

STRATEGIES AND TECHNIQUES IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

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From the functional-communicative perspective, any translation is considered a specific type of speech act that creates a product (text) with the intention of ensuring successful and adequate communication between representatives of different linguocultures. In psychology, activity is characterized by the following main characteristics: objectivity, purposefulness, motivation, hierarchical organization, and stages [3;65]. In the domestic tradition, when modelling translation activity (i.e. a chain of purposeful actions), it is common to operate with such notions as strategy, tactics, methods and techniques, and these terms are often used undifferentiated, although they are applied to phenomena of different nature, which brings some confusion and terminological uncertainty in the scientific discourse of translation studies.

The term “strategy” is one of the least defined concepts in the translation study, although it is extremely popular in contemporary translation studies [5;110]. The concept covers a range of inequalities, such as: (1) the behavioural characteristics of the translation or the mentality of the translation that drives it to act; (2) the plan of activities for non-specialized translation; (3) the purpose and the set of translation tasks; and (4) the specific translation operations carried out to achieve the adequacy of the translation (see detailed review in [2;6]). In addition, the same ethnic elections were observed with regard to the concepts of “translation strategy” and “translation techniques”, which inevitably led to the absence of a clearly recognized concept that established a systemic relationship between those concepts.

As stated in [7;205], the concept of translation strategies has emerged long before translation research became a scientific discipline, but the concept of translation methods has long been widely used. It is worth noting that this understanding stems from the ancient tradition of arranging translation strategies among the binary opposition, the name of which reflects the evolution of the view of the translator on the principle of these strategic names and the evolution of the theoretical view on the principle of translation: words and meaning, freedom and word (specific) towards the original recipient, i.e. family internalization and foreignization.

In the above-mentioned dictionary references manual, the translation strategy is defined as “a comprehensive translator action plan, contingent upon a set of initial positions aimed at achieving the goals set by the interpreter consciously or unconsciously for himself or herself”. In an enlarged form, but in the same context, O.A. Burkina Faso defines a translation strategy: “An overall plan of the interpreter’s procedures aimed at translating a particular text, conditionally for a specific purpose of translation, designed with respect to the linguistic and non-linguistic characteristics of the specific translation situation (including the characteristics of the translated text), designed for a given time period”. [2;79].

The translation strategy appears to be the most general concept, which does not define specific translation operations/transformation, but rather defines a common vector of action in a given communication situation. The translation strategy is directly linked to the planning of the translation process, including its preparation (pre-translation analysis, information analysis, thematic glossary, in-depth study of the topic, etc.). B. The generics define four components that contribute to the development of a certain strategy for the transfer, namely, “location, objective-setting, forecasting and planning” [6;167].

Thus, the selected strategy is implemented through a set of tactical techniques that relate to specific translation tasks as part of the proposed strategy [2;79]. Different tactics, in turn, are reflected in specific methods of translation (techniques, methods). A translation technique is “a translation operation which aims to solve a problem and to imply a typical uniformity of the actions carried out by a translator” [4;264].

Simultaneous interpreting is rightly referred to as one of the most complex translation activities, because the interpreter manages two parallel processes in its implementation: the perception of the original text and its almost simultaneous transmission in the target language. Shiryayev has rightly pointed out that the traditional formula “is least applicable to simultaneous translations: to translate, one must know two languages and the subject of the conversation” [9;7]. This thesis describes, in general terms, the professional competence requirements of the interpreter. Simultaneous interpretation, however, has a number of important linguistic features that separate it from other types of interpretation. First of all, factors such as time pressure, the partial nature of speech perception, increased psychological stress associated with the lecture of encoding and data production processes, individual features of the interpreter's speech abilities – thinking, individual features of speech – behavior of lecturers (tempo, pronunciation, trade union organization of words, Stylistics, etc.) lack of direct contact (often visual) with the speaker and audience. Therefore, the abilities and competencies to remedy translation duties relevant in written or oral consecutive deciphering flip out to be inadequate in simultaneous interpreting, mainly taking into account the want to translate no longer solely till the give up of the message, however generally additionally till the completion of a single utterance. I.V. Zubanova stresses that simultaneous decoding is “the undertaking related with making and enforcing irreversible interpretation choices beneath the stipulations of the inevitability of incoming records and externally imposed pace, with no opportunity of selfediting” [8;48]. All these factors, which are strictly particular to the communicative scenario of simultaneous interpretation, have a decisive have an effect on the formation of translation techniques and tactics.

In the case of simultaneous interpreting, we can possibly say that the preferences of translation method is the most limited. The precedence is the correct switch of communicatively applicable information. I.S. Alekseeva notes that “the necessities to retain the speaker’s fashion and completeness of records switch are no longer so high” [1;61]. That’s why, the interpreter should first of all take into account the layout of the tournament to be interpreted, the ambitions and causes of the speakers, the diploma of formality and emotionality of the speeches. It is critical to take into account the stage of competence and focus of the target audience for

whom the interpreter is interpreting, as properly as the popularity of the speaker. For example, in simultaneous interpretation of UN meetings, the interpreter should not simply convey ideas and thoughts in general terms, but rather produce a text as complete and as close in content to the original as possible.

Analysis of research in the field of synchronic interpretation reveals the paths of tactics used by synchronic interpreters consciously or unconsciously/intuitively. These tactics are often called strategies. However, they reiterate the importance of distinguishing these concepts. The strategy is essentially common and the tactics address specific challenges within a specific segment of the text translated. The most common and widely explained tactics for simultaneous interpretation in professional literature are compressed and probability predictions. According to many researchers, these tactics are important to contribute to the effectiveness of translators and high-quality translators.

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