

STRATEGIES IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING. ISSUES, CONTROVERSIES, SOLUTIONS.

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Abstract: *It is extremely difficult to define the concept of interpreting strategies from a theoretical (description of interpreting process), practical (performing interpreting task) or didactic point of view (teaching how to solve interpreting problems). We are as yet unable to explicitly distinguish the features of such strategies that are characteristic of interpreting. In many studies strategies are commonly referred to as methods, tactics, competences or norms in interpreting. The aim of the article is to present different classifications and taxonomies of interpreting strategies and to propose three strategies specific in interpreting, i.e. anticipation strategy which allows the interpreter to achieve simultaneous listening and speaking, condensation strategy which facilitates working under time pressure, while conveying complete information, and notation strategy which supports the interpreter's short-term memory.*

Key words: *Anticipation, condensation, consecutive interpreting, notation, note-taking, simultaneous interpreting, strategy, technique*

Introduction

In her seminal paper Shlesinger (2000: 4) observes that the fundamental rule in deciphering studies is to „find the premiere stability between the intuitive and the scientific, the controllable and the ecologically valid, the definite and the feasible, the assignment-specific and the psychologically conventional”. Adhering to this rule appears difficult while studying one of the maximum important concepts in interpreting, specifically the concept of strategy. It is extraordinarily difficult to define the idea of strategy from a theoretical (description of decoding manner), sensible (acting deciphering project), or didactic factor of view (coaching a way to clear up deciphering troubles). We lack know-how of the express one of a kind functions of approach, feature of interpreting. In lots of research techniques are generally referred to as techniques or procedures selected by the interpreter while performing his/her venture. frequently it's far stated that strategic decisions are difficult to understand due to the fact they're part of the adopted „deciphering fashion” as notes Riccardi (2003: 263). strategies are also decided by way of the way understanding and decoding competencies or competences were assimilated.

Strategies in interpreting.

Strategies can be a criterion of the interpreter's level in: an professional in interpreting will use a distinctive strategy than a newbie or an inexperienced interpreter (Moser Mercer, 1997).

The concept of a method in decoding is ambiguous. This ambiguity and the multiplicity of procedures of coping with strategies are indicated by way of Scott-Tenent, Gonzalez Davies and Rodriguez Torras (2000: 108) who claim that strategy way detecting a translation or interpreting trouble and then making use of an ok solution. They observe that approach is regularly pressured with a variety of other terms specific to translation or decoding research. whilst approach is taken into consideration as translation approach it way first and foremost a plan of processing the complete source textual content.

Strategy taken into consideration as a method is a way carried out to character text segments which carry factors of meaning. method may be pressured with translation talents or competence.

High quality of interpreting as perceived by the receivers may be such a goal.

Observing this confusion of terms and approaches, Zabalbeascoa (2000: 119-122) proposes the following definitions of the above mentioned concepts:

- a method is a way of doing something in accordance with a predefined plan; it is less sensitive to contingencies than a strategy; translation method refers to global characteristics of the product and is used in product-oriented studies to refer to one or more translational criteria;
- a strategy is a specific pattern of behaviour aimed at solving a problem or attaining a goal; it is any conscious action intended to enhance the translator's performance for a given task, in terms of efficiency and effectiveness; in translation and interpreting, we can distinguish strategies specific in text or speech comprehension and production;
- a technique is an ability, an acquired skill to be applied according to a prescribed method or procedure (like a way of playing a musical instrument or of painting); the concept of translation techniques comes from a prospective and prescriptive approach, which involves looking at the source text and deciding which its constituent parts are for the purpose of translation, and then considering the most convenient way of rendering each unit.

Also, as Tomaszewicz (2004) states, strategy means overall proceedings of the translator/interpreter with reference to a certain text; it should be differentiated from technique which means proceedings with reference to specific elements of the source text with the purpose of achieving equivalence. Hence, technique is an individual decision, a way of solving a problem in relation to a specific interpreting unit, or an existing problem at the level of interpreting unit. We deal with interpreting techniques when an original text is too dense and abounds in information or when the speaker uses terminology unknown to the interpreter, or the speaker speaks too fast or with a foreign accent, and, as a result, the interpreter may have problems with distinguishing interpreting units.

Interpreting studies offers various classifications of strategies applied in interpreting. First of all, Pöchhacker (2004: 132) distinguishes general and specific

strategies. General strategies refer to all languages while the specific ones are characteristic of certain language-pairs and are applied to overcome specific interpreting difficulties.

The most advanced analysis of strategies is provided by Gile (1995). The author argues that the choice of strategy depends on application of a series of rules,

namely:

- the rule of maximum information in an original message,
- the rule of maximum effect on receivers,
- the rule of minimum effort,
- the rule of saving one's face in case of emergency,
- the rule of striving for safety.

As a consequence he puts forward a list of 19 strategies that facilitate the solving of interpreting problems: reconstruction of the message on the basis of the context, stalling, motivating the booth-mate, using documentation, using hyperonyms, phonetic reconstruction, tactic omission, explanation, paraphrase, simplification,

producing a parallel text, phonetic or morphologic adaptation, transcoding, referring to different sources, re-ordering linguistic elements in a list, note-taking, using preceding the speaker, and finally turning off a microphone.

In her later studies, Kalina (1998) defines strategy as a process adopted to find a solution to a problem and distinguishes product-oriented strategies, such as:

- transformation of avoiding interference and transcoding,
- approximation,
- chunks,

from target text-oriented strategies, encompassing:

- regaining information,
- expansion and compression,
- presentation (pauses, intonation, style).

Moreover, the author distinguishes emergency and general strategies.

In one of her studies concerning strategies, Riccardi (1998: 177-178) draws attention to the following interpreting strategies:

- anticipation,
- least commitment strategy allowing the interpreter to avoid one-way solutions,
- clause transformation strategy
- and chunk strategy.

For many authors, the terms of technique, skill or competence and strategy still remain synonyms and are used interchangeably. Moreover, interpreting strategies include also those strategies that could be successfully considered characteristic of translation (i.e. transcoding, reformulating or paraphrasing). It is beyond any doubt that in the case of interpreting a strategy should be distinguished on the basis of those characteristic features of this type of bilingual communication that contribute to its exceptionality, i.e.:

- in interpreting we deal with simultaneous listening and speaking,
- the work is done under time pressure,

– the interpreter has to rely first and foremost on his short-term memory.

Such features allow us to propose the following list of strategies specific in interpreting:

- anticipation strategy which allows the interpreter to achieve simultaneous listening and speaking,
- condensation strategy which enables working under time pressure, while conveying complete information,
- notation strategy which supports interpreter's short-term memory.

Conclusion

The above referred to 3 strategies, i.e. anticipation, condensation and notation, seem to be specific to each simultaneous and consecutive interpreting. They are feature of both speech notion and manufacturing several analyses showed additionally that they may be a criterion of the interpreter's level in and the professional high-quality of his/her overall performance. On the same time they're awesome from strategies, techniques, competences or norms in interpreting that are usually burdened with deciphering strategies.

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