

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ANTICIPATION IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

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ANNOTATION

This article explores the concept of anticipation in simultaneous interpreting, defining it as the practice where interpreters vocalize words or phrases before the speaker has finished speaking. This technique is essential for maintaining the flow of conversation and avoiding unnatural pauses. It highlights the importance of interpreters being familiar with the subject matter to effectively anticipate the speaker's words.

Key words: *Simultaneous interpretation, anticipation, flow of conversation, subject matter, familiarity, cognitive process, communication strategies, language interpretation.*

INTRODUCTION

In the beginning, I am going to give answers to the question that asks what is anticipation at all? According to languageconnections.com, anticipating in simultaneous interpreting simply means that interpreters say a word or a group of words before the speaker actually says them. This interpreting strategy is regularly resorted to and, when you begin thinking about it, there is nothing extraordinary about that. After all, we are able to anticipate events on a daily basis – weather events are example, as well as the logical steps you should follow when driving a car to avoid getting into an accident. Professional interpreters, generally familiar with the industry and content they will be interpreting beforehand, merely do it in conversation to ensure that there are no awkward pauses that make the interpreted speech seem unnatural. According to Fred Van Besien, “Anticipation refers to the simultaneous interpreter’s production of a constituent in the target language before the speaker has uttered the corresponding constituent in the source language. It is the result of hypothesizing on the content of the speaker’s utterance before it has been finished”.

So, why we deploy anticipating methods in simultaneous interpretation. There are many opinions about that. Firstly, the main goal of simultaneous interpreters is to briefly interpret as fast and short as possible in order to save time and prevent listeners from getting lost in the conversation. Thus, this method widely used in SI. However, not every interpreter can be able to anticipate. This method is only used by professional Simultaneous Interpreters. According to information given in the languageconnections.com, anticipation in simultaneous interpreting is especially common between languages in which the normal word order is not the same. For example, English or French are SVO (subject, verb, object) languages, meaning the normal word order is subject + verb + object. Other languages, such as German, are SOV languages (subject, object, verb), where the normal word order is subject + object + verb. The huge majority of

languages are SVO or SOV languages, but there are also VSO (verb, subject, object) languages, like Hebrew. VSO languages are less common.

If an interpreter literally interpreted between an SVO and SOV language, they would run into awkward pauses when waiting for the verb or the object to be stated in the source language. To solve this problem and not pause until the end of a sentence, the interpreter makes a hypothesis about what the speaker will say, or else uses a neutral word or expression to fill in until they know for sure. This enables him or her to postpone stating the verb or object, while also maintaining the natural flow of communication for the audience. From this we can conclude that, there are three types of word order of languages:

First	Second	Third
subject	Verb	Object
subject	Object	Verb
verb	Subject	Object

Uzbek language also has not normal word order. That's why, anticipation is also important and crucial thing during simultaneous interpretation of Uzbek-English languages. Maybe, having different syntactic structure is main obstacle in the interpretation of these languages. This is why instead of Uzbek-English, in many situations, in the international conferences, people try to employ Russian-English pair which has the same syntactic structure. Further discussion can be found in the next part of the chapter.

Well, it should be interesting to many people that the history of anticipation in SI goes back to which period or years. According to some sources, very first examples of simultaneous interpreting dates back to the Nuremberg Trials, in 1945-46. In the languageconnections.com it is written that the issue of anticipation in simultaneous interpreting was not discussed until 1978 in Venice at the NATO Symposium on Language Interpretation and Communication. Participants wanted to find new ways of improving anticipation abilities in interpreters as the needs and demands for interpreting were growing. In the years following that event, two main conceptions of anticipation in simultaneous interpreting emerged. Notwithstanding all the information above, no one can exactly say the date or day when Simultaneous Interpretation or anticipation method are appeared.

Conceptions about anticipation in Simultaneous Interpretation. From the beginning of the usage of anticipation in SI, linguists and translators argued about anticipation and anticipating methods. They had different ideas and opinions about this process. Thus, many introduced their own conceptions about anticipation. Now, I will write about some of them. The first one is "Universalist conception" of anticipation. According to languageconnections.com, the first concept is known as the "universalist conception", which is based on the research of Danica Seleskovitch and Marianne Lederer in the early 1970s and 80s. According to the "universalists", the need for anticipation in simultaneous interpreting does not depend on the exact language pairs (as one might think it would be more common between two syntactically different languages rather than two similar ones), and in fact the verb is not the word that requires anticipation the most. To the universalists, complete knowledge of the source language is necessary and enough to be able to anticipate.

Danica Seleskovitch and Marianne also distinguished two types of anticipation: a linguistic anticipation and the "freewheeling interpretation". The first is related to the passive

knowledge the interpreter has of the source language. “Freewheeling interpretation” refers to a strategy used by the interpreter to verify (and correct, if necessary) their interpretation. They can do it by employing a grammatical structure that enables them not to remain silent for too long while interpreting, while still allowing for correction if needed after listening to the end of the speaker’s phrase. However, not everybody agrees that this should be considered anticipation.

Universalist conception prevailed during 1980’s, but after this period, it fell out of favour. Because, some experiments were carried out involving interpretation from French into German and vice versa. As a result, the mentioned theories disproved the theory. According to those experiments, mentioned in languageconnections.com not only did they show that the interpreters anticipated more when interpreting into French than into German (they had to anticipate every 85 seconds on average), but also that the verb was actually what they were anticipating most (roughly 80% of the anticipated words).

Another conception is called “bilateralist conception”. Languageconnections.com writes about this conception: “On the other hand, the “bilateralist conception” partisans claim that the need for anticipation in simultaneous interpreting is a language-specific phenomenon, and that the verb does have a special status. Thus, this conception is confirmed by the experiment described above. However, this does not mean the “universalist conception” is totally wrong. In particular, its theory of the “freewheeling interpretation” is still used today”.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, anticipation plays a crucial role in the practice of simultaneous interpreting, serving as an essential strategy for professional interpreters to maintain the natural flow of communication. The ability to anticipate allows interpreters to bridge gaps caused by differences in syntactic structures between languages, ensuring that audiences remain engaged and informed. While the history of anticipation in interpreting has evolved since its early applications during the Nuremberg Trials, ongoing discussions and research have led to the emergence of various conceptions, including the universalist and bilateralist perspectives. These theories highlight the complexities of language interpretation and the need for interpreters to possess a deep understanding of both the source and target languages. As the demand for effective communication continues to grow in our increasingly interconnected world, the significance of anticipation in simultaneous interpreting will remain a vital area of study and practice, ultimately enhancing the overall quality of interpretation across diverse languages and contexts.

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