

ANTICIPATION STRATEGY IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION OF POLITICAL DISCOURSE AND ITS FEATURES

Sodiqova Malohat Olimjon qizi

Uzbekistan State World Languages University

2nd year Master Student, Simultaneous Interpretation

Scientific advisor: Bakirova Hilola Botiraliyevna

Annotation: In this article the author analyzes Anticipation strategy, its special features, using this strategy in simultaneous interpretation of political discourse and the significance of anticipation strategy in the process of simultaneous interpretation.

Key words: Anticipation strategy, Simultaneous interpretation, political discourse, Modern technology.

Anticipation should be considered as a general strategy used by interpreters and not as a characteristic of individual interpreting style.
(Van Besien)

It is clear that lots of scientific works on Anticipation strategy were done especially in nineteenth and twentieth centuries, partially in the beginning of twenty first, because of the necessity of interpreters and translators and training them. In my own view, as digital transformation and intellectual technology, demand for person who interpret and translate is decreasing slowly forthcoming years. Anticipation is revealed to be a frequent strategy, we can come across in each simultaneous interpreting. According to research, I could say that, in the process of interpreting so many verbs are anticipated. It indicates that anticipation is a language-specific phenomenon. This strategy is claimed to be a significant part of conference interpreting and a crucial skill to be developed in training of interpreters. Anticipating scholars see this strategy is strategic process based on different sources and occurring at various degrees. It seems to be a natural mechanism. In 2008 some psycholinguistic and neurolinguistic evidences which are related to the anticipation strategy were reviewed and confirmed the anticipation of the syntactic structures, the grammatical roles of upcoming words, the meaning and words from a specific semantic field. Anticipation, no matter as an unconscious psychological activity or an effective subsidiary device in the process of interpretation, calls for more exploration. Besides, anticipation is an integrated prediction concerning psychological, linguistic, and even cultural aspects, which is up to the prospect of interpreting studies. Important as anticipation in simultaneous interpretation is, works specific to it in the past decades were precious and rare and they were mostly the display of technical rules or general theories with no specific focus on certain languages. Several types of

multinational meetings and conferences often require simultaneous interpretation. It is one of the most common forms of interpretation although it is quite difficult. In simultaneous interpretation, the interpreter has to translate what was said within the time allowed by the speaker's pace without changing the natural flow of the speech. In simultaneous interpreting, the interpreter has to interpret what the speaker says at the same time as the speaker is giving the speech. There should be no waiting time between the interpretation and the receipt of what is being said. A short pause is allowed to process the words of the speaker. Presidential speeches also use simultaneous interpreting. In these conference and political discourses, anticipation strategy could be used frequently since political meetings and discourses have their own similar structure. I mean interpreters can predict many words or meaning of the speech before speakers have said. Although, there are a lot of advantages of this strategy, using it can not be appropriate variant in some cases. From the researches indicate that the result of anticipation can be wrong and cause a wrong meaning of speech or context. Therefore, interpreters should be trained on this strategy more and gain enough experience before using it. Many handbooks for interpreters provide many tips and precautions concerning the moment to begin speaking, the distance to maintain from the speaker and the need to avoid launching into sentences one cannot finish; however, it is clear that the interpreter must often begin a sentence without knowing exactly where that sentence is going. To alleviate this difficulty the simultaneous interpreter must learn to adopt anticipation frequently. As one of the major strategies adopted in simultaneous interpretation, anticipation relies on linguistic knowledge and extra-linguistic information, which either exists before handed in interpreters' mind or appears in the process of interpretation. Thus, interpreters can predict from time to time with the reminding of the frequently appearing information. That anticipation occurs frequently in simultaneous interpreting is not only proved theoretically correct, but also given clear and effective proof with convincing data.

Political discourse is often delivered at a fast pace, with the speaker using complex language and referencing specific cultural or political contexts. These factors can make interpretation challenging for the interpreter, who must keep up with the speaker's pace and understand the nuances of their language use. Anticipation strategy is vital in simultaneous interpretation of political discourse because it allows the interpreter to predict what the speaker is going to say next, giving them time to prepare their translation in advance. This means that the interpreter can deliver a more accurate translation that is delivered seamlessly, without any significant pauses or disruptions. Anticipation strategy also allows the interpreter to focus their attention on the meaning of the discourse rather than the language used. This means that they can pick up on the speaker's intended message, even if the wording is complex or unclear. Additionally, anticipation strategy can help interpreters to maintain their concentration

levels during long or complex speeches, preventing them from becoming overwhelmed or fatigued.

Techniques for Improving Anticipation Skills in Simultaneous Interpretation of Political Discourse:

There are several techniques that interpreters can use to improve their anticipation skills in simultaneous interpretation of political discourse. These include:

- Familiarizing themselves with the speaker's style and content

Interpreters should research the speaker and their political affiliations, as well as the context and purpose of the speech. This will help them to anticipate the content and style of the discourse and understand any cultural or political references that may be used.

- Preparing a glossary of relevant terminology

Interpreters should prepare a glossary of relevant terminology that they may encounter during the discourse. This will help them to anticipate the language used and ensure they can deliver an accurate translation.

- Practicing shadowing

Shadowing involves listening to the speaker's words and simultaneously repeating them in the target language. This technique can help interpreters to improve their anticipation skills by forcing them to predict the speaker's words and prepare their translation in advance.

- Using visualization techniques

Interpreters can use visualization techniques to improve their anticipation skills. This involves imagining the content and style of the discourse in advance, allowing the interpreter to prepare their translation in advance.

- Utilizing note-taking techniques

Interpreters can use note-taking techniques to aid their anticipation skills. This involves jotting down key words and phrases as the speaker talks, allowing the interpreter to anticipate the direction of the discourse and prepare their translation in advance. Anticipation strategy is a vital aspect of simultaneous interpretation of political discourse. It allows the interpreter to predict the speaker's words and prepare their translation in advance, delivering a more accurate and seamless interpretation.

Familiarizing oneself with the speaker's style and content is an essential aspect of anticipation strategy in simultaneous interpretation of political discourse. This involves researching the speaker's background, political affiliations, and any previous speeches or statements that they have made. By understanding the speaker's style and content, interpreters can anticipate the direction of the discourse and the language used, allowing them to prepare their translation in advance.

In addition to researching the speaker's background, interpreters should also familiarize themselves with the context and purpose of the speech. For example, if the

speech is being delivered at a political rally, the interpreter should be aware of the audience and the political climate in the area. Understanding the context and purpose of the speech will help interpreters to anticipate the language and content used, ensuring that they can deliver an accurate and effective interpretation. Another important aspect of familiarizing oneself with the speaker's style and content is understanding any cultural or political references that may be used. For example, if the speaker references a specific historical event or political figure, the interpreter must understand the reference to ensure that they can accurately translate the meaning to the target audience. This requires a high level of cultural and political knowledge, which interpreters must continuously develop to ensure they are prepared for any situation. Overall, familiarizing oneself with the speaker's style and content is a crucial component of anticipation strategy in simultaneous interpretation of political discourse. It allows interpreters to anticipate the direction of the discourse, understand any cultural or political references, and prepare their translation in advance, delivering a more accurate and effective interpretation.

As a result of the research carried out in this article, anticipation strategy may be said as a way to simplify a demanding simultaneous interpreting work and requires interpreters to be professional to use it.

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