

PROBLEMS OF CREATING A MODEL OF THE  
INTERPRETATION PROCESS

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**Annotation.** This article is based on scientific interpretation of translation models. At present, the appeal to the study of oral forms of translation is relevant for a number of reasons. Firstly, the very need of society to create quick forms of oral translated text, which are in demand by various media; secondly, the active development of translation studies at the present time in terms of creating theoretical models of oral translation. Finally, an appeal to the study of English translated discourse as a separate element of linguistic research, in connection with its wide circulation. These aspects determine the relevance of this article.

**Key words:** modeling, implementation, transformation, substructure, grammar, listening, thinking, recording, reading, knowledge, memory, translator, information

Consideration of translation as a process has led to the need to build various translation models that reflect the logical understanding of all components of this type of activity. The translation model is “a conditional image of the translation process based on an attempt to extend certain general provisions of other sciences to translation” [Valeeva 2010: 138-139]. The success of the model is verified empirically, by comparing the texts of the FL and the TL, since all models are conditional and are based on inferences.

Researchers approached the issue of translation modeling taking into account various factors that determine its implementation, which explains a large number of existing concepts.

One of the first models of translation is the transformational model (Nida, Taber 1969). This model goes back to the ideas of transformational grammar, which is based on the concept of the presence of surface and deep structures in each language and a number of universal transformations, with the help of which one can arrive at a syntactic model of any language [Chomsky 1957, 1965].

In his model of the translation process, J. Naida distinguishes three main stages: analysis, transposition and reconstruction. Translation is considered as a transformation due to the concept of dynamic equivalence. The first stage consists in the transition from superficial syntactic and semantic structures to deep ones in FL; the transposition stage involves the transition between the deep structures of the FL and the TL, which are subsequently reconstructed (the third stage) into derivatives of the

TL with the parallel restoration of all necessary logical connections [Nida 1964: 57-69].

Dynamic equivalence is defined as the principle that translation should be carried out in such a way that the TL text has the same effect on the target audience as the TL text on the original listeners [Nida 1964: 159].

However, this approach is limited to the analysis of linguistic phenomena and does not take into account a large number of extralinguistic factors that affect the translation process.

The consideration of translation as a communicative act is reflected in the creation of various communicative models.

Translation models of this type were created on the basis of R.O. Jakobson, who describes translation as a communicative act. This model is based on the principle that there is an addresser in the speech event, from which an encoded message is sent to the addressee. The context is related to the information that is conveyed in a given message [Jakobson 1985: 319].

One of the first communicative models of translation was the model of O. Kade, in which, in the process of translation, much attention is paid to communicative the significance of the original message, as well as the perceptual abilities of the sender and recipient of this message [Kade 1978: 69-90].

In this regard, of interest is the communicative-functional concept of the theory of translation. The researcher considers the process of translation from the standpoint of analyzing the entire speech situation and its components: both linguistic and extralinguistic. Translation is an act of bilingual communication, which includes the participation of a language intermediary that conveys the meaning of a speech work, that is, it implements the communicative intention of the addresser. The invariant substructure of the text is its pragmatic component, represented by a number of communicative tasks. The second component - the semantic one - is secondary, as it is subject to the invariable pragmatic component. Both components are components of the semantic structure of the text. The communicative-functional correspondence of the source and translated texts with the correspondence of the performed transformations to the speech norms and usage of the TL is a key criterion for the adequacy of the translation to the original.

Let's move on to the consideration of the characteristics of consecutive and simultaneous translation in order to develop our own model for each of the types under consideration.

Consecutive interpreting is a type of interpreting in which "the interpreter perceives a segment of speech and after some reproduces it in translation. It is conducted in fragments, and the translator seems to replace the speaker, speaking for him and finding himself in the center of attention. According to T.S. Serova, "oral

consecutive translation is an intermediary speech activity performed with the participation of at least three subjects and includes several types and forms of speech activities, namely: listening, thinking, recording, reading the recording and speaking” [Serova 2005: 103].

Consecutive interpreting usually involves interaction with a specific user, providing the interpreter with the opportunity for feedback (however, it should be noted that this is highly undesirable) with the speaker or listener in case of problems. For this reason, in the mode of consecutive translation, not only verbal, but also non-verbal components of translation are evaluated.

Consecutive interpreting requires not only excellent knowledge of the language and translation skills, but also psychological stability, since the interpreter is in the center of attention. In fact, more people in the audience look at the interpreter and wait for his "speech". When an interpreter is on stage, he may feel very nervous as he has to perform his role without the opportunity to rehearse it or mentally prepare.

To analyze the mechanisms of consecutive translation, first of all, it is necessary to determine the object of the interpreter's attention. During the perception of the utterance of the foreign language, the content of this message will act as the central object of attention. Non-verbal behavior, materials and the environment can also act as objects of attention at certain moments [Serova 2001: 134].

Records help to focus on important points, as they are an object in the process of recording information and deciphering it.

If necessary, the translator can quickly switch attention from the main aspects to the secondary ones, making them dominant at the right time.

Consecutive interpreting puts a greater burden on memory than simultaneous interpreting, while providing the opportunity for a more thoughtful analysis into the meaning of what was said.

The authors believe that the speaker pauses in speech after a certain period of time, but in a real situation, continuous segments of speech are not actually limited, therefore, in such cases it is often necessary to use a special translation notation, or cursive writing.

Researchers define a translation record as a system of aids, external memory stimuli that help to translate, traces or skeleton of an utterance, emphasizing that the record itself is not a tool, but only acts as a translator's tool. On the one hand, the use of a translation record contributes to faster and better extraction of perceived information and its transmission in accordance with the norms of the target language. On the other hand, the translation record is a reflection of what elements the translator chose for written fixation, on what moments his attention was concentrated and how he subsequently processed them. This fact may be of great interest and useful for post-translational analysis in order to identify both mistakes made and successful strategies.

Translation shorthand is based on the principle of non-linguistic fixation of information, its semantic analysis.

Semantic analysis is the first action in consecutive translation. The creation of a translation record is based on the principles of economy, visibility and universality. Nevertheless, despite the fact that over time a certain system of symbols has been developed to replace individual words and speech turns, each translator can use symbols that he invented himself, depending on what associative links they cause.

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