SPEECH COMPRESSION IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

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Abstract: The purpose of this research is to investigate speech compression, a crucial tactic in the translation industry. The topic of simultaneous translation and methods for lessening the challenging workload of translators has drawn the attention of scholars in recent years as one of the issues. It must be made clear that a professional simultaneous interpreter's job is to translate speech while maintaining the speaker's primary point of transmission. Due to the variations in the target language's grammar from the source language as well as the cultural linguistic features of languages, compression is vital.

Key words: speech compression, simultaneous translation, speech redundancy.

INTRODUCTION

Those who are not involved in translation activity view simultaneous interpreters and other translators with suspicion because they believe that translators have the "strength" or capacity to comprehend concepts that others find difficult to understand. The general public holds the belief that the translator has the freedom to synchronize the speaker's text as they want or profitably, which includes adding content, omitting it, or distorting it to the client's prejudice. Unfortunately, it is necessary to acknowledge how widespread these biases are. Psychology claims that individuals do not want to feel powerless in the hands of others, hence that is the entire problem.

This perspective is mostly based on the fact that simultaneous translation is still a relatively untapped field of translation. Simultaneous translation has only recently, toward the close of the twentieth century, drawn the attention of scholars. To be precise, simultaneous translation is one of the most often used services since it saves time for speakers and students alike. Furthermore, a simultaneous interpreter is a "dark horse" in the chain of translators that forges interracial and cross-cultural bonds of unity.

METHODS

With time, it became evident that professional simultaneous translation was critically demanded in many fields. When there is a lack of time and mental strain, simultaneous interpretation is the kind of translation that is done. Experimental research has demonstrated that a thorough and furious textual translation of a text from English to Russian increases the text's syllabic value by, at most, 1.5 times and, at most, 2 times. However, in the case of interpretation, when comprehensive editing is not possible, the text grows monotonously by more than three times.

This finding can be explained by the fact that these two languages, albeit belonging to separate linguistic subgroups, have different structures. The essential translation techniques must be applied creatively for the translation to be satisfactory. It is challenging for the translator to interpret a speech that is spoken in a lively manner, and in certain cases, it is not feasible. In these situations, the simultaneous interpreter must intentionally condense or lessen the translated text's volume.

An interpreter is free to translate more quickly, of course, but the reality is that if the translator would rather speak more quickly, this would always result in more translation errors. Scientists estimate that between 60 and 70 percent of all European languages are redundant. Speech reduction is only practical in situations where speech is truly redundant. It is acceptable to leave out certain details while still maintaining the statement's meaning if it is present. It is unacceptable that we may misinterpret the message if it is absent.

Speech compression is present in English at nearly every level, which sets it apart from other languages. The text's economy is evident in its morphology, grammar, and usage of lexical synonyms. It is essential to remember that compression is a phenomena unique to contemporary English. The culture of people who speak English is the cause of this. They abbreviate words or entire phrases in an effort to save time.

RESULTS

In accordance with Z.Rasulov, there is a particular section in our brain that governs the acceptance and interpretation of material arriving from outside in a "brief" form. The fact that compressed information is easier for a human "processor" to access helps to explain this finding. This is where the subject of compression is frequently discussed, that is, about lowering the amount of the translation text relative to the original. The requirement that the message be correctly delivered without any semantic alterations must also be considered. Since the translator only has a few seconds to comprehend the source text with a maximum lag of 1-4 seconds, the synchronist decides in a matter of seconds if speech compression is acceptable during simultaneous translation.

In addition, he has to digest the speech he has heard. The top limit, according to experimental data, is between 150 and 200 words per minute. More words make it more difficult to translate the text accurately. In addition to the above mentioned requirements, the synchronist's message has to have intervals in order for him to hear and comprehend the voice simultaneously. In his studies, G. V. Chernov compared compressed texts produced through translation with non-compressed texts in order to determine the substance of the text and its reduction. Consequently, he claimed that the maximum percentage that compression may achieve is between 30 and 38%.

DISCUSSION

We concluded that the following situations typically call for the use of compression:

- the speaker is speaking at a speed that makes it impossible to keep up with him;
- the text contains repeated phrases;
- the message contains unnecessary words;
- the speaker's ideas may be expressed in fewer, smaller phrases.

CONCLUSION

It should be mentioned that several methods are used to compress speech during translation. As an illustration, consider substituting shorter terms for synonyms or words-phrases that are near to them. You can also remove repeated secondary words, and the most current example is making loud-motley words unnecessary in a given context. As usual, the probabilistic forecasting process is applied concurrently with these methodologies. For current scholars, speech compression as a tactic is especially intriguing because it is an unexamined phenomena. Given how quickly this issue is evolving and how much demand there is for it, it is particularly pertinent today.

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