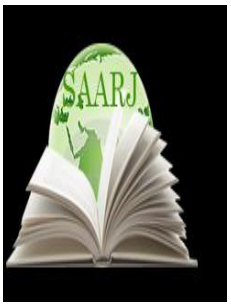

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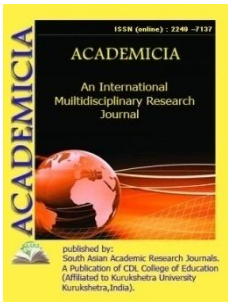

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PSYCHO LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the study of the psycholinguistic aspects of simultaneous translation activity. The purpose of the work is to present their own vision of this issue. The cognitive system of simultaneous interpretation is described with a brief description of each of its elements. The article contains the views of the authors on ways to increase the stress resistance of cognitive elements, which is being done for the first time in translation science in relation to simultaneous translation activity and is a certain novelty. The results obtained showed that the resistance to stress of cognitive mechanisms is achieved, among other things, by taking into account situations in which the state of linguistic consciousness will change. The psychological state of the interpreter must be ready for the simultaneous translation process. Translation activity is inextricably linked with the theory of speech activity [9], the constituent elements of which are motive, goal, development of an action plan and its implementation by means of a particular language

KEYWORDS: *Simultaneous interpreting; Process of interpreting; Cognitive system; Cognitive mechanism; Cognitive operation; Stress resistance; Stress factor; Transformation of linguistic consciousness.*

INTRODUCTION

In modern psycholinguistics, there are many approaches to the study of simultaneous interpretation. However, none of them pay due attention to the stress factor, which plays a key role in the professional reliability of a simultaneous interpreter. In this article, we attempt to trace how translators respond to stress, as well as identify possible ways to block the negative impact of stress or to quickly overcome it. Therefore, in this article we will focus on those

psycholinguistic aspects that underlie the achievement of stress resistance of specific cognitive mechanisms, which determines the relevance of our article.

The purpose of this publication is to present the psycholinguistic foundations of the simultaneous interpretation. To achieve this goal, we have set the following tasks:

- To present your own point of view on ensuring the resistance to stress of each of the cognitive mechanisms;

- To describe the cognitive system of simultaneous translation;

- To give a description of its individual elements;

- highlighting the psycholinguistic properties of the translation process.

The main research methods we chose were the analysis of available scientific works, generalization of the results reached by researchers who studied individual elements of the cognitive system of simultaneous translation, as well as their extrapolation, if possible, to the entire process of simultaneous translation. The research material is printed and online sources on the problems of cognitive mechanisms of simultaneous translation. The results of our research can be used both for further study of issues related to the functioning of the cognitive mechanisms of simultaneous translation, and for the training of simultaneous translation personnel.

Our research is based on the postulate that in the process of simultaneous interpretation there is a change in the state of linguistic consciousness of a simultaneous interpreter [1]. This is a consequence of the stressful load arising for a number of reasons, both objective and subjective reasons.

In order to assist future simultaneous interpreters in coping with stress, we considered it important to take into account the element of psychological preparedness in our article. It is designed to induce such frequency parameters of the biorhythms of the brain, which would help the individual to tune in to productive work.

Translation activity is inextricably linked with the theory of speech activity [9], the constituent elements of which are motive, goal, development of an action plan and its implementation by means of a particular language. The main goal of the translation process is to perform a communicative act between communicants through an intermediary translator. Depending on the type of translation, such communication can be spread out in time (in the case of written translation), carried out in real time with certain intervals for translation (consecutive, paragraph-phrasal, visual-oral translation) or take place without time intervals (simultaneous translation) [6].

Unlike all other types of translation, during simultaneous translation activities, the translator is deprived of the opportunity to think over his actions in detail. With an acute shortage of time, a simultaneous interpreter must make balanced translation decisions almost instantly [4]. To do this, he needs to have significant experience and stress resistance. Therefore, it is extremely important to study those cognitive mechanisms that are involved in a simultaneous interpreter and to identify ways to increase their stress resistance.

In the work devoted to cognitive mechanisms in simultaneous translation [3], a set of these elements of the cognitive system of simultaneous translation.

We define the cognitive mechanism as the main element of the cognitive system of this type of translation, ensuring it's functioning and consisting of cognitive structures and cognitive operations.

Each cognitive mechanism of simultaneous interpretation is responsible for a segment of the simultaneous interpretation process, in which the translator needs to use mental processes in a certain way. They are influenced by internal and external factors. It is also important to note that the cognitive mechanisms of simultaneous translation function mainly simultaneously with each other due to the peculiarities of this type of speech activity.

Based on our own practical experience of simultaneous translation, as well as based on the work of other scientists [5; 7; eleven; 16], dealing with the issues of cognitive mechanisms of simultaneous translation, we believe that the main cognitive mechanisms that ensure the functioning of the cognitive system of simultaneous translation include the following: the mechanism of perception and understanding, the mechanism of processing incoming information, the mechanism of probabilistic forecasting, the mechanism of switching between languages, a mechanism for developing a translation variant, a synchronization mechanism.

Let us briefly consider the functioning of each cognitive mechanism and the possible options that provide stress resistance.

The mechanism of perception and understanding is activated by a simultaneous interpreter as the first of all cognitive mechanisms. Its functioning lays the foundation for the success of simultaneous translation activities.

We separate the processes of perception and understanding. In our opinion, the perception of a speech message is a psychological process of reflection of objects and phenomena of reality mediated by language, which is of a subjective nature and depends on motives, goals, moods, etc. subject. As a result of perception, information is deverbalized. Understanding a speech message is a mental process of isolating the meaning of an utterance and translating it into another form of consolidation, which occurs at the levels of words, sentences and text. The process of understanding depends on the degree of a person's linguistic competence [2]. This process takes place at all language levels and allows the translator to create an image of the information coming from the speaker.

To increase the resistance to stress of this cognitive mechanism, in our opinion, it is necessary to ensure that simultaneous interpreters are able to work with representatives of different ethnic groups who use English in their speeches. In addition, the translator should know the terminology and abbreviations used by the participants in the upcoming event. Therefore, constant training in listening to various pronunciation patterns of English speech inherent in certain speakers and the expansion of knowledge of special terminology will help to simplify the cognitive operations of perception and understanding of foreign language speech by the simultaneous interpreter and will allow him to more accurately interpret the incoming information.

The basis of the cognitive mechanism of synchronization, in our opinion, is the distribution of attention to driver between different mechanisms / operations. A simultaneous interpreter has to perform several cognitive operations almost simultaneously. At the same time, information processing by people can only take place through one channel (listening or speaking). We are closer to the idea expressed by E. Kamide-Freihas [10] that the translator's attention in simultaneous translation should be mobile and that it is necessary to learn how to distribute it at the right time between the main cognitive mechanisms / operations.

In the context of simultaneous translation from a foreign language into a native language, the translator should pay main attention to the perception of foreign language speech, since speech production in the native language does not require much attention. However, when a translator has to translate from a native language into a foreign language, his or her attention will shift towards generating an utterance in a foreign language. Despite this, it is necessary to pay significant attention to the perception in the native language in order to avoid the loss of important information. For this, it is extremely important to train simultaneous translation in both directions at each lesson (both from a foreign to native language, and from a native to a foreign one).

In addition to the above factors affecting the functioning of cognitive mechanisms, we will separately dwell on two more aspects that are characteristic of the cognitive system of simultaneous interpretation as a whole. This is the lag between the translator and the speaker and psycho-emotional training.

The lag of the simultaneous interpreter from the speaker characterizes some time that is used by the interpreter to work out a particular solution. In other words, due to this lag, all cognitive mechanisms of simultaneous translation function. To train such a lag behind the speaker's speech, a simultaneous interpreter must be able to store a certain amount of information in short-term memory, constantly updating it - removing the worked-out information and loading new one.

As a conclusion of the study of the psycholinguistic foundations of simultaneous interpretation, the authors came to the following conclusions:

1. The professional reliability of a simultaneous interpreter depends on the resistance to stress of cognitive mechanisms. These include the mechanisms of perception and understanding, processing incoming information, switching between languages, choosing a translation option, probabilistic forecasting, and synchronization.

2. In the process of simultaneous translation, the functioning of cognitive mechanisms turns out to be

Stressful influence due to changes occurring in the situation of simultaneous interpretation As a result, the efficiency of the cognitive system decreases, which can lead to the loss of important information during its translation.

3. To neutralize the negative impact of stress on the professional reliability of a simultaneous interpreter, it is necessary to train future specialists in conditions of situations in which the state of the interpreter's linguistic consciousness may change.

4. Different methods should be used in developing the skills of simultaneous interpreters

To do this, it is necessary to take into account both the improvement of translation skills by expanding linguistic and extralinguistic knowledge, and psycho-emotional training, which can be carried out by hardware and non-hardware ways.

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