Methodology of simultaneous translation: some strategies and features

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Abstract
The present article attempts to discuss scientifically proved theories existing in simultaneous translation and strategies based on them in the cases of Russian and English. The professional translator can use these strategies to achieve his goals. The description of simultaneous translation strategies is provided with practical recommendations of applicable methods of a certain strategy or several strategies depending on a definite situation. Similar approach to the research of simultaneous translation makes the problem more global in general and in particular. It also gives an opportunity to analyze mistakes and reasons of their appearance. Nowadays despite the widespread study of foreign languages, the importance of simultaneous translation has mainly increased. This is due to modern society, its settings on maximum openness, the abolition of state borders and globalization. The number of such types of communication as international conferences, seminars, symposiums is constantly growing in the new information society. Thus, the role of interpreters becomes very important, and this situation demands high requirements from interpreting process. A set of strategies that allow adequate translation of the text in real time meets these standards. This work is a linguistic and extra-linguistic study of professional simultaneous translation as a kind of verbal communication, which is the basis of translation strategy.
Key words: simultaneous translation, probabilistic forecasting, speech compression, linguistic features, lexical features

Introduction

Simultaneous translation research was studied separately in applied linguistics. The reason of it is methodological problems caused by existence of many languages. Besides, it has been caused by practical use of results of the researches necessary only for a small number of users in comparison with the huge market of applied linguistics. They needed new methods of teaching foreign languages and acquisitions of skills of informal speech. The first works on the translation were written by professional translators who tried to develop theoretical base for training of specialists in the field of translation studies. Although the first steps in simultaneous translation research were carried out nearly half a century ago, linguists still discuss paradigms concerning simultaneous translation process. (Gile, 2009: 39,87; Moser, 1991: 302-304).

The present article's relevance lies in its conformity to linguistic and extra-linguistic research of professional simultaneous translation as the type of speech communicative activity that based on translation strategies. In the context of simultaneous translation, the role of these strategies is becoming more and more significant. Our research in the scope of this article aims at observing and summarizing main strategies, methods, approaches, lexical, grammatical features and their practical application for achieving adequacy in simultaneous translation from English into Russian and from Russian into English. In order to achieve this, we made an attempt to analyze simultaneous translation on vivid examples, to define linguistic, lexical and grammatical peculiarities, and to describe the strategies of translation such as probabilistic forecasting and speech compression. In this work we have supposed that the role of simultaneous translators is crucial and demands highly professional skills. The usage of the considered strategies corresponds to these requirements. We have applied

descriptive-analytic, comparative methods, contextual analysis and we used the works of prominent scientists as research materials.

2. Background

Scientists managed to make many theoretical assumptions in the course of the research referring unique properties of simultaneous translation. The first scientific investigation considered successful synchronization of hearing and pronunciation process, which has been proved by single-channel and multichannel models of speech understanding and reproduction at that period of time (Shannon – Weaver, 1949; Broadbent 1958). Later the statement about a possibility of instant close translation of discourse was prevailing among the linguists and translators who were aware of semantic and structural distinctions between languages. Simultaneous translation revealed distinctions natural for spoken language and distinguishing them from written language. These distinctions needed detailed linguistic research (Malovecky, 2016).

Initially two directions of simultaneous research were separated. Pragmatic approach to social science was transformed to Interpretative theory of translation (ITT) which was developed by the Parisian school has been assumed as a basis.

Appearance of the numerous international organizations after World War II has resulted in unexpected demand for competent language communication (Minyar-Beloruchev: 127-129, 1994). Some authors denied expediency of simultaneous translation (Lederer: 32, 1981). But the first demonstration of simultaneous translation opportunities has convinced that public need in development of programs for simultaneous translators training. The separate books published at an early stage of development still remain the Classical works and haven't lost their relevance today. Seleskovitch and other pioneers of simultaneous translation realized that theories of structuralism and behaviorism and theory of speech behavior prevailing at that time in language may cause danger and unwanted results for simultaneous translation (Seleskovitch, 1965: 89). Theoretical statements and principles of translators training have been developed on the basis of personal experience and observations by this group of scientists who developed Interpretative theory of translation (ITT). They suggest that simultaneous translation is mainly based on speaking skills when the translator relies upon spontaneous speech reproduction and possesses the same language competence as a speaker.

We have studied and analyzed these works to reveal the essence of simultaneous translation and approaches to its adequate reproduction. Our task is to consider the situation where different strategies interact with each other types in case of real simultaneous translation.

3. Probabilistic forecasting

The strategy of probabilistic forecasting in case of simultaneous translation is the attempt of the translator to foresee and work out lexical, grammatical, phonetic components of the speech of the speaker before they are pronounced, basing on already received and processed (i.e. translated) information. One of the methods of probabilistic forecasting is determination of any parts of speech in the text of the speaker. This method is especially productive when the main and semantic information of the statement is focused at the end of the sentence (Korostenski, 2017).

For the first time the term "probabilistic forecasting" has been used by Russian scientist, the famous psychophysiologist.

According to Chernov's definition "probabilistic forecasting" is "A situation is a signal for preparation of body to react adequately to B situation. The wider range of the events which were equally often following A in the past (i.e. more uncertain is the forecast), the broader range of physiological systems will be mobilized in response to A signal. This prospective adaptation to actions in the forthcoming situation

relying on probabilistic structure of last experience can be called probabilistic forecasting" (Chernov, 1978: 24). In Chernov's opinion mechanism of probabilistic forecasting is psycholinguistic mechanism providing simultaneous translation (Chernov, 1978: 25).

This phenomenon is also widely investigated in the works of the academician Anokhin who claims that adaptive qualities which differ in the sequence and repeatability of events are inherent in all live organisms in the course of evolutionary development.

We are convinced that process of implementation of probabilistic forecasting needs to be considered in the context of a real communicative situation as it differs in a combination of extralinguistic factors in the communication process.

According to Chernov, it is possible to select set of elements or factors in a communicative situation of simultaneous translation which are identified in case of the response to the following questions: 1) who? 2) what … with? 3) what subject? 4) before whom? 5) whom? 6) where? 7) when? 8) what purpose? 9) why? The translator needs to know the responses to these questions for successful implementation of the simultaneous translation. (Chernov, 1980: 184-186).

Probabilistic forecasting is multi-level, hierarchically connected mechanism each particle of which is in close connection with another. The probability of the correct forecasting increases in case of redundancy of the message and on the contrary, goes down in case of its insufficiency.

It should be noted that, probabilistic forecasting is possible only if the text of the speaker consists of closely interconnected units. Sdobnikov and Petrova write that redundancy of language is shown at different levels (Sdobnikov, Petrova, 2007: 65-67). For example, at phonemic level: after one or two consonants there should be a vowel in Russian. At grammatical level: in the phrase "As the interconnected methods of any interconnected methodology..." the phenomenon of numerous sequences of words in gender, number and case, i.e. repetition of gender indication, number and case in a few words is observed. The conjunction "as" assumes appearance of the sentence, which will contain the consequence. Under the supervision of Piotrovsky, the Leningrad group of speech statistics counted that redundancy of the developed language is in limits between 70 and 85%. Here are following detailed estimation: Russian -72,1-83,6%, English - 71,9-84,5%. In this research it is also noted that the level of redundancy depends on various functional styles. Piotrovsky gives the following data concerning official style of speech: Russian - 83,4-90,1%, English - 82,9-92,1%. This phenomenon can be explained by the fact that to sublanguage has large thematic, contextual and situational conditionality (repeating terms, speech formulas, constructions).

The translator perceives the speech thanks to the necessary level of redundancy, providing thereby a possibility of probabilistic forecasting. It should be noted that availability of context increases redundancy that gives opportunity to the translator to perform probabilistic forecasting with accuracy that is more precise. "Being included to context, the Russian word form loses on average 1,6 units of the grammatical information containing in forms of the extra text word" (Piotrovsky, 1968: 25). Piotrovsky and other researchers established the redundancy reasons:

1) repeatability in speech flow of certain elements;

2) interdependence of linguistic components of the message. The fact that the sequence of components of the message (sounds, words, phrases, sentences and meanings) is formed on the basis of certain rules that make them interdependent, and leads to the fact that the source of the message is repeated. These conclusions are also basic provisions of theory of communication (Chernov, 1987: 152).

Speaking about subclassification of probabilistic forecasting, it is worth mentioning that scholars differentiate two of them:

a) "linguistic", or "syntactic" forecasting based on forecasting of a source of continuation of a discourse from knowledge of standard set of phrases and set expressions (Gile, 2009: 185-193), such as *undertake an obligation to... leave without a leg to stand on*..., to functional words and unions which help to realize the meaning of statement;

b) "extra-linguistic" forecasting based on external knowledge, extra-linguistic data which are possessed by the translator (Lederer, 1981).

We should not forget that linguistic forecasting generally depends on word compatibility level. It is obvious that the translation of words with high degree of compatibility, is simpler for implementation, than with low degree. The forecasting performed on the basis of the analysis of strong points and prevalent information in already heard text can lead to misstatement or even loss of a semantic component. It occurs when the hypothesis, concerning the termination of a verbal situation, offered by the translator, is incorrect and the translator cannot manage to be readjust from one linguistic information on another (Lederer, 1981).

Taking into account the results of the experiment, it is simple to work with texts which can be comprehended, than with those which represent an incoherent bag-of-words. Gak formulates the fundamental law of a semantic combination of words as follows: "The fundamental law of a semantic combination of words is the correct combination of two words which have one common seme" (Gak, 1998: 34-48).

This situation allows revealing the inner side of probabilistic forecasting as the bases of simultaneous translation.

4. Speech compression

Interpreting demands not only profound knowledge of foreign and native languages, culture, history, geography, etc. (extensive background knowledge) from future professional interpreters. Interpreters are to have a number of competences which they obtain during their training. For example, it is one of the significant strategies of simultaneous translation - speech compression. According to fundamental works in the field of methodology, theory and practice of interpreting, speech compression is one of the main linguistic features of this type of translation process.

Volume (number of words of the translated text) depends on length of the translated speech parts. Number of the translated words in short speech constructions is more, than in written translation. It causes great number of elements of description and explanation. Translating long speech constructions, they become equal. Translating paragraphs and larger parts of the text simultaneous translation appears to be less verbose because of conscious compression (compression) of the text in translation process and some omissions.

This necessity is defined by the fact that conditions of simultaneous translation do not always allow translating the whole content of the source text. Firstly, the translator will find it difficult to produce the full target text if the speech tempo of the speaker is too fast. Secondly, the speed of verbal and cognitive process of each translator is different and has its own limits. Thirdly, fluent speech quite often affects correctness and completeness of sentences therefore adequate perception of the translation by the receptor (the translator) is broken.

Speech compression is a difficult task in the process of interpreting. We speak not only about the omission of parts of the source text and compression of the translated message, which in fact saves all important elements of implication. Compression is possible due to the informative redundancy of speech. There are informative elements which are repeated in the text, so translation of some of them can be omitted saving the general meaning of the message. For example, if a translator fully reproduces the question: "When this event is going to be scheduled?" then he will be able to translate the answer "in 2017", instead of "This event will be held in 2017", so

compressing it to "in 2017". The source text sometimes contains additional information (formulas of politeness, casual comments, deviation from the topic). Omission of this information does not interfere with the reproduction of adequate translation. In some cases, communicative situation does not require translation of some part of the information in a verbal form and allows, thus, the reduction in translation.

Speech compression is a way of reduction of syllabic size of the text without causing essential damage to performance of a communicative task of the speaker. Candidate of Philology Gurin in his abstract "Receptions of speech compression in the process of simultaneous translation from Russian into English" gives the following description of speech compression strategy: "The speech compression is carried out by replacement of parts of the statement, synonymic or close to it, with reduction of syllabic size, and also by omission of parts of speech, either the previous parts duplicating semantic contents or bearing information which contains in a communication situation, or superfluous from the point of view of the problem of communication… ». (Gurin, 2008: 85-88)

Kazakhstani scientist Altaybayeva in her manual "World of Translation" marks out the following linguistic features of simultaneous translation: "… One of the main abilities which bases work of the translator-simultaneous translator is ability to squeeze, compress speech to lower minor information (choice of short words and constructions, replacement of phraseological units with words, etc.)." (Altaybayeva, 2008)

Speech compression is variable. It depends on the speech of a speaker, and the ratio between structures of the source language and target language. Theory of interpreting describes the techniques of speech compression for each pair of languages with both structural and semantic transformations. Let's consider the most typical methods of compression:

1.Synonymic replacement of phrases and sentences with more concise constructions, phrases and sentences;

2.Replacement of full name of organizations, States, events, etc. with acronym or abbreviation (USA - США);

3.Replacement of verb constructions with verbal nouns into a verb denoting the same action, process or condition (to render assistance – to assist - помогать);

4.Omission of linking elements in the phrase (the policy pursued by the European Union - политика ЕС);

5.Replacement of subordinate clauses with participial constructions (When I met them - Встретив их).

The use of different methods of speech compression can reduce a target text by 30% compared to written translation of the same text.

Let's review the following example from the speech of the Russian President V. V. Putin at the Munich conference on safety policy issues (on February 10, 2007):

"… The format of this conference gives me the chance to avoid "excessive politeness" and need to speak roundish, pleasant, but empty diplomatic stamps. The format of the conference allows telling that I really think of problems of the international security …"

Speeches of Presidents of the states, as a rule, are followed by simultaneous translation, in this case into English. It is possible to apply the method of speech compression visually, having united two complementary, but independent sentences in one full semantic statement: The format of this conference gives me the chance to avoid "excessive politeness" and need to speak roundish, pleasant, but empty diplomatic stamps. The format of the conference allows telling that I really think of problems of the international security

The offered option of compression allows understanding of the fact how linguistic features of simultaneous translation "affect" the final target text. Having united two sentences in one, we could omit excessive repetitions (conference format), to

lower semantic synonyms (excessive politeness, pleasant … but empty stamps; gives the chance, allows), etc.

Taking into consideration the number of words in the text here we observe one of the linguistic peculiarities of simultaneous translation, described by Shiryaev. It is called minimizing text amount (twice) (Shiryaev, 1973: 149-150)

So, summing up the results of the carried-out analysis it is possible to draw the following conclusions: conditions of creation of the text at interpreting (fast tempo of speech of the speaker, unprepared translation of the report, etc.) force the translator to use strategy of speech compression that represents intended compression of the perceived speech, yet at the same time saving precise information.

5. Simultaneous translation process

Translation process is diverse since ancient times: translators worked as missionaries, messengers, couriers and intermediaries during negotiations. The first experience of simultaneous translation in the USSR took place in 1928 on the 6 congress of Komintern. The Nuremberg process in 1945 was the first "large-scale experiment" which has proved importance of simultaneous translation. For the first time oral translation has attracted great interest of the international public. Many of the translators working at this process were emigrants and refugees from different countries knowing Russian, French and German - after the end of process have passed into staff of just created United Nations.

Aim of simultaneous translation is (as it is defined by Fedorov) - to acquaint a reader (or listener) who doesn't know foreign languages with the text (or content of oral speech) as much as possible (Fedorov, 2003: 44).

Retsker has given the following definition: "Translation is an exact reproduction of the original text of other language with preservation of unity of content and style" (Retsker, 2007: 91). We will give one more definition presented by Vinogradov: "It is necessary to agree with a thought that translation is a special, peculiar and independent type of verbal art" (Vinogradov, 2001: 47-48).

Shiryaev defines translation as one of the most difficult types of translation. Another important feature of the simultaneous translation is hard limit in time. The translator is obliged to make translation during the speaker's speech. Komissarov offers the following definition of simultaneous translation: simultaneous translation is a method of an oral translation in the case of which the translator, listening to speech of the speaker, nearly at the same time (with delay about 2-3 seconds) utters the translation (Komissarov: 58, 1990)

As a rule, implementation of simultaneous translation requires the necessary accompanying equipment by means of which speech of the speaker moves via earphones, and the translator speaks in the microphone from where the translation is broadcast for listeners. Thanks to such a device the voice of the translator doesn't hinder to listen to the speaker (Moser, 1978: 353-368)

According to Shiryaev there are two types of simultaneous translation:

1) communication "aurally", the simultaneous translator in this case speaks immediately after speaker, having acquired a certain part of information. This option is considered to be the most difficult;

2) work with information prepared in advance. The translator is given the speech in advance for preparation. During the speech the translator reads the text in due time, and also partially translates "aurally" when the speaker deviates from written text or responses to questions. But usually organizers of different forums, meetings, conferences do not have opportunity to provide translators with the texts in advance. There is simultaneous translation "at sight" without preparation.

Work of simultaneous translators requires constant concentration and attention. The result leads to the fact that in 20-30 minutes the simultaneous translator has

a fatigue of speech apparatus, and usually it causes serious errors during translation process. Due to this feature of simultaneous translation the working group of 3-4 translators is usually created. This group can work in one booth that allows the simultaneous translator to have a rest within 40 minutes after 20 minutes of the translation.

The process of simultaneous translation is closely connected with translator's reactivity. The simultaneous translator should react to the words that he hears instantaneously. For this reason, not every translator, even with perfect knowledge of the English language, is able to translate simultaneously.

6. Linguistic features of simultaneous translation

Not only exact, but also full reproduction of content of the source text is the primary task of a translator. These lines are borrowed from the manual of Shiryaev "Simultaneous translation: activity of the simultaneous interpreter and training technique". They completely recreate an image of a real translator, simultaneous translator particularly.

Today the profession of an interpreter has new, more innovative name - conference interpreter, and it is already accepted to call interpreting as conference interpreting (Kralova, 2016: 92-99). These innovations speak for themselves: it is translation practice of the interpreter who provides conferences, negotiations, presentations or other similar events with simultaneous and consecutive translation. Interpreting is rather difficult multiphase activity which can be engaged after long and labor-consuming training in translation skills within translation programs of a bachelor and master degreee.

Shiryaev defines four major linguistic features of simultaneous translation process:

1. Increase of the text during the translation from one language to the other language. It is explained by absence of opportunity to fulfill formulations of the source text carefully.

2. Speed of reproduction of verbal and cogitative process of the translator. Here Shiryaev says that each translator has own individual speed and rate of simultaneous translation (some translators turn out to be quicker the others on the contrary, to be more moderate).

3. Presence of pauses in the speech of simultaneous translators. We suggest that simultaneous translator needs to do pauses in his speech to be guided in the initial speech.

4. Incomplete expansion of statements. Simultaneous translators keep convolution of the internal speech in the external speech in target language with fast speech tempo of the speaker and lack of time.

7. Lexical (language) features of simultaneous translation

It is possible to define lexical difficulties as the use of phraseological units, stylistic units, requirements to observe certain structural word order in the sentence. These difficulties happened because of distinction in understanding of these or those expressions.

The main lexical difficulties of interpreting are presented by the translation of false friends of the translator, nonequivalent lexicon, precise information, cultural realities, abbreviations, etc. Often the translator can mix words because of automated translation. For example, he can translate genial as гениальный, but not великодушный, angina as ангина, but not стенокардиа. Lynn Visson in his "Notes about translation" gives the following example:

Эти три года дали нам главное, что необходимо для молодых людей — поле для активной деятельности.

These three years gave us what (the) young people needed most/what was most important for young people, a chance to do big/important/great things/to build

the country/to make full use of their abilities/gave young people a chance to work and grow (Visson, 1999: 10).

Literal translation: a field for active activity with the repetition of active sounds in English comically. Expressions which are absolutely normally perceived by Russian listeners can seem to be grandiose or very strange to English speakers. And to eliminate such stylistic distinctions in perception of Russian realities the translator should reinterpret semantically each concept which are nonequivalently English (Retsker, 2007: 91). Otherwise "false friends" can become traps for the translator, especially because of pedantry. There are some "friends" which confuse translators very often: *актуальный – topical, pressing, relevant; декада - ten days, not ten years; митинг - mass public demonstration, rally (never a meeting) and so on.*

From the given examples it becomes absolutely clear what differs "verbal relatives" at the Russian-English meeting and how difficult search of their equivalents is. However, during the search not only the acquired ways are used, but also new bridges between our cultures are built without which professional activity of the translator would be just out of sense. Trying to perform the work very well, the translator has a two-uniform task every time: to translate correctly not only words and the idea of any speaker, but also colorful features of cultural life of the people. The solution of this task makes work of the translator very difficult, but this work is really fascinating (Zelenkova, 2015: 36-49).

Besides false friends the translator may have difficulties with interpreting of abbreviations. As it is known there are three stages of interpreting implementation: preparation for translation, translation and feedback. Preparation for translation plays an important role during translation process. For example, it is necessary to study the target text in advance or to ask information so as unfamiliar lexicon can complicate the translation and lead to undesirable consequences. For example, the abbreviation of HVAC is translated as *heating, ventilation and air conditioning*. But when the speaker pronounces this abbreviation the translator can become confused and offer incorrect variant of translation. In that case proceeding subject of the translation and the used lexicon the translator can guess what this speech is about. It is again depends on the translator's skills (Mirzoyeva, Golovshun, 2016: 9-24).

Abbreviation *ХБРЯ means химическое, бактериологическое, радиоактивное and ядерное оружие.* But how the translator can know about it? Knowledge of terminology considerably facilitates work of the translator and promotes implementation of adequate translation.

In practice There are many situations when the interpreter translates literally some of the phrases, whereas, we all know that English has many meanings for one word, and these meanings are sometimes opposed to each other. For example, adverb ad hoc has such meanings as 1) *специальный, устроенный для данной цели, для данного случая* and 2) *спонтанный, непродуманный, произвольный, случайный*. The translator relies on his logic and intuition, as he has already known the meaning, and selects the corresponding translation. There are a number of other words, when the words and expressions cannot be translated literally, and need to find the right equivalents, depending on context. For example, *recommended actions – рекомендуемые решения (not действия), LEU packaging - затаривание НОУ (not упаковка), frontier process – предельные возможности (not пограничный процесс), price to be paid – покупная цена (not оплачиваемая), alien registration – регистрация в качестве иностранца (not пришелец), alienation of property/ give away property – отчуждение имущества.*

Speakers sometimes use expressions during the negotiations where the translation can also be confusing if you don't know what these expressions mean. For example, expression *Acts of God* can be translated literally as действия Бога or *божественные действия*. But in fact, this set expression refers to natural disasters

that are not caused by human action. In such cases, the translator's background knowledge can help him.

There are a lot of similar examples in translation practice and to avoid these problems the interpreter has to have a set of special skills. Besides, the translator needs to possess elements of linguistic forecasting as the structure of foreign languages in most cases differs from structure of the native language (Seda, Erkan, 2014: 33-42). The professional simultaneous translator pays special attention to phraseological units which demand from him ability to analyze and compare cultural and historical aspects of languages. Also the translator has to possess good hearing sense as there are situations when the earphones used for speech transmission of the speaker leave much to be desired. The simultaneous translator has to understand the speaker even if the speaker has some peculiarities in a pronunciation. Ability to abstract from external factors which could distract the simultaneous translator or does not allow him to hear the speech of the speaker isn't less important. Before each translation the translator should make the personal dictionary with terms, acronyms and abbreviations, and it is better to study information on organizations or companies which will use translation services in advance. Such qualities will help the beginning translators to become highly professional experts in business and to achieve demand at labor market.

8. Grammatical features of simultaneous translation

It is possible to define grammatical difficulties of interpreting as frequent use of participial and verbal adverb phrases, in simple, extended and complex and compound sentences that, in turn, causes the broad use of conjunctions and prepositions, and also nonfinite forms of a verb in the function of object and adverbial modifier and corresponding constructions. Grammatical difficulties are caused by features of grammatical structures and constructions of sentences in this or that language, and all words in the text are used in a concrete grammatical form, and they are placed in the concrete syntactic sequence in the sentence (Retsker, 2007).

Let's consider some certain examples. We will try to compare and give own variant of translation, having specified what grammatical mistakes have been made.

Example 1. Международное сообщество разработало и активно реализует широкий комплекс международных инструментов - договоров, механизмов, институтов с целью противодействия этим вызовам.

Translation. The international community developed and implemented a number of international instruments – treaties, mechanisms, institutes in order to counter these challenges.

Own translation. The international community has developed and is actively implementing a wide range of international instruments including treaties, mechanisms, and institutes in order to counter these challenges.

If to compare two variants of translation, it is possible to pay attention to grammar, namely, to past tense at once (developed, implemented), which was used by the simultaneous translator during his interpreting and the present perfect (has developed) and present continuous (is implementing), offered in our variant. It is also possible to notice that because of lack of time the translator has preferred to omit connecting words and has passed to the so-called international instruments whereas in our own variant of translation we use the English word «including».

Example 2. Ее востребованность и актуальность подтверждена решением СБ ООН о продлении мандата Резолюции и Комитета 1540 еще на 10 лет.

Translation. Its relevance and urgency were confirmed by the decision of the UNSC on extending the mandate of the Committee and Resolution for another 10 years.

Own translation. Its relevance and urgency was confirmed by the decision of the UN Security Council to extend the mandate of the Committee and Resolution 1540 for another 10 years.

This example shows the used forms of plural (were confirmed), although the sentence begins with the form of 3rd person singular (Its relevance). This mistake can be explained by the fact that translator is under press all the time and can't pay attention to such details because of fast tempo of translation. Also, as it has been already said, grammatical difficulties determine wide use of infinite forms of verbs in the function of object and adverbial modifier. Here is visual example when the translator prefers to use gerund instead of verb in the function of object (the decision to extend the mandate) (the decision on extending the mandate).

Example 3. В этом контексте весьма важна роль специально созданного для выполнения Резолюции 1540 Комитета СБ ООН 1540, который проводит значительную работу по стимулированию государств-членов ООН своевременно и качественно выполнять требования Резолюции 1540.

Translation. In this context a very important role is played by 1540 Committee of the UNSC to implement provisions of the Resolution and it carried out a great work to encourage member-states of the UN to fulfill requirements of the Resolution in a timely manner.

Own translation. In this context, the UNSC Committee that was created specifically for the implementation of Resolution 1540 plays a very important role. The Committee carries out a significant work to encourage UN Member States to meet the requirements of Resolution 1540 in a timely manner and accurately.

It is very often, when during interpreting too long sentences are divided into short sentence, but the situation can be quite opposite as in the 3rd example. The translator began the sentence with the construction of the Passive voice. We suggest the Active voice in our own variant, so it is more applicable for English speech. Also the translator used conjunction and and verb (work to encourage) instead of object (работу по стимулированию).

Example 4. Особое место занимает инициатива по созыву глобальных саммитов по ядерной безопасности, которая тесно связано с целями Резолюции 1540.

Translation. A special place is taken by the initiative to convene global summits on nuclear security that is closely related to the goals of 1540.

Own translation. The initiative to convene a global summit on nuclear security holds a special place, and is closely linked to the objectives of Resolution 1540.

The following example can show situations when a simultaneous interpreter can be confused and finish the sentence in the translation process of too long sentence. The beginning of the sentence won't correspond to the end because the translator at first uses gerund, and then infinitive enumerating them.

Example 5. Мы высоко оцениваем деятельность Комитета 1540 и призываем и далее совершенствовать механизмы по содействию странам в выполнении Резолюции через проведение семинаров, обмена опытом и наилучшей практикой, содействия в привлечении финансовых и технических средств и экспертизы в реализации Резолюции, развития взаимодействия с соответствующими международными, региональными организациями, организациями системы ООН.

Translation. We appreciate the work of the 1540 Committee and encourage improving the mechanisms to assist countries in the implementation of the resolution by conducting workshops, exchanging experiences and best practices, to facilitate the mobilization of financial and technical resources and expertise to implement the resolution, and develop cooperation with relevant international and regional organizations.

Own translation. We appreciate the work of the 1540 Committee and encourage improving the mechanisms to assist countries in the implementation of the resolution by conducting workshops, exchanging experiences and best practices, facilitating the mobilization of financial and technical resources and expertise in the implementation of the resolution, and by developing cooperation with relevant international and regional organizations, UN organizations.

Example 6. Международные инициативы Казахстана в области нераспространения и разоружения, в том числе по принятию Всеобщей декларации ООН по достижению мира, свободного от ядерного оружия, объявлению 29 августа международным днем действий против ядерных испытаний, размещению Банка низкообогащенного урана на своей территории также служат полному и всеобъемлющему выполнению резолюции 1540.

Translation. International initiatives of Kazakhstan in the field of non-proliferation and disarmament, including adoption of the Universal Declaration of the UN to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons, the fact that August 29th is an International Day against Nuclear Tests, promote the full and comprehensive implementation of resolution 1540 as well as placing the Bank of low-enriched uranium within its territory.

Own translation. International initiatives of Kazakhstan in the field of non-proliferation and disarmament, including adoption of the Universal Declaration of the UN to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons, announcement of August 29 as an International Day against Nuclear Tests, and placing the Bank of low-enriched uranium within its territory prove the full and comprehensive implementation of resolution 1540.

From the last example we see that the simultaneous interpreter uses additional linking words, conjunctions and prepositions. It is possible to assume that in modern conditions we consider grammatical mistakes and difficulties of simultaneous translation which are mostly caused by limited time of the translation and additional factors (noise, tempo of speech, length of sentences, etc.).

Conclusion

As a result of the performed analysis, we came to a conclusion that the level of foreign language possession firstly depends from skills, experience and knowledge of the translator. It should be noted that outstanding simultaneous translators are not limited to a set of patterns in the language, and sometimes reach such a high level of lexical and stylistic expression, that their origin is not found but is known only by pronunciation and intonation.

The professional expert in the field of the translation, especially simultaneous is the eternal student. Firstly, simultaneous translation is not a set of frequently used and stiffened devices and rules, but art where all elements are corrected, changed and created again. Secondly, languages of great cultures are the wide rivers where everything flows and changes quickly. New words and expressions are constantly appeared in any language, and their translation, a passage to the other language sometimes demands a considerable linguistic ingenuity.

So, dealing with simultaneous translation, a future expert in translation studies is to follow all above-stated advices and requirements, and also to realize the nature of the activity, to penetrate into specifics of a genre where he works, to understand essence of translation activity, and, only under these conditions translation work will give sincere pleasure and will serve as a pride subject for the professional translator.

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