



SIMULTANEOUS TRANSLATION STRATEGIES

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Simultaneous translation is a type of oral interpretation, which is characterized by simultaneously (or almost simultaneously) generation of speech in the target language with the speech perception in the source language, that leads to a shortage of time. In other words, “synchrony – is a combination of listening, instant comprehension of the text and clearly articulated translation” [4, 20].

Choice of simultaneous translation strategy is mainly focused on planning, objectives and actions of the interpreter. According to one of the definitions, the strategy in simultaneous translation is “the method of completing the translation task, which consists in adequately transferring the sender’s communicative intention from the source language into the target language, taking into account the cultural and personal characteristics of the speaker, basic level, language subcategory and subcategory” [1, 14].

V.M. Ilyukhin identifies 8 strategies: the strategy of trial and error, waiting strategy, stalling, linearity, probabilistic forecasting (linguistic and extralinguistic), the strategy of sign translation, compression and decompression [1, 2].

The strategy of probabilistic forecasting is based on one of the most important mechanisms of simultaneous translation and consists in forecasting, hypothesizing what the speaker will say, and this forecasting occurs at different levels and is divided into two types: linguistic (syntactic) and extralinguistic. The first type is based on predicting the source of the continuation of the discourse, that is, the translator knows stable expressions, phrases and focuses on other linguistic aspects of the utterance, such as unions, particles, etc. The second type of probabilistic forecasting is based on the extralinguistic data that the simultaneous



translator possesses, or on individual cognitive components. So, the translator carries out forecasting, relying on his own knowledge of the subject and the situation, following the speaker's logic [3, 58-60].

Compression is carried out to compress the original message, to regulate the lag in simultaneous translation, as well as in order to concise the statement. It is due to factors and characteristics of the speaker's speech and is often used when the pace of speech is high. A simultaneous translator must carry out a kind of editorial work so that the translation is concise and in order not to miss and translate the speaker's key thoughts. For example, a translator can omit adverbs and adjectives, while preserving nouns and verbs, omit clarifications, conjunctions, interjections [2, 147-150].

Decompression is the antipode of compression and can take the form of refinement, compensation, descriptive translation. It can be used for grammatical correctness of the text (with differences in the system of languages), for disclosing the semantics of words, for defining and clarifying cultural and other realities. Decompression is possible at a relatively slow pace of the speaker's speech, when the translator has the opportunity to facilitate the perception of the message. Moreover, the addition of explanatory information compensates for the lack of knowledge among the recipients of the translation [8, 156].

Pauses and other awkwardness in translation helps to avoid the *stalling strategy*, which some researchers attribute to perception strategies. With this strategy, the translator, relying on the lexical and syntactic features of the text, pronounces neutral phrases that do not carry new information, or deliberately slows down the pace of speech until the moment comes when the translator understands what the narrator is talking about [10, 42].

Using stalling, you can solve the problems caused by structures where the main members go after the dependent ones, in particular, where the verb takes the last place: in this way the translator "wins time" and does not force the recipients of the translation to listen to his long and "awkward silence" [5, 150].

The trial-and-error strategy (substitution strategy) is that the translator, not being sure of the meaning of a word or phrase, makes an attempt to translate, choosing one of the most obvious translation options, and then if this option turns out to be erroneous, the translator replaces it with the correct version [1, 17].

The waiting strategy is used when the synchronist does not understand the meaning of the source speech. With the waiting strategy, the translator pauses a little and waits for additional information to understand what the speaker is talking about.



When a translator waits for the end of the sentence to translate, and then listens to the next sentence – such a “mini-consecutive translation” tactic is erroneous. The translator should enter as soon as possible, but only when there is material for the translation – a certain “orientation unit” that can be translated, or when he can complete the completed sentence in the target language.

The linearity strategy is considered one of the main strategies in simultaneous translation: it is characterized by the fact that the synchronist starts and ends the translation almost simultaneously with the speaker. To achieve this goal, the translator maintains the order of information and makes the translation coherent and logical due to the division of segments, in particular, dividing complex sentences into smaller components [1, 42]. For example, the division of complex sentences into simple and the isolation of other segments of the proposal. The application of this strategy depends on the structure of speech, and in educational translations it can rarely be applied due to the linearity of speech deployment [6, 93].

This strategy is related to syntactic transformations, in particular, one should indicate such a technique as “open sentence construction” when the translator is not sure about the further content of the original and seeks to make sentences in the target language as “open” as possible so that they make sense regardless of the development of thought speaker [7, 80].

The strategy of sign translation is the translation of words or phrases at the formal-symbolic level. This strategy helps the translator to extract from the memory the equivalents of words and expressions used by the speaker, or to translate unknown words at the sign level (tracing, phonetic translation). The translator seeks correspondence at the level of characters, without moving to the level of meaning. However, if the translator does not know the equivalent, the symbolic translation strategy can help the translator avoid a hopeless situation [9, 758].

Experienced translators strive to correlate their translation with the situation of the translation; they take into account that in addition to the lexical level (level of characters) there is a pragmatic component and context of the message. This often distinguishes them from students. Students of simultaneous translation often select lexical options that are not suitable for the context, focus on the formal-symbolic level, and do not track communications in the discourse.

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