METHODS FOR IMPROVING THE RATE OF SPEECH

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This thesis is devoted to methods for improving the rate of speech for future translators. The translator's fast speech rate (FSR) and strong accent (SRA) are very important on simultaneous interpretation (SI). The issue addressed on this study is outcomes of speaker's rapid speech fee and sturdy accent. Thus, the research will highlight methods for increasing the rate of speech and its effects.

Simultaneous interpretation (SI) is a complicated linguistic-cognitive process, laid low with such variables as interpreter's ability, outside conditions, and consumer expectations. One group of variables pertains to traits of supply-language speeches and utterances, additionally recognized as "input variables" or "difficulty factors", which may also encompass speaker's accent, intonation, delivery velocity and register. Systematic studies into the effects of these factors on interpretation splendid has been beneficial, because of the reality the collected information of such results has shed moderate on interpreters' cognitive load in SI, path continent material fabric developers have been capin a role to format SI schooling materials that represent excellent stages of cognitive complexity to suit scholar interpreters at precise developmental stages, and designers of interpreter usual overall performance checks could manipulate "problem tiers" of input materials a priori to ensure consistency of project hassle at some point of take a look at forms.

Two hassle factors, which is probably of specific task withinside the present study, are speech rate and accent. It is usually generic, in interpreting literature, that fast speech rate and strong accent drain on SI quality. We can communicate in unique ways. We can, as an example, use a unique register, toddler directed speech, to speak to a toddler, and we generally tend to supply speeches, and formal lectures in a fashion is unique from formal dinner desk conversations. The speech proportion (SP) is the ratio that speaking time occupies within the total time of the SI.

As articulation is the result of information processing by interpreters or speakers, the SP, occur as speakers formulate sentences or retrieve words from their long-term memory. Garman maintains that pauses occur most frequently in pre-utterance and before major lexical classes. When speakers need pauses for planning an utterance, interpreters, working as listeners and speakers at the same time, also need the same pause space for their delivery of the interpreted version, while additional pauses will be necessary for listening comprehension and conversation. Since speech with high SP has a small pause space and carries highly dense information, pauses in low SP speech provide time for the interpreter to process information. The speech proportion of the speaker is thought to play an important role in deciding the speed of the interpreter's information processing, including understanding, converting, and delivering in SI. It can be hypothesized that the higher the speech proportion of the translator, the more faithful the translation. In the case of the translators, the efficiency of the information processing is dependent upon

saving capacity in the understanding phase and the use of savings in the converting and delivering processes.

When considering the information processing involved in SI, where understanding of the source language (SL) is closely followed by converting, uttering, and monitoring, it becomes clear that the failure of any one of these steps adversely affects the subsequent steps. In this context, translators, first should process a certain amount of the incoming message before beginning their translation.

As a conclusion, we can say that, the interpreters speak for a smaller proportion of time than speakers do. This implies that interpreters need a greater ability for processing than speakers as they engage in far more complex processing than the latter. Interpreters listening to L2 must mobilize their predictive mechanism along with converting, uttering target language and monitoring, all of which require great processing capacity. This complex information processing seems to be responsible for the added pauses and, in turn, the decreased sentence SP. Drop in accuracy of SI for speeches with high SP confirmed our hypothesis that pauses in original speech facilitate SI. A possible explanation for this is that speeches with high SP are those with a small number of pauses or with pauses of short duration. This leaves inadequate time for the interpreter to mobilize top-down processing and other types of processing, including converting and monitoring.

However, the use of multi-processing systems will stretch interpreters to the limits of their capacity for information processing when interpreting a high SP speech. As a result, those parts beyond the capacity of the interpreter will not be given enough attention and there will be an inevitable reduction in the accuracy of interpretation.

Monolingual dictionaries are dedicated to meeting the needs of people learning a foreign language. [8] Baxter emphasized that advantages of monolingual dictionaries are that they increase students' ability to understand the definition in context. But bilingual dictionaries to make this ability less because students understand that meaning can be expressed in a single word. Another best monolingual dictionaries provide a wide range of lexical information (i.e. noun countability, collocation, idioms, examples, derivations). In this regard, learners will expose to the knowledge and they can unconsciously acquire language Another factor to be considered is that the best monolingual dictionaries provide a wide range of lexical information (i.e. noun countability, collocation, idioms, examples, derivations). In this regard, learners will expose to the knowledge and they can unconsciously acquire language. nother factor to be considered is that the best monolingual dictionaries provide a wide range of lexical information (i.e. noun countability, collocation, idioms, examples, derivations). In this regard, learners will expose to the knowledge and they can unconsciously acquire language

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