

THE USAGE OF ANTICIPATION IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

Shonazarova Dilnoza Dilshod qizi

d.shonazarova@nordicuniversity.org

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1482-5479

ANNOTATION

In this article, the author explores the concept of anticipation through the lens of Fred Van Besien's research. Van Besien delves into the processes involved in anticipating future events and outcomes, providing insights into how individuals and organizations can better prepare for what lies ahead. The article highlights key aspects of Van Besien's findings, illustrating the significance of anticipation in decision-making and strategic planning. By examining the mechanisms of anticipation, the author emphasizes its relevance in various contexts, making a compelling case for its integration into both personal and professional frameworks. This exploration not only enriches the reader's understanding of the anticipation process but also encourages further reflection on its practical applications.

Key words: Anticipation, simultaneous interpretation, language processing, real-time translation, contextual understanding, listening skills, speech production, interpreter strategies, communication efficiency, non-verbal cues, time management, accuracy, fluency.

INTRODUCTION

Anticipation in simultaneous interpretation is a crucial skill that allows interpreters to convey messages accurately and fluidly, enabling them to predict the speaker's next words or ideas while processing the current information. I will describe the process of anticipation in the example of the research of Fred Van Besien. He writes about anticipation process: The total number of anticipations in the material is 78. On a corpus of two times approx. 55 minutes this means one anticipation every 85 seconds. The total number of anticipations is much larger than expected on the basis of Lederer's analysis. The division of these anticipations over both interpreters is as follows: the first interpreter anticipated 31 times; the second one 47 times. The difference between the number of anticipations per interpreter is not significant ($X^2 = 3.28$). This strongly suggests that anticipation should be considered as a general strategy used by interpreters, and not as a characteristic of individual interpreting style. An analysis of all anticipations according to type of constituent that was anticipated shows that in 60 out of 78 cases this was a verb constituent (cf. table 1).

Anticipated constituent	Interpreter 1	Interpreter 2	total
Verb	24	36	60
Adverb phrase	1	2	3
Noun phrase	1	5	6

Conjunction	0	1	1
Pronoun	0	2	2
Structural anticipation	5	1	6
total	31	47	78

Author states that the main part of the anticipation is verbs. In this case he compared German and French languages in this research: "German and French differ in their surface structures and the position of the verb (early in French, late in German) is one of the main differences". We can conclude from the table that, on a total of 78 anticipations 49 are correct and etc. They are correct translations of the source constituent that follows. In the other cases, 29 cases are approximation. The number of correct translations is significantly higher than the number of approximations. In four cases the interpreter changes the approximation after listening the continuation of the speech.

After the research, Fred Van Besien concludes that, anticipation can be considered as an important strategy in simultaneous interpretation. In Lederer's material each of the two interpreters anticipated on average once every 85 seconds. The frequency is much higher than Lederer (1980, 1981) expected. In most cases a verb was anticipated. This suggests that anticipation is a language specific phenomenon since the position of the verb is one of the main surface differences between German and French. Empirical research into anticipation and language pairs with parallel surface structures could lead to more certainty.

In the following, I am going to give the some of the anticipation and prediction problems during the interpretation.

I made a little research and read a lot about anticipation from different sources. In my opinion, anticipation can be learned with great experience and hard work. I listed some of my ideas about the problems of anticipation. Now, let me express them:

- Having different syntax of language pairs;
- The number of words in the sentence;
- Not having knowledge of the topic;
- Speed of the speech;
- Background and ideas of the speaker;
- Not being able to see the speaker (in this case, interpreter cannot use prosody);
- Having big cultural difference and etc.

This list can be long. In my point of view, if mentioned problems are solved, it will be easier to anticipate for interpreters.

Now, I am going to write about the factors that help during the anticipation process. Over the years, interpreters try to master in anticipation and during this process, they enabled several factors in simultaneous interpretation. There are two most important factors in anticipation. They are linguistic factors and prosody.

Linguistic factors can help when interpreter has the good knowledge of source language. This can happen when they master expressions, set phrases and have the ability to easily and quickly locate the important words (which express the central meaning of the context). This could be helpful during the interpretation process. But there are extra-linguistic factors as well. These factors include text's or the speaker's particular background.

That's why, it is crucial to interpreter to talk with the speaker before the event. Because, any information about them can be helpful for the interpreter to anticipate what will be said. According to information given in the languageconnections.com, the second factor that plays an important role in anticipation is known as prosody, that is to say non-verbal communication, such as the speaker's tone, intonation, rhythm and body-language. While this can be useful, it is not always possible to see the speaker. Moreover, intonation does not necessarily have the same meaning across different languages. For instance, studies showed English intonations can sound aggressive to German-speaking people, while German intonations are monotonous and boring to an English-speaking audience. So, while this can be helpful, it should not be totally relied on for anticipation.

CONCLUSION

All in all, anticipation makes the translation easier and faster for the interpreter. Because, if they do not use anticipation, it would be hard to catch the speech of the speaker. They cannot be stopped and as a result, it would lead to the end of the interpreting career.

REFERENCES

1. Fred Van Besien- Anticipation in Simultaneous Interpretation, June, 1999.
2. Kilian.G.Seeber– Simultaneous Interpretation-2015
3. Karimova, M. (2024). Addressing Common Challenges in teaching English as a foreign language: Strategies for success. *Nordic_Press*, 3(0003).
4. Rametova, V. (2024). КАТЕГОРИЯ ПАДЕЖА В ТРКИ: ОШИБКИ В ПОДАЧЕ И ПУТИ ИСПРАВЛЕНИЯ. *Nordic_Press*, 3(0003).
5. Shonazarova, D. (2025). Nyurenberg sudida tarjimonlar faoliyati. *Nordic_Press*, 7(0007).
6. Shonazarova, D. (2025). Nyurenberg sudi va uning tarkib topishi. *Nordic_Press*, 7(0007).
7. Shonazarova, D. (2024). ChatGPT and its challenges working with idioms and writing systems in Uzbek language. *Nordic_Press*, 3(0003).
8. Shonazarova, D. (2024). Yuridik matnlar tarjimasi jarayonida yuzaga keladigan asosiy muammolar va ularning yechimi. *Nordic_Press*, 3(0003).
9. Shonazarova, D. (2024). Simultaneous interpretation and required competencies for choosing the profession. *Nordic_Press*, 3(0003).
10. Shonazarova, D. (2024). SINXRON TARJIMA VA UNING KELIB CHIQISHI BO 'YICHA NAZARIYALAR. *Nordic_Press*, 3(0003).
11. Shonazarova, D. (2024). SINXRON TARJIMON KOMPETENSIYASINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING SAMARALI USULLARI. *Nordic_Press*, 3(0003).
12. Shonazarova, D. SINXRON TARJIMA AMALIYOTI VA NAZARIYASI. *UZBEKISTAN*, 43.
13. Shonazarova, D. (2024). O 'zbekistonda ziyorat turizmini shakllantirishning muhim omillari. *Nordic_Press*, 3(0003).
14. Shonazarova, D. (2025). INGLIZ-O 'ZBEK TILLARI SINXRON TARJIMASIDA SIYOSIY-DIPLOMATIK NUTQNING QIYOSIY TAHLILI. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 5(20), 390-393.
15. Shonazarova, D. (2024). Syntactic problems in simultaneous interpretation. *Nordic_Press*, 3(0003).

16. Shokhrukh, J. B., & Abror, S. H. (2022). THE DEVELOPMENT TENDENCIES OF COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS IN UZBEKISTAN: NLP, MACHINE TRANSLATION, CORPUS LINGUISTICS AND AUTOMATIC TEXT EDITING. *The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations*, 4(10), 01-05.
17. Yusupova, M. (2024). LEVERAGING ENGLISH TERMINOLOGICAL DICTIONARIES TO AUGMENT COMMUNICATION SKILLS IN MUSIC EDUCATION STUDENTS. *Молодые ученые*, 2(12), 140-141.
18. Саримсакова, Г. М. (2021). ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ РЕСУРСОВ РОДНЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ УЧАЩИХСЯ НА ЗАНЯТИЯХ ПО РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ КАК ИНОСТРАННОМУ. In *Русский язык за рубежом: инновационные подходы и эффективные практики открытого образования* (pp. 117-125).
19. Шахакимова, Р. (2024). ОМОНИМЫ И ПАРОНИМЫ В РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ. ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНО-СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКОЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ОМОНИМИИ И ПАРОНИМИИ. *International journal of scientific researchers (IJSR) INDEXING*, 6(1), 7-12.