
STRATEGY OF COMPRESSION IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

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Simultaneous interpreting is a common interpreting modality that is utilized in conferences, workplace training sessions, and legal or government situations. In the instance of simultaneous interpreting, the interpreter goes through a three-part simultaneous process:

Listening to the original language the speaker cognitively converts the communication into the target language before interpreting it to the third party/audience in the target language. This is done concurrently as the speaker continues to give their speech, which is why simultaneous interpreting takes such a high degree of talent and focus. The notion of simultaneous interpretation has historical roots, dating back to the chuchotage (French for “whispering”), a primitive/natural method of interpreting in which an individual would stoop and communicate by whispers and murmurs. Today, whispering simultaneous interpreting is still prevalent and may be conducted without the use of any technology. However, it can only be used in a small group with the interpreter standing or sitting close to the individual who has to be interpreted. This modality cannot be used with more than two recipients since they will be unable to hear the interpreter.

The interpreter utilizes the compression mechanism for successful and effective fulfillment of text reduction. The method of reducing syllables number without damage to the communicative task put forth by an interpreter is referred to as compression. Compression is process of compressing by preserving information which is essential for the present communicative tasks and putting aside the remaining part.

Needless to say that compression of information is naturally present in any process of simultaneous interpretation. The basis to that is firstly characteristic features of language system of languages and features of simultaneous interpretation as a branch of translation. It means that compression is a phenomenon which originates from linguistic and psycholinguistic principles of conveying statement. It insinuates that it is natural that information which does not bear semantic value is dropped during decoding and recoding processes while information bearing communicative value is preserved. It is natural to reduce information up to 60 % even in transmitting process in monolingual environment.

Compression approach is probably to appear while repeating and strange statistics may be located in supply text. According to A.D. Schweizer compression of statistics may be reached through omitting immoderate statistics in a statement. The immoderate statistics referred to right here in line with him is factors complimented withinside the context of state of affairs and communique. [2, 280]. V. Gurin having stated that grammatical shape peculiarities of languages prompted the above-referred to elements of compression mechanism usage, referred to five elements: situations of

simultaneous interpreter's activities, communicate context, communicative task, message context and peculiarities of languages grammatical structures.

Conditions of simultaneous interpreter's activities, that is the above-mentioned time deficiency and high and medium speed of the orator's speech force the simultaneous interpreter to utilize compression in the process of interpretation. In addition to that G.V. Chernov's reasoning can also be cited. It states that two mechanisms assure speaking and hearing synchronization: probable forecasting and compression. According to this the interpreter should think over ways of omitting words and phrases that need to be disclosed clearly by paying close attention to what the orator is saying. For example, Arabic Muslims usually cite Quranic verses so that their statements will be influential. Since religious texts have specific peculiarities, it is difficult for translators to translate Quranic verses. Moreover even the clergymen train 10-15 years in order to be able to give interpretations to Quranic verses. Therefore if an orator cites any Quranic verse and specifies its order number, the interpreter gives just the name of the verse and its number so as not to fall behind the orator. And if the orator does not specify in what part of Quran a verse is and its number when he cites a verse, as the orator cites a Quranic verse within the frame of a particular topic, the interpreter is compelled to leave the Quranic verse without translation saying: this issue was mentioned in Quran as well".

“Man qatala nafsān bighayri nafsin aw fasādin fī al-a'rḍi fakaa'namā qatala an-nāsa jamī'ān”

“Anyone who murders a person who did not killed anybody and did not break the law is like a man who killed the whole humanity”. (Quran, Surah “al-Ma'idah”, 32).

Here we can see that translation is larger in size than source text of the Quranic verse. Also, it is easy to notice that the topic is about not committing murder. The interpreter conveys the statement by using compression as “it is said about not killing people in 32 verse of the surah “Maida” of Quran.

Summing up, we would like to state that simultaneous interpretation is a type of translation that is performed in a special situation. Its distinctive features can cover non-compliance of word formation conditions in a source language and translation language, time deficiency, psychological pressure. Simultaneous interpretation the most acceptable duration is 20-30 minutes. After this time lapse an interpreter's cognitive activeness tends to slow down and he/she gets tired. Talking about compression size G.V. Chernov shared his opinion that 30-37% could be compressed by comparing compressed simultaneous interpretation and uncompressed written translation.

However, we favour the principle of adapting oneself to speed of the speaker's speech as far as compression is concerned, because if the speaker's speech speed is low, but the message is too much compressed, unnecessary pauses might occur in interpreters' performance. Moreover if one listener accepts the compressed information as clear and close to the original text, another listener might find it too hard to comprehend or lacking relevance. It can occur when linguistic and extra linguistic capabilities of listeners are not taken into account during the text compression process. It means certain recipients of information cannot understand the translation transformation owing to their national customs and world views, interests, level of knowledge, social restrictions, etc. Therefore the interpreter must be highly qualified professional with full knowledge of not only two languages, but also two concerned

cultures. As for using the method of compression, special attention must be paid to the speaker's speech speed, that is one must not forget the negative sides of making unnecessary compressions either.

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