

SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION: BASIC PRINCIPLES AND DIRECTIONS

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Abstract. *This article is devoted to the study of the main principles of simultaneous translation. The results of this study provide important information for researchers who are conducting research on the methods, characteristics, and history of simultaneous translation. The field of simultaneous translation is used more in practice, but before applying it in practice, it is necessary to study it theoretically.*

Keywords: *simultaneous translation, translation studies, method, linguistics, strategy.*

INTRODUCTION

Despite the fact that the translator repeats speech and actively perceives information, he participates in the speech act as a mediator. It acts as an intermediary and provides an established information channel between the speaker and the listener. It follows that the translator should choose such strategies and tactics during his work that will not change the flow of information, but will accelerate it. In this case, it is important to consider the ergonomic features inherent in the joint venture.

The ergonomic features of the simultaneous translation (ST), which are determined by the conditions of use of this type of translation and affect the choice of certain strategies and tactics in solving the task assigned to the simultaneous interpreter, include:

- the need to use special equipment (headphones and microphone);
- extreme working conditions that can stimulate the interpreter's stress state.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

According to G. E. Miram, "The mental stress and physiological discomfort constantly experienced by a simultaneous translator puts this profession on a par with the profession of a test pilot" [1]. The extreme conditions of ST include the following features of the work of a simultaneous interpreter, which are associated with the irreversibility of translation: simultaneity of listening and speaking processes, limited information per unit of time, and the need to complete the translation to the end. perception of the statement in the source language, spontaneity (except for cases where the speech text is prepared in advance and presented to the translator). In addition, the work of a simultaneous interpreter, as a rule, takes place in a closed space. All of the above characteristics affect the choice of strategies and tactics necessary for the successful implementation of a joint venture.

Today, the strengthening of relations between countries in economic, political, cultural, scientific, medical and other spheres is the reason for increasing the demand for simultaneous translation. Of course, the increasing demand for simultaneous translation leads to finding answers to a number of its problems. Simultaneous translation of the language of conferences on various topics has its own challenges. Because in such simultaneous translation processes, only terms related to this field are used. One of the most common simultaneous interpreting processes is political simultaneous interpreting. Interpreting speeches at political conferences between heads of state, heads of government and various government officials requires a lot of skill from a simultaneous interpreter. Because simultaneous translation is fundamentally different from literary translation, it imposes many tasks on the simultaneous translator. In addition, three stages can be distinguished in the application of translation strategies and tactics [2]:

- 1) previous translation (prospective);
- 2) real (synchronous);
- 3) later translation (retrospective).

V.M. Ilyukhin gives the following definition of strategy in ST in his candidate work [4]: "Strategy in ST is a method of performing the task of translation, which consists in adequately transferring the communicative intention of the sender from the source language to the translation language. cultural and personal characteristics of the speaker, basic level, language supercategory and subcategories".

The concept of "tactics" was not introduced by Ilyukhin, because in this case it is understood as the practical implementation of the strategy. We consider this concept as an action that enables the implementation of a strategy, which we understand as a set of actions aimed at solving the translation task.

V.M. Ilyukhin distinguishes two types of strategy in a joint venture: strategies related to the time factor and strategies due to static factors. We introduce the concepts of "dynamic" and "static" strategies for them [5].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Dynamic strategies include trial-and-error tactics and waiting strategies, which include pause tactics, as well as pause tactics, strategies for maintaining linearity in ST, and time-increasing strategies, which include probabilistic forecasting tactics based on the operation of a probabilistic forecasting engine. Static strategies include character translation strategies and linear text transformation strategies that include compression and decompression tactics.

The strategy of waiting consists of actions aimed at obtaining as much information as possible by skipping a certain period of time.

Trial and error tactics, according to A.D. Schweitzer, are the tactics of "sequentially approaching the optimal solution by rejecting options that do not meet certain selection criteria" [7]. In this case, the simultaneous interpreter, in the absence of a wider context, is not sure of the correct translation of a certain

concept, and decides on a symbolic translation of it, which can be a mistake. The translator then corrects the mistake by inserting the correct option. This tactic is often used when the simultaneous interpreter does not have a transcript of the speech. The pause tactic is that the translator makes a short pause during the translation, which is enough to get the wider context necessary to understand the meaning of the sentence.

The strategy of absorbing time includes a set of tactics aimed at saving time and allowing to ensure a consistent flow of information in a stressful situation. According to V.M. Ilyukhin, the stalling tactic "consists of trying to slow down the delivery of the translated material or to waste time by repeating thematic information with nothing new to fill a very long pause." This strategy is used when the translator has enough information to fill the gap [5].

The strategy of maintaining linearity in ST is that the simultaneous translator conveys information from the source text with minimal text restructuring, that is, he translates "one semantic group after another, while maintaining the coherence and consistency of the information being transmitted, breaking complex sentences into simpler components."

The tactic of probabilistic forecasting is that during the ST, the synchronous interpreter tries to anticipate the next data and thereby takes time. The use of this tactic is possible due to the availability of a wide context.

The sign translation strategy is, in some cases, connected with the need for the translator to refer to the literal, word-for-word translation of one or another component of the text for a number of reasons at the same time. not understanding a certain part of the speech text well enough, and at the same time it is necessary to translate it. The described strategy should be used only as a last resort, as its overuse can lead to literalism.

Linear text transformation strategies aim to convert the text into a more compact (compression tactic) or expanded form (decompression tactic). This strategy is supported by the operation of the compression engine, which works at different levels of the text.

The post-translational stage of ST is characterized by the use of a post-translational analysis strategy, which includes working on errors, collecting additional information and systematizing the received information, as well as assessing the psychological state during ST.

Another complex aspect of simultaneous translation is the psycholinguistic features of the speech activity, including the features of the perception of the incoming signal, the operation of memory at different stages of linguistic information processing, the creation features of the speaker of the translation language, as well as the features of controlling the translation solution made. Translation is usually studied in the directions of historical-cultural, literary, linguistic-methodological, and spiritual studies. But all these directions are directly or indirectly reflected in one of these fields - linguistic-methodological direction, because translation is a process

that always requires working with language materials. Therefore, in the theory of translation, the direction of linguistic research related to the linguistic and stylistic tools of two languages occupies a special place. Therefore, the practice of translation, even in the direction of literary studies, in most cases is carried out by analyzing linguistic phenomena.

When it comes to translation, it is meant to translate individual words, phrases, and an entire work from one language to another. Translation requires equivalence (substitutability), in other words, the translation should be consistent with the original content.

This determines other features of this type of translation and, first of all, a strict time limit: the simultaneous interpreter is given time to deliver the speech only by the speaker. This process will take some time for the translator to translate sequentially.

Therefore, the basis for synchronous success is not through analysis and synthesis (i.e., thinking), but through conditioned reflexes. An interpreter must translate whatever the speaker's speech is. Therefore, mutual understanding lies between the translator and the speaker. In addition, a special feature of simultaneous interpretation is called segmental character: a simultaneous interpreter receives the text and translates it in segments, while in sequential interpretation, the interpreter first listens to the entire text.

Interpreter requires constant concentration and continuous speaking while listening and speaking at the same time. A.F. Shiryayev made several proposals on the psycholinguistic model of simultaneous translation. Each of them is divided into three types: the goal task of translation and the search for a solution, implementation stages.

Let's consider the components of this definition in more detail. The first step of the translator's task involves orientation based on the circumstances. Simultaneous interpretation seems to be similar to consecutive interpretation as it is mainly used in meetings, meetings and conferences. However, in recent years, signs of specialization in the use of simultaneous and consecutive interpretation have become increasingly noticeable. For example, simultaneous translation is mainly performed by synchronized translators specially trained in this field in situations where it is necessary to translate the speaker's speech into two or more languages for the participants of multilingual international symposia, international organizations, while consecutive translation is a two-way meeting in the process of direct communication between the translator and the speaker. and it is being implemented more at conferences and diplomatic meetings.

In addition, simultaneous translation differs from consecutive translation in the following aspects:

1. In simultaneous translation, the speaker's speech is translated without the end of the speech, the conclusion of the sentence. In consecutive translation, the

translator tries to translate each sentence of the speaker. In this case, the speaker pauses until the translation is done.

2. In simultaneous translation, the translator uses various technical equipment that separates himself from the communication participants.

The second goal of teaching simultaneous interpretation is to teach the interpreter the psycholinguistic foundations of interpreting the spoken speech.

Competent application of the listed strategies and tactics by a simultaneous interpreter is fundamental to the successful implementation of ST.

The ability to use them in practice allows the simultaneous translator to perform the task of translation, to create a coherent text.

CONCLUSION

As a conclusion, it can be said that the ST process is considered the most complex type of translation, taking into account the difference in languages during the ST process, their interaction, adequate, equivalent interference describes as translation. Based on the specific characteristics of ST, it is necessary for the translator to polish the work, to have scientific skill in delivering the original source to the listener, and to express it while preserving the content of the text.

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