Current Research Journal of Philological Sciences
Published: December 03, 2020 | **Pages:** 1-6
Doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/crjps/Volume01Issue01-1

Probability Prediction Strategy In Simultaneous Interpretation

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the problems of using probability prediction strategy in simultaneous interpretation. Probabilistic prediction strategy is a principle based on the early identification by a interpreter of the linguistic components of a text in the original language.

KEYWORDS

Simultaneous interpretation, probability prediction strategy, linguistic and non-linguistic factors, "linguistic" or "syntactic" prediction, "extra linguistic" ("non-linguistic") prediction.

INTRODUCTION

Simultaneous interpretation strategy is a system of skills or specific skills required for a conference interpreter to process a message when translating from the original language into the target language.

The concept of strategy combines both linguistic and non-linguistic factors, each of which may require the choice of one or more (or more) methods at a particular point in the interpretation. The strategy selection of an experienced interpreter is often automated. In addition, since strategy is a means of achieving adequacy and alternativeness in translating from the original language into the target language, multiple strategies can be used

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simultaneously by a simultaneous interpreter. It is also possible to take one strategy as a basis and the other as an adjunct. For example, if the initially chosen method does not lead to the desired results, this additional strategy can serve as a means of overcoming a difficult situation.

I. Time-dependent strategies:

1. Trial and error strategy:
2. Standby strategy;
3. Stolling strategy;
4. Linear strategy;
5. Probabilistic forecasting strategy.

II. Strategies for static factors:

1. Definite translation strategy;
2. Compression strategy;
3. Decompression strategy.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

For the first time, the term "probable prediction" was introduced by I.M. Feigenberg.

According to G.V. Chernov, the most important mechanism of probabilistic prediction is the psycholinguistic mechanism that provides simultaneous interpretation. A number of studies by physiologists and psychologists have shown that probabilistic predictive strategies lie at the heart of many aspects of a person's mental activity, as well as speech activity. In the process of accepting the original speech by the synchronizer, his consciousness develops various options for completing the author's communicative intention [1, 54].

In fact, simultaneous interpretation is a complex type of bilingual communicative activity, which takes place in the conditions of time constraints and strictly limited amount of processed information. In this case, the subject and product of the information is the semantic structure of the processed speech message. A.D. Schweizer develops a dynamic model of translation. In this way, the processes that take place during simultaneous interpretation are specific to the speech activity of an entire person. "In a sense, this process is characterized by the laws of speech in general". [2, 60] Simultaneous interpretation does not take place in a vacuum, its process differs from the normal process of communication in that it involves a language mediator, and in both cases the purpose is the same - to communicate between the parties. G.V. Chernov considers probabilistic predictions in the context of a communicative situation. In this case, the communicative situation is a set of factors and their interrelationships of non-linguistic (extra linguistic) conditions in the implementation of communication, the disclosure of the message. [3, 158] In the communicative situation of simultaneous interpretation, a set of elements or factors that can be identified in answering the following questions can be distinguished: 1) who? 2) With what? 3) On what topic? 4) In front of whom? 5) To whom? 6) Where? 7) When? 8) For what purpose? 9) Why? And indeed, a simultaneous interpreter needs to know the answers to these questions well in order to successfully perform simultaneous interpretation, because any simultaneous interpretation is situationally conditioned.

As mentioned above, probabilistic prediction is based on many aspects of a

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person's mental activity, as well as speech activity. The essence of a probabilistic prediction strategy is that in the process of the interpreter's conscious listening to the original speech, a hypothesis is put forward about the development of the author's intention in one sense or another, or verbal. Possible predictions are based on excess in language and speech. According to the experimental experience of a statistical group led by R.G. Piotrovsky, the excess in advanced language is between 70 and 85%. Excess in Russian is in the range of 72.1-83.6%, in English - in the range of 71.9-84.5%.

In practice, a simultaneous interpreter deals with the excess of a linked message. The connection is based on the unity of the subject and the communicative intent of the speaker. [3, 87] The higher the redundancy, the more gypsy the relationship between the communicative intention of the speaker and the unity of the subject, so the use of lexical units that can be predetermined by the synchronizer according to the content of the speech the probability is so great. Poetry has a low level of redundancy, and the amount of information for each character is high. It is obvious that if a poetic work is also included in the speech, it is unlikely that an acceptable simultaneous interpretation of the poetic work will take place. Except if the simultaneous interpreter knows the poem by heart.

Researchers point to the following reasons for the redundancy in the message:

1) The return of certain elements in the flow of speech;

2) The interdependence of the linguistic components of the message. The fact that the components of a message (sounds, words, phrases, sentences, and meanings) are consistent is shaped by certain rules. And that makes them interdependent, and as a result, the source of the message is returned.

Most authors of simultaneous interpretation distinguish 2 types of probabilistic predictions (Lederer M., Gile D.):

a) "Linguistic" or "syntactic" prediction, the source of continuation of this discourse is based on prediction, knowledge from a standard set of phrases and fixed expressions, to functional words and conjunctions .
b) "Extra linguistic" ("non-linguistic") prediction, which is based on external knowledge, extralinguistic data with a simultaneous interpreter, or individual cognitive components.

Lederer points out that there are 3 factors that allow a probabilistic prediction to be made:

a) prior knowledge of the language structure by the interpreter;

(b) a logical sequence of ideas that makes word reception almost unnecessary;

c) the logical sequence of the speaker's thoughts, expressed by the interpreter so far, expressed only in other words.

Linguistic prediction is in many ways related to the ability of words to be connected. V.G. Gak, Yu.D. In a number of works by Apresyan and other researchers, meaning is seen not as a whole and an

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integral element, but as a complex structure made up of small elementary parts - semas. In simultaneous interpretation, the interpreter derives the word from a semantic structure that reflects many complex hierarchical structures of three levels: the degree of linguistic probability of the combination of two words as the smallest unit of meaning; the degree of probability of a meaningful connection within a sentence; the degree of probability of a predicative relation in an entire message.

According to connectivity theory, translating words that cannot be connected is more difficult than translating words that can be connected. This is confirmed by the results of many studies [1, 79]. In the absence of the basic elements for prediction in simultaneous interpretation, errors, omissions, and severe distortions occur.

Research has shown that a simultaneous interpreter, while listening to a speaker, confirms the hypothesis that the next word may appear based on certain basic points.

In linguistic prediction, in many cases, the probability of a series of words matching is so high that a simultaneous interpreter can make an almost one hundred percent prediction of the completion of the reasoning structure. The error rate is kept to a minimum. This category includes, first of all, fixed expressions and idioms.

Speaker: Ladies and .... mmmm (coughing) ... gentlemen ...

尊敬的女士们和....(yo'taladi)... **先生**们.....

Interpreter: Ladies and Gentlemen... (Translation completed before comment in original language).

In this case, it was not difficult to predict the end of the sentence beginning with the word "Ladies" (**女士**们).

Another example,

Speaker: "…… **我**谨代表...../// 对与会代表表示热烈的欢迎// **并**预祝本次大会取得圆满成功！//"

Interpreter: I sincerely congratulate the participants of the conference // and wish our conference a fruitful end this time.

Here, the conference interpreter can predict which lexical units will be included in the introductory words of the meeting based on their practical experience. Words such as "congratulations", "wish" serve as a base word.

If the speaker does not use in his speech such methods as decomposition of fixed expressions (loss, decrease of composition), it is not a big problem to predict the end of idioms or proverbs. A simultaneous interpreter with a large wealth of phraseology can quickly understand and translate the rest of this phraseology by listening to the main segment of proverbs and sayings. For example;

活到老Live to old age // **学到老**Learn until you are old. – Seek knowledge from the cradle to the grave.

有钱男子汉a man with money courageous //, **没**钱汉子难It is difficult to lose money.

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饱汉不知 He does not know the fullness of the stomach, // 饿汉饥the pain of hunger.

初生牛犊 Newborn calf // 不怕老虎 not afraid of tigers. – Something heavy seems light to a young man, and light to an old man [4, 103, 110].

In most cases, the simultaneous interpreter made the right decision based on his own hypothesis. By the end of the speaker's meaningful group, many synchronizers had managed to finish it earlier. And this proves that a probabilistic prediction strategy can serve as a very effective tool for a simultaneous interpreter.

Extra linguistic prediction is closely related to the visual-thematic orientation of the simultaneous interpreter, i.e., the visual knowledge that the simultaneous interpreter must have in order to adequately create the text in the target language [1, 191].

The point is that the logical sequence of ideas, which makes the acceptance of words almost an unnecessary phenomenon, is possible only when one has a good idea of the subject of simultaneous interpretation. Then he will have the power to predict such a logical chain. Conversely, a lack of knowledge of the subject causes the interpreter to begin to put words into the target language instead of the original language.

Considering the visual-thematic training of simultaneous interpreters, we will consider a few examples of extra-linguistic prediction.

Lecturer: One more word of caution. When you use finger sticks use gloves that are powder-free. ("Lead and Children's Health" / "Lead and Children's Health Conference).

Translation: Another important point. Use gloves that do not contain talc when drawing blood from the finger.

As mentioned above, a simultaneous interpreter uses a whole set of strategies, depending on how the reasoning discourse is constructed. Let's break this segment down into more meaningful groups:

Speaker: 1./One more word of caution./ 2./When you use finger stick / use ...

Translation: (Waiting strategy, the interpreter lags behind the speaker - 1 meaning group) 1. / Another noteworthy aspect./2. / When taking blood from the finger /

(extralinguistic prediction; the interpreter completes the second meaning group almost simultaneously with the speaker)

3. /... use gloves (probable predictions) that are powder-free./

3. / use gloves that do not contain talc./

The analysis of this segment can effectively use the probabilistic prediction strategy of the simultaneous interpreter, taking advantage of the extra-linguistic factors that determine the choice of strategies in translation in this case. The first significant group of interpreters lagging behind the speaker during translation is the 1 significant group. In a sense, this is a wait-and-see strategy. This is emphasized by "one more word of caution" in English. Translation in the target language begins only after listening to this meaningful

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group to the end. Simultaneous hyperonymic transformation occurs. The word "caution" appears in translation as "considerable aspect." In the original English version, the second meaning is in the group translation and the translated sentence is completed almost simultaneously. It can be concluded that the interpreter knew in advance what the speaker meant by this joint group. In the translation of the third meaning group, the variant in the target language ends earlier than the original, in fact, as soon as the speaker utters the word "gloves". Also, the English version does not contain the word "talcum" used in the translation language. This means that the interpreter foresaw that the speaker would conclude [5, 63-65].

CONCLUSION

The following is a summary of the topic:

In simultaneous interpretation, strategies are divided into strategies based on two time factors and static factors.

Probabilistic prediction is an integral part of simultaneous interpretation. Probabilistic prediction is used in practice at the expense of speech redundancy. The higher the redundancy in speech activity, the higher the probability of successful application of a probabilistic prediction strategy. Conversely, a probabilistic prediction strategy is ineffective in texts with little language surplus.

There are two reasons for the redundancy in a message: the repetition of certain elements in the flow of speech and the interdependence of the linguistic components of the message.

There are two types of probabilistic prediction strategies - linguistic and extra-linguistic prediction.

In linguistic prediction, in many cases, the probability of a series of words matching is so high that a simultaneous interpreter can make an almost one hundred percent prediction of the completion of the reasoning structure. In this case, the text must contain the basic unit, the elements.

Extra-linguistic prediction is based on the non-linguistic knowledge of the simultaneous interpreter, and the presence of formal indicators allows the interpreter to predict the continuation of the sentence.

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