# Features of Anticipation in Simultaneous Interpretation

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**ANNOTATION**

The given article is aimed at revealing features of Anticipation on the process of Simultaneous Interpretation. Time limitation, frequency, Language specific are considered to be features of Anticipation in Simultaneous Interpretation. The article gives explanation to each feature of anticipation in detail with giving sample, definition.

**KEYWORDS:** Anticipation, features of anticipation, Time limitation, Frequency, Language Specific , Linguistic Redundancy

### Introduction

Since Our work is devoted for analyzing the features of Anticipation, first of all, the term ,,Anticipation " should be identified. Anticipation in simultaneous interpreting simply means that interpreters say a word or a group of words before the speaker actually says them. This interpreting strategy is regularly resorted to and, when you begin thinking about it, there is nothing extraordinary about that. There are several features of Anticipation in Simultaneous Interpretation.

**Time limitation** Since simultaneous interpretation requires interpreters to reformulate the ideas of the speaker in another language with almost the same speed as the speaker's, time is one of the crucial factors which should be taken into consideration. Lederer carried out particular analysis on the on-the-spot SI records which sum up to 63 minutes, and pointed out that the time lag between interpreters and speakers' utterances varied

from 2 seconds to 11 seconds. Anticipation, no matter which form it takes--either the interpreter actually says a word before the speaker has uttered the corresponding word, or more www.ijellh.com 12 commonly, he puts in a word at the correct place in his sentence which, if compared in time, is uttered after the original, but so soon afterwards and at so correct a place in his own language that there is no doubt the interpreter summoned it before hearing the original-it always relates closely to time. As it is mentioned in the previous part of this chapter, anticipation can be classified into linguistic and extra-linguistic types, which actually determines that anticipation is time-restrained. When it is linguistic type, interpreters produce the rendering depending on the comparatively fixed linguistic rules and their previous knowledge of idiomatic expressions, collocations and standard phrases. And in the linguistic anticipation, the part to be predicted should not be too far away because the linguistic rules and fixed expression decide that it is just near to the uttered words. In SI, interpreters make anticipation on the base of their pre-existing knowledge, what they have heard in the process of SI, short term memory and so on. They will deploy all that they have obtained and known to make accurate prediction, hence anticipation is obviously effort-consuming. As interpreters' whole effort capacity is fixed, they will save the three efforts for anticipation. However, if anticipation lasts too long, i.e. the prediction cannot be confirmed until very late in the ongoing discourse, the balance of the distribution of efforts will be broken and SI cannot be carried on smoothly. In order to guarantee the smooth ongoing of SI, interpreters may give up anticipation which demands for plenty of time. Therefore, anticipation is deeply influenced by time. [1]

**Frequency** Many handbooks for SI provide many tips and precautions concerning the moment to begin speaking, the distance to maintain from the speaker and the need to avoid launching into sentences one cannot finish; however, it is clear that the interpreter must often begin a sentence without knowing exactly where that sentence is going. To alleviate this difficulty the simultaneous interpreter must learn to adopt anticipation frequently. As one of the major strategies adopted in SI, anticipation relies on linguistic knowledge and extra-linguistic information which either exists before-handed in interpreters' mind or appears in the process of interpretation. Thus interpreters can predict from time to time with the reminding of the frequently appearing information. www.ijellh.com 14 That anticipation occurs frequently in SI is not only proved to be theoretically correct, but also given eloquent proof with convincing data. Fred Van Besien carried out a detailed analysis related to anticipation. He made use of the existing material consisting of German-French simultaneous interpretation published by Lederer, and divided the material in measures of three seconds. After careful investigation and examination, he found in Lederer's material the total number of anticipations was 78, on a corpus of two interpreters, and the time was approximately 55minutes for each. That is to say, each of the two interpreters anticipated on average once every 85 seconds, and the frequency was much higher than Lederer had expected . Besides, an exploration in the frequency of anticipation is also to be carried out in the following parts of this paper to show that anticipation is an important and frequent strategy in SI. [2]

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[1] Gile, D. (1995), Basic Concepts and Models for Interpreter and Translator Training. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins.

[2] Lederer, M. (1978/2002), "Simultaneous Interpretation: Units of Meaning and Other Features." In: D. Gerver and H.W. Sinaiko (eds.), Language Interpretation and Communication. Reprinted (2002) in: F. Pöchhacker and M. Shlesinger (eds.), The Interpreting Studies Reader, London and New York: Routledge: 131-140

**Language specific** Since anticipation in SI is closely related to specific linguistics and interpreters' extra-linguistic knowledge, it is considered as a language-specific phenomenon. According to the théorie du sens which prevailed in the 1970s, interpretation is language-independent, and meaning or "sense" is the essence of any discourses with languages as merely different forms of manifestation. Its proponents believe that competent interpreters understand any language in exactly the same way as other listeners in their respective mother tongues, and interpreters produce the interpretation in TL spontaneously and effortlessly . Since they think interpretation is language-free, let alone such strategies as anticipation adopted in the process of interpretation. The author personally thinks that the théorie du sens is more applicable to consecutive interpretation (CI), because in CI the interpreter waits some time for the speaker to finish a part of his speech which usually contains comparatively complete meanings. In this case, the interpreter can ignore the linguistic form of the utterance and grasp its meaning. However, in SI, syntactic differences between SL and TL do make a difference. In this case, interpreters cannot lag too far behind the speaker, thus they have no access to a rather 15 complete meaning of the speaker's utterance. Hence anticipation becomes very necessary and effective. And linguistic differences should be necessarily taken into account when an interpreter adopts anticipation. For example, German is characterized by the embedding of the complement phrase between two elements of the verb phrase. When interpreting German into English or French there is the problem of the verb which is needed early in the target language but produced late in the source language. In this occasion, verb anticipation is much more frequent and essential than in the parallel problems when interpreting Chinese into English. The issue of language-specificity can also be explained by the Effort Model. The Effort Model suggests that syntactic differences which force interpreters to wait longer before starting to formulate their TL speech tend to increase the load on the memory effort. Gile elaborates on this point in his article "Conference Interpreting as a Cognitive Management Problem", in which he sets an example to show that names composed of several words may require a reordering of their components in the TL. For instance, "Association Internationale des Interprètes de Conference" becomes "International Association of Conference Interpreters". If there is no automated response to the name as an entity, this will increase the memory effort requirements in two ways. First, because of the high information density of such names, depending on the specific language pair, the interpreter may have to wait until they have unfolded completely before starting to translate, with no possibility of unloading memory gradually. Second, the reordering process requires repeated scanning and comparison of the SL name and its gradually developing TL translation, as opposed to direct word-to-word or meaning-to-word reformulation. This slows down the process even further and therefore increases the load on memory. Moreover, the intrinsic requirements of specific languages in terms of the listening effort and /or in terms of the production effort also display differences. Languages with many short words and homophones and few grammatical indicators, such as Chinese, could be more vulnerable in the listening effort because of the lack of redundancy. Redundancy is one of the crucial factors for anticipation, especially linguistic anticipation.

According to abovementioned analysis  we can conclude that features of Anticipation in Simultaneous Interpretation are: Time limitation, Language specific, Frequency. In conclusion it can be said that knowing the term ,, anticipation" and its  features is essential for interpreters.

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