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**Annotation.** *The study reported here attempts to describe and explore possible patterns of strategy use in English-to-Chinese simultaneous interpreting (SI) of fast-delivery and accented speeches, drawing upon a subset of empirical data generated from a larger experimental study. A paralleled text analysis of source speeches and transcripts of interpretations indicates that the interpreters developed a deep repertoire of interpreting strategies, but utilized strategies of syntactic transformation and of substitution most frequently across different speeches. They also employed strategy clusters, a sequential combination of strategies, to cope with complex source-text segments. In addition, the speech rate affected the use of the two prominent strategies (i.e., syntactic transformation and substitution) considerably, whereas the accent did not. These results are explained and their implications for interpreter training are also discussed.*

**Key words:** *anticipation, reformulation, simplification, passive constructions, grammatical tagging, isolating languages.*

At present, simultaneous interpreting is a tough job which requests the interpreters to possess high comprehensive quality and wonderful professional skills. How to effectively improve the quality of simultaneous interpreting? It is crucial for the interpreters to master the relevant principles and skills about simultaneous interpreting. In this article, we will explain the nature of the simultaneous interpreting, introduce the process of simultaneous interpreting and explore the basic principles and skills, then provide related self-training methods.

#### SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING

Language interpreting or interpretation is the intellectual activity of facilitating oral and sign-language communication, either simultaneously or consecutively, between two or more users of different languages. A simultaneous interpreter is -as you can tell by looking at the words -someone who interprets for someone in another language while the speaker speaks without interruption. This is the opposite of consecutive interpreting, because a consecutive interpreter awaits his turn and does not start speaking until the speaker allows him the time to do so. Simultaneous interpreting is one of the most common kinds of interpreting, but also the most difficult one. Very few translators (who are used to getting the time to really think about their translations) can do it, and not even all interpreters can do it well.

Simultaneous interpreting has a number of indisputable advantages over consecutive interpreting:

- a) Efficiency in conducting international events in which several languages are used;
- b) Less expenditure of time and money: the event proceeds at its own pace regardless of the language of the speaker —thisdecreases the time necessary to hold the event and the material resources required;
- c) Convenience for the listeners: the participants can hear the presentation in the original language without interruption for translation.

It is really a very complex process to interpret simultaneously, one that only very few interpreters can handle well. A speaker is speaking, and that speaker does not stop or pause. He keeps talking. Therefore the interpreter must do the following while the speaker is talking: listen to what the speaker is saying; translate it in his mind; render the translation in his microphone; and (and this is the most difficult part) at the same time listen to what is being said while he is speaking himself.

This requires a kind of mental miracle, and that is why it is an unusually demanding and complex activity to carry out, one that requires an unusual level of concentration, which tires out the interpreter rather soon –which affects his concentration, which, in turn, affects his performance.

#### BASIC PRINCIPLES

Simultaneous interpreting is not only an art, but also a technology. Therefore, there are certain basic principles can be followed during the process of interpreting in order to achieve goals more efficiently. The following principles can be employed to guide our simultaneous interpreting:

##### Syntactic

**Linearity** According to the original structure of the sentence that a interpreter has heard, he divides the whole sentence into several parts, and then combines them together with various skills to express the entire meaning. Simultaneous interpreting requests the interpreter to give the target version nearly at the same time with the speaker’s speech, and a qualifiedsimultaneous interpreter should try his best to shorten the time between interpreting and speaking, therefore, the method to interpret based on the original structure is an important feature in simultaneous interpreting.

##### Adjustment

This requires a kind of mental miracle, and that is why it is an unusually demanding and complex activity to carry out, one that requires an unusual level of concentration, which tires out the interpreter rather soon –which affects his concentration, which, in turn, affects his performance. It is a vital step in the interpreting process. The interpreter should adjust structure, correct mistakes and add the missing information with the new content he receives. In English, the adverbial modifiers about time and place are usually placed in the end of a sentence, which is quite different from the Uzbek structure.

##### Anticipation

A good simultaneous interpreter should know how to predict what the speaker would say next with his own language ability, knowledge and experience, which can save a lot of time and energy, thus following the pace of the speaker. For instance, in lots of conferences, such cliché is used in the opening ceremony. During interpreting, with the help of his own experience, the interpreter can interpret the whole sentence.

#### Reformulation

Reformulation is the overall strategy in simultaneous interpreting. There is a great deal of difference between English and Uzbek, so sometimes it is impossible to interpret word to word. Reformulation can help interpreter to reorganize the original information according to the convention of target language.

#### Simplification

It asks the simultaneous interpreter to simplify the words to explain, induce and generalize the original content without affecting the convey of main information when he meets some difficulties which he cannot handle with the target language or some technical materials which is hard for the listeners to understand.

#### Faithfulness

It is always regarded as the criterion to evaluate translation. But it is hard to follow it in simultaneous interpreting because interpreters have not enough time to think and deal during interpreting. What the interpreter can do is try to deliver all the meaning and most of the information the speaker expresses in the way which listeners can accept easily.

#### Analysis

##### English is agglutinative language

Chinese is as an isolating language in which grammatical tagging is not well developed and the grammatical functions are revealed in the word order. It is also different to Korean in that it has a SVO (subject-verb-object) word order system. However, both English and Chinese are topic-based languages.

To conclude, to be successful in simultaneous interpreting as a special type of translation, interpreters need to possess a number of specific abilities, skills and abilities. Based on the strategies and principles, the experience of interpreter practitioners and practical research, the important skills and abilities that interpreters need most to carry out their professional activities have been identified. The training skills included practical use of the available language knowledge in the process of perception, understanding and reproduction of the speech content using the principles and strategies above of the interpreting; constant control and correction of psychological and physical state during all the activities of simultaneous interpretation; work with the equipment of the interpreter's workplace during the simultaneous interpretation process –from its preparation to the completion of the interpretation session.

##### Language specificity in English-Chinese interpreting

Structural differences between the SL and the TL may result in cognitive

overload during interpreting (Shlesinger, 2003). Notable differences between the structures of Chinese and English may impact interpreting performance. Setton (1999) systematically explains the structural differences between modern standard Chinese and English, listing several features of Chinese that contrast most saliently with those of English. Passive constructions and attributive clauses may pose the greatest linguistic challenges when interpreting from English into Chinese. As these linguistic phenomena show striking syntactic differences between English and Chinese, they may increase interference, as interpreters under greater cognitive constraints are more likely to retain traces of SL structures.

#### Passive constructions in English and Chinese

Although passive constructions are used in both Chinese and English, they have different functions and take different forms. In English, passives primarily function to “mark an impersonal, objective and formal style” (Xiao et al. 2006:143); in Chinese, they tend to indicate negative semantic meanings (Xiao et al. 2006). In terms of linguistic construction, a passive construction in English is formed by a copular verb followed by a past participle. However, passive structures in Chinese may be formed from a wider range of devices. In addition, the flexibility of Chinese grammatical rules allows for an unmarked passive voice.

The proportion of passive constructions is significantly higher in English than in Chinese: passives occur nearly 10 times as frequently in English as in Chinese. Native Chinese tends either to avoid passives or to use them in unmarked forms. Passive constructions in English are thus a major source of difficulty for English-Chinese interpreters, as they must be transformed into either non-passive structures or unmarked passive structures in Chinese. This may cause interference.

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