

**SPECIFICITY OF COMBINED USE OF ANTICIPATION AND COMPRESSION
STRATEGIES WHILE SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING OF ECONOMIC
DISCOURSE ON THE MATERIALS OF PUTIN'S CONCLUDING NEWS-
CONFERENCE OF THE G-8 SUMMIT OF 2013**

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Abstract: The article is concerned with the specificity of the combined use of anticipation and compression strategies, as well as impact of the first strategy use on the implementation of the other one. The essence of probabilistic projections mechanism and its role in in the context of anticipation strategy in the course of simultaneous interpreting are considered. The article elucidates the notion of communicative situation and the necessity for a simultaneous interpreter to take into account all the linguistic and extralinguistic factors, while preparing to the forthcoming interpreting, as they are the effective means of smooth implementation of the strategies considered. The real communicative situation of simultaneous interpreting is analyzed using an example of the G-8 international economic summit of 2013. Moreover, a short comparative analysis of the source message segments and their simultaneous interpreting of Putin's concluding news-conference from Russian into English is conducted.

Keywords: simultaneous interpreting, anticipation strategy, compression, speech redundancy, linguistic and extralinguistic factors, communicative situation.

Research methods: translation analysis, continuous sampling approach, discursive analysis, comparative analysis, component and contextual analyzes.

IntroУКtion

Today simultaneous translation enjoys ever-increasing popularity, especially within the official international events. It is connected with striving of the modern society for maximum openness and transparency, active interaction in the fields of human activity, such as policy-making, economy, culture, science, educations, etc.

Therefore, the value of international seminars, conferences, symposiums, forums, and summits steadily increases. In particular, the Group of Eight (G8) is an important international forum dealing with the most topical issues in the field of financial and economic relations. Taking into account obvious advantages of simultaneous interpreting, which involves tremendous

saving of time (approximately twice as little as consecutive interpreting), increase in dynamism of communication process and possibility to interpret the speaker at the same time into several languages. The use of simultaneous interpreting becomes an invariable attribute of the abovementioned events, imposing increased requirements to simultaneous interpreters. In order to meet these requirements, the interpreter needs not only a proficient command in two or more languages and solid expertise in interpreting, but also an ability to make use of different methods, techniques, and strategies in the process of simultaneous interpreting. The anticipation and compression strategies have been chosen as the most prominent and effective means of simultaneous interpreting in terms of this research. Before studying the essence of these strategies, it is expedient to examine the distinctive features of economic discourse, which are to be a good foundation in understanding the underlying principles of the complex application of the strategies in question.

The concept of discourse represents the cognitive process connected with production of speech and text. Furthermore, the text is the end result of speech activity process, expressed in the finished and recorded form. The economic discourse is a of kind of professional discourse in its broad understanding, whereas by narrow consideration it reflects the main characteristics of business communication

between participants of communication in the field of the financial, fiscal, commercial, and industrial relations. Knowledge of lexical and grammatical features of economic discourse is crucial for the simultaneous interpreter as lexical units and rules of their co-occurrence represent clichés, which promote increase in subjective redundancy of the speech on economic subject.

Literature review

As it has already been mentioned, for successful performance of simultaneous interpreting of economic discourse the simultaneous interpreter needs to use various translation strategies and methods, among which the strategies of compression and anticipation are considered to be effective ones. The anticipation strategy is inextricably intertwined with the mechanism of probabilistic projections. The probability theory became the tool for research of the various repeating phenomena. The character of probabilistic projections is directly connected to the activity of an individual, his/her purposes, requirements, opportunities to influence the situation and the course of events. Forecasting of events and planning of actions for achievement of desirable results are the integral aspects in the activity of any person and enter many conceptual systems of science studying behavior, differently refracted in various theories (N. Bernstein, P. Anokhin, A. Leontyev, S. Rubenstein, D. Uznadze, E. Sokolov, etc.). According to Feygenberg, probabilistic projections can be

of diverse nature, when dealing with various sides of the future.

The strategy of anticipation involves early determining by an interpreter of linguistic components of the text, which will appear further in the source language utterance. Applying this strategy, the simultaneous interpreter can foresee the verb that will be in the text of the original before its emergence in the discourse. The strategy of anticipation in translation theoretical works is described as the strategy that is mainly applicable to the language pairs, in which normal word order is not the same. Simultaneous interpreters may deal with grammatical structures and sentences having the verb in the last position as, for instance, in Turkic languages, or when the key predicate nominative is in the end of a sense-group. According to G. V. Chernov, Russian linguist, translator, and expert in the field of simultaneous interpreting and cross-cultural communication, the probabilistic projections mechanism is the psycholinguistic mechanism that underlies the simultaneous interpreting process (Chernov G. V., 1978).

The probabilistic projections became a target of research for the scientists working in various directions: psychology, medicine, ecology, economy, etc. In methodical and psychological literature there is a number of definitions for the concept of probabilistic projections. The term probabilistic projections was introduced for the first time by Feygenberg I. M., who explains it as follows:

"Emergence of the situation A is a signal for preparation of the organism for the reaction adequate to the situation B, having maximum conditional probability of emergence after the situation A. The wider a range of the events following the situation A with equal regularity in the past is (i.e. the more uncertain the forecast is), the wider range of physiological systems will be mobilized in response to the signal A. Such preparation to actions in the forthcoming situation relying on probabilistic structure of the past experience can be called probabilistic projections" (Feygenberg I. M., 1977). Therefore, he defines the concept of probabilistic projections as "an ability to compare the new information on the present situation with the information on the past experience, which is stored in memory and on the basis of these data to form hypotheses of the forthcoming events, attributing a certain emergence probability to them" (Feigenberg I. M., 1986).

The term is also defined as:

- "an ability of an individual to use information, which is available in his/her past experience to forecast the probability of these or those events that are supposed to take place in the forthcoming situation" (Frumkina R. M., 1971),

- "generation of hypotheses, anticipation of the chain of events" (Solovova E. N., 2002),

- "intellectual actions or operations in simultaneous interpreting, which are

expressed in prediction of the arriving units of source text" (Nelyubin L. L., 2003).

In scientific works of many psychologists and physiologists, devoted to the strategy of anticipation, it has been specified that the process of probabilistic projections underpins numerous sides of the person's mental activity, including speech activity. When the simultaneous interpreter perceives the speech of the original, his brain is capable of recreating various options of logical conclusion of an utterance or sentence depending on the author's communicative intentions.

The essence of all above-mentioned concepts comes down to the fact that the adequate projection of the future is possible only due to the past experience that, in turn, has probabilistic nature. The future modelled by the subject does not bear absolute definiteness. The degree of the future modeling reliability depends on the data describing the present situation, information obtained by sense organs and memory use (organized in a special manner data on the past), hence the probabilistic nature of forecasting.

The probabilistic projections mechanism is a multi-level and hierarchically organized phenomenon. This mechanism connects the conditional probabilities as successive elements of the speech chain within one sentence, as well as the units of higher hierarchy levels in the model of the anticipation strategy in the context of simultaneous interpreting. For a clear

representation of the field of application of the probabilistic projections mechanism in simultaneous interpreting, as a multi-level phenomenon, there is the following scheme: "syllable - word - syntagma - utterance - coherent message - communicative situation" (Chernov G. V., 1978). These speech levels are combined into tiers - a conditional name, which is used to designate areas where it is possible to apply specific probabilistic projection methods. There are four tiers:

- 1) prosodic tier, including levels of the syllable - words - syntagmas - utterances;
- 2) syntactic tier, including levels of syntagma - utterances;
- 3) semantic-semantic tier, including levels of syntagma - utterances - messages;
- 4) implicative-semantic tier, including levels of utterances - messages - communicative situation.

In the process of simultaneous interpreting, the interpreter's brain perceives the message and evaluates the probability of the appearance of subsequent units of speech simultaneously at several levels. According to Chernov, "each higher level of probabilistic forecasting increases the reliability of the forecast at the central levels of the mechanism" (Chernov G. V., 1987).

The efficiency, as well as the need to apply the anticipation and compression strategies are connected with the continuity of simultaneous interpreting process, acute shortage of time for simultaneous processing of the arriving verbal information in the source language, synthesis, and the subsequent reproduction of the processed

speech segment by means of the target language; and also redundancy and of speech of the original, especially given the increased rate of its delivery. Besides, the interpreters often have no possibility of preliminary reading of the speech scripts. Owing to the above-mentioned objective and subjective factors accompanying the process of simultaneous interpreting, absolute information transfer from one language into another is impossible. Inevitable losses in contents of the delivered speeches are proper to almost any event involving simultaneous interpreting. In this regard, the simultaneous interpreters face the task to minimize the loss of significant semantic groups of the speech at the expense of compression of superfluous ones. The combined application of the anticipation and compression strategies can serve as a substantial contribution to the fulfillment of this task. In the course of simultaneous interpreting, they form a kind of "tandem" as the successful application of the first strategy leads directly to the proper functionality and efficiency of the second one that is ultimately conducive to the maintenance of high-quality interpreting, despite existence of some factors that can substantially complicate it.

The redundancy of language is shown at different levels: phonetic, lexical, syntactic (harmonization of words in gender, case, tense, etc.), and semantic. R.G. Piotrovsky gives the following data for the official style of speech: Russian - 83,4-90,1%, English -

82,9-92,1%, French — 83,9-90,4%. (Piotrovsky, 1975).

Thanks to the necessary level of redundancy of the message, the simultaneous interpreter can conduct speech recognition by key points of reference in the source language that provide the possibility to implement the anticipation and compression strategies. Studying the issue, theorists distinguish between objective and subjective redundancy of language. An objectively redundant message (for example, a report on scientific symposium) can subjectively have very low degree of redundancy for the simultaneous interpreter that impedes the mechanism of probabilistic projections and, in turn, becomes a severe problem in terms of performing simultaneous interpreting of decent quality. Thus, the real redundancy of the message for the simultaneous interpreter depends on his/her knowledge in the field and experience in simultaneous interpreting.

"The simultaneous interpreter in practice deals with the redundancy of the coherent message, which is determined by the unity of subject and communicative intention of the speaker" (Setton, R. A., 1997). Therefore, the higher the coherent message redundancy is, the stronger the connection between the speaker's communicative intention and discourse subject matter is, and the higher the probability of the use of lexical units and syntactic constructions is, which can be predetermined by the simultaneous interpreter in the course of the speech.

Reversely: the lower the redundancy of the message is, the higher its information density is, and the less the probability of the correct prediction of further development of the communicative act is.

The presence of context increases the redundancy that gives a better chance to the simultaneous interpreter to carry out probabilistic projections with greater accuracy. The researchers have established the redundancy causes:

1) repeatability of certain elements in the course of the speech;

2) interdependence of linguistic components of the message.

Probabilistic projections help the simultaneous interpreter to anticipate the subsequent semantic groups during the speech of the orator and, based on the confirmed forecast, to carry out the compression of the given segment of speech, in case there is such a necessity.

As for the compression proper, it represents none other than decrease in the level of objective redundancy of the message. Studying the compression in the context of simultaneous interpreting, it can be subdivided on several types from the point of view of the ways it is being implemented by the interpreter:

1) syllabic (the choice of a shorter word from the number of suitable ones), for example, "talks" instead of "negotiations".

2) lexical (expression of the same thought by a smaller number of words), "change of the affairs to the best –

improvements; availability of information – knowledge”.

3) syntactic (the choice of a shorter construction), for example, "as for surveillances" instead of "as far as surveillance is concerned".

4) semantic (reduction of repeatability of redundant words and semantic groups in the utterances and messages).

These four types of compression hierarchically correspond to the levels of probabilistic projections. At this point, it is possible to state that the successful functioning of anticipation strategy promotes more thought over and effective compression of the given segment of the message with heightened redundancy and speaking rate during its simultaneous interpreting. This statement proves the possibility of both strategies application in synergy or, in other words, to combine these strategies at interpreting.

For the combined application of the two strategies, it is required to take into account a number of factors accompanying the process of simultaneous interpreting. In this regard, in the majority of scientific works on simultaneous interpreting these factors are divided into two groups - linguistic and extralinguistic.

Linguistic factors are attributable to the existence of standard set expressions and phrases, as well as functional words and conjunctions (still, also, consequently, moreover, yet), pointing out to this or that syntactic structure, which, in turn, can shed light on the general sense of the utterance.

For example, in economic discourse it is also possible to find set expressions and word combinations, such as *suffer a downturn*, *tighten monetary policy*, *interest rate*. Besides, the following lexical and grammatical characteristics are proper to the English economic discourse:

- broad use of simple two-member sentences with compound predicate, which consists of a copulative verb and predicative: *The stock market is at a record high*. An adjective or prepositional phrase can act as a predicative.

- numerous attributive groups: *added tax value*, *long-term capital movement*;

- wide use of logical connectives and cause-and-effect conjunctions especially at the beginning of the phrase. These linking words and conjunctions give the message not only logicity and connectivity, but also emotional stress, thus highlighting the most significant information. The following adverbs and conjunctions are used most often as such linking words: *also*, *still*, *likewise*, *consequently*, *nevertheless*, *firstly*, *secondly*, *however*, *yet*, *moreover*, *etc.*;

- use of elliptic constructions. *Objections to these measures, if any, should be reported to the administration at once*.

- considerable prevalence of passive forms and present simple tense: *debt crisis is being aggravated*.

Accounting of lexical and grammatical features of the translated discourse plays a crucial role for the linguistic forecasting perceived by the interpreter of the message and allows him to conduct necessary

preparation for the identification, processing and compression of excess elements and performance of high-quality simultaneous interpreting.

Extralinguistic factors are reflected in background knowledge, set of extralinguistic data on the communicative situation, which the simultaneous interpreter has to deal with. Besides probabilistic projections on the basis of linguistic and textual factors, the anticipation strategy can be carried out at the level of communicative situation, when the experienced simultaneous interpreter gets and maintains a special spirit allowing him to perform adequate interpreting without taking into account the syntactic and lexical structures. In this regard, Lederer indicates the existence of three factors allowing to carry out the strategy of anticipation:

- "1) early identification of a language structure by the interpreter;

- 2) logical sequence of thoughts, which makes the perception of words almost unnecessary;

- 3) logical chains or thoughts of the speaker that the interpreter has listened before, but only expressed in other words" (Lederer M., 1981).

The communicative situation directly influences the preset of anticipation strategy by the simultaneous interpreter. He sets the system of coordinates, which subsequently determines certain translation decisions. While implementing, the information on the given communicative situation substantially increases the comprehensibility of the message in the source language for the

interpreter. It gives a chance to implement probabilistic projections of the message semantic structure and to choose the best translation option in the target language.

"In translation theory the issue of situations is considered as "appealing to reality", as the issue of denotative subject matter of the utterance and, secondly, as the problem of extralinguistic context or paralinguistic factor interacting with verbal communication and bearing a certain communicative task" (Kolshanskiy G. V., 1980).

There is a set of the communicative situation models, which in general do not contradict each other and even overlap in a number of parameters, but at the same time they model a communicative situation in terms of different aspects (sociological, communicative, ethnographic, psychological, etc.). The essence of these models comes down to the fact that they contain 3 major factors: addresser, message, addressee.

The most prominent communicative situation model, which is characterized as «ethnographic approach», belongs to D. Hymes (D. Hymes, 1962).

There are various points of view on the set of factors constituting the structure of a communicative situation.

At the narrow approach, the communicative situation includes an addresser/speaker, addressee/audience, subject, purpose, time, venue, correlation of speech and event. Taking a wider view, the communicative situation includes the factors directly related to the interpreter – his/her

psychological or physical state, knowledge, experience, functional competence.

Chernov in his works generalized all available data and formulated his own approach to studying the communicative situation in the process of simultaneous implementing performance. The communicative situation of simultaneous interpreting in his understanding represents a set of factors of the situational context or extralinguistic situation, in which communication is being developed by means of simultaneous interpreting. Therefore, It is such communicative situation, in which the source of the message is an individual delivering a public speech or monologue, and the recipient of this message is an audience. The analysis of simultaneous interpreting communicative situation allows to identify eight major factors, which come to light at answering the following questions: the characteristics of the speaker — S ("Who speaks?"), discourse theme — T ("What do they talk about?"), relation of the speech to the event — O ("What is the occasion of speech?"), characteristics of the recipient (audience, participants of a forum) — A ("Who is addressed? "), forum (venue) — F ("Where does the speech take place?"), time — t ("When does the speech take place?"), the message purpose — P ("What is the purpose of the speech?") and its motives ("Why is the speech delivered?").

Data and methodology

Here it is relevant to consider these factors in details.

F - forum. A forum is a regular or extraordinary session of an international organization or a one-time international meeting or conference (congress, symposium, etc.). The initial data on the forum, if it does not determine comprehensively the other factors of the communicative situation of simultaneous interpreting, give quite a clear understanding of the thematic scope, range of events, possible composition of the audience and speakers.

T - thematic scope. The thematic scope of the forthcoming message (speech, report, debates, etc.) does not mean the exact theme of the message, but it determines more or less clearly outlined range of themes for the forthcoming event, excluding other themes that are beyond the given thematic scope. At the same time, the initial data on the subject matter allow simultaneous interpreters to predict both the range of possible forums (F) and the range of possible factors. It should be pointed out that the factor T is closely related to the content of the message itself and is fully revealed only in the course of the message itself.

It is considered to be expedient to introduce an additional factor, which specifies the content of the message within the scope of a specific event. This factor is the agenda - Ag. Usually the exact agenda of the discussed issues becomes available not long before the beginning of any official

event. For this reason, the interpreter can make a plan for the content of messages in the source language in advance.

The next factor according to Chernov is the occasion of the message (O). The factor O is understood as those events that led to the convening of the present forum, and those that occur in connection with the work of the forum or in the course of its work. The factor O is primarily applicable to the international situation and, consequently, to a wide range of international meetings and sessions of international organizations devoted to international socio-political and socio-economic activities.

Thus, the initial data on the factor O can specify a possible range of themes and forums, and, consequently, the range of possible audiences and speakers. The factors O and T are especially closely related to the causality principle, with O determining T.

The factor t - time frame: time of the forum convening and terms of its work. This factor is combined with the factor O, according to the principle of persistent correlation. It refers primarily, though not exclusively, to the working regime of the international organizations. For example, the annual G-20 summit.

As to the factor A – audience – the following definition of the audience is fully relevant to the communicative situation of simultaneous interpreting: "Audience is a short-term community united by 1) the presence of the motives to come to the lecture, and the correlation of this motives

with the very object of the action, which is the lecture; 2) the impact of the same information (visual-auditory); 3) involvement in the same type of activity; 4) the presence of direct interindividual visual and auditory contacts and 5) simultaneous presence in the same place" (Zimnyaya I. A., Chernov G. V., 1970).

A preliminary acquaintance with the audience suggests both the three factors already considered above (F, T, O), and not yet considered factors S and P - the speaker and the purpose of his/her speech.

The factor A is especially connected with factor S, since in the context of international communication each listener or member of the audience is a potential speaker (S) and, therefore, at a certain level of acquaintance with A, it becomes possible to forecast a number of purposes (P) of the forthcoming speeches.

The factor S stands for a speaker. Acquaintance with the speaker presupposes, first of all, the knowledge of the country, party or organization he/she represents, and thus the details on the position of the given country (organization, party, scientific school or any other represented social group) on the issue under discussion respectively. The next (higher) level of familiarity with the speaker is the acquaintance with his/her personal characteristics (authority, oratorical data - rate of speech, tone, peculiarities of speech formulation, etc.) and, if possible, with the motives and purpose of his/her speech.

"Some types of communication are mediated by social roles. Such communication is called role-playing. In this case, people communicate not just as individuals, but primarily as the carriers of certain social roles. The role-based communication introduces the personality characteristics of communicating people - the bearers of certain roles" (Leontyev A. N., 1975).

At the first level of acquaintance with the speaker, a certain range of themes of the message is projected, on the second - the purpose and motive of the speaker's speech. But if the purpose of the message can be disclosed (although not necessarily) in the message itself, then understanding the motive (factor M) can only be achieved by a good acquaintance with the factor S, including both knowledge of the social role and personal qualities of the speaker.

Thus, the factor S becomes closely connected with the factors P and M, the knowledge of which provides a complete understanding of the content of the interpreted message.

Summarizing the significance of factors A and S in the structure of the communicative situation of simultaneous interpreting, one can also point out that within the framework of the psychology of communication or the theory of communication, a communicative act between the speaker and the target audience can be classified as formal role-based communication, the roles of participants are

determined by the other factors of the communicative situation of simultaneous interpreting: F, O, and T.

P and M are the factors of the purpose and motive of the message. As the authors of the book *Social Psychology* point out, "the motive is the need, value orientation, and interest of an individual, prompting him/her to take a decision to act in a certain way in this situation ..." (Predvechny G. P. and Sherkovina U. A., 1975). When considering the role of the motive and the purpose of the speaker's speech at the international forum, the following circumstance is especially important in the general structure of the communicative situation of simultaneous interpreting: "... in order to ... accumulated needs and experience become operational, additional external factors for the psychic system . Only then does the motive arise ... An additional external influence has either the nature of information about the changes in the circumstances of a particular situation in society or in a group that enable the individual to pursue his/her interests, or the nature of direct practical action is against the interests of the individual, which should cause a response to these actions " (Predvechny G. P. and Sherkovina U. A., 1975).

As we can see, the accounting of the communicative situation is extremely important for the implementation by the simultaneous interpreter of the strategies of anticipation and subsequent compression of the received information. Now we shall

consider the communicative situation of simultaneous interpreting by the example of the G-8 Summit. The communicative situation here includes the same set of extralinguistic factors that are to be taken into account by the simultaneous interpreter and used, while preparing to the event. The information is collected as follows:

1) characteristics of the forum: The Eight Group is the leading forum for international cooperation on the most important aspects in international economic and financial relations. The main goals and objectives of the forum: 1. Coordination of policy between members of the G-8 in order to achieve global economic stability and sustainable growth; 2. Promotion of financial regulation that would reduce risks and prevent future financial crises; 3. Creation of a new international financial architecture.

2) theme of the G-8 news-conference: Results of the work of the Big Eight Forum;

3) occasion of the news-conference: a regular meeting of finance ministers and heads of central banks, who discuss the state of the world economy after the global financial crisis, measures to stabilize it, and even a peaceful settlement of the armed conflict in Syria.

4) time frame of the forum - October 5-6, 2013;

5) venue - Loch Earn (the Great Britain);

6) audience - the heads of the G-8 member-states, finance ministers and heads of central banks;

7) speaker - the president of the Russian Federation, V. Putin; it is advisable to study the speech characteristics and profile of the speaker;

8) purpose of the message: summing up the results of the summit;

9) motive for the message: Putin observes a progress in solving global economic problems and carrying out comprehensive structural reforms. The subject of the Syrian conflict is also to be touched upon.

The interpreter's knowledge of the communicative situation makes it possible to express the same idea with fewer words, leading to time saving and, subsequently, the possibility of greater concentration on the precise information and semantic groups that are of greater importance and difficulty.

With a view to check the proposed in this article theoretical basis, it is expedient to conduct a comparative analysis of the segments of the original speech of President Putin and their scripted interpretation, performed by the professional interpreter. The elements of the original speech that have undergone the compression are highlighted in boldfaced type, and the ones in italics are the result of compression in the course of simultaneous interpreting.

Putin: Встречи здесь, в Лох-Эрне, подтвердили востребованность «восьмёрки» как важного механизма согласования позиций ведущих индустриальных стран по вопросам мировой политики и социально-экономического развития.

Interpreter: Lough Erne has proved once again that this is a very topical instrument on the issues of World policy and economic development.

Putin: Откровенные, неформальные дискуссии лидеров позволяют затронуть самые острые и самые сложные проблемы, выдвинуть новые идеи, договориться о коллективных действиях.

Interpreter: The non-formal discussions *that we had* and the working type of environment *enabled us* to work out collective actions.

Putin: И на этот раз мы с коллегами по «восьмёрке» обсудили, как стимулировать глобальный экономический рост, занятость, как устранять дисбалансы, приведшие к мировым финансовым и долговым неурядицам.

Interpreter: And once again with G-8 partners we discussed how to stimulate global economic growth, how to eliminate misbalances that led to the economic crisis and other problems.

Putin: Условились принять совместные меры для активизации международной торговли, снижать протекционистские барьеры и не создавать препятствий для встречных потоков инвестиций. Подтвердили, что центральную роль в выработке универсальных международных экономических правил должна, как и прежде, играть Всемирная торговая организация.

Interpreter: We decided to promote the world trade, eliminate protectionist barriers, not to create new barriers for the flows of Investments. *Very important element of universal economic rules should be based on the framework of the WTO.*

Findings and results

As can be seen from the given examples, in the presence of complicating factors, such as an increased speech rate and shortage of time to process the incoming information caused by the heavy interpreter's lag, the combined application of anticipation and compression strategies serves as a reliable tool for the simultaneous interpreter to maintain the proper quality of his/her work, even with significant losses in the content of the speech of the original.

Conclusion.

Being aware of the impermanent nature and complexity of the simultaneous interpreting process, the interpreter in his/her work needs to apply a number of translation techniques, methods and strategies, among which the anticipation and compression are considered to be the most prominent and effective.

When implementing the anticipation strategy, the interpreter, based on key elements in the process of auditory perception of speech, generates hypotheses of a certain semantic or verbal development of the message, or the completion of the speaker's intentions.

The combined implementation of the anticipation and compression strategies is possible with a high redundancy of language

and speech, which, in turn, is caused by the repeatability and interconnection of the message components. The anticipation strategy is carried out at the linguistic and extralinguistic levels. The anticipation at the linguistic level functions mainly due to the semantic or structural combination of words both within the sentence and at the level of communication, while extralinguistic anticipation is based entirely on the background knowledge of the interpreter and the communicative situation of simultaneous interpreting.

The communicative situation of simultaneous interpreting is a set of interrelated extralinguistic factors that characterize the source of the message (speaker), theme of the message (thematic scope), agenda, recipient (audience, participants), place, time, purpose, motive of the speech, as well as the interpreter's readiness, experience and background knowledge.

Economic discourse is one of the varieties of professional discourse in its broadest sense, reflecting the main characteristics of business communication in a narrower view. Knowledge of lexical and grammatical features of economic discourse is crucial for the simultaneous interpreter, since lexical units and rules for their co-occurrence are represented in the form of clichés that contribute to increasing the subjective redundancy of speech on an economic subject.

Based on the comparative analysis of the original speech of President Putin and script of simultaneous interpreting of his speech, it should be noted that the strategy of anticipation with subsequent compression has been carried out mainly at the lexical and syntactic levels. Semantic compression took place only in the cases of heavy lag of the

interpreter's speech behind the speaker's one. These results assert the fact that the combined application of the strategies, considered in the article, has proved to be a reliable solution in coping with the objective difficulties arising in the course of simultaneous interpreting.

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