
MEANS OF COMPRESSION IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING

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Compression is a special type of transformation that is based on the immanent properties of the language system and contributes to bringing extended syntactic constructions to a less complex form, which, however, can transmit the same amount of information as full expanded constructions.

Compression in simultaneous translation is traditionally considered in as one of the means of ensuring the very possibility of this type of translation activity and is defined as “saving speech and language means for expressing the same content”. As a means of measuring the degree of compression in simultaneous translation (ST), a comparison of the syllabic value of the output message (translation text – TT) with the syllabic value of the original message (source text – ST) is used. A.F. Shiryayev defines speech compression as follows: “The method of reducing the volume of a message without causing significant damage to the task that the speaker sets himself is called compression (speech compression)” (p.83).

I.V. Poluyan quite rightly notes that, in relation to simultaneous translation, it is hardly possible to talk about compression of the output message, since the output message does not yet exist in its finished form during the operation of a simultaneous interpreter. “One can, however, speak of its design as economical as possible (in terms of the syllable length of its constituent elements)” (p.5).

Based on this, compression in simultaneous translation can be considered precisely as an economical design of the output message, providing a decrease in the syllabic value of TT compared to syllabic ST. In connection with the expansion of the scope of simultaneous translation in the last three decades compared to the previous period of particular relevance was the question of how to implement compression in ST, about the resources of speech compression in translation. Decision this issue would contribute to a significant optimization of the translation process in terms of the time of acceptance of the translation solutions, saving the efforts of translators, improving the quality of translation. This question is also important for didactics of translation: knowledge of possible resources compression in the joint venture and methods for its implementation would allow orient future simultaneous interpreters to develop skills, necessary for the implementation of simultaneous translation in such a way in a manner that prevents the interpreter from lagging too far behind speaker and unreasonable omissions of relevant information and at the same time saves the mental efforts of the translator himself. Among the most important are factor, like the pace of oratorical speech, otherwise called the lack of time. It is quite obvious that it is precisely the "time constraints under fast the pace of the speaker's speech forces the interpreter to bring into the message syntactic and lexical changes in order to reduce volume of text in the target language". So the importance compression as a means of implementing the joint venture increases under conditions time deficit. In literature translation, there are no discrepancies

between authors in determining the sources and prerequisites of speech compression. G.V. Chernov writes: "Like a reception of simultaneous translation, compression becomes possible due to the redundancy of linguistic means observed in thematic component of the message" (P. 147) agree with him and other researchers. In the most general way compression can be thought of as removing from a message certain redundant elements (however, far from all, because many elements of linguistic redundancy from the text are, in principle, irremovable; every text carries some redundancy). The idea of redundancy of a speech message is the basis for highlighting ways implementation of compression in the ST, which received coverage in special literature. So, G.V. Chernov proposes to distinguish between syllabic compression (reduction of the syllabic value of the message), syntactic compression (choosing a shorter and simpler syntactic construction compared to some given in the original), lexical compression (expression of the same thought by a smaller number words), semantic compression (Chernov. PP. 147–149).

In conclusion, speech compression is carried out by synonymous or close to them replacements of phrases and sentences shorter words, phrases and sentences, omitting segments that duplicate the information contained in previous context, omission of semantic units, redundant in a specific situation of communication, and the omission of semantic units, redundant from the point of view of the task of communication (A.F Shiryayev, p.98).

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