GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CONSECUTIVE AND SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

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Abstract: This study examines English-language translation discourse as a result of the implementation of translation strategies in consecutive and simultaneous oral translation.

Key words: translation, linguistic aspects of translation, interlingual translation, professional activity, methods.

In the modern world, due to the increase in the number of international contacts in various fields of activity, the role of oral translation is growing, especially translation into English, which is the language of international communication. It is for this reason that the study of the mechanisms of oral translation is of interest.

At present, the study of oral forms of translation is relevant for a number of reasons. Firstly, the very need of society to create fast forms of oral translation text, which are in demand by various media; secondly, the active development of translation studies in terms of creating theoretical models of oral translation. Finally, the study of English translation discourse as a separate element of linguistic research, due to its wide circulation. These aspects determine the relevance of this study.

Translation is considered as a process during which a speech product of the source language (SL) is re-created in the target language (TL), and the result of this process is a new speech product in the target language.

Theoretical understanding of the linguistic aspects of translation is carried out in the works of domestic and foreign researchers (Barkhudarov 1975; Komissarov 1973; Retsker 1950; Schweitzer 1988; Fedorov 1983; Catford 1965; Nida 1969,

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etc.). Nevertheless, simultaneously with linguistic research, an analysis of translation activity from the point of view of psychology is also developing (Artemov 1966; Belyaev 1963, 1965; Zimnyaya 1975, Lambert 1988, Dillinger 1994, etc.). This fact is proof of the "fruitfulness of linguistic study of translation" (Shiryaev 1979: 10).

Translation as one of the types of human activity and a form of interlingual mediation can be implemented in two ways: in writing and orally. Both methods, as forms of interlingual translation, represent the interpretation of a verbal sign through its translation into another language.

Oral translation is a process included in "communication using two languages". It assumes a one-time perception due to the non-fixed form of the texts of the FL and TL. The immateriality of information received in the process of oral translation is one of the factors that presents difficulties in implementing this type of activity.

Interpreting in the modern world is a serious professional activity. And, like any professional activity, "interpreting is a fusion of technique and art" (Alekseeva 2005: 3). It can be defined as an activity consisting of transmitting into the target language the most accurate and natural equivalent of an oral message in the source language. Interpreting is a process of oral transition of speech or text from one language to another based on invariant requirements that depend on the type of speech or text to be translated and the context in which the translation occurs; as well as the result of this process, since the product of such transition is perceived by the target audience as a translation. Interpreting is characterized by spontaneity, that is, the urgency of execution, without the possibility of maintaining a distance in time.

The essence of interpreting is that it is a process of transmitting understanding. Its usefulness is rooted in the fact that the meaning of the speaker's words is better expressed in his or her native language but is better understood in

the language of the listeners. Also, the respect that is demonstrated when addressing the interlocutor in his or her native language contributes to the successful outcome of negotiations (Nolan 2005: 2).

Oral translation is carried out by implementing two stages - analysis and synthesis, brought to automatism.

Other authors define oral translation as a three-phase process. According to

D. Seleskovic, the following three stages of oral translation can be distinguished:

1. Listening to a linguistically significant signal that is perceived, analyzed and understood on an intellectual level;

2. After the first stage is completed, this signal is intentionally forgotten, leaving only a mental image;

3. A new linguistic signal is created in another, translating language.

These three stages occur simultaneously in such a way that different messages are found at each stage of the process. And the entire process is characterized as instantaneous and irrevocable (the latter - in the case of simultaneous interpretation).

There are two types of oral interpretation: consecutive and simultaneous.

In consecutive interpretation, the interpreter begins to voice the text of the TL only after the speaker has finished speaking or part of it. Thus, this type of translation can also have a paragraph-phrase model of implementation and, if necessary, be accompanied by taking notes.

Simultaneous translation is performed by the interpreter simultaneously (or with a slight delay) with the pronunciation of the translated text.

All types of oral translation are characterized by the combination of speech-thinking actions. During simultaneous translation, the interpreter must

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simultaneously listen (perceive) information and speak, and during consecutive translation, take notes while perceiving the translation and subsequently read the notes made in parallel with the reproduction of the translation. All types of oral translation presuppose the active involvement of mental mechanisms, since they require the interpreter to simultaneously implement different types of activity, make quick decisions, store large amounts of information in memory, have a high degree of concentration and the ability to correctly distribute attention. Nevertheless, consecutive translation differs primarily from simultaneous translation by the so-called ear-voice span (EVS) - the time division between the perception of the source text and the reproduction of the translated text. Consecutive interpreting is also characterized by a much greater load on working memory, the presence of active interpersonal relationships with the participants in the communication, a different scope of application, and the use of translator's shorthand.

Oral interpreting can be carried out at a level of understanding sufficient for communication, but not corresponding to the proper design of the utterance. Or, when translating, an idiomatic level can be achieved, when the translation "is completely adequate and sounds easy, natural, beautiful, with the correct combination of words" (Chuzhakin 2007: 15).

Any "communication situation is understood by the communicant within the framework of his social experience" (Sorokin, Tarasov, Shakhnarovich 1979: 19). For this reason, the model of the oral interpreting situation, as one of the types of speech activity, in addition to other factors, will be determined by such parameters as the social experience of the communicants, on the one hand, and the tasks and motive of the activity, on the other.

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