

## **REDUNDANCY OF SPEECH AND PROBABILISTIC FORECASTING AS THE BASIS OF THE SIMULTANEOUS TRANSLATION MECHANISM**

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International organizations are expanding their activities and development of international relations has made the need for professional interpreters more pronounced. Today, the demand for simultaneous translators is increasing, as it is the only way to effectively conduct numerous international events. Successful simultaneous interpretation depends on some psychological mechanisms: switching from the source language into the target language, forecasting and synthesizing based on probabilities, and synchronizing the two languages. It is important to note that in studies of simultaneous interpretation, accurate predictions may require taking into account the mechanism of probabilistic forecasting. There are many studies devoted to the consideration of probabilistic forecasting mechanisms from a number of perspectives.

Is simultaneous decoding feasible at all? One of the early objections to simultaneous decoding between two spoken languages used to be the concept that listening to a speech in one language whilst concurrently producing a speech in any other language was once impossible. Intuitively, there have been two obstacles. Firstly, simultaneous decoding required paying interest to two speeches at the equal time (the speaker's supply speech and the interpreter's goal speech), whereas humans had been idea to be capable to focal point solely on one at a time due to the fact of the complexity of speech comprehension and speech production. The second, now not unrelated to the first, used to be the concept that the interpreter's voice would forestall him/her from listening to the voice of the speaker – As the proof in the subject confirmed that simultaneous deciphering used to be viable between two spoken languages, from the Nineteen Fifties on, investigators commenced to speculate on how this reputedly unnatural overall performance was once made possible, how interpreters dispensed their interest most efficaciously between the a range of factors of the simultaneous deciphering method (see Barik, 1973, quoted in Gerver, 1976, 168). One notion used to be that interpreters use the speaker's pauses, which show up naturally in any speech, to cram tons of their very own ('target') speech – see Goldman-Eisler, 1968, Barik, 1973. However, in a learn about of recordings of 10 English audio system from conferences, Gerver observed that 4% of the pauses solely lasted extra than two seconds and 17% lasted greater than 1 second. Since typical articulation charges in such speeches vary from shut to one hundred phrases per minute to about a hundred and twenty phrases per minute, in the course of such pauses, it would be hard for interpreters to utter greater than a few phrases at most, which led him to the conclusion that their use to produce the goal speech may want to solely be very confined (Gerver, 1976, 182-183). He additionally discovered that even when on common of seventy five percentage of the time, interpreters listened to the

supply speech and produced the goal speech simultaneously, they interpreted efficiently extra than eighty five percentage of the supply speech. There are no longer doubts about the real simultaneousness of speakme and listening at some point of simultaneous deciphering – although most of the time, at micro-level, the statistics furnished in the goal speech lags at the back of the speaker’s supply speech by means of a quick span. Anticipation additionally happens – sometimes, interpreters without a doubt end their goal language utterance earlier than the speaker has completed his/hers. According to Chernov (2004), such anticipation, which he refers to as “probabilistic prognosis”, is what makes it feasible to interpret in spite of the cognitive strain worried in the exercise. later, Welford (1968) claimed that interpreters discovered to bypass the sound of their very own voice (see Moser, 1976. P. 20).

In psychology, probabilistic prediction is one of the mechanisms inherent in a man in all kinds of his activities. I.M. Feigenberg defines the concept of probabilistic prognosis as “a anticipation of the future based on the probabilistic structure of previous experiences and information about the present situation” J. Miller describes this mechanism as follows: “The listener begins to receive a signal at the input. On the basis of this assumption, it generates an internal signal to be compared with the perceived one”. In addition to the term “probabilistic prognosis”, terms such as “predict”, “predict”, “predict” are also used in many works. All these concepts are connected by the principle of anticipatory reflection of reality. Probabilistic predictions have a variety of forms as a psychological phenomenon: they act as a regulation of mental processes (perception, memory, thinking) and offer a kind of functional relationship between them.

The probabilistic prognosis covers a variety of phenomena and situations of human activity ranging from the prediction of external events, the results of its actions and the estimation of expected results in simultaneous interpretation, probabilistic prediction is realized during the auditory perception of the speech by the interpreter, on the basis of which he makes the hypothesis about the development or completion of the author’s speech. According to G.V. Chernov, the mechanism of probabilistic prediction is the most important psycholinguistic mechanism providing a simultaneous interpretation in the process of speech perception, the brain of the simultaneous interpreter creates various possible endings of the communicative intentions of the speaker. However, there are still aspects of the probabilistic prognosis mechanism which need to be clarified, in particular, which factors affect the formation of semantic hypotheses in the spirit of an interpreter.

Basically, the simultaneous interpreter analyzes the supply speech as it unfolds and begins producing his/her very own speech when s/he has heard ample to begin an idiomatic utterance in the goal language. This can manifest after a few phrases have been produced via the speaker who is being translated, or a phrase, or greater not often a longer speech segment. For instance, if, in a conference, after a declaration via the Chinese representative, the British speaker says “I agree with the distinctive consultant of China”, interpreters can commonly assume and even begin producing their goal language model of the declaration as quickly as they have heard “I agree with the distinguished” with little chance of going wrong. In different cases, the starting of the sentence is ambiguous, or they have to wait longer till they can begin producing their translation due to the fact the subject, the objet and the verb are typically located at distinctive locations in the goal language.

People often ask how simultaneously the interpreter can translate advanced technical speech in scientific and technical meetings. In fact, the language of the professional meetings is not so complex in the synthesis perspective, but much less than the language of the non-technical flower speech, so its main difficulty is its professional dictionary. Related terminology must be studied before each mission, it can be done in appropriate documents, the interpreter tends to prepare an adhoc dictionary for the professional meetings. The language is not the only challenge that the interpreter faces at the same time.

The main cognitive problem associated with simultaneous interpretation is precisely the high pressure on the mental capacity of the interpreter because they must understand the speech and at the same time make another speech in accordance with the speed imposed by the Speaker. A more detailed analysis of the nature of the problem is provided in section 4.3. At this point, it is sufficient to say that interpreters have always known that the difficulties were significant once the speech was delivered quickly and that interpreters were not always able to cope (see, for example, George Mathieu's statement made in 1930, quoted in Keyser, 2004. P. 585; Herbert, 1952; Moser, 1976; Kicheron, 1981). The practical consequence of this problem is the existence of errors, omissions and misunderstandings (E.G. Clumsy wording or syntax) of simultaneous interpretation. How much in any interpretation or statement is a subject that interpreters do not want to discuss.

Today I want to argue that it is important to have confidence in our future – to be optimistic. We need to make a change in our approach if we want to overcome these problems. Big deficits don't just fall out of the sky.

Interpreter: Сегодня я хочу изложить доводы для оптимизма и уверенности. Мы можем решить эти проблемы, но мы не нуждаемся в изменении направления движения.

Here the interpreter has exactly predicted the ending of the set expression "overcome these problems". The interpreter could also translate this phrase as «преодолетьпреграды», «преодолетьтрудности», «преодолетьпрепятствия». The speaker: In any case, Germany decided on European policy, since in times of crisis creditors were in the driver's seat

Interpreter: В любом случае, Германия диктует Европейскую политику, потому что во времена кризиса кредиторы управляют ситуацией. The translator successfully predicted the words "crisis" and "credit-rellat", and the speaker told the time of the crisis that "the creditors are in the driver's seat." In the second case, the translator chose a more formal sinomy of the word «рулить» and used «управлять».

Speakers: The boom period was crowned by the Maastricht Treaty and the introduction of the euro. Translation: In this sentence, the interpreters forecast the end of the sentence because of his background to the history of the European Union, which was established under the Maastricht Treaty and which resulted in the subsequent introduction of a new currency, the euro.

Interpreters must have the following professional skills to achieve probabilities prediction mechanisms:

1) capable of predicting the content of audio text by title, keyword, semantics, message debris, plans, papers based on professional experience and background, papers based on titles, keywords, semantics, message debris, plans, professional experience and background, (start, middle, end), (start, middle, end), (professional skills);

2) capable of remembering and preserving the perceived information and then using it in future professional activities;

3) able to link audio information to visual support in the form of charts, charts, drawings, drawings, formulas, alphanumeric symbols, scripts, etc., and/or to use them to support the loss of audio information;

4) able to identify the most rich parts of scientific reports;

5) able to determine the subject and main ideas of audio text;

6) able to build a logical sequence of audio.

To conclude, in order to effectively interpret a foreign language, the interpreter must be very familiar with the linguistic compatibility between the foreign and target languages. The creation of such associative connections in the memory of the interpreter will dramatically increase the level of prediction and contribute to the implementation of the process of simultaneous interpretation.

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