

## ТАРЖИМАШУНОСЛИК

### ANTICIPATION IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING



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#### Аннотация

Мазкур мақола синхрон таржима жараёнидаги антиципацияни, яъни олдиндан тахмин қилишни тадқиқ этишга бағишланган. Унда синхрон таржимада олдиндан тахмин қилишни аниқлаш масаласи илгари сурилади, унга хос хусусиятлар таърифланади, синхрон таржимоннинг ўз билим ва тажрибасидан келиб чиққан ҳолда гапирувчининг кейинги фикрини тахмин қила олиши лозимлиги таъкидланади.

Муаллиф олдиндан тахмин қилишнинг бир қанча усулларини очиқ беришга уринган. Уларга кўчма тахминлар деб номланган сўзлар киради. Қолаверса, кўпинча ишлатиладиган қўшимча лисоний маълумотлар таржимоннинг гапирувчи нутқини тахмин қилишида муҳим роль ўйнайди. Муаллифнинг фикрича, контекстуал билим, яъни анжуман муҳокамасининг мазмун-моҳиятидан келиб чиққан билим ҳамда сўз кластеридаги ясама сўзларнинг мунтазам учраши таржимонга нотик нутқининг мазмунини тахмин қилишига имкон беради. Нутқда ижобий ёки салбий сўзларнинг тез-тез учраши фикрни ижобий ёки салбий эканлигини тахмин қилиш имконини беради.

#### Аннотация

Статья посвящена исследованию антиципации в синхронном переводе. В ней выдвигается определение прогнозирования в синхронном переводе, описываются его особенности, а также указывается на то, что переводчик на основе своих знаний и опыта должен иметь способность предугадывать, о чем будет говорить спикер в дальнейшем.

Автор исследования пытается раскрыть способы использования антиципации. К ним относятся слова, называемые переходными вероятностями. Кроме того, в прогнозировании высказываний спикеров важную роль играет часто используемая экстралингвистическая информация, контекстуальные знания – знания о предмете обсуждения, и часто встречающиеся производные словесного кластера. Часто встречающиеся положительные или отрицательные слова могут предсказать позитивные или негативные мысли говорящего.

#### Abstract

The present article is devoted to the study of anticipation in simultaneous interpreting. It puts forward a clear definition and features of anticipation in simultaneous interpretation. This work points out that a simultaneous interpreter should have an ability to predict with his own knowledge and experience what the speaker will say next. In this investigation the author tries to reveal a lot of ways of using anticipation. They are: words, which are called as transitional probabilities, actually a standard utterance. Besides, frequently used extra-linguistic information

plays the most important part in the interpreter's anticipation of the speakers' utterances. The author thinks that contextual knowledge, i.e. knowledge of the subject matter under discussion in a conference, and the frequent occurrence of derivatives of a word cluster give chance to an interpreter to predict the content of the speaker's speech. It is pointed out that frequent occurrence of positive or negative words may anticipate positive or negative thoughts.

**Калит сўзлар:** кутиш, синхрон таржима, тахмин қилиш, хабар, мулоқот, машқ, кўшимча лисоний маълумот, кўчма тахминлар, музокара, тахмин қила олиш, ижобий сўзлар, салбий сўзлар, сўз кластери, ясама сўзлар.

**Ключевые слова:** антиципация, синхронный перевод, прогнозировать, сообщение, коммуникация, активность, экстралингвистическая информация, переходные вероятности, согласование, предсказуемость, положительные и отрицательные слова, кластер слов, производные.

**Keywords:** anticipation, simultaneous interpretation, to predict, a message, communication, activity, extra-linguistic information, transitional probabilities, negotiation, predictability, positive words, negative words, word cluster, derivatives.

The international relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Conferences, Symposiums, Forums etc., which are held in our country, are increasing the need for training professional translators. The Resolution of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the measures of further development of the system of foreign languages learning”(1), published on December 10, 20012 gave the possibility to further development of teaching foreign languages, in some way teaching translation too.

Translation is a creative activity. It has its own topical problems, which demand further investigation. As it is readily observed, that knowledge of languages is adequate for reading and speaking purposes but never sufficient for interpreting or translation. The interpreter should know not only the norms and rules of the language but the translation or interpreting rules as well. Therefore, the researches on the topical methods of translation are very important in this field.

This article puts forward a clear picture of the definition and features of anticipation in simultaneous interpreting. A simultaneous interpreter should know how to anticipate, i.e. to predict with his own language ability, knowledge and experiences what the speaker will say next. Prediction refers to the interpreter's ability to grasp the intent of a message before all have been uttered. Learning anticipation can save the time and comprehension, energy of an interpreter. Anticipation helps to predict the content of the message in translation. Anticipation has attracted more and more attention of interpreting researchers. Different scholars hold different views on the definition of anticipation in interpretation.

Wolfram Wills (4) defines anticipation as ”prediction in interpretation of source text units before their actual utterance. Besides, the famous Russian scientist G. Chernov (3) has formulated his own definition of anticipation. He calls

it” probability prediction and defines it as prediction of the oral message in progress”. There are many more definitions of anticipation given by various scientists. Anticipation is” a psychological activity in the process of interpretation. Besides, anticipation is an integrated prediction concerning psychological, linguistic, and even cultural aspects (5).

Actually anticipation is a language-specific feature. To avoid the difficulty simultaneous interpreter must learn to adopt anticipation frequently. Predicting relies on the interpreter’s knowledge of the source language culture and language, including the typical syntactical and stylistic arrangements and styles of sentences, paragraphs, and larger pieces of texts. Prediction refers to the interpreter’s ability to grasp the intent of a message.

Thus, anticipation is a process of perception which has the aim to establish the interpreter’s position in the communicative context. In every act of communication, people try to grasp the main idea of the speech in order to be able to follow the flow of conversation. To do this, it is necessary for them to anticipate the flow of thoughts.

There are a lot of ways of using anticipation. We shall try to present some of them. For example: If the speaker begins his/her speech with, “*This is a fantastic idea*” and it is very possible to predict that the message will be ended well.

Besides, words, which are called as transitional probabilities, play a very significant role in the process of anticipation. For example, the word group “*I consider it to be*” serves as a key for what follows, and shows the syntactic pattern of the coming segments.

Some idiomatic expressions, verb-complement collocations, and standard phrases also help to anticipate. For example: Speaker:

*On behalf of Mrs. Nixon and all of the members of our Official Party,  
I want to express my deep appreciation for the boundless and gracious hospitality which you have extended to us.*

This example is actually a standard utterance, frequently used as a toast-opening sentence. Many experienced interpreters have already learned many fixed expressions in their minds. When hearing the word combination «*on behalf of*», the interpreter can anticipate the following segments. Besides, on hearing the word “*more*”, the interpreter immediately realizes that the speaker would compare it with that of last year, and also, “*more*” acts as the reminder of comparative degree for the interpreter,

Extra-linguistic information plays the most important part in the interpreter’s anticipation of the speakers’ utterances (2). Extra-linguistic anticipation depends on extra-linguistic information, which includes general and situational knowledge,

information about conferences in the course of interpretation. . Anticipation can be possible from the context of a meeting. If there is a discussion or a negotiation where delegations' positions or arguments will become known and if the interpreter has also knowledge available to them it will be possible to anticipate.

Besides, contextual knowledge, i.e. knowledge of the subject matter under discussion in a conference, gives chance to an interpreter to predict. Within the context predictability can be activated. The more the interpreter knows the subject matter of the conference, the more he can predict. The better his knowledge of the problem under discussion the faster he can anticipate. That is why the preparation for conference interpreting is so important and essential. The interpreters must know documents including the conference program, list of participants, background information about the conference, and most importantly, documents on the content of the conference.

Then, in briefings of the conference general information is given to the interpreters, who can ask specific questions, generally on terminology. With all these preparatory work, interpreters increase their power of anticipation.

In interpreting, if the syntactic structures of two languages are quite different and word for word translation is impossible, a close co-operation between speaker and an interpreter will be very important. If the speaker is known to the interpreter, the interpreter starts immediately to work out a probability prognosis for the semantic structure and sense of the incoming message. If the speaker is unknown to the interpreter, and the situation in general is unfamiliar, interpretation errors and omissions appear.

Words are a reflection of our thoughts. Positive words come from positive thoughts, negative words from negative thoughts. The more the interpreter hears positive words in the speech the more his probability prognosis will be positive or the more the interpreter hears negative words in the speech the more his probability prognosis will be negative. For example, if an interpreter hears the negative words such as *nobody, isn't, won't, doesn't, don't, not, never, couldn't, nothing, none, nowhere, hardly* and others he can predict that a speaker has a negative thought on this or that message. On the contrary, if an interpreter mostly meets positive words in the speech of a speaker such as *accurate, achievable, advantage, activate, approve, beneficial, possible, cooperation, devote, enable, grateful, hopeful, stability, splendid, restore, important, acceptable, valuable* etc. he could conclude that the message has a positive character.

It should be pointed out that it is possible to predict the probability of the content of the message of the speaker with the help of the frequent occurrence of

derivatives of a word cluster. The derivatives may serve as descriptors of the main content of a message.

The analysis of the story “The Dream” written by U. Saroyan revealed the following descriptors of an ugly appearance of the woman-“She was a *plain* girl, even then but not the *plainest* in the world, the worst thing which was not part of the *plainness* which in fact, just kept her from being a *plain* beauty...” . In the following example we can anticipate a beautiful appearance of a woman:

“Pam was a *beautiful* girl and her *beauty* was value be commodity that permitted her to do and say as she pleased, her *beauty* was a passport to freedom it was better than money, not that *beautiful* women were the luckiest people in the world. Everything came to them. *Beautifulness* helps them to achieve everything in the world.

When interpreting from Uzbek into English or Russian there is the problem of the verb- predicate which is needed early in the target language but produced late in the source language. In this case anticipation is too difficult. The interpreter relies on the context which clarifies the meaning and produces a structure that allows him/her to postpone the moment with the verb. Until the source verb is produced the interpreter must begin first translating the direct object or adverbial modifiers. When the source verb-predicate comes and then it can be translated. Comprehension process is very important when the semantic focus of the sentence comes in the final position. In the anticipation interpreters rely on a generalization of the message on the basis of the interpreter’s extra-linguistic knowledge to overcome the obstacles of the target sentences. It means that the delivery does not precisely correspond to the final verb of the sentence but it is rather a generalization of the message on the basis of the interpreter’s extra-linguistic knowledge.

Thus, anticipation is very important work of an interpreter in the process of simultaneous interpreting and consecutive interpreting too. Every interpreter must have practical knowledge and acquire new skills about anticipation.

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