

Knowledge Complementarity of Simultaneous Interpretation

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the complementarity of simultaneous translation knowledge, in particular, to the problems of classification of types of translation and its features. In the works of domestic and foreign scientists, various grounds for the complementarity of knowledge of simultaneous translation are given. The purpose of the study is an attempt to clarify them and offer their own vision of this problem.

In the modern world, the role of intercultural and interethnic communication cannot be overestimated. The importance of the work of an interpreter as a mediator in conducting various bilateral or multilateral contacts is very significant. Sometimes issues of war and peace are resolved with the assistance of an interpreter.

However, in their work, a professional translator can perform various types of translation to solve the task. The purpose of this work is to identify the complementarity of simultaneous translation knowledge, in particular, to determine the place of simultaneous translation in the system of types of translation. To achieve this goal, the author solved a number of tasks, namely:

- to consider existing approaches to the classification of types of translation;
- point out some essential characteristics of consecutive translation and sight translation, which, in our opinion, are closely related to simultaneous translation;
- describe the types of simultaneous translation;
- propose a classification of types of translation based on a time criterion;
- consider the stress factor in the system of types of translation, suggest directions for the formation of stress resistance.

The relevance of our study is based on the fact that there are gaps in understanding the characteristics of certain types of translation. We will attempt to close these gaps. Among the factors of various types of translation, the stressfulness of some processes cannot be excluded either. In this article, the author puts forward an updated classification of types of translation, taking into account the time factor and the stress factor associated with it, which previously remained outside the scope of scientific translation research. The author also suggested

directions for the formation of stress resistance (translation and psychological), including methods of psychological calibration (hardware and non-hardware). This determines the scientific novelty of our study. In the course of our work, the main method we have chosen is a review of the available works of domestic and foreign scientists, as well as an analysis of our own many years of translation experience [3].

As a result of our work, we will attempt to present our own classification of types of translation. One of the characteristic features of any type of translation is the formation of a certain degree of stress resistance. We will also devote part of our work to this issue.

Characteristics of simultaneous translation activity. The implementation of simultaneous translation activities is associated with significant changes in the functioning of cognitive mechanisms in comparison with other types of translation. In order to qualitatively take into account, the features of simultaneous interpreting activities, it is necessary to comprehensively consider its characteristic features in order to use the results in the process of training simultaneous interpreters, including at higher educational institutions.

As a result of our analysis of theoretical and practical material related to the characteristics of simultaneous translation activity, we came to the conclusion that simultaneous translation activity has three characteristics: linguistic, temporal and psychological. The linguistic characteristic of simultaneous translation activity is associated both with the linguistic differences of a particular pair of languages, and with certain techniques that allow the translator to process the source text so that, without losing or distorting its meaning, to convey it in the target language [1].

The temporal characteristic of simultaneous translation activity includes the simultaneous implementation of cognitive operations of understanding the source text and verbalization of the translation variant in the target language. At the same time, in parallel with the above operations, the analysis of the incoming information and the choice of the translation option are carried out. In this regard, the time factor is a defining characteristic in the implementation of simultaneous translation activities. The psychological characteristics of simultaneous interpreting activity is one of the most important parameters of the professional reliability of a simultaneous interpreter. The quality of the translation depends on how successfully the translator copes with the negative impact of stress.

Approaches to the classification of types of translation. For a correct understanding of the place of simultaneous translation, it is necessary to classify the types of translation. It can be presented depending on the classification criteria. According to the type of actor, the types of translation can be divided into human translation and machine translation [1]. This category also includes a mixed type, the so-called human-driven machine translation. This type of translation is due to the participation of a person in preparing the text for machine translation, as well as in post-translation editing [3]. Text preparation consists in optimizing the syntactic structure of the source text for more adequate machine translation.

According to the method of representation of the source text, translation with visual support and translation by ear are distinguished. The first group of types of translation includes written translation performed in the presence of a printed version of the source text or from a computer screen (visual-written translation); sight translation, when the translator performs oral translation based on printed text (visual-interpretation). The second group can be represented by written translation, when the source text is presented orally (on audio media or dictated by the author of the text); paragraph-and-phrase translation, in which the translator performs an oral one-sided translation (at the same time, the size of the passages he translates is limited in volume); bilateral translation (translation of a conversation between two languages of small phrases of speakers); consecutive translation (one-sided or two-sided translation of significant passages of the speaker's speech with the obligatory keeping of an abbreviated record; carried out in the pauses

of the speaker's speech); simultaneous translation (one-sided or two-sided translation of the speaker's speech; carried out simultaneously with the deployment of the speech in the original language).

According to the method of representation of the text of the translation, the types of translation are divided into written and oral. Written translation includes visual-written translation and written translation by ear. Oral translation includes visual-oral translation (or translation from a sheet), paragraph-phrase translation, two-way translation, consecutive translation and simultaneous translation [2].

By the number of languages involved in the translation process, we single out bilingual and multilingual translation. A bilingual translation involves the use of a native language and one foreign language, while a multilingual translation may include several foreign languages in addition to the native language. This situation is typical for international conferences or official negotiations with several working languages. In this case, the interpreter has to perform indirect translation (use translation from an unfamiliar foreign language into a familiar foreign or native language, performed by another translator, in order to translate the speaker's speech into either the native language or the familiar foreign language, respectively). In the situation with international conferences, the interpreter, as a rule, provides simultaneous translation. In the case of official negotiations, sometimes there is a situation in which the host party cannot provide translation using the official languages of the parties. The parties then agree to use an intermediary language (usually English) to facilitate linguistic communication.

According to the direction of the translation, one-sided and two-sided translation is distinguished. With one-way translation, the translator performs an act of communication either from the native language into a foreign language, or from a foreign language into the native language. In two-way translation, the translator is involved in both directions between the native and foreign languages. According to the functional styles and genres of the source text, the types of translation are divided into literary and informational translations.

According to the types of social situations, we single out interpreting with individual support of a client (usually in the mode of consecutive two-way interpreting; sometimes - simultaneous interpreting), interpreting of court sessions (consecutive two-way interpreting), interpreting of medical events (consecutive or simultaneous interpreting), such as a patient's conversation and doctors, remote consultation of the patient, as well as surgeons in the period before and during operations [1].

Let us dwell separately on some types of translation, which, in our opinion, are of particular interest. Consecutive translation is performed during the pauses of the speaker's speech, i.e. after the speaker has completed part of his speech and allows the interpreter to translate this passage. However, one should not forget that in the process of the speaker's speech, the translator makes an abbreviated record, which requires him to have almost instant orientation in the source text and the ability to fix the key points of the speaker's speech in a certain order and in a certain way, while keeping some of the information in RAM and performing in parallel with a record search for translation options. When the speaker completes part of his speech, the interpreter, in essence, translates from the sheet of his abbreviated record, making the final decision in the course of verbalization regarding the variant of the translation of this or that segment. In other words, in the process of consecutive translation, the translator performs two simultaneous translation operations: listening, orienting in the source text and abbreviated notation, on the one hand, and translation from the sheet of his abbreviated notation and making the final decision on the translation, on the other.

Visual and oral translation (sight translation) occupies a special place among the types of translation. We distinguish between prepared and unprepared sight translation. With a prepared sight translation, the translator, if there is enough time, gets acquainted with the source text and

prepares a translation of unfamiliar lexical units, its individual parts or the entire text in order to subsequently verbalize his version of the translation. An unprepared sight translation is characterized by an acute shortage of time available to the translator. In the most classic version, the translator only manages to orientate himself in relation to the subject matter of the source text, after which, using the mechanism of anticipatory reading, he begins to verbalize his version of the translation with a parallel analysis of the source text. In fact, sight translation is a type of simultaneous translation and is used to train future simultaneous interpreters, including within the framework of academic programs for the training of linguistic students.

Simultaneous translation has several types. The first type of simultaneous translation is classical simultaneous translation, in which the interpreter, being in a specialized booth, hears the speech of the speaker coming through the headphones and at the same time verbalizes his version of the translation with the help of a microphone [2].

The second type of simultaneous translation consists in simultaneous listening to the source text and reproducing a version of the translation based on the speaker's text (simultaneous translation from a sheet - prepared and unprepared). At the same time, the translator checks by ear the correspondence of the text of the speaker's speech in real time. Some translators prefer to avoid such duplication, believing that it increases the cognitive load on the translator. Here it is necessary to take into account the type of translator according to the method of obtaining information: an audialist (information is perceived in the best way through an auditory analyzer) or a visualizer (preference is given to the visual channel for obtaining information).

The third type of simultaneous translation consists in “whispering” a translation to a specific recipient (or recipients) with or without special equipment. Usually, special equipment is used to provide this type of simultaneous translation to a group of recipients. At the same time, the interpreter can be in the hall where the event takes place, or outside it (subject to the operation of the equipment). “Whispering” without equipment is carried out by an interpreter, being directly behind the recipient. This type of simultaneous interpretation is used in cases where the event does not provide for translation into the language of the recipient, as well as when interpreting socially oriented events, for example, medical consultations between a patient and a doctor. As a result, we came to the conclusion that simultaneous translation is a type of oral one-way or two-way interpretation, carried out under conditions of acute time pressure, with or without special equipment.

Another criterion for classifying types of translation is the amount of time between familiarization with the source text and the implementation of the translation version. Here we distinguish three types of translation: translation in the presence of a significant amount of time, translation with a minimum amount of time, translation in conditions of acute shortage of time. Translation in the presence of a significant amount of time implies that the translator has enough time to familiarize himself with the source text, analyze it, search for translation options, fix them, as well as control and edit the translation text. This type of translation includes visual-written translation and written translation by ear, with the possibility of repeated reproduction of the audio text, as well as translation from sight, provided that the text is handed over to the translator in advance for processing [3].

Translation with a minimum amount of time means that the translator has enough time only for the initial orientation in the source text. Some of the cognitive operations can take place in parallel, and there is no possibility of post-translation editing. These types of translation include oral translation (under the conditions of translation under the dictation of the speaker; for example, translation of an official letter), paragraph-phrase translation, consecutive translation.

When translating under the conditions of an acute shortage of time, the translator is practically deprived of the opportunity to perform at least some operations sequentially. All translation operations are carried out in parallel (or almost parallel) to each other. We refer unprepared

translation from a sheet and simultaneous translation to this type of translation. Under these conditions, the time required for translation is saved as much as possible. This fact is decisive in the organization of international events.

In the review of scientific literature, we managed to establish criteria for classifying the types of translation, as well as to determine the place of complementarity of knowledge of simultaneous translation in them. We pointed out the features of some types of translation (consecutive, sight translation and simultaneous), which, in our opinion, occupy a special place and which it is extremely important to pay special attention to when training specialists in the field of translation.

In this study, we have made an attempt to present our vision of the problem of classification of types of translation and related issues based on the complementary knowledge of simultaneous translation. The issue of simultaneous translation is too extensive and requires constant study. In our opinion, the facets of this problem highlighted in this work deserve to be taken into account both from the point of view of theory and in practice in the preparation of future specialists in the field of translation.

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