



STALLING STRATEGY AND FACTORS INFLUENCING ITS USE IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

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Annotatsiya. *Stalling strategiyasi sinxron tarjimaning asosiy usullaridan biri bo'lib, tarjimon ish paytida tegishli so'z yoki iborani topa olmaganda qollaniladi. Ushbu maqolada biz til bilish darajasi, kasbiy tajriba, moslashuvchan ko'nikmalar va psixologik jihatlar kabi sinxron tarjimada stalling strategiyasidan foydalanishga ta'sir qiluvchi asosiy omillarni ko'rib chiqamiz. Ushbu omillarni tahlil qilish, tarjimonlar turli sharoitlarda stalling strategiyasini qo'llash to'g'risida qanday qaror qabul qilishlarini yaxshiroq tushunishga imkon beradi.*

Kalit so'zlari: *stalling strategiyasi, sinxron tarjima, professional tajriba, moslashuvchan ko'nikmalar, psixologik jihatlar.*

Аннотация. *Стратегия столлинг является одной из основных техник в синхронном переводе, когда переводчик не может найти соответствующего слова или выражения во время работы. В данной статье мы рассмотрим основные факторы, влияющие на использование стратегии столлинга в синхронном переводе, такие как уровень владения языком, профессиональный опыт, адаптивные навыки и психологические аспекты. Анализ этих факторов позволит лучше понять, каким образом переводчики принимают решения о применении стратегии столлинга в различных условиях.*

Ключевые слова: *стратегия столлинга, синхронный перевод, профессиональный опыт, адаптивные навыки, психологические аспекты.*

Annotation. *The stalling strategy is one of the main techniques in simultaneous interpreting, when the interpreter cannot find the appropriate word or expression while working. In this article we will look at examples and main factors influencing the use of stalling strategy in simultaneous interpreting, such as language proficiency level, professional experience, adaptive skills and psychological aspects. Analyzing these factors will provide a better understanding of how translators make decisions about the use of stalling strategies in different contexts.*

Key words: *stalling strategy, simultaneous translation, professional experience, adaptive skills, psychological aspects.*

Stalling strategy in simultaneous interpretation consists of trying to gain time by slowing down the delivery of translated material or repeating thematic information that does not contain anything new in order to fill a pause that is too long (Gile 1995:130).

The stalling strategy is aimed at gaining time by communicating information that does not carry a semantic load and is absent from the original text, but which allows you to delay the translation and continue listening to the incoming text, avoiding long pauses (Donato, p. 132). The translator can insert thematic information or introductory words into the translation, during which a subsequent segment of speech in a foreign language will be heard, allowing the translation of a complex word or phrase. If there is a possibility that the pause when using the waiting technique may drag on, you can also slow down the pace of speech (Ilyukhin, 2001, p. 36).

The stalling strategy example from a synchronous translation of the meeting of the UN Security Council [Ukraine - Security Council...]:

Unfortunately, published yesterday by the UN High Commissioner the human rights report says otherwise. This document is one-sided and biased character.

Unfortunately, the report of the UN CHR which was published yesterday speaks to quite the opposite. This document, unfortunately, is biased in nature.

The elements of the phrase "to have character" are separated by two adjectives with a conjunction, so it is not possible to make a translation right away, and the strategy of stalling is used. Adding "unfortunately" does not distort the text, but it does buy the translator time and gain context.

Main factors influencing the use of stalling strategy in simultaneous interpreting.

Interruption and interpreting: The interpreter can interrupt the speaker at any time to begin interpreting. This allows the translator to control the pace and maintain a smooth translation.

Parallel translation: The translator can start translating a phrase even if the speaker has not yet finished it. This helps reduce the delay between the original phrase and its translation.

Condensation: The translator can shorten or simplify the original phrase to save time and make the translation more concise.

Using synonyms: A translator can use synonyms or similar expressions to reduce the time it takes to find an exact match in another language.

Using pre-prepared materials: A translator can prepare in advance a list of terms or phrases that frequently appear in a particular field to quickly find relevant translations during a speech.

In conclusion, the stalling strategy plays an important role in simultaneous interpreting, allowing the interpreter to think about and choose the best translation option in complex and unpredictable situations. Factors influencing the use of this strategy include text complexity, translator skill, and time constraints.



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