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THE ADVANTAGE OF PREDICTION IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING

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Abstract:
This article is devoted to the problems of using probability prediction strategy in simultaneous interpretation. In addition, the article also analyzes the probability prediction model in simultaneous translation. It then posits a role for the production system in prediction during comprehension and develops a theoretical framework for prediction-by-production in simultaneous interpreting that has implications for our understanding of prediction during language comprehension.

Keywords: probabilistic prediction, interpreter, text, strategy, language, translation.

A probabilistic prediction strategy emerges from the original language output earlier by the translator of the linguistic components of the text consists of being determined. A simultaneous interpreter appears in a discourse in a number of situations can determine which verb will be in the original text. The strategy of probabilistic prediction is described in the translation literature is mainly at the end of the verb standing constructions or the concept of base noun at the end of the meaningful group as a strategy that can be used for situations.

In the early period of the development of translation studies as a science, its two method is separated. The first is a direct translation, word for word of the original expressed the translation. Purity of authenticity by any means or by any means. The second method aimed at delivering the content is free translation [1]

For the first time, the term "probable prediction" was introduced by I.M. Feigenberg. probabilistic prediction is defined as: "The occurrence of situation A is the readiness of the body system to react serves as a signal for (As long as the prediction is uncertain) in the past A how wide is the range of events that often follow the same pattern if there is, the range of the wide physiological system is greater in response to the A signal will be mobilized. The future is based on the probabilistic structure of past experiences. Such pre-adjustment of situational actions is a probabilistic prediction can be called [2].

There are so many times when every translator has to translate national words approach differently. There are some translators who are devoid of national color and, in the language of translation, have a corresponding equivalent in terms of their meaning and function by means of transliteration in order to preserve the national identity of the existing means translate.

Therefore, simultaneous translation is a reality that takes place in a short period of time is the process of forming the text in the language into the text in the translated language. Simultaneous translation - lack of time and fixed amount of processed information bilingual communication that is carried out in conditions of limitation is a complex type of activity. In this case, the subject and product of information are again is the semantic-meaning structure of the processed speech message.

Much evidence for prediction is comparatively recent, but the potential value of prediction for simultaneous interpreting has been apparent for a long time, and so it is not surprising that traditional accounts have also assumed a role for prediction. One reason for this is that interpreters produce utterances about 70% of the time that they are listening. They thus need to keep pace with the speaker while planning and producing their own utterances. Prediction could allow interpreters to maintain a shorter lag between input and output, reducing demands on memory and allowing them to focus attention on their own production and increase self-monitoring [3].

Another reason to make predictions during comprehension relates to differences in word order between the source and the target languages. Without prediction, interpreters would be unable to produce the appropriate translation of a phrase in the target language before encountering the relevant phrase in the source language. If a German-English interpreter encountered a subordinate clause with subject-object-verb (SOV) word order and interpreted it into SVO word order, then she could not produce the object in English until she heard the verb, even though the object may be preceded by a long adjectival phrase. But if she predicted the German verb, she could produce its English translation and then produce the translation of the object without delay. If the interpreter were reasonably confident, then acting on the prediction would be advantageous, as it would allow her to reduce the demands on memory (the interpreter would be able to maintain a shorter lag).

Most authors of simultaneous interpretation distinguish 2 types of probabilistic predictions:

a) “Linguistic” or “syntactic” prediction, the source of continuation of this discourse is based on prediction, knowledge from a standard set of phrases and fixed expressions, to functional words and conjunctions .

b) “Extra linguistic” (“non-linguistic”) prediction, which is based on external knowledge, extralinguistic data with a simultaneous interpreter, or individual cognitive components [4].

We have reviewed evidence showing that prediction may, but need not always, occur at all linguistic levels, that L2 speakers may predict more slowly than L1 speakers, that cognitive resources are needed for prediction and that listening in L2 in noisy conditions may increase reliance on bottom-up processing strategies. In addition, there is evidence that concurrent production (of irrelevant speech) may impede prediction. Although these adverse comprehension conditions may be somewhat mitigated by high L2 proficiency, similarities between L1 and L2, the presence of visual referents, and nearly synchronized concurrent production, the evidence provides reasons to expect that prediction might be impaired in simultaneous interpreting.

In spite of this, most accounts of simultaneous interpreting assume a key role for prediction. It is included as a processing stage in one of the earliest process models of simultaneous interpreting.

Setton (2005) suggested that an ability to predict is a prerequisite for success in simultaneous interpreting and Chernov (2004) even proposed that being able to anticipate how a message will develop is what makes simultaneous interpreting possible. Indeed, prediction may allow interpreters to ignore parts of the input and focus entirely on production or memorizing. Prediction has been described as both a *skill* and a *strategy* used by simultaneous interpreters. This implies that interpreters either have or develop (implicitly or explicitly) a special ability to predict during the task of simultaneous interpreting that other groups may not have. In other words, theories from the Interpreting Studies literature posit that trained interpreters alone may use predictive cues during interpretation, and that both training and experience may be necessary to engage (strategically) in prediction during simultaneous interpreting [5].

As mentioned above, probabilistic prediction is a person's psyche, it is based on many aspects of his activity, as well as speech activity. Probably the essence of prediction is that the interpreter's brain hears the original speech. In the process of acceptance, one or another meaningful or verbal intention of the author the hypothesis of development or completion is put forward. A probable prediction making is based on the redundancy of language and speech. Under the leadership of R. G. Piotrovsky developed language according to the experimental experience of the statistics group redundancy is between 70 and 85%. Redundancy in Russian is 72.1-83.6%, in English it is within the limit of 71.9-84.5%.

In practice, a simultaneous interpreter works with the excess of connected messages. In this case, the connection is the unity of the theme and the communicativeness of the speaker relies on intention. The higher the redundancy, the more the speaker the relationship between the communicative intention and the unity of the theme is so tight. So, according to the content of the output, the synchronist has determined in advance the more likely the lexical units can be used will be. In poetic works, the degree of redundancy is much lower, for each symbol and the amount of information is high.

As you can see, it is a poetic work if it is also shown, there is little chance of an acceptable synchronized translation of the poetic work. In exceptional cases, the simultaneous translator knows the poem by heart and does not read it can quote without difficulty.

Researchers cite the following reasons for contact redundancy:

- Return of certain elements in the speech stream;
- Interdependence of the linguistic components of the contact. Contact of its components (sounds, words, phrases, sentences and meanings). the truth of consistency is formed on the basis of certain rules. And this is between them as a result, the source of the message is returned.

Lederer 3 factors that enable probabilistic forecasting shows the existence:

a) prior knowledge of the language structure by the translator;

b) thoughts that make the reception of words an almost unnecessary event logical consistency;

c) only other words that have been heard by the translator so far a series of logical thoughts of the speaker represented

In conclusion, We propose that prediction is key to rapid language comprehension, and that predicting using the production mechanism allows comprehenders to make rapid predictions at the levels of semantics, syntax and phonology. Simultaneous interpreting is an ecological context in which prediction during comprehension is highly advantageous, as interpreters must simultaneously plan their own upcoming utterances based on the speech to which they are attending. The greater the accuracy with which they are able to predict the completion of an upcoming utterance, the better they can plan their own utterance, even in some cases predictively producing the translation of a word in the target language before hearing it uttered in the source language. However, this prediction could be affected by a number of factors: cognitive load, proficiency in the non-native language, the level of cross-activation possible between the two languages used, and the degree of syntactic symmetry across the two languages.

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