2. Specific perception of the original text and designing if the translation.

In interpretation, the translator perceives the text of the original once, by ear, in small segments, the size of which may vary. Under these conditions, the translator may rely on the previous segments of the original, but it is not possible to get acquainted with the subsequent последующий ones and with the text of the original as a whole. The written translator has at his disposal распоряжение the entire text in its entirety and translates one statement after another. He can compare the translation with the original text, receive additional information in other parts of the text.

3. The time factor.

A written translator is not limited to a rigid жесткий time frame, which creates conditions for successfully solving difficult translation problems. Accordingly, in a written translation there are prerequisites предпосылки for achieving the highest level of equivalence. In interpretation, the actions of the translator are limited by the time frame, the pace of speech is set by the speaker. In such conditions, the role of semi-automatic skills, knowledge of stable stamps increases. In some cases, one has to be content with a translation at a lower equivalence level. Time constraints ограничения also cause increased physical and psychological stress.

4. The nature of communication with communicators.

The interpreter is in direct contact with the participants of interlingual communication. He is included in the communication situation and is its participant. In this case, feedback is possible, i.e. reaction of recipients of the transfer. The translator can analyze non-verbal information (gestures, intonation, facial expressions, tone of the speaker’s voice), access reality and use all extra-linguistic information: setting, time and place to which the statement relates, as well as any facts of reality that knowledge helps to correctly interpret the meaning. In this case, the speakers, being aware of the subject under discussion, can use elliptical sentences, use words and expressions associated for them with certain (well-known to them) facts, concepts. They may not accurately express their thoughts. All this can be quite understandable for interlocutors собеседники who know the situation and have the necessary background knowledge, but at the same time create difficulties for the translator. Work in direct contact may be complicated by noise, various interferences, the specifics of the accent, diction and the manner of speech of the speaker, and other similar factors. The need for a interpreter to speak in front of an audience also complicates his work and requires a certain psychological preparation. As for the translator, in most cases he does not have direct interrelation or feedback with communicators.