Synchronous Translation – a Complex Set of Cognitive Processes

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Abstract--- *Synchronous translation is one of the most advanced types of translation in terms of complexity. In addition to translating what you hear and translate it at the same time, listening to the speaker's next speech requires a translator to be proficient and strong minded. This requires considering the cognitive abilities of the interpreter and studying the mental processes that occur in his or her thinking.*

Keywords--- Synchronous Translation, Cognitive Analysis, Audience, Cognitive Linguistics, Speech, Language.

I. INTRODUCTION

Synchronous translation is one of the most advanced types of translation in terms of complexity. In addition to translating what you hear and hear at the same time, listening to the speaker's next speech requires a translator to be proficient and strong minded. This requires considering the cognitive abilities of the interpreter and studying the mental processes that occur in his or her thinking. Scientists are now looking for solutions to similar problems in science such as cognitology, cognitive linguistics, and cognitive psychology. The fact that psycholinguists perceive information and its speech in the speech is related to the regions of the brain (dots in the left hemisphere of the human brain) studied by neurolinguists Broca and Vernica. However, this neuro-physiological system itself and its functioning have not been fully investigated. Therefore, a more detailed study of the human cognitive system further enhances the effectiveness of research in the study of problems that have yet to be addressed in various fields of science. While translating information from conference to language for conference participants, the synchronous transitions occur in the minds of synchronous translators: expressing the text of a foreign language that has just been heard (part 1 of the text) into another language. Before listening to the 2nd part of the text, listening to the third part of the text while translating the second text, and so on. It is well known that the language system is the object of cognitive analysis, the source and form of the transmission and retrieval of information and its use. Features such as speed and accuracy are also important factors in this process. The velocity represents how fast an interpreter can move from one stage to the next in the brain. This, in turn, is an issue that needs to be explored in the context of cognitive psychology.

II. ANALYSIS

Accuracy is a product of the linguistic thinking of the translator, which is determined by the logic of the idea and the extent to which the speaker is speaking. It is well known that speech, language, and thinking are studied in detail in cognitive linguistics. Therefore, when studying a number of issues that arise in this type of translation, it is much

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easier to identify the causes of problems and to address them if they are also addressed in cognitive sciences (cognitive psychology, cognitive linguistics, etc.). Synchronous translation is a complex and responsible process, and the translator does not control the flow of communication, but adjusts the rhythm of each speaker without interfering with the process. If a translator does not have time to listen to the information, then you will not be able to ask for comment or comment. The interpreter must be able to logically listen to what is being said in the speech, and be able to understand the context of certain words in the context of the speech. Another problem is that everything in synchronized translation happens fast. In addition to being able to hear the speaker's fast speech, the interpreter must express his / her opinion in the translation language and control his or her mistakes. The main principle that is appropriate for all types of oral translation is that translators do not translate words into words, but in other words. If we were to translate all words or phrases in the message, the process would take a long time. Therefore, translators listen and understand the message in the original language; they omit words in the original language, but only keep the meaning. In this case, the translators may become 'speakers'. Since there are several ways of expressing an idea, translators may find it difficult to search for a particular word or find the perfect translation. When words in IT are understood, they become pure linguistic concepts and concepts called "schemes." The scheme is an abstract conceptual representation of events that are based on mental, logical and interrelated events. However, there are situations when some of the words in the original speech cannot be translated. We call them terms. However, the translation of the terminology is an exception, rather than a rule. For example, the only term that needs to be translated is the "driver's license": "Every year, the number of women getting a driver's license increases." The rest of the words can be schemes and we can replace them with other words. Although it is difficult to describe the complex mental processes that occur during translation, experts in cognitology have developed different theoretical models. However, many of these models are quite unfavorable for both translators and translators themselves. However, the model of Dr. John B. Jensen, who works as a linguist and synchronous translator at Florida International University, has been able to fully reflect the process. Jensen developed an illustrative model of synchronous translation based on N. Chomsky's transformative generative grammar. The transformation-generalization process is summarized in appendix 1. When setting up a synchronous translation process into stages or specific tasks, we must keep in mind the important objectives of preparing translators. The first of these goals is to help learners to diagnose, or synchronize, what parts of the process they are having. The second objective is the use of practical exercises to help focus attention on the tasks that need to be cured. A third ─ developmental goal is achieved by learning to isolate each task and to train it until it is completed automatically. The ultimate goal is to master the synchronous translation art. However, ST is a multi-stage (functional) process. Therefore, it is not enough to work alone. We need to learn which stages are interrelated and practice them in combination, until all of the components form a cohesive process in which to play with ease. The following are the stages of synchronous translation:

Continuous listening stage with variable character. Active listening is the basis of all types of oral translation because we cannot translate information that we have not heard, understood or analyzed. Listening is an ongoing process of synchronous translation, although at times the translator's attention is focused on other stages of translation, but his main task is to listen to the original language. In consecutive translation, the translator's attention

is focused only on listening, while the synchronous translation shows that the focus is on different tasks. Especially when translating a speech version in a translation language, the translator's own voice interferes with the message. At the same time, flexibility in focus helps the translator succeed. Increasing the volume of the earphones helps to get the message across and to the brain.

III. DISCUSSION

Synchronous translation is the stage of analyzing words and linking them to existing schemes that exist in our thinking and to our knowledge that is stored in our long-term memory. If we can find new interconnected information and past experiences, place them in the memory and describe them, then we understand the message. The translator's messages and ideas should be the same as the content of the speech, in both the tone and tone of the speech so that the translator can personalize and convey the message. Consequently, the translator plays both as a listener and a speaker, and remains neutral, without interfering with the process or objecting to the idea. The translation of the commentary in the translation is only for understanding the content of the message and finding the equivalent.

Segment selection. In the synchronous translation, the segment is a short, clear and holistic piece of meaning that can be translated without any difficulty. During the listening, the interpreter recognizes each segment by analyzing incoming messages. For example, the phrase "the chairman calls everybody ..." is some confusing, but when we say, "The chairman has called everybody to the meeting" the situation is clearly reflected in our minds. As the translation progresses, the new schema of the segment becomes more and more as the previous data is added to the memory. All of this happens automatically due to internal intuition. In fact, the translation processes occur in a seamless sequence, such as analytics - understanding - segmentation. Segmentation is preferable as the segments are short, so the translator should be able to translate each segment without falling behind. However, segments can also be merged and translated into larger segments or units of meaning. The very example above ("The chairman has called everybody to the meeting") has some meaning. The number and length of segments are not strictly limited; they can also be expanded or reduced. The longer the segment is, the faster it translates, and the longer they are. Segments are not related to words or ideas as they are expressed continuously. Usually, translators translate into segments, or vice versa, depending on their memory or speed capabilities. The words in the message are definitive and unchanging, the meaning of the ideas is continuous, but the tendency to change. Therefore, the translation should focus on the content, not the words. Thus, translators do not rely on specific rules when dividing meaning units into segments, but rather to facilitate the translation process according to their own abilities.

IV. DISCUSSION

Formation, comparison, change of the idea and self-control. This stage is also an integral part of the synchronous translation process. We have already talked about the acceptance phase and its several stages; At the same time, we have mentioned that the original message is converted into conceptual schemes in our thinking, but a translation of terms. Now we will talk about the stages of their expression in the speech. At the beginning of this phase, translators combine schemes and terms into phrases or combinations to make the translation more natural, as if they were expressing their own ideas. It is important to remember that we do not think about formulating our thoughts and

thoughts before we speak, but we have a general direction in expressing our thoughts and words. Words come naturally to fill in the ready forms of a whole sentence. Because, in our minds, semantic structures (systems of meaning with interdependent logic) are always ready. Each of these semantic structures is compatible with grammatical structures, and they are interconnected without any difficulty in speech. The main feature of synchronous interpretation is that translators unknowingly translate the finished text into the original and promptly make the necessary changes. While translators (literary and poetic translators) strive for perfection, synchronous translators try to select the most appropriate equivalent for fluency and time-consuming speech. Synchronous translators choose a sufficiently close equivalent because of excessive comparisons and modifications may reduce the quality of translation and cause hesitation in the audience. Therefore, the formulation of the idea - comparison - is the interconnected stages, which do not immediately replace or co-occur. Finally, even with the translation of the text, there is a further confusion: what was said and what was said. This means that the interpreter must always control his own words in expressing his opinion. Controlling is a type of inactive listening, rather than information processing. The translator only listens with one ear and compares what is said and what is said. Consequently, the formulation, comparison, alteration, delivery, and control of ideas are the phases occurring one at a time in the translation phase.

Expression of Ideas

The translated message must be delivered in a regular manner; the translator does not make long pauses or, on the contrary, the rush and without continuousness breaks the rhythm. His voice is clear and mean, his diction (precise word height and perfect pronunciation) should always be natural. The translators, even if they are sitting in the cabin, are supposed to speak with their audience in the same way that they are speaking. Only then will the relationship between the translators and the audience be established. It is important that they pronounce every word or phrase with confidence. Otherwise, sound hesitations and low volume can cause disadvantages, such as suspicion and mistrust.

V. CONCLUSION

In summary, synchronous translation is not only a matter of translation and linguistic disciplines, but it also needs to be studied in cognitive psychology, cognitology, cognitive linguistics, and neurophysiology. Even effective translators can be successful in identifying methods and directions based on the aforementioned disciplines. Synchronous translation, widely used in international conferences, diplomatic activities and many other areas, is a complex process. This type of translation was originally used in Europe from the beginning of the 20th century and has continued to evolve the synchronous translation system to date. Synchronous translation processes are complex stages, all of which are continuous, sequential events in seconds. We have already analyzed the operation of a few words in the mind of the interpreter so that the interpreter can translate a sentence into a speaker's speech. Therefore, synchronous translation is not a phenomenon that should only be studied in the field of translation or linguistics. It is desirable to study it in the field of cognitive linguistics, cognitology, cognitive psychology and other similar subjects.

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