

## CONTINUITY AND DISCRETENESS OF SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING.

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Simultaneous translation dialectically combines two opposite features: continuity and discreteness.

The continuity of simultaneous translation lies in a high degree of connectivity permeating the entire process from the beginning to the end. The objective basis of the continuity of the translation process is the unity, integrity and continuity of the speech that the translator translates.

Continuity can be traced in simultaneous translation in all processes. In the process of orientation in the source text, continuity is expressed in the continuity of extraction and accumulation of information regarding goals, topics, semantic content and lexical and grammatical organization of the speaker's statements, constant development and refinement of the hypotheses put forward and in continuous promotion new hypotheses regarding the development and outcome of the speaker's speech.

In the process of searching or selecting translation solutions continuity is expressed in close links between successive translation solutions, so how each of them is a continuation and development previous ones and leads to subsequent solutions.

Continuity receives additional support at this level due to the operation of RAM on the accumulation and retention of information about earlier decisions.

In the process of implementing translation actions continuity is expressed in the continuity of speech generation in the target language. Implementation of the following one after another translation actions are combined also the need to keep in memory and perform grammatical commitments taken at generation preceding components of statements.

The continuity of simultaneous translation is ensured, in addition, by the cohesion of all three processes. Along with continuity in the structure of activity

simultaneous interpreter, regular discreteness is clearly traced. Discreteness of simultaneous translation becomes most obvious when elucidating the patterns of interaction between the processes of orientation in the source text, search or selection of translation solutions and their implementation. All three processes that make up the

activities of a simultaneous interpreter proceed in successive steps and give out their “production” in successive portions, quanta. Stepping character

of these processes is explained by the need to translate source text as it is spoken by the speaker.

The decisive role in quantizing the results of the processes that make up the activity of a simultaneous interpreter is played by the intonation-semantic articulation of speech by the speaker, the syntactic structure of the original statements and some individual features of the interpreter's speech-cognitive abilities (Shiryaev A.F., 1974).

Usually, the next step of the translator when orienting in the speech of the speaker is to orient in the next intonation-semantic unit, structural-syntactic block or other segment.

Results of this step orientation process allows you to proceed to the next step within the process of searching and making translation decisions, which, in turn, allows you to proceed to the direct generation of the next semantic link in the target language.

In time, the orientation step in the speaker's speech, the step search and decision-making and the step of implementation are located in a “ledge”. All three steps together make up the translation action - one step of the entire translation process.

The step-by-step nature of simultaneous translation is especially noticeable at a slow pace of the speaker's speech.

Articulation of steps in the process of activity occurs differently depending on the pace of the speaker's speech and the individual characteristics of the interpreter. All diversity options for articulating steps is located between two extreme options, which are described below.

At the slow pace of the speaker's speech, the steps follow one after the other in a simple sequence: next step begins to be executed either after the end of the previous step, or a few moments before its end, and the orientation link is only partially overlaid goes to the phase of the implementation of the previous action.

At a fast pace of the speaker's speech, when the pauses between units of orientation become smaller, the interpreter's steps are superimposed on one another: as soon as the development of one step approaches its middle, it begins to take another step. Orientation link and link search and decision making one step at a time in time for the implementation phase of the preceding step. Therefore, at each individual moment, the translator simultaneously implements the solution of one action and orients or searches for a solution to the next action. The degree of overlap of one step on the other depends on the pace of the speaker's speech, the size of the pauses, and as well as on the individual characteristics of the translator and

his professional training.

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