

## STALLING STRATEGY IN SIMULTANEOUS TRANSLATION

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Stalling is a SP strategy of trying to gain time by slowing down the delivery of translated material or by repeating thematic information that does not contain anything new in order to fill a pause that is too long (Gile 1995:130). Stalling in the translation literature is often described as a technique for resolving problems associated with putting the verb in the last place in the FL. Unlike the waiting strategy, when using this strategy, the simultaneous interpreter does not keep a pause, but fills it with thematic information, in some cases without avoiding repetitions. The task, as in the previous case, is to buy time to get a wider context. Stalling is often used in cases where it is impossible to use CO, i.e. the pause in the translation may be too long, and the speaker's "hint" comes after several semantic groups of the original.

Let's analyze the translation of a text fragment into a foreign language using a similar strategy:

Let me just explain what is meant by the word "context", which sometimes you might hear a banker using. The sort of project we are talking about today is principally a single project. And the alternative to this is corporate debt, i.e. where you are borrowing not for a specific project but in the context of the company as a whole (Price Waterhouse Conference, Moscow, 1996).

In this situation, SO would hardly be justified. The context – corporate debt time period is approximately 15 seconds. Such a pause is unacceptable, especially since we do not know how quickly we will get a wide context in the speaker's report, which will enable us to correctly convey the English concept of context in Russian.

Let me just explain what is meant by the word (1) "context" (2), which sometimes you might hear a banker using.

Let me dwell on one more (1) concept, (2) which is used in a number of cases in banking circles.

1 – identification of the problem by the translator. The translation of the English concept of context is hampered by the narrow context in the English language and the broad meaning of this concept, which has an undifferentiated meaning;

2 – hyperonymic transformation undertaken by the simultaneous interpreter as the first stage of stalling to "gain time". The English "context" contextually has a narrower meaning than the Russian "notion".

The sort of project (3) we are talking about today is principally a single project.

Project finance (3), which we are talking about today, is the financing of a single project.

3 – hyponymic replacement with subject-subject. The translation of the English segment of the sort of project into the Russian version of project financing is due to the previous context. It is hardly possible to make a mistake here after a ten-minute speech segment on this topic.

And the alternative to this is corporate debt, (4)

Alternative to project finance – corporate loan, (4)

4 – Stalling implementation. The simultaneous interpreter receives a transcript of the concept of context from the speaker. There is an opportunity to make the correct translation.

i.e. where you are borrowing not for a specific project but in the context of the company

5. At the end of this segment, there is a translation summary. In fact, the TL phrase “So corporate loan” is nothing more than a translation of the English “context”, which was at the very beginning of the English statement. Translation summary is necessary in order to return the recipient of information to its original position, when the English concept of a corporate loan or context sounded in a foreign language for the first time.

Thus, the sequence of actions of a simultaneous interpreter when using stalling as a possible strategy in SP can be represented as five successive stages:

1. Identification of the problem by the translator.
2. Hyperonymic transformation – the choice by a simultaneous interpreter of the most general concept in the case when the narrow context does not allow the correct translation of a specific concept into a foreign language.
3. Hyponymic replacement with subject-topic or direma with subject-topic.
4. Stalling implementation.
5. Translation summary.

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