

## ANTICIPATION STRATEGY AND ITS FEATURES IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

**Sodiqova Malohat Olimjon qizi**

Second year Master Student, Simultaneous Interpretation, Uzbekistan State World Languages  
 University

**Bakirova Hilola Botiraliyevna**

Uzbekistan State World Languages University

It is clear that many scientific works on Anticipation strategy were done especially in nineteenth and twentieth centuries, partially in the beginning of twenty first, because of the necessity of interpreters and translators and training them. In my own view, as digital transformation and intellectual technology, demand for person who interpret and translate is decreasing slowly forthcoming years. Anticipation is revealed a frequent strategy, we can come across in each simultaneous interpreting. According to research, I could say that, in the process of interpreting so many verbs are anticipated. It indicates that anticipation is a language-specific phenomenon. This strategy is claimed to be a significant part of conference interpreting and a crucial skill to be developed in training of interpreters. Anticipating scholars see this strategy is strategic process based on different sources and occurring at various degrees. It seems to be a natural mechanism. In 2008 some psycholinguistic and neurolinguistic evidences which are related to the anticipation strategy were reviewed and confirmed the anticipation of the syntactic structures, the grammatical roles of upcoming words, the meaning and words from a specific semantic field. Anticipation, no matter as an unconscious psychological activity or an effective subsidiary device in the process of interpretation, calls for more exploration. Besides, anticipation is an integrated prediction concerning psychological, linguistic, and even cultural aspects, which is up to the prospect of interpreting studies. Important as anticipation in simultaneous interpretation is, works specific to it in the past decades were precious and rare and they were mostly the display of technical rules or general theories with no specific focus on certain languages. Several types of multinational meetings and conferences often require simultaneous interpretation. It is one of the most common forms of interpretation although it is quite difficult. In simultaneous interpretation, the interpreter has to translate what was said within the time allowed by the speaker's pace without changing the natural flow of the speech. In simultaneous interpreting, the interpreter has to interpret what the speaker says at the same time as the speaker is giving the speech. There should be no waiting time between the interpretation and the receipt of what is being said. A short pause is allowed to process the words of the speaker. Presidential speeches also use simultaneous interpreting. In these conference and political discourses, anticipation strategy could be used frequently since political meetings and discourse have their own similar structure. I mean interpreters can predict many words or meaning of the speech before speakers have said. Although, there are a lot of advantages of this strategy, using it can not be appropriate variant in some cases. From the researches indicate that the result of anticipation can be wrong and cause a wrong meaning of speech or context. Therefore, interpreters should be trained on this strategy more and gain enough experience before using it. Many handbooks for interpreters provide many tips and precautions concerning the moment to begin speaking, the distance to maintain from the speaker and the need to avoid launching into sentences one cannot finish; however, it is clear that the interpreter must often begin a sentence without knowing exactly where that sentence is going. To alleviate this difficulty

the simultaneous interpreter must learn to adopt anticipation frequently. As one of the major strategies adopted in simultaneous interpretation, anticipation relies on linguistic knowledge and extra-linguistic information, which either exists before handed in interpreters' mind or appears in the process of interpretation. Thus, interpreters can predict from time to time with the reminding of the frequently appearing information. That anticipation occurs frequently in simultaneous interpreting is not only proved theoretically correct, but also given clear and effective proof with convincing data.

As a result of the research carried out in this article, anticipation strategy may be said as a way to simplify a demanding simultaneous interpreting work and requires interpreters to be professional to use it.

### Bibliography

1. Besien, Fred Van. (1999) Anticipation in Simultaneous Interpretation. *Meta*, XLIV 79-94.
2. Chernov, G.V. (2002) Semantic Aspects of Psycholinguistic Research in Simultaneous Interpreting Process. In Franz Pöchhacker and Miriam Shlesinger (eds) *The Interpreting Studies Reader*. London and New York: Routledge, 98-109.
3. Gerver, D. and al. (1989) Selection Tests for Trainee Conference Interpreters. *Meta*, XXXIV, 37-57.
4. Bakirova H.B. Formation of lexic skills in learning foreign language terminology in a non-language university/ Emergent: journal of educational discoveries and lifelong learning (EJEDL) ISSN 2776-0995 Vol. 2, Issue 5, 2021, Indonesia.
5. Bakirova H.B. (2021) "Development of lexical competence based on content -based approach in ESP teaching, "Mental Enlightenment Scientific-Methodological Journal: Vol. 2021: Iss. 5, Article 19. Available at: <https://uzjournals.edu.uz/tziuj/vol2021/iss5/19>
6. Bakirova H.B. Formation of terminological competence in ESP education. Novateur publications. Journal NX- A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal, ISSN No: 2581 – 4230 VOLUME 6, ISSUE 11, India.-2020. P 63.
7. Bakirova H.B. Teaching foreign language terminology at non-language universities. International journal of discourse on innovation. Integration and education. Volume: 01 Issue: 01. 2020 <http://summusjournals.uz/index.php/ijdiie>
8. Bakirova H.B. Terminological competence of the specialist in training vocabulary of specialty/ Web of scientist: International scientific research journal. ISSN 2776-0979 Vol. 2, Issue 5, 2021, Indonesia.
9. Bakirova H. Typology of methodological and linguistic difficulties in the formation of lexical competence. ACTA NUUZ. 1/5/1 2021. 44p. <http://science.nuu.uz/uzmu.php>

### Internet sources

10. <http://www.biu.ac.il/hu/stud-pub/tr/tr-pub/henig-directionality.htm>
11. <http://aiic.net/page/312/open-letter-requesting-real-life-experiences-for-use-in-research-project/lang/1> <http://reocities.com/~tolk/lic/LIC990329p7.htm>