

AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
International Relations Department
Chair of Diplomatic Translation
Translation business in the field of international and legal relations
Practice of Simultaneous Interpretation
2021-2022 academic year spring semester

Lecture

Module 2: Interpretation Strategies

Lecture 8: Communicative Situation in Simultaneous Interpretation

Plan of the lecture

1. Introduction
2. Communicative Situation in SI
3. Conclusion
4. References

Aspects of the lecture

1. Communicative Situation as a trigger of extra-linguistic anticipation
2. G.Chernov's Probability prognosis
3. Extra-linguistic Anticipation
4. Communicative Situation in Anticipation during SI

Goals of the lecture

1. Explain the notion of Anticipation in SI
2. Level of utterance - messages
3. Discourse in Communicative Situation
4. Interpreter's Background knowledge

Basic concepts

Messages, discourse, political discourse, receivers, medium, motive, pragmatic aspects of discourse and etc.

In the process of simultaneous interpreting, the interpreter's brain perceives the message and evaluates the probability of the appearance of subsequent units of speech simultaneously at several levels. According to Chernov, "each higher level of probabilistic forecasting increases the reliability of the forecast at the central levels

of the mechanism" (Chernov G. V., 1987). The efficiency, as well as the need to apply the anticipation and compression strategies are connected with the continuity of simultaneous interpreting process, acute shortage of time for simultaneous processing of the arriving verbal information in the source language, synthesis, and the subsequent reproduction of the processed speech. In scientific works of many psychologists and physiologists, devoted to the strategy of anticipation, it has been specified that the process of probabilistic projections underpins numerous sides of the person's mental activity, including speech activity. When the simultaneous interpreter perceives the speech of the original, his brain is capable of recreating various options of logical conclusion of an utterance or sentence depending on the author's communicative intentions. representation of the field of application of the probabilistic projections mechanism in simultaneous interpreting, as a multi-level phenomenon, there is the following scheme: "syllable - word - syntagma - utterance - coherent message - communicative situation" (Chernov G. V., 1978). These speech levels are combined into tiers - a conditional name, which is used to designate areas where it is possible to apply specific probabilistic projection methods. There are four tiers:

- 1) prosodic tier, including levels of the syllable - words - syntagmas - utterances;
- 2) syntactic tier, including levels of syntagma - utterances;
- 3) semantic-semantic tier, including levels of syntagma - utterances - messages;
- 4) implicative-semantic tier, including levels of utterances - messages -

communicative situation. In the process of simultaneous interpreting, the interpreter's brain perceives the message and evaluates the probability of the appearance of subsequent units of speech simultaneously at several levels. According to Chernov, "each higher level of probabilistic forecasting increases the reliability of the forecast at the central levels of the mechanism" (Chernov G. V., 1987).

Follow-up questions

1. Describe the role of Communicative Situation in SI
2. Speak about influence of Communicative Situation on extra-linguistic anticipation
3. Comment on following scheme: "syllable - word - syntagma - utterance - coherent message - communicative situation"

References

1. Chernov, Ghelly V. 2004. Inference and Anticipation in Simultaneous Interpreting. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
2. Chernov G. V. Teoriya i praktika sinkhronnogo perevoda. -M.: Mezhdunar. otnosheniya, 1978;

3. Chernov G. V. Osnovy sinkhronnogo perevoda. M: Vysshaya Shkola., 1987;