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 3: Cognitive Aspects in Simultaneous Interpretation**

**Lecture 11: Problems of Simultaneous Interpretation from English into Kazakh/Russian**

**Plan of the lecture**

1. Introduction
2. Language combination issues in SI
3. Conclusion
4. References

**Aspects of the lecture**

1. Interpretation Strategies in SI
2. Strategies of SI of speech from English into Kazakh
3. Strategies of SI of speech from English into Russian
4. Coping with stress during SI performance

**Goals of the lecture**

1. Describe general interpretation strategies
2. Identify effective strategies in SI from English into Kazakh/Russian
3. Translation adequacy
4. Translation analysis

**Basic concepts**

Adequacy in translation, stalling, interpreter's remarks, compensation, generalization, specification, modulation, substitution, paraphrasing and etc.

The main subject of this course is the text of a particular political situation. The main objective is to identify the hidden link between language and power, language and ideology. A detailed study of the text helps identify the implicitly stated guidelines for communication amongst the communicators, thereby reflecting the impact of the discourse on the information received.

Norman Fearcloff's works include the textbooks and articles contributing to the formulation of political discourse theories, as Van Dake says, "a personal study of the method of critical analysis of political discourse." Thanks to this scientist, the SRCT was not a model of analysis, but as a direction of research. There are magazines such as Discourse and Society (Discourse and Society), Critical Discourse Studies (Discourse Discourse Studies), which publish foreign-language editions in the world: Although there are different variants of critical analysis of political discourse, they are based on three primary methodologies: 1) T. Van Dake's discourse cognitive analysis; 2) Disclosure analysis of Foxlight; 3) German school based on critical discourse analysis [1, p. 34].   In contrast to the political discourse interpretation analysis from critical analysis is a political discourse in studying the general phenomenon rather than on the political ideology of the communicant. Various variants of explanatory analysis of foreign political linguistics are revealed. All of them are characterized by a variety of different methods of intersection. Let's consider the strategies in interpretation of American political discourse:  Simplification is a technique used by interpreters to deal with highly technical materials. Interpreters, Jones believes, may resort to this technique for two reasons. First, interpreters may not be able to cope with all the highly technical material in the speech, so they simplify it to save what they can [2, page 100]. Second, interpreters may be able to cope with all the technical material but rendering it without any simplification may leave the audience confused. Some may argue that the interpreter won't be able to simplify a message that s/he did not understand in the first place. Jones, however, feels that "an interpreter can identify the essence of a statement or a question, and convey it, without understanding all the details expressed by a speaker." Jones (ibid) also discusses the controversy around the second point. Some theorists believe that rendering the speaker's words faithfully is the interpreter's first duty, and simplifying the speaker's words violates this duty. They further believe that it is not the interpreter's fault that the speaker uses complicated, highly technical words that are difficult for the audience to understand. Jones believes these points are valid and that interpreters should use deliberate simplification with caution. However, he argues that "an interpreter's first duty is not so much to be faithful to the speaker's words come what may, but to maximize communication." Generalization According to Jones, when faced with a very fast speaker and in order to save time, "a number of specific items mentioned can be expressed in one 28 generic term." Generalization should not be used when each specific item mentioned in the speech is significant [2, page 101]. Jones gives an example of a speaker who could say, 'people take it for granted now to have a fridge and a freezer, the dishwasher and the washing machine with a spin dryer, a cooker and a vacuum cleaner'. If the elements in this speech are irrelevant, the interpreter could

use a generic form in his rendition and interpret, 'people take it for granted now to have all household electric appliances'.

Omission According to Jones, interpreters are occasionally faced with situations where neither simplification nor generalization will help them to keep up with their speakers. In these situations, interpreters will have to omit things. Jones differentiates between two forms of omission: "omission under duress and omission from choice." In the first form of omission, the interpreter cuts out certain elements "in order to preserve as much of the essential message as possible," while in the second form of omission the interpreter omits certain elements deliberately to achieve an economic and simple interpretation which assures the highest level of communication between the speaker and the audience [2, page 102]. When this strategy is applied by interpreters, long pauses and silence periods occur and the message is not rendered at all mostly because the interpreters are facing difficulties. For the purpose of this thesis, the message abandonment strategy is used to refer to the instances when the interpreter omits parts or the whole interpreting unit. An interpreter uses this strategy by leaving out unnecessary repetition, redundant expressions or unimportant utterances which would have no place if the original text were written. Summarizing as Jones explains, is a technique used by interpreters to "clarify what is unclear because of the speaker." The speaker for example, may express his ideas implicitly or incoherently which requires some explanation from the interpreter's part to make the speaker's ideas clear to the audience. Summarizing, in this case, is not a summary of what the speaker has said, but rather something added to it to explain it and to make it clearer. Summarizing is referred to by many theorists as "addition". It is very important here to know that summarizing here is not the same as the summarizing strategy of Al-Salman and Al-Khanji [2, page 85]. To avoid confusion, summarizing strategy will be referred to as addition. Anticipation Bartlomiejczyk describes how anticipation occurs in simultaneous interpreting as follows: an anticipation is believed to occur when the interpreter makes a prediction about what is going to appear in the source text. Such a prediction may be based on the content as well as on the form of the source text or on information about the text that the subject received before interpreting it [3, page 84]. Jones on the other hand, believes that anticipation, when used properly in conjunction with reformulation "can be a precious tool" that saves interpreters time and improves their expressions significantly. Jones also urges simultaneous interpreters to learn how to anticipate their speakers. First, interpreters can anticipate the broad structure and sometimes the general thrust of the speech through its context [2, page 102]. Second, interpreters need to recognize speech patterns and rhetorical structures of the source language in order to be able to anticipate their speakers. Third, interpreters can anticipate certain words or phrases in a sentence in the speech when they know for sure how the sentence will end. Error correction

There are occasions when interpreters make clear mistakes for many different reasons such as wrong anticipation, not hearing a word at all, misunderstanding the speaker's implicit ideas, or misunderstanding a word or a phrase. According to Jones if an interpreter makes a mistake there are different possible scenarios [2, page 102]. First, Jones believes that if the mistake is insignificant and makes no material difference, the interpreter should not waste time trying to fix it. Second, if the mistake is made on a significant point of the speech, but somehow it becomes obvious to the interpreter that the audience has noticed the mistake and worked out what the correct rendition must be, then it is not necessary to correct the mistake. However, Jones believes that correcting the mistake is recommended only if the interpreter can fix it quickly. Finally, if the mistake is made on a very important point of 31 the speech and the audience does not realize it, the interpreter must fix it as quickly and as clearly as possible. Error correction or repair as referred to by Bartlomiejczyk is a strategy that requires the interpreter's recognition of the mistake. Bartlomiejczyk explains that, "the interpreter often resorts to repair after realising that something s/he has already said is a misrepresentation of the meaning intended by the original speaker" [3, page 161]. On the other hand, both Jones and Bartlomiejczyk distinguish the abovementioned corrections or repairs from the ones that occur when the interpreter gives a correct rendition, but believe that s/he can give a better or more idiomatic rendition than the one s/he has given. Jones believes that correction in this case is unnecessary [1, page 106]. Bartlomiejczy calls the instances where no correction is made as a 'no repair' strategy.

V. N. Komissarov defines this notion as a kind of transformation that helps to make translation of the units in the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). Translation transformations are performed only with the language units that possess a plane of expression and a plane of content [4, page 99]. L. S. Barkhudarov, in his turn, points out that translation transformation is an interlanguage transformation, sense reexpression or text paraphrasing aimed at achieving translation equivalent [36, page 78]. The analysis of linguistic literature has shown that there are plenty of various approaches to the classification of translation transformation. In our research we follow the classification presented by V. N. Komissarov, because we consider it to be the fullest and the most detailed one. The linguist singles out six groups of translation transformations [4, page 100]: transcription is a way of translating a lexical unit from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) by expressing its sound form in the TL; transliteration is a way of translating a lexical unit from the SL into the TL by expressing its graphic form in the TL; calquing is a way of translating a lexical unit from the SL by replacing its components (morphemes or words) with their lexical correspondences in the TL; lexical-semantic substitutions: concretization which lies in replacing a word or a word-combination of the SL having a wider meaning with a words or a word-combination in a TL having a narrower

meaning; generalization that is defined as process of replacing a word or a word-combination of the SL having a narrower meaning with a words or a word-combination in a TL having a wider meaning, modulation is a process of replacing a word or a wordcombination of the SL with such a unit of the TL whose meaning is logically developed from the SL unit; grammatical transformation lies in replacing a grammatical unit of the SL with a unit of the TL that has another grammatical meaning; complex lexical-grammatical transformations: antonymic translation is a transformation that presupposes replacement of a positive form in the SL with a negative form in a TL or the other way round; explication (descriptive translation) lies in replacing a lexical unit of the SL with such a word combination of the TL that gives a fuller explanation of the unit; compensation is a kind of translation transformation presupposing expression of the elements of meaning, which have been lost in the process of translation, with some other means in the TL [4, page 103].

Actually, the linguistic direction is engaged in research of translation from linguistic positions: the linguistic methods of research and linguistic terminology are used by the theologians of this direction. Their studies reflected the achievements of many disciplines related to linguistics  text linguistics, discourse   analysis, sociolinguistics, contrastive linguistics, psycholinguistics and others. The main problem addressed in this area is the equivalence problem, which makes it necessary to study the semantics of language units in the context of functional correspondences. Translation is regarded as an act of communication, which explains the great attention of researchers to the study of translation problems associated with the various components of the communication process. Within this area, translational transformations are studied and translation techniques are developed.

**2.2 Transformations in translation of political discourse from the English language**

In this regard, let's take a closer look at the above-mentioned translation transformations in the context of political discourse translation.

It is clear that the relationship between states of any political public life can bring about different concepts and names in life. For example, Brexit, Obamacare, Number 10, and more.

One of the main political news of the past year is a press conference hosted by US President Barack Obama, his counterparts from Canada and Mexico, who spoke out in favor of the UK's withdrawal from the European Union.

**Text:** Now, with respect to Brexit, I think it's important to point out that those who argue about leaving the European Union are the same folks who the very next day are insisting don't worry, we're still going to have access to the single market. So, apparently their argument was not against trade generally. They just didn't want any obligations to go with the access to the free market [5].

**Translation:** Теперь, что касается Брексит, я думаю, что важно отметить, что те люди, которые хотят выйти из состава Европейского Союза это те люди, которые говорят что у нас все еще будет доступ к единому рынку. Так что, очевидно, их аргумент был не против торговли в целом. Они просто не хотели возлагать на себя ответственность в доступе на открытый рынок.

**Text:** One in three women is sexually assaulted on the long journey north. Smugglers use migrant children as human pawns to exploit our laws and gain access to our country. Human traffickers and sex traffickers take advantage of the wide open areas between our ports of entry to smuggle thousands of young girls and women into the United States and to sell them into prostitution and modern-day slavery.

**Translation:** Әрбір үшінші әйел Солтүстікке ұзақ сапарында жыныстық зорлық зомбылыққа ұшырап жатыр. Контрабандашылар мигранттардың балаларын біздің еліміздің заңнамасын пайдаланып, елімізге кіруге қару ретінде қолдануда. Адам саудасымен айналысатындар мен жыныстық қатынас саудагерлері біздің порттарымыздың арасындағы орасан кеңістікті өздерінің жымысқы іс әрекеттерінің орталықтарына айналдыруда.

**Analysis:** Brexit is an integrated word combination derived from the English word "Britain" or "British", meaning "British" or "Britain" and "Exit" in the English language. This concept represents a referendum held in the United States in 2016 to quit the United Kingdom from the European Union. English-language media have begun to use this concept widely in 2010 after the Grexit debate that Greece might come out of the Union because of the economic crisis [6]. The Russian-language mass media has the word "Брексит" translated by transcription technique. However, it is unlikely that the speaker, who is unaware of the political situation in Britain, will understand it. Therefore, it is best to make the meaning of the word "Brexit" in translation. Having heard the word "Brexit", the translator concluded the translation of the following information with the words of the speaker by extruding the hypothesis by providing a complete translation of the word. As evidence of this, Obama used the word Brexit in the first half of the sentence to explain the meaning of the phrase "who argues about leaving the European Union", which means "те люди, которые хотят выйти из состава Европейского Союза". With this in mind, the translator was able to simplify the word and explain the meaning of it without repeating what he had said and to use the factor that made it possible for him to grasp the logical and semantic relationships he had heard so far.

**Follow-up questions**
1. Describe main issues of SI into Kazakh/Russian

2. Make a classification of SI strategies according TL

3. Describe the structure of translation analysis

**References**

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