

SUMMARY
of the PhD thesis on the specialty «6D020700 – Translation Studies»
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«Methodology of oral translation in Kazakhstan»

The current work is devoted to a complex description of the formation, development and current state of the methodology and theory of oral translation in general, and the methodological aspects of traditional and innovative types of oral translation in particular. Thesis work is carried out within the framework of linguistic and extralinguistic research, which considers the conditions of the communicative context, communicative tasks, the content of the initial message, the structural and typological differences of languages.

The language policy pursued by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev, is one of the most important trends in the economic and social modernization of society. The development of multilingualism is a significant direction in the multinational Kazakhstani society. Upon an initiative of our President, a cultural project, which directly affects the language policy, is being implemented in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The idea of the project is a trinity of languages, which assumes that every citizen of Kazakhstan will have three languages in the future: Kazakh, Russian and English. Language policy is not able develop separately from the policy of social modernization. According to the President, Kazakhstani people need modernization, as other countries of the world community should perceive Kazakhstan as a highly educated country, a country population of which can freely communicate in three languages: Kazakh as the state language, Russian as the language of international communication and English as the language that contributes to the successful integration of our country into the global economy [1]. The language policy implemented in our state has a direct influence on the development of science of translation, since the priority languages of translation in modern Kazakhstan are Kazakh, Russian and English.

The specialized scientific research magazine «Babel», published under the auspices of UNESCO, called the XX century «the century of translation». It was in the middle of the XX century, since 1955, that active attempts at theoretical interpretation of translation activity were made, as international language contacts, both written and oral, began to grow and expand actively. Thus, science of translation began to develop as an independent scientific discipline.

The globalization tendencies of the XXI century, the age of introduction of innovative technologies in all spheres of human activity, continue to strengthen the position of the science of translation, providing its scientific base with theoretical provisions and applied solutions, and developing a methodology for research of translation activity in all its aspects. In connection with these objective prerequisites,

the profession of an interpreter becomes popular and top requested. Increased popularity of the profession of an interpreter is caused by the interaction of different cultures and peoples in the spheres of politics, economics, international relations, science, medicine, industry and other spheres of activity of modern man. This fact requires serious methodological decisions in the process of preparing a professional interpreter, as well as for the implementation of translation activities.

For a relatively short period of time, from the middle of the 20th century to the present day, in the science of translation, traditional ideas about the specifics of the translation profession were formed, and there is also a constant process of introducing innovations into the translation activity, which is quite natural. Thus, there is a constant interaction between classical theories and modern concepts in translation studies.

The historical and socio-political mission of modern Kazakhstan has placed a special responsibility on the theory and practice of translation activity. Today, the Republic of Kazakhstan is a platform for holding various international events, which are held at various levels: meetings of presidents of countries, intergovernmental summits, economic forums, specialized and sectoral exhibitions, scientific and practical conferences, training and business seminars, sports olympiads and a lot more. All these events are original training grounds for Kazakh translators, since none of these events are complete without written and oral translators.

It should be noted that the role of interpreters has significantly increased in recent decades. Organization and conduct of international large-scale events in Kazakhstan, such as: Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions (2006), OSCE Summit (2010), Asian Games 2011 (2011), Astana Economic Forum (2015-2016), International Exhibition EXPO-2017 (2017) and others raise the requirements for the work of interpreters. At present time, tasks that directly related to the issue of professional training of translators are arisen. This process obliges to pay attention both to the methodological and theoretical aspects of translation, and to the practical issues of interpretation and translation. In the context of the mentioned issues, it is necessary to remember the methods, techniques, strategies, professional skills that the translator uses to translate.

At the present stage of development of our society, interpretation acquires special significance. It is important to take into account the differences between written and oral translation and understand that in the process of interpretation, namely simultaneous translation and conference translation, the translator is limited in time and is in a stressful situation. It is also extremely important to take into account the tasks assigned to the translator: the translator must convey the linguistic and semantic tones of the original text, the interpreter must convey the basic meaning of the original message as soon as possible and more accurately. At the same time, the translator is not limited by the time frame, has the ability to use translation resources

(dictionaries, online dictionaries, encyclopedias) and works in a more relaxed environment, while the interpreter is limited in time and must quickly select the most appropriate form of translation, constantly being under psychological pressure. Consequently, the interpreter is forced to apply various methods and techniques that optimize his translation activity. For example, consecutive interpretation is the use of an interpreter's note-taking, in a simultaneous and conference translation, the use of special translation strategies.

Oral translation is the result of complex processes of thought and speech activity. Scientists are actively studying the process of interpretation, because the issue of brain activity is still unclear to the end in interaction with the interpreter's speech at the time of translation: the speed of decision-making, the selection of the language equivalent, the ergonomics of the translator's work, the choice of translation strategies, and so on. In this connection, an applied task arises: what needs to be done to facilitate the difficult process of oral (both consecutive and simultaneous) translation.

Taking into account all the above, in the process of writing this dissertational research, we paid special attention to the methodology and theory of interpretation, in particular to traditional and innovative types of interpretation.

The following dissertational work is a scientific research devoted to complex description of modern situation of methodology of oral translation in Kazakhstan.

Topicality of the research lies in the fact that at the present time the role of interpretation has significantly increased. The characteristic features of modern society associated with globalization processes: maximum openness, the absence of international boundaries contribute to the increased demand for highly professional interpreters. The requirements for interpretation are becoming more and more stringent and selective. A set of strategies that help an interpreter accurately and quickly convey the original message in the «real-world» mode meets these requirements. The general theory of translation pays great attention to the problems of translation strategies, and the principle of choosing a strategy is the most relevant direction. We have made an attempt to contribute to the development of a methodological and theoretical basis for translation studies in order to train highly qualified professional interpreters.

Aim of the study is a comprehensive description of the methodology, theory and practice of oral translation; consideration of traditional (consecutive and simultaneous) and innovative (conference-translation) types of interpretation.

Aim of the study determined the solution of the following specific **objectives**:

- to analyze the current state and main trends in the development of translation studies in Kazakhstan;
- to consider priority scientific directions in the methodology and theory of oral translation;

- to explore traditional types of interpretation: consecutive and simultaneous translation;
- to review and describe the innovative type of interpretation: conference interpreting;
- to define a set of translation strategies used in conference interpreting;
- to perform a comparative analysis of the audio texts of speeches and translations and justify the need for strategies in the translation process;
- to conduct a pilot analysis and test the validity of the use of the eight translation strategies in the interpretation process.

Object of the study are traditional and innovative types of translation: consecutive and simultaneous translation, and conference-translation.

Subject of the study are the translation strategies in the conference- translation.

Material of the study includes 50 audio recordings of oral translation that were presented at the OSCE summit (2010); at the international forum organized by the Embassy of India (2011); during a bilateral meeting organized by the Embassy of Spain (2012); at the Astana Economic Forum (2015-2016); at the international exhibition EXPO-2017 (2017); as well as during scientific and practical conferences, round tables, etc. Speeches on specialized topics were translated in oral form from English into Russian and from Russian into English by professional interpreters. The above-mentioned audio recordings were analyzed for translation strategies.

Taking into account the specifics of the object, the language material, goals and objectives of the thesis, the following **research methods** were chosen: descriptive, historical, comparative, lexical and semantic analysis of the text. There was conducted the experiment with students of "5B020700 – Translation studies" specialty on the basis of L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, the purpose of which is to prove the validity of the use of translation strategies in the process of conference interpreting.

Theoretical and methodological base of the research are the works of foreign and Kazakh linguists and translators in the methodology of translation (V.N. Komissarov, N.K. Garbovski, O.G. Oberemko and others), theory of translation (J. Catford, A. Neubert, P. Newmark, M. Snell-Hornby, J. Holmes, A.V. Federov, L.S. Barkhudarov, V.S. Vinogradov, Y.I. Retsker, A.D. Schweitzer, L.L. Nelyubin, G.T. Khukhuni, A. Baytursunov, M. Auezov, S. Talzhanov, K.S. Yusupov, A. Aldasheva, R.Z. Zagidullin, N.Zh. Sagandykova, S. Abdrakhmanov, Z.K. Akhmetzhanova, L.K. Zhanalina, A.T. Kulsariyeva, Zh.A. Zhakypov, K.R. Nurgali, Zh.O.Kushanova and others), methodology of oral translation (D. Seleskovitch, M. Lederer, D. Gile, P. Mead, R.K. Minyar-Beloruhev, G.V. Chernov, A.F. Schweitzer, E.V. Tsygankova, A.P. Chuzhakin, E.V. Alikina, T.S. Serova, E.N. Sladkovskaya, K. Alpeisova, S.A. Tuleubayeva,

Zh.A. Beisembayeva and others), translation strategies (V.M. Ilyukhin, I.V. Gurin, A.K. Zhukenova, and others). It is important to single out theoretical works on the methodology of the translation of the professor, doctor of philological sciences, N.K. Garbovski, the first dissertation work in Kazakhstan on the simultaneous translation of Candidate of Philology, K. Alpeisova «Regularities of simultaneous translation from the Kazakh language into Russian on the basis of political discourse», the dissertation work of the candidate of philology V.M. Ilyukhin «Strategies in Simultaneous Translation» and practical work of interpreters, teachers of the Department of General Linguistics and Translation Theory of Eurasian National University named after L.N. Gumilyov - L.B. Kimanova, O.V. Vorobyov, A.Kh. Baidildinova, B.M. Zhabasheva, doctoral student of the specialty “6D020700 - Translation studies” Zh. Sarmanova.

Statements for the defense:

1. Analysis of the current state and main trends in the development of translation studies in Kazakhstan reveals the need for a comprehensive study of the methodology and theory of oral translation.

2. Oral translation as a speech and thought activity is one of the most difficult types of translation process requiring special training, with a certain amount of knowledge, skills and abilities.

3. The translation strategy is an objective and inevitable consequence of the interpreting process. Correct perception of the situation and logical analysis of the choice of methods are the main factors of the translation strategy.

4. The proposed translation strategies facilitate the task of the translator, as they take a part of the psycho-physiological load during interpreting process.

5. The proposed translation strategies used in the process of conference interpreting optimize the translator's work.

Practical significance of the research is the results of this dissertation work, which can be used: 1) by interpreters in the process of consecutive, simultaneous and conference interpreting; 2) in the teaching of interpretation, training such courses for specialty of “Translation studies” as “Translation theory”, “Practice of consecutive translation”, “Practice of simultaneous translation”, “Theory and practice of note-taking”, “Practice of oral translation”, “Theory and practice of conference interpreting” ; 3) in developing practical recommendations for conference interpreting.

Theoretical significance of the study. In the process of research, a comprehensive study of methodological and theoretical aspects of translation studies, interpretation, and conference interpreting was carried out in current work. The scientific principles revealed during the analysis contribute to the further development of the methodological apparatus of translation research. In the thesis, topical aspects of the study of the theory and practice of interpretation are noted, such as interpreter's

note-taking, translation strategies, the choice of an appropriate strategy in the process of conference-translation, and the solution of translation tasks and the further development of methodology, theory and practice of translation.

Scientific novelty of the study. The thesis is a comprehensive study of the methodology of interpretation and translation strategies. A new classification of translation strategies is proposed, which divides the strategies into three main groups. A systematic description and experimental analysis of the application of translation strategies in the process of conference interpreting are carried out on a significant amount of practical material.

State of knowledge. Relevant aspects of translation studies in Kazakhstan are reflected in the scientific and popular-scientific works of such scientists, writers and public figures as A. Baytursunov, M. O. Auezov, S. O. Talzhanov, K. Nurmahanov, A. Normatov, G. K. Belger, K. S. Yusupov, A. M. Aldasheva, R. Z. Zagidullin, N.Zh. Sagandykova, S. A. Abdrakhmanov, Z. K. Akhmetzhanova, L. K. Zhanalina, K. R. Nurgali, A. T. Kulsarieva, Zh.A. Zhakypov, J. O. Kushanova etc. In general, the publications of the above-mentioned kazakhstani authors are devoted to written translation, the vast majority of published works cover the problems and features of literary and public texts translation.

At present, there is an acute shortage of scientific research on the methodology, theory and practice of oral translation in Kazakhstan. In connection with the research of problems of interpretation It is important to single out the dissertation work on the simultaneous translation of Candidate of Philology, K. Alpeisova «Regularities of simultaneous translation from the Kazakh language into Russian on the basis of political discourse».

Thus, the degree of study of the problems of interpretation in Kazakhstan demonstrates the need to study different aspects of oral translation: methodology of oral translation, theory and practice of oral translation, translation strategies used in the process of oral translation. Kazakh translation studies, in the context of globalization processes and contemporary socio-political events, needs to pay attention to the research of the problems of oral translation: traditional types of oral translation, such as consecutive and simultaneous, and innovative types of oral translation, such as conference interpreting.

Composition structure of the dissertation research is determined by the aim, tasks and methods consists of an introduction, three sections, conclusion and list of used literature.

Approbation of work. The main provisions of the study are reflected in 23 scientific publications, including: 3 articles included in the Scopus database, 6 articles in the editions recommended by the Committee for Control in Education and Science of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2 articles in the International Scientific and Practical Journal, 12 articles were submitted at the

international and republican scientific and practical conferences of Kazakhstan, far and near abroad: «New paradigms in philological science: modern theoretical concepts and teaching practices» (Astana, 2014); The Seventh European Conference on Languages, Literature and Linguistics (Vienna, 2015); «Science and Education – 2016» (Astana, 2016); «Development of multilingualism in Kazakhstan and the processes of formation of a multicultural personality» (Astana, 2016); «Actual issues of translation studies and comparative linguistics» (Astana, 2016); «Traditions and Innovations in Modern Science» (Moscow, 2016); «Scientific enquiry in the contemporary world: theoretical basics and innovative approach» (San Francisco, 2016); «Science and Practice: a New Level of Integration in the Modern World» (Sheffield, 2016); «Actual problems of translation in the context of intercultural communication» (Almaty, 2017); «Transitions and Transformations - Intercultural/ Multinational Education at the Crossroad of Foreign Language Learning» (2017).

The conceptual positions of the dissertation research are set forth in articles published in scientific publications recommended by the Committee for Control in the Sphere of Education and Science of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan: Bulletin of KSU named after Sh. Ualikhanov (2015); Bulletin of ENU named after L.N. Gumilyov (2016); Bulletin of KSU named after Sh. Ualikhanov (2016); Bulletin of ENU named after L.N. Gumilyov (2017); and also presented in scientific publications of the international database «Scopus»: The Social Sciences, Medwell Journals, Pakistan, 2015; International Journal of Environmental and Science Education, Look Academic Publishers, Turkey, 2016; XLinguae, European Scientific Language Journal, Slovenská Vzdělávacia a Obstarávacia s.r.o., Nitra, Slovak Republic, 2017.

MAIN CONTENT OF WORK

The introduction substantiates the choice of the theme, its actuality, scientific novelty, defines the aims and objectives, the object and the subject of research, formulates the provisions to be defended, the theoretical and practical significance of the work, describes the sources and methods of research.

In the first section of the thesis «**Theoretical and methodological basics of oral translation**», the methodological principles of the study oral translation as an independent scientific discipline are presented.

In subsection 1.1 "**Translation studies in Kazakhstan: origin, formation and development**", the analysis of the formation, the current state and the main trends in the development of translation activities in Kazakhstan are considered. There is the fact that in Kazakhstan translation studies of the period of Independence translation was attributed to linguistics, literature, cultural studies, stylistics, terminology. The history of Kazakh translation studies confirms that Kazakhstan translation studies was

dominated by literature direction in 60s of XX century. Further, developing and forming, theory and practice of translation began to be considered as branch of linguistic sciences. Kazakh linguists and translators define translation as an interdisciplinary science, taking into account the relationship of translation with psycholinguistics, ethnolinguistics, linguoculturology, history, sociology.

In subsection 1.1.1 "**Oral translation: specifics and main problems**" the concept of "interpreting" is considered, as well as the tasks, main types and methods of interpreting. Oral translation is a language intermediary in the process of which the source text of the original is converted into the text in the language of translation. At the same time, the text in the language of translation should be equivalent to the original text, taking into account the functionality, content and structure of the texts. When choosing the method of interpretation, the interpreter should remember that using only one method, it is impossible to achieve an adequate result. In most cases, professional translators use several methods when translating complex texts. The strategy of combining translation methods greatly facilitates the work of the interpreter and has a beneficial effect on the translation process and the result of interpretation.

Subsection 1.1.2 "**Modeling of oral translation process**" classic models of the translation process are considered: denotative (situational); semantic; transformational; communicative; psycholinguistic; dynamic; cognitive. L.L. Nelyubin model is considered as the modern research of translation process modeling description [2, p. 114-115]. Modeling of the process of interpretation, namely the psychological and psycholinguistic models of simultaneous translation was reflected in the works of such scientists as G. V. Chernov [3], D. Geller [4], B. Moser [5], A. F. Shiryayev [6], D. Seleskovitch and M. Lederer [7]. The author's model of interpreting with three levels of translation process is also proposed: receipt of the original text, perception and interpretation of the original text and creation of the translation text.

Subsection 1.2 "**Methodological apparatus of oral translation research**" is devoted to the basic principles of methodology formation as a scientific category. Regarding the methodology of science, according to the definition given in the philosophical encyclopedia, the methodology of science is the analysis of methods, which is carried out at a systematic level. These methods are used to obtain scientific knowledge and the general laws that guide scientific research. Description of the methodology with the help of research methods gives a holistic view of the concept of methodology as a scientific category. Thus, the method is a very important component of the methodology and is important for any scientific discipline, for example, translation studies. Considering the methodological apparatus of translation studies, it can be concluded that the aims of translation studies – the study of the phenomenon in reality – are identical to the goals of any other science. The validity of this approval

match and methodological regularities of translation studies with the methodological principles of other sciences.

In subsection 1.2.1 “**Methodological aspects of consecutive translation**”, a complex description of consecutive interpretation is performed. The first scientific research in the field of oral consecutive interpreting began in the mid-50s. of XX century, when the linguists had a certain scientific interest in the successive translation, as a kind of professional activity. And the first scientific research of that period in a consecutive translation began to engage translators-practitioners. Consecutive interpretation aroused great interest in the scientific world, among scientists who at first glance were not involved in translation activities. These are such scientists - psychologists, cognitologists, psycholinguists as: G. Barik, D. Zherver, B.A. Benediktov, B.G. Andrianov. In their scientific works, they described the experiments that they conducted on memory, attention, repetition of bilinguals under stressful situations. So, oral consecutive interpreting, speech activity, which takes place with the participation of at least three subjects and includes listening, thinking, writing, reading the record and speaking. According to the opinion of E.V. Alikina consecutive translation has 2 forms of traditional, abbreviated and sequential translation, and a more modern, strictly sequential translation with a record in which the original message is recorded and the translation text is created based on these records. Linguists denoted the concept of «record in translation» by different terms, which can be found in the scientific literature on translation studies today: V.N. Komissarov – «short notes» [8]; R.K. Minyar-Beloruchev, N.A. Krayevskaya is a «writing system» [9-10]; R.K. Minyar-Beloruchev, E.V. Tsygankova - «cursive» [11-12]; E.N. Sladkovskaya and S.A. Burlyai - «translation writing» [13-14]; E.V. Alikina «translation semantography» [15]; A.P. Chuzhakin «universal translation cursive» [16]; I.S. Alexeyeva «translation notation» [17]. However, despite the diverse names of this concept, they all imply the same process, when the interpreter captures the information obtained with the help of signs, icons, drawings, abbreviations, abbreviated words. This is done in order to reduce the load on the operative memory of the interpreter and to facilitate the translation work.

Subsection 1.2.2 “**Methodological aspects of simultaneous translation**” is devoted to a complex description of simultaneous translation. Linguistic and extralinguistic studies of simultaneous translation began to be published by the mid-60s of XX century. Among foreign researchers I would like to mention B. Moser-Mercer and his scientific work devoted to cognitive loading in the process of simultaneous translation. I would also like to mention the scientific materials of K. Ziber describing the psychophysiological load. Especially it is possible to single out the work of L. Visson, where the data on the formation and development of the ST are presented, the difficult moments encountered during the translation process are listed, and recommendations for their elimination are offered.

At the present stage of the study of simultaneous translation, it is necessary to consider both the concepts of reception and the strategy of simultaneous translation. These two concepts are an integral part of the process of simultaneous translation and, in fact, are actions occurring during the simultaneous translation. The notion of reception in Ushakov's Dictionary is characterized as a method of action when it is performed [18]. In the process of simultaneous translation, the reception is presented in the form of a method for implementing the action of an interpreter. For example, A.F. Shiryaev defines the effect produced by the translator in the process of simultaneous translation as, translation of the verbal link of the original text [19, p. 172]. Concerning the concept of strategy, many translators assume that the strategy represents the specific skills or abilities that are required to process the received message from the source language of the original into the target language. This assumption is confirmed and V.M. Ilyukhin, who defines the simultaneous translation strategy as a method for performing the task facing the translator. And the main task of the interpreter is adequately convey the communicative intention, taking into account the cultural and individual features of the speaker, the basic level of knowledge and the subcategory of the language [20, p. 14]. The definition of the strategy in simultaneous translation, proposed by V.M. Ilyukhin, points to the obvious fact that the concept of strategy implies the inclusion of linguistic and extralinguistic factors, which in turn can influence the choice of the applied method in a separate fragment of the translation. Translators - professionals choose the appropriate strategy at the automatic level and sometimes use several strategies simultaneously. For example, V.M. Ilyukhin in his thesis studies a number of strategies for simultaneous translation, which he presented in the form of a set of 8 strategies:

1. The strategy of trial and error;
2. The waiting strategy;
3. The stalling strategy;
4. The strategy of linearity;
5. The probability prediction strategy;
6. The strategy of sign translation;
7. The compression strategy;
8. The strategy of decompression.

Further review of the simultaneous translation in the dissertation research, concerns the strategies in simultaneous translation, which were presented in the scientific studies of V.M. Ilyukhin (a set of 8 strategies used in simultaneous translation), I.V. Gurina (a detailed study of the strategy of speech compression) and V. Donato (strategy in simultaneous translation). Having thoroughly studied the work of these scientists, we come to the conclusion that the translation strategies for simultaneous translation can be defined in the three groups.

Thus, after reviewing the results of theoretical studies and the main points put forward by scientists in the field of translation theory and methodology, the cognitive translation process, and Kazakh translation studies, the following conclusions can be drawn: translation theory is defined as a scientific discipline which task is to study the translation process and its regularities, methods and methods of translation, a review of the history of translation theory and practice; translation is linguistic mediation, in the process of which the source text of the original is transformed into text in the target language, the text in the target language being equivalent to the source text of the original, taking into account the functionality, content and structure of the texts; the cognitive aspect of translation, the scientific question related to the organization and functioning of knowledge in the translation process; The cognitive model of the translation process deals with the study of the laws of separation and distribution of information in accordance with its meaning; the cognitive approach plays a very important role in understanding and conveying the semantic meaning of the original source text in the translation process; methodology as a scientific category of philosophy forms a complex of research principles of being and cognition, studying their essence, attributes, structure, is very necessary in the conduct of scientific research; method, an important part of the methodology of any scientific discipline, and the method of translation, a necessary component of methodological studies of translation theory, and when choosing a method of translation, special attention should be paid to such important factors as translation abilities and experience that directly affect the correct use of the method and the effectiveness of translation.

In the second section “**Methodological aspects of innovative approaches in oral translation in modern Kazakhstan**” innovative approaches are considered in the oral translation. The main types of conference interpreting are singled out and explored, and the sub-conferences are separately analyzed.

In subsection 2.1 “**Conference interpreting as an innovation in oral translation**”, a comprehensive study of the innovative type of interpretation and conference interpreting was carried out. Conference interpreting combines into one whole two types of interpretation: consecutive and simultaneous. Therefore, a specialist in the field of conference interpreting must be a specialist in both consecutive and simultaneous translation.

The successful result of a conference interpreting, as a complex psycholinguistic process, depends on three components: knowledge of the language, the psychological mood and the level of erudition of the interpreter. At the same time, all three components influence the result of the conference interpreting equally. The specificity of a conference interpreting is determined by an oral statement, which is formed precisely at the time of the speech. This means that the speaker develops an oral statement and the conference-interpreter will not always be able to predict what will be discussed further. At the present stage of the development of the conference

interpreting, there are difficult moments in view of the fact that the process of conference interpreting is an innovation in translation studies in general and in the oral translation in particular, and therefore has not been sufficiently studied in the scientific and educational literature.

In subsection 2.1.2 **“Translation strategies in conference interpreting”** we consider translation strategies that the conference-interpreter uses in the translation process. In the practical analysis of the conference interpreting, each strategy out of the eight proposed by V.M. Ilyukhin for use in simultaneous translation, is presented separately. Implementation of translation strategies is carried out under the influence of extralinguistic factors, such as: the conditions of translation work, the communicative context, communicative tasks; and linguistic factors: the content of the original message, the structural and typological differences of languages. The proposed translation strategies are applicable not only for the planned prepared translation, but also for an unprepared translation. Translation strategies used in the process of conference interpreting, optimize the work of an interpreter.

Subsection 2.2 **“The analysis of the application of strategies in conference interpreting”** is devoted to a practical analysis of the application of translation strategies. The practical material of the study was audio texts of various subjects: political, economic, financial, medical, legal, technical and philosophical. These audio texts are the recordings of speeches by speakers and the texts of translations of practicing interpreters, as well as the texts of messages that were presented at the OSCE summit (2010); an international forum organized by the Embassy of India (2011); a bilateral meeting organized by the Embassy of Spain (2012); The Astana Economic Forum (2015-2016); International exhibition EXPO-2017 (2017); as well as scientific and practical conferences, round tables, etc.

Subsection 2.2.1 **“Conducting an experimental analysis of conference interpreting”** is devoted to description of the experiment, which was conducted with the aim of evaluating the results of mastering the conference interpreting strategies. The participants of the experiment were the groups of students of the third and fourth year in the number of 20 people studying specialty “5B020700 - Translation Studies” at L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University. It is possible to distinguish several stages: stating stage, forming stage, 2 main stages, and stage of summing up the results of the experiment. Stating stage: at this stage, students are identified who, despite unilateral training (training only to simultaneous translation or consecutive translation), are able to translate both simultaneously and consecutively. Forming stage: at this stage, skills of simultaneous consecutive translation are tested to confirm the readiness of students for the process of conference interpreting. During the first main experiment participants translated 5 minutes of video, and then answered a number of questions that were offered to them. After that, the participants listened to a lecture on conference interpreting strategies and received handouts from the theory

for consolidation. A week later, the second main phase of the experiment, with the same participants, but with other videos was carried out.

Subsection 2.2.2 “**Results of the experimental analysis of conference interpreting**” is devoted to the analyses of the experiment results.

Thus, the results of the experiment made it possible to draw the following conclusions:

1. In order for techniques and strategies to become a communicative plan, one must develop the skill of using them through training and bring them to automaticity. It is then that the task of the translator will be greatly facilitated, and at the same time the quality of the translation will increase substantially.

2. Knowledge and understanding of strategies facilitates the task of an interpreter, since it removes a part of the psychophysiological load during translation. This can also contribute to the availability of high-quality equipment, preparation for the topic of translation, experience of conference translation and calm environment.

The results of the experiment allow us to argue the application of conference translation strategies as an effective method for achieving adequacy and equivalence.

CONCLUSION

A comprehensive description of the methodology of oral translation, consideration of the traditional (consecutive and simultaneous) and innovation (conference interpreting) modes of interpreting has identified the tasks, consisting in the analysis of the current state and main development trends of translation studies in Kazakhstan; consideration of research priorities in methodology and theory of oral translation; the study of traditional modes of interpreting – consecutive and simultaneous; the consideration and description of innovative types of interpreting – conference interpreting; the definition of a set of translation strategies used in conference interpreting; performing comparative analysis audiotext performances and translation and the rationale for use of strategies in the translation process; the experimental analysis and the verification of the validity of the use of 8 translation strategies in the process of oral translation.

The novelty of this translation study lies primarily in the fact that it is an attempt is made to make a comprehensive study of the innovative process of interpretation - a conference-translation based on translation strategies. The work describes the CT strategies and gives practical recommendations on how to apply a particular strategy or several strategies depending on the specific situation. This approach to the study of the translation problems of the CT makes the picture of the process more global, which allows us to see these problems in general and in particular, and also to analyze the errors and the causes of their occurrence. The term

«strategy» or «strategies» means a linguistic and extralinguistic construct, i.e. a set of methods and techniques used by an interpreter to achieve the greatest adequacy and equivalence in the CT. Without a doubt, any translator uses a certain strategy during the translation of a particular segment. The strategy may vary depending on the linguistic and extra-linguistic factors that have a direct impact on the choice of strategy by the interpreter. As a rule, during the translation the interpreter uses several strategies, that he changes depending on the situation. In some cases, the change of strategy occurs suddenly, when it is obvious to the interpreter that the chosen strategy will not initially lead to the achievement of the set goal. Methods for selecting and changing strategies are described in detail in given scientific research.

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