

MISTAKES IN THE PROCESS OF SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

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There is no any work without any mistake. As well as other professions, there are certain mistakes of the interpreter in the process of simultaneous interpretation, too. However, before discussing about the mistakes let us look through the difficulties in this process. Since, mistakes are densely connected with the difficulties in any field. So, what are the difficulties of simultaneous translation?

Firstly, the work of an interpreter in conditions of simultaneous listening and speaking requires constant concentration of attention and continuous speaking. A situation of split attention arises, caused by the need to constantly compare two languages and switch from one code to another. This leads to the fact that after 20-30 minutes of translation, the interpreter becomes tired of the articular apparatus, self-control decreases, and serious and sometimes absurd errors appear in the translation text, even in their native language. It is for this reason that the translator must rest after every twenty minutes of work.

The second difficulty of simultaneous translation is connected with the speed of the translator's reaction, or rather, with his reactivity. The simultaneous interpreter is forced to instantly respond every second to the words and phrases perceived by the ear. Otherwise, a large lag behind the speaker is very dangerous and can lead to the final failure of the translation. On the other hand, a translator who, having heard the first two or three words, immediately begins to translate, also runs the risk of making a serious mistake, because phrases constructed on the fly often have clumsy syntax and incorrect grammatical constructions.

The ability to shorten and condense live speech is one of the main skills in the art of a simultaneous interpreter, especially when translating from Russian into English. Of great difficulty is the mental stress associated with the "irreversibility" of what the speaker said into the microphone (you won't stop, you won't ask to repeat) and the "irreversibility" of the translation (you won't apologize and you won't correct it). In other words, there is no feedback from the speaker. And all this happens in front of a large audience of listeners. It should not be forgotten that translation is complex in itself, without any additional complicating factors. But in real life, unfortunately, such factors take place: the speaker may have a non-standard pronunciation, speak or, even worse, read his report at an unacceptably fast pace, use jargon, slang or profanity. Trouble for the simultaneous interpreter if a joker comes across. And then the translator has to make extra efforts to replace the profanity with the normative one, to explain that the word "grabbing" is a pun, which for Russians is full of irony, and all this under time pressure. The already complicated process of simultaneous translation becomes even more complicated.

In addition to all of the above, a translator needs linguistic and speech competence, not only in a foreign language, but also in his native language, oratory and even literary talent, he must have excellent long-term and short-term memory, the ability to concentrate, the ability to improvise, the ability to catch the tone and nuances of speech and adapt to the style of the speaker, he should not have speech defects, be able to remain neutral, and also have linguistic and regional competence, know the culture of the country of the language being studied, without which it is impossible to adequately understand the speech of the people of this country, and much more. However, even with all the above knowledge and skills, translators – good and bad, experienced and inexperienced – make mistakes due to the influence of their native language, or the so-called interference. It is the interference that “gives away” the speaker in a non-native language and presents a huge difficulty in translation.

The main mistakes of synchronists include the following:

- quality of the translator's speech in target language.

The richer the vocabulary and style in the native language, the better the translation into a foreign language will be.

- mistakes in terminology translation.

Such errors can be avoided if translators could get acquainted with the translation text in advance and look up terms they do not know, or better study the topic in advance.

- interference of the native language (“clumsy” literal translation and literalisms).

- inability to clearly formulate an idea in time trouble.

- the presence in the interpreter's speech of the so-called speech noise (sighs, “mooing” in case of difficulties with translation, etc.) and the words of parasites “like it means, so to speak, here, in short”.

- distortion of the meaning of the speaker's statement.

- incomplete translation.

Mistakes, errors in translation always worried translators, educators and scientific researchers. Because, sometimes a lot depends on the result of the translator's work, such as the fate of a deal, a company or an entire country. There are a huge number of examples when some trivial mistake cost the reputation of huge companies or jeopardized the prestige of the state. Therefore, the translator must be extremely careful when translating, and companies, in turn, need to approach the choice of a translator with all responsibility. However, no one is immune from mistakes. For that reason, in this thesis, we considered the main causes of translation errors in interpreting and the main strategies and tactics for correcting them.

In conclusion, it is customary to admit and correct your own mistakes. But how? The question is not idle. An interpreter works under time pressure – and yet it's worth the time to stay true to the original. In any form of interpretation, the amendment is either included in the subsequent context (usually if the translator released something), or announced (if there was a significant distortion) – then words like: “Attention, the translation is being amended” are pronounced. In simultaneous translation, a major correction is made during any pause, or, if it needs to be done immediately, by shortening the text that is currently being heard. Smaller errors –

reservations are corrected along the way, but are necessarily accompanied by a ritual formula of politeness (“competence..., excuse me, competence”). Note that novice translators are sometimes too zealous in correcting, believing that if the chosen word is not accurate enough, and another immediately comes to mind, it is worth making an amendment. As a result, the translation becomes inconsistent, loses its linearity, and is difficult to perceive. So, you should get rid of this habit as soon as possible.

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