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Тема: СПЕЦИФИКА СИНХРОННОГО ПЕРЕВОДА НА СОВРЕМЕННОМ ЭТАПЕ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ АНГЛО-РУССКОЙ И РУССКО-АНГЛИЙСКОЙ КОМБИНАЦИЙ)

ABSTRACT

Subjectmatter: Contemporary Simultaneous Translation (based on English-Russian and Russian-English Combinations).

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Information about the sponsor organization: Pyatigorsk State Linguistic University; 9 Kalinin St., Pyatigorsk, Stavropol'krai.

This paper focuses on the study of linguistic and extralinguistic factors of simultaneous interpretation as well as on the specific methodology of its implementation which helps meet the challenges simultaneous interpreters are confronted with during their work. The paper provides a detailed description of the methods to be followed by practical advice of how to employ them most effectively in the interpretation process, given a concrete pragmatic context and sociolinguistic environment. The paper also looks into those factors and conditions which are conducive to a change of methods employed or their replacement in order to minimize translation inadequacies. This approach to the study enables us to present a comprehensive picture of simultaneous interpretation process as well as to give a detailed analysis of translation errors, their causes and ways of their elimination.

Our graduation paper highlights the following simultaneous interpretation methods: (1) a trial-and-error method an interpreter resorts to when a translation option cannot be clearly defined; (2) an expectation method when too narrow a context prevents an interpreter from giving an accurate translation into a target language and he/she awaits a broader context; (3) a stalling method which is close to the expectation method with the only difference that an expectation pause is filled with some pertinent, but not necessarily important information; (4) a linear interpretation method which enables an interpreter to simplify complex syntactical structures when translating into a target language in order to make a speaker's message more comprehensible; (5) an anticipation method when an interpreter runs ahead of a speaker by forestalling his/her ideas or syntactical structures; (6) a

literal translation method or a transliteration method used by an interpreter when he/she is unable to find a suitable equivalent in the target language; (7) a method of compression which takes place when too quick a pace of speech makes it impossible for an interpreter to follow a speaker closely; (6) a method of decompression – when for a number of reasons a term or a phrase requires a more detailed elucidation.

The novelty of this research consists in the fact that it is one of the first attempts to elaborate a strategy of simultaneous interpretation by classifying and describing specific methods, or techniques, which constitute interpreters' expertise which is instrumental in achieving a greater adequacy of interpretation.

Conclusions drawn in the research make a substantial contribution to further development of theoretical and practical aspects of translation theories.