakanı da gururla ifade etti, Rusya’ya karşı total bir savaş ilan ediyordedi.

In this example, the Minister ironically refers to the Nazi-era German slogan “*Totaler Krieg*”, implying that today’s French rhetoric mirrors the militaristic discourse of WWII Germany. This allusion and ironic tone are entirely omitted in the translation, thus distorting the speaker’s intended evaluation.

A shift in speaker’s intention in the target language can also be observed when linguistic play linked to the native language system is employed. The transmission of such linguistic constructions poses challenges for both oral and written translation, often resulting in their omission during the process of message reconstruction in another language. For example:

*Вы сказали, что это факты. Думаю, что это в значительной степени другое слово, также начинающееся на букву «ф» - фейк. Фейками полнится эфир, Интернет и СМИ в целом.* (You said these are facts. I think it’s actually another word that starts with the same letter - “fake”. The news, the Internet, and the media in general are full of fakes.) – Bu gerçekler dediniz ama bunlar önemli... kelimeyle ifade edilebilir. Yani fake haberlerle yayın dolduruluyor, internette fake haberler yayılıyor.

In this example, the speaker employs linguistic play based on phonetic similarity between two Russian words beginning with the same letter: *факты* (facts) and *фейки* (fakes). This wordplay serves to express doubt regarding the credibility of the information in question, contrasting “fact” as truth with “fake” as fabrication. In the target language this linguistic feature is entirely neutralized. The absence of this wordplay results in the loss of both the ironic nuance and the speaker’s critical stance.

### 3) Key Fact Omissions

As a result of omissions of key information, the recipient of the message may experience a cognitive gap leading to misunderstanding. A key element may be any component reflecting a fragment of reality at the linguistic level, namely: the subject, its actions or state, the object of the action, its qualities, time, and place. Sometimes such omissions are compensated by the translator later as the message unfolds or are “filled in” by the recipient based on their “information background” (Minyar-Beloruichev, 1996). For example:

*Совершенно возмутительны факты касательно того, чем Пентагон занимается в созданных на его деньги биологических лабораториях, используя украинскую территорию для того, чтобы экспериментировать над патогенами, которые впоследствии могут использоваться для создания биологического оружия.* (The facts concerning what the Pentagon does in the biological laboratories funded by it, using Ukrainian territory to experiment on pathogens that may later be used to create biological weapons, are utterly outrageous.) – Ve Pentagon.....kendi eylemleri içerisinde geliştirdiği biyolojik laboratuvarlarda yapıyor, patojenler araştırılıyor ve bunlar ileride biyolojik silah imalatı için kullanılabiliyor.

In this example, a key element is omitted, namely that the experiments on pathogens take place in laboratories located in Ukraine.

*Готовы обсуждать гарантии безопасности украинского государства вместе с гарантиями безопасности европейских стран и безопасности России. То, что сейчас, судя по выступлениям Президента В. А. Зеленского, понимание именно такого подхода начинает пробивать себе дорогу, вселяет определенный оптимизм.* (We are ready to discuss guarantees of security for the Ukrainian state together with guarantees of security for European countries and for Russia. Judging by President V. A. Zelensky's speeches, the fact that such an approach is beginning to gain traction gives some optimism.) – Ama Rusya'nın da güvenliğinin sağlanmasını gözetliyoruz. Ve zannediyorum ki bu konuda gerçekçi düşünen insanlar da var ve bunlar bizde iyimserlik duygusu uyandırıyor.

In this example, the reference to the key subject (President of Ukraine V. A. Zelensky) is omitted, which is essential to understanding the context and the speaker's perspective.

In cases of omission of key information, logical connections can be broken, resulting in the context of the message becoming unclear to the listener. For example:

*Американцы тут же стали тормозить, например, деятельность ВТО, где накопилось огромное количество справедливых жалоб со стороны КНР на недобросовестную конкуренцию.* (The Americans immediately began obstructing, for example, the activities of the WTO, where a large number of justified complaints have accumulated from China regarding unfair competition.) – Şikayetler gelmeye başladı, haklı olarak dünyada adil bir rekabet yok demeye başladı.

This example shows that it is difficult to reconstruct information about the situation, its subjects, and their relations based on the translation.

Frequent omissions were identified in the material regarding information directly related to the position of the Russian Federation on current geopolitical issues. The lack of details in translation may lead to misunderstanding or complete misinterpretation of the Russian side's stance, which is unacceptable in diplomatic discourse. For example:

*Было подробнейшим образом разъяснено, что необходимо сделать для того, чтобы закончить этот кризис. Это и демилитаризация, и денацификация, и обеспечение нейтрального статуса Украины, и целый ряд других вещей.* (It was explained in great detail what must be done to end this crisis. This includes demilitarization, denazification, ensuring the neutral status of Ukraine, and a whole range of other things.) – Askerden arındırma, Ukrayna'nın tarafsızlık statüsünün sağlanması gibi.

In this example key terms declared by the Russian side as main points for resolving the Ukrainian crisis, “demilitarization” and “denazification”, are omitted. The interpreter conveyed the idea as “askerden arındırma”, which does not correspond to the original meaning. The listener may conclude that the message concerns the absence of military personnel in Ukraine, whereas it actually refers to weapons that potentially threaten Russia.

*Мы не хотим милитаризации Украины в НАТО или без НАТО, потому что можно и без НАТО поставить туда американские системы, которые будут держать под прицелом нашу территорию.* (We do not want the militarization of Ukraine within NATO or outside NATO because it is possible to deploy American systems there even without NATO that will keep our territory under threat.) – Ukrayna'nın militarizasyonunu, silahlandırılmasını istemiyoruz.

Here, omissions concern crucial details for understanding the Russian viewpoint on the Ukrainian crisis, specifically NATO's and the US's involvement. There was no compensation for this omission in the subsequent context.

### Compression

Researchers note that this strategy is one of the leading ones in simultaneous interpreting (Tyurina & Khorosheva, 2022). Compression refers to transformations that are inevitable in

simultaneous interpreting due to cognitive load and time constraints, while preserving the informational significance of the message. Researchers distinguish different levels of compression and its models (Konurbayev & Ganeyeva, 2022). In the framework of this study cases where the message is condensed in the target language without loss of pragmatic elements conveying the speaker's intentions were classified as compression.

Compression may include condensing the text in the target language by omitting structural elements of the source language message that do not carry key semantics or that duplicate information about the situation. For example:

*Мы согласились с этим предложением наших турецких коллег, исходя из того, что в принципе выступаем за любые контакты по проблемам, лежащим в основе нынешнего украинского кризиса и по вопросам, касающимся выработки путей выхода из него.* (We agreed with this proposal of our Turkish colleagues based on the fact that, in principle, we support any contacts concerning the issues underlying the current Ukrainian crisis and the questions related to finding ways out of it.) – Elbette ki biz her türlü temastan yanayız ve bugünkü Ukrayna krizinin temelinde yatan sorunların çözümüne yönelik her girişimi destekleriz.

In this example, compression is manifested in the condensation of the message by omitting parts of the text that are logical duplicates, namely: “issues underlying the current crisis” ↔ “questions related to finding ways out of it.” The minister emphasizes that Russia supports contacts on problems behind the crisis, and this informational package was preserved in the translation. The idea that Russia supports resolving issues concerning ways out of the crisis was compressed.

*У всех на слуху Китай и Индия. У них рекордный рост экономики и они осваивают современные технологии.* (Everyone is aware of China and India. They have record economic growth and are mastering modern technologies.) – Çin, Hindistan büyümekte, bunların ekonomileri rekor düzeyde büyümekte.

In this example, the compression affected parts of the message with low informational value (“everyone is aware of”). The translator focused on the key description in the message, namely the economic growth of the two countries.

Compression may be supported by a logical inference made by the interpreter based on the broader contextual framework:

*Что касается заявлений о том, кто и что будет делать или, кто и что не будет делать, мы до последнего хотели решить вопрос дипломатическим путём.* (Regarding statements about who will or will not do what, we wanted to resolve the issue diplomatically until the very end.) – Biz sonuna kadar çaba harcayarak aslında askeri harekatı önlemek istedik.

The minister stresses the Russian side's desire to resolve the issue diplomatically. The translation shows compression combined with logical inference. Based on the Ukrainian crisis context, the translator conveyed that the Russian side wanted to prevent military action.

In some cases compression can be observed through omission of information about subjects and other elements of the situation. Such omissions may resemble omission, but in compression the pragmatics of the message and logical connections are not violated. For example:

*Все наши увещевания на протяжении последних восьми лет после государственного переворота, обращения к западным коллегам, чтобы они вразумили украинскую власть, наталкивались на глухую стену молчания.* (All our admonitions over the last eight years following the coup d'état, appeals to Western colleagues to bring some sense to the Ukrainian authorities, hit a deaf wall of silence.) – Son 8 yıl içinde yapılan hükümet darbesinden sonra bütün çabalarımız, Ukrayna hükümetini aslında ..daha akılcı bir tutuma davet olmak oldu.

The speaker points to attempts by the Russian side to appeal to Western countries as intermediaries who might potentially influence the decisions of the Ukrainian authorities. The translation omits the reference to Western countries as intermediaries, but in this context the logical relations of the situation are not broken.

*Формат «5+2» позволял рассматривать интересы приднестровцев в контексте сохранения территориальной целостности Молдавии. Именно к возобновлению этого механизма призывает Тирасполь. А румынское руководство в Кишиневе пытается разрушить этот формат раз и навсегда.* (The “5+2” format allowed consideration of the interests of Transnistrians in the context of preserving the territorial integrity of Moldova. It is precisely the renewal of this mechanism that Tiraspol calls for. And the Romanian leadership in Chisinau is trying to destroy this format once and for all.) – “Beş arti iki” formatında burada görüşme yapılabilir. Burada Pridnestrovye vatandaşlarının haklarının korunma konusunda ve Moldova’nın toprak bütünlüğü koruma konusunda bir fırsat yaratan formüldür 5+2. Roman yönetimi Kişinev’de bu formatı nihai olarak tahrip etmeye çalışıyor.

In this example, the translation does not reproduce the information that the leadership of Transnistria (expressed by the metonymy “Tiraspol”) calls on Chisinau (Kişinev) to resume negotiations in the format. However, the main idea of the message, the minister’s opinion that Chisinau does not want to do this, is conveyed in the translation.

Additionally, we observe cases such as:

*Как только прозападный «кандидат» оказался на последнем месте, как это было в 2009 г., Запад в нарушение Конституции Украины заставил Конституционный суд страны принять решение о проведении третьего тура голосования. Подобного рода манипуляций в те «лучшие годы» было множество.* (As soon as the pro-Western “candidate” found himself in last place, as it was in 2009, the West, violating the Constitution of Ukraine, forced the Constitutional Court of the country to decide on holding a third round of voting. Such manipulations were numerous in those “best years.”) – Bir Rus aleyhtarı kanunla zorla kabul ettirildi Ukrayna parlamentosunda. O zaman hiç kimse hiç kimseyi tehdit etmiyordu ama sürekli olarak Ukrayna Batı yanlısı alete dönüştürülmesi için çaba harcanıyordu.

In this example the interpreter, relying on knowledge of the context, conveys the main idea that a pro-Western candidate came to power. Compression here is achieved by omitting information about the time of the event and the process related to this event (the Constitutional Court decision and violation of the Constitution). This compression helps the interpreter emphasize the next idea of the speaker about “manipulations” in the “best years.” In this context the interpreter uses logical inference and conveys *манипуляции* (manipulations) contextually (“Ukrayna Batı yanlısı alete dönüştürülmesi”). A contextual equivalent is also created *for в те “лучшие годы”* (in those “best years”) (“zaman hiç kimse hiç kimseyi tehdit etmiyordu”).

### Segmentation

Researchers note that a distinctive feature of diplomatic discourse in the Russian language is the use of complex syntactic constructions (İvanova & Ulitkin, 2025). These constructions help the speaker convey information about a fragment of reality while maintaining logical connections between situations within a broad perspective. At the linguistic level such constructions represent complex sentences consisting of simple sentences connected by conjunctions. In the context of the Russian-Turkish language pair these constructions may cause difficulties in simultaneous interpreting because the naming patterns of situations in these languages do not coincide. In other words the SVO model inherent to Russian allows linear perception of situations and their interconnections, whereas the SOV model in Turkish allows perception of the situation first in details and its connections with other events, placing the main idea (action, state) at the end of the structural unit (sentence). This pattern of information organization resembles a spiral model. In this context the interpreter is forced to resort to segmentation to reduce cognitive load given the impossibility of returning to the starting point of the message. Segmentation in Russian-Turkish simultaneous interpreting is accompanied by structural and semantic transformations. Below are examples of the most frequent cases of segmentation.

Segmentation affects complex sentences with numerous “information packages” structured by the conjunction *который* (which):

*После неё состоялась трехсторонняя беседа с участием Министра иностранных дел Украины Д. И. Кулебой, которая проходила по предложению турецкой стороны.* (After it, a tripartite conversation took place with the participation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine D. I. Kuleba, which was held at the suggestion of the Turkish side.) – Daha sonra üçlü bir toplantı da yaptık. Bu toplantıya sayın Dmitri Kuleba Ukrayna Dışişleri bakanı da katıldı. Bu görüşme Türk tarafının direktifi ile yapıldı.

In this example, the interpreter divided the situation into three fragments, which were rendered as simple sentences in the Turkish translation.

*Объяснили, какие меры предпринимают наши военные на земле для того, чтобы содействовать облегчению участи гражданских лиц, которые оказались в значительной степени заложниками, которых так называемые украинские добровольческие батальоны и силы «территориальной обороны» используют в качестве живого щита.* (We explained what measures our military on the ground are taking to help ease the plight of civilians who have largely become hostages, whom the so-called Ukrainian volunteer battalions and Territorial Defense Forces use as a human shield.) – Askeri birliklerimizin sivillerin zarar görmemesi için ne tür tedbirleri aldıklarını açıklamaya çalıştık. Ki siviller aslında gönüllü tabutlar tarafından kullanılıyor, aynı zamanda bölgesel savunma güçleri denen gruplar tarafından kalkan olarak kullanılıyor.

In this example segmentation was also implemented along the line "object-attribute": *гражданских лиц, которые оказались в значительной степени заложниками* (people who became hostages), *заложники, которых используют в качестве живого щита* (hostages used as a human shield).

Segmentation is often accompanied by additions that help structure the information into a complete linguistic fragment, most often a simple sentence. For example:

*Маршруты таких коридоров, время их открытия определяются теми, кто контролирует обстановку на земле, исходя из анализа ситуации и из необходимости выбрать наиболее безопасные, эффективные маршруты для выхода гражданских лиц.* (The routes of such corridors and their opening times are determined by those who control the situation on the ground, based on analysis of the situation and the necessity to choose the safest and most effective routes for civilian evacuation.) – Bu güzergahlar aslında durumu kontrol edenler tarafından belirleniyor ve en güvenli, en etkili güzergahların seçilmesini amaçlıyoruz. Bu şekilde sivillerin çıkabilmesi, tahliye olabilmesi amaçlanıyor.

In this example, segmentation is accompanied by the addition of a verb whose semantics are defined by context (amaçlamak - "to aim"). It also illustrates that segmentation can be combined with compression, which here was applied to the relation "situation - justification": routes depend on the results of situational analysis at a particular point.

The segmentation strategy often manifests itself in cases of syntactic constructions in Russian consisting of numerous deverbal nouns. For example:

*Вопреки нашим многолетним напоминаниям, увещаниям, призывам, предложениям, нас никто не слушал.* (Despite our many years of reminders, admonitions, appeals, and proposals, no one listened to us.) – Uzun yıllardır ikaz ettik, uzun yıllardır teklif sunduk, kimse bizi dinlemedi.

Here segmentation is observed in the transformation of deverbal nouns in Russian into simple sentences in Turkish. Such transformations occur frequently in the analyzed material. Given that Russian deverbal nouns are morphologically complex and multilayered, rendering them as compressed verbal structures in Turkish allows the interpreter to manage processing time more efficiently.

*Россия признательна всем, кто из добрых побуждений предлагает услуги в содействии урегулированию нынешнего тяжелого внутривукраинского кризиса и кто готов содействовать нахождению развязки с учетом озабоченностей всех сторон и на основе баланса интересов.* (Russia is grateful to all those who, out of goodwill, offer assistance in facilitating the resolution of the current severe intra-Ukrainian crisis and who are ready to help find

a solution taking into account the concerns of all parties and based on a balance of interests.) – Biz davet eden ülkelere, iyi niyetli, bize bir araya gelme konusunda yer önerenlere minnettarlığımızı ifade ediyoruz. Son derece ciddi bir buhran var ve bunun önüne geçilmesi için insanlar çaba harcıyor.

In this example segmentation is also reflected in semantic transformation based on the interpreter's contextual understanding. Information packages containing clusters of deverbal nouns (*codeйствие урегулированию кризиса, нахождение развязки с учетом озабоченности*) were segmented, with compression appearing as "bunun (buhranın) önüne geçilmesi" (preventing this (crisis)). Structural and semantic transformations also included the specification of the agent in Russian (*все, кто*), the interpreter refers to countries that offered their venue for crisis negotiation.

Analysis of the studied material shows that segmentation in the Russian-Turkish interpreting is a necessary procedure as it allows the interpreter to reduce cognitive load and avoid increasing the time lag with the speaker. However segmentation can be accompanied by loss of information due to misunderstanding semantic connections in the speech flow. For example:

*Если они поймут полную тупиковость своей нынешней политики по сохранению своего, по сути дела, колониального доминирования, высокомерия и отсутствия какой-либо ответственности перед своими избирателями, положения которых они приносят в жертву украинскому режиму и не просто приносят в жертву, а гордо, на весь мир, об этом публично говорят, тогда мы посмотрим.* (If they understand the complete deadlock of their current policy aimed at preserving their essentially colonial domination, arrogance, and lack of any responsibility before their own voters, whose positions they sacrifice to the Ukrainian regime, not just sacrifice, but proudly and publicly proclaim it to the whole world, then we shall see.) – Ve burada her şeyden önce Ukrayna rejimini bir nevi kurban ediyorlar ve bütün dünyada bunu ilan ediyorlar.

In this example one complex Russian sentence contains numerous information packages connected by prepositional and conjunctive constructions. The sentence also uses pronouns that hinder perception of relations between situations (*они, своей, своего, своими, они*). The context here concerns European countries sacrificing their own values to the Ukrainian regime. This information was lost and distorted in the translation

### Trial and Error

The strategy of Trial and Error relates to the interpreter's processing of information in the source language and his reaction in recreating this information in the target language. Unlike compression this strategy increases the length of the speech segment as it often involves repetition and clarification of information. The interpreter resorts to this strategy when uncertain about the correct understanding of the source text. For example:

*Кроме того мы наблюдаем и такие: как только прозападный «кандидат» оказался на последнем месте, как это было в 2009 г., Запад в нарушение Конституции Украины заставил Конституционный суд страны принять решение о проведении третьего тура голосования.* (We also observe such cases: as soon as the pro-Western "candidate" was in last place, as it was in 2009, the West, violating the Constitution of Ukraine, forced the country's Constitutional Court to make a decision to hold a third round of voting.) – Zannediyorum ki 2009 yılında...9 yılında..ya da 2019 yılında olabilir.

In this example, the strategy acts as a marker of the interpreter's real-time self-monitoring. The repetition and uncertainty reflect the search for a more precise temporal reference.

This strategy serves as a kind of self-check by the interpreter in real time. In the material under study trial and error occurs during the search for a more accurate term or concept. For example:

*Мы не хотим милитаризации Украины в НАТО или без НАТО, потому что можно и без НАТО поставить туда американские системы, которые будут держать под прицелом нашу территорию.* (We do not want the militarization of Ukraine with or without NATO because American systems can be deployed there even without NATO that will keep our territory under fire.) – Ukraynanın militarizasyonunu, silahlandırılmasını istemiyoruz.

In this example, it can be observed that the interpreter first used a loanword variant (“militarizasyon”) but then immediately offered a more frequent term in this discourse (“silahlandırma”).

Trial and Error can also be observed during information clarifications. In such cases, duplicated information packages appear in the interpretation. For example:

*На сегодняшней встрече мы подтвердили, что Президент В. В. Путин не отказывается от встречи с Президентом В. А. Зеленским.* (At today’s meeting, we confirmed that President V. V. Putin does not refuse to meet with President V. A. Zelensky.) - Bugün teyit ettik, Putin görüşmeden imtina etmemektedir, Zelenski ile görüşmeden kaçınmamaktadır.

Here, clarification is evident with duplicated expressions indicating the same information (“imtina etmemektedir”, “kaçınmamaktadır”).

Clarifications are also encountered when the interpreter tries to convey the meaning of metaphors, allusions, proverbs, and aphorisms, which are distinctive features of diplomatic discourse in Russian (Balashova, 2023). For example:

*Евросоюз из нас (как говорят по-русски) «вытягивал все жилы», выторговывал уступки.*

(The European Union, as they say in Russian, “squeezed every vein out of us,” bargaining concessions.) – Ve Avrupa Birliği, Rusçalarında bir... bütün damarlarımızı çekti, yani kanımızı emmeye çalıştı.

In this example, the interpreter first provides a literal translation to avoid pause or loss of information and immediately follows it with a functional equivalent.

*Да, конечно. Это была не оговорка у Президента Франции Э.Макрона. Когда он это произнес, его подчиненные сразу «рванули» исправлять впечатление, произведенное на мировое сообщество и даже на Евросоюз как таковой.* (Yes, of course. This was not a slip of the tongue by the President of France, E. Macron. When he said it, his subordinates immediately “rushed” to correct the impression made on the world community and even the European Union as such.) – Makron, ..bir laf söylemesi o zaman onun çeresindekiler hemen yanına koştular, sözlerini düzeltmeye başladılar, dünya camiasına verilen itibarın düzeltilmesi için hemen müdahale ettiler.

Here it is evident that the interpreter initially understood the verb *рвануть* literally as “to run quickly” but then offered the contextual functional variant (“hemen müdahale etmek”).

Trial and error also appears as a result of segmentation of long messages. For example:

*Когда выполняли Минские договоренности, мы в очередной раз поверили, что так можно согласовать выход из того кризиса, в котором оказалась Украина, особенно ее восточные районы.* (When the Minsk agreements were being implemented, we once again believed that this could be a way to agree on an exit from the crisis in which Ukraine, especially its eastern regions, found itself.) – Bunlar netice itibariyle bugünkü sonucu doğurmuş oldu. Minsk mutabakatı yerine getirildi. Getirilmeyeceğine bir kez daha tanık olduk.

In this example, the interpreter applied segmentation and isolated the fragment *Когда выполняли Минские договоренности* (implementing the Minsk agreements), perceiving this information as a completed fact. But the source text referred to the process of implementing the agreements, which ended unsuccessfully. Relying on context, the interpreter tried to compensate for the missing information.

### Waiting

The strategy of waiting was observed when the interpreter attempted to comprehend the situation described in the source message. This strategy most frequently appeared in cases of syntactic complexity. For example:

*Что касается причин происходящего. Те, кто сквозь все дискуссии пронесет мысль, что Россия якобы напала на Украину, аннексировала, привержены тому, что на Западе*

называют «культура отмены». Отмена всего того, что не нравится. (As for the reasons behind what is happening. Those who carry through all discussions the idea that Russia allegedly attacked and annexed Ukraine are devoted to what is known in the West as the “cancel culture”, the rejection of everything one doesn’t like.) – Onların sebebi esasında.... bilirsiniz, şöyle bir düşünce var...bütün tartışmalar vadesinde bunlar devam ediyor.

In this example the interpreter experienced difficulty in processing a sentence in which the subject is expressed through a descriptive construction (*те, кто (...), проносит мысль, что...*) and the subject’s state is expressed by another generalized construction (*привержены тому, что на Западе называют «культура отмены»*).

Waiting also occurs in case of metaphors, which require contextual analysis to be fully understood. For instance:

*Президент В. В. Путин в своем послании четко ответил на все подобные измышления. Это просто бред, как он выразился. И что те, кто гонит такую милитаристскую «волну», должны осознавать свою ответственность.* (President V. V. Putin in his address clearly responded to all such fabrications. It’s just nonsense, as he put it. And those who are stirring this kind of militarist “wave” should be aware of their responsibility.) – Putin bütün bu görüşlere net bir cevap vermiş oldu.....bu dalga ...köpürtenler umarım ne olduğunu anlayacaklar.

In this case, the speaker uses the metaphor *волна* (wave) to refer to the surge of accusations against Russia emerging in the Western media. The interpreter preserved the metaphor but resorted to generalization (“ne olduğunu anlayacaklar”) to convey the message.

Waiting can also occur in the context of segmentation, but it does not always contribute to the creation of an adequate equivalent. For example:

*Вы сказали, что это факты. Думаю, что это в значительной степени другое слово, также начинающееся на букву «ф» - фейк. Фейками полнится эфир, Интернет и СМИ в целом.* (You said these are facts. I think it’s, to a great extent, another word that also starts with the letter ‘f’, “fake”. The airwaves, the Internet, and the media are filled with fakes.) – Bu gerçekler dediniz ama bunlar önemli...kelimeyle ifade edilebilir

In this example, the interpreter processed and rendered the message in separate fragments: “gerçekler - bunlar önemli” (facts → they are important). However, in this context, the speaker is not emphasizing the significance of the facts, but rather reinforcing his conviction using the discourse marker *в значительной степени* (to a great extent). As a result of segmentation, the interpreter paused for processing (waiting) but ultimately failed to reproduce the intended wordplay. As a result the speaker’s communicative intention was lost.

### Stalling

This strategy manifests in various forms. Several instances were identified in which the interpreter introduced additional information based on contextual cues. Such additions serve to buy time for the cognitive processing of the subsequent speech segment. For example:

*Сегодня эта тема затрагивалась. Я напомнил Д. И. Кулебе, что мы всегда за то, чтобы встретиться, если это поможет решить проблему.* (Today this topic was raised. I reminded D. I. Kuleba that we have always supported meetings, if they can help solve the problem.) – Sayın Dmitri Kuleba ile bugün görüştük, belirttiğiniz hususa değindik. Ben kendisine hatırlattım görüşmek mümkündür, bir katma değer yaratacaksak bir araya geliriz.

In this example the interpreter inserts a metaphor (“katma değer yaratmak” (create added value)) that the speaker had previously used in his speech. This ready-made expression allows the interpreter to concentrate on rendering the next segment of the speaker’s message.

*Зачем было встречаться в Париже, если для того, чтобы парижские решения были выполнены, надо ещё один саммит проводить?* (Why meet in Paris, if a new summit is needed just to implement the Paris decisions?) – Paris kararları uygulansın diyorlar, peki alınan kararlar uygulanmayacaksa neden tekrar zirve görüşmesi yapılsın? Görüşmeler bir sorunun çözülmesi için

yapılmaktadır.

In this case the interpreter adds a clarifying comment that essentially reiterates the meaning of the previous sentence. This duplication of semantic content functions as a stalling device while maintaining message coherence.

### Anticipation

In the analyzed material, one case of anticipation was identified:

*Наши многочисленные обращения с призывом навести порядок в стране, которую Запад полностью контролирует, отменить эти абсолютно дискриминационные преступные законы, противоречащие к тому же Конституции Украины (там записано, что необходимо уважать права «русских» - прямо «русских» отмечено - и других национальных меньшинств, в том числе языковые права), никакого эффекта не возымели.* (Our numerous appeals, calling for order in a country completely controlled by the West and for the repeal of absolutely discriminatory and criminal laws, which also contradict the Constitution of Ukraine, where it is explicitly stated that the rights of "Russians", specifically "Russians", and other national minorities, including language rights, must be respected, had no effect.) – Bizim sayısız başvurumuz, çağrılarımız bir düzen tesis edin dedik, Batı'ya başvurumuz bütünüyle göz ardı edildi ve ayrılıkçı suçla dayalı kanunlar kabul edildi ki Ukrayna Anayasası'na aykırı bu kanunlar.

In this example, the Russian sentence is syntactically complex, with the subject and predicate (*обращения - эффекта не возымели*) separated by multiple subordinate clauses. The interpreter segments the statement and constructs a simple sentence in Turkish to reflect the situation. Relying on contextual cues, the interpreter anticipates the speaker's conclusion, namely, the lack of response to the appeals, and renders it earlier in the target language (*başvurumuz göz ardı edildi*).

### Explication

One example in the analyzed material can be classified as explication:

*Евроатлантика эту роль уже утратила.* (The Euro-Atlantic community has already lost this role.) – Euroatlantik değerleri değer kaybetmeye başladı.

In this example the interpreter clarifies the referent embedded in the term *Евроатлантика* by rendering it as *Euroatlantik değerleri* (Euro-Atlantic values). This explication helps make the ideological and evaluative dimension of the phrase more transparent for the target audience and reflects the interpreter's context-based reasoning.

### Discussion and Conclusion

This corpus-based study aimed to identify and classify the transformation strategies employed in simultaneous interpreting from Russian into Turkish within diplomatic discourse. The analysis of the material revealed that omission emerged as the most frequent strategy used by the interpreter, either consciously or unconsciously. Omission occurred for a variety of reasons, including misunderstanding of the source text or limitations in cognitive processing under time constraints. However, when key components of the situation, such as information about the agent, their actions, qualities, time, space, or relational logic, were omitted, this could lead to "information failure" for the target audience. In the context of diplomatic discourse, where speaker's stance and intent are of critical importance, such failures are especially problematic. Omission was often found to alter the pragmatic force of the message, including the speaker's intention, emotional tone, modality, and stylistic nuance. In several cases, the interpreter softened the tone, modified the modality, or omitted rhetorical devices such as allusions and implicit criticism. These changes should not be considered "compression" since they involve a transformation of the speaker's intent rather than reducing syntax or information. In diplomatic contexts maintaining the speaker's pragmatic stance is vital, and its loss can distort the communicative goals of the source message. This highlights the importance of pragmatic awareness in interpreter training, particularly in the Russian-Turkish language pair, where significant divergences in syntactic and discourse patterns exist.

The strategy of compression was also frequently observed. This strategy enabled the interpreter to reduce message length without loss of speaker's intent. In some examples compression was combined with logical inference, whereby the interpreter restructured the message by drawing on a wider contextual understanding. Segmentation emerged as a structurally necessary strategy, especially due to the complexity of Russian diplomatic syntax. Russian often encodes multiple propositional elements within extended sentence structures, frequently using deverbal nouns and participial constructions. In contrast Turkish relies on spiral sentence patterns due to its SOV word order. The interpreter responded to this contrast by breaking complex sentences into smaller, grammatically independent units, often accompanied by semantic restructuring. This process was especially evident in the transformation of Russian verbal noun constructions into finite verbs in Turkish.

The trial and error strategy was employed when the interpreter was uncertain about the semantics or pragmatic tone of the source message. It often manifested in lexical self-corrections. Trial and error was also employed when the interpreter was searching for an appropriate term or concept in the target language. This strategy was applied in cases involving metaphors, whereby the translator initially provided a literal translation and subsequently selected a functional or contextual equivalent.

The waiting strategy was typically applied when the interpreter encountered complex syntactic constructions or unfamiliar metaphors. It was often used as a way to pause, assess the evolving structure of the message, and anticipate forthcoming contextual clues.

Stalling involved the addition of some elements, sometimes drawn from earlier messages, to gain processing time. This strategy aided in reducing cognitive load and functioned as a pause to prepare the following sentence.

Anticipation and explicitation were among the least frequently observed strategies. The single case of anticipation occurred in a highly complex sentence where the interpreter inferred the conclusion before it was overtly stated. In the case of explicitation the interpreter clarified a term based on the context.

This study highlights the importance of a corpus-based approach in investigating real-time cognitive strategies in simultaneous interpreting. One of the directions for future research can be the development of a more comprehensive and inclusive corpus of diplomatic speeches, encompassing both Russian-Turkish and Turkish-Russian interpreting. This corpus should be systematically annotated for interpreting strategies, including omission, compression, segmentation, trial and error, and others identified in this study. Such a resource would serve not only as a valuable research tool but also as an essential training database for interpreters working in this language pair, enhancing their awareness of strategic choices and potential challenges specific to diplomatic discourse. Another direction of the future research is the development of an annotated corpus of interpreting errors in the Russian-Turkish context. This corpus could provide a pedagogical resource for interpreter training programs, helping students to identify common mistakes and comprehend the functional impact of different strategic decisions. Such initiatives exist in Russian-English interpreting (Kunilovskaya, 2013), and adapting this model to the Russian-Turkish pair would fill a significant gap in both academic research and interpreter training. These initiatives may further support the integration of digital humanities frameworks into interpreter education, promoting the development of AI-driven tools for annotation, error detection, while preserving the essential human-centered approach, critical in sensitive fields such as diplomacy.

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### Internet Resources

- URL-1: "YouTube channel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Türkiye",  
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