

Stylistic Analytical Devices in Simultaneous Interpretation

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Abstract: In all languages, figures of speech are highly significant components of the literary language. And speaking is the earliest form of communication used by humans. Conferences are used to conduct and build current international, regional, and local or national relations, and these are mainly delivered in speeches, which are the material of study herein, interpreters may be confronted with figures of speeches while translating instantly in these conferences. Even though an interpreter comes across with plenty of stylistic devices, he or she should avoid from word-by-word translation or literal translation by finding equivalent variant in the target language. This article is devoted to the challenges in simultaneous interpreting and the methods to overcome them.

Keywords: interpreter, metaphor, alliteration, euphemism, oxymoron, equivalence.

The number of conferences, international contacts, conflicts, treaties, economic interactions, and so on is increasing, creating a tremendous need for translation and interpretation services. Some academics and professional interpreters propose reducing or increasing the number of trainee interpreters and professional interpreters in order to address issues such as figures of speech. Others argue that teaching figures of speech, idioms, proverbs, and the like at translation schools is significant. In the context of simultaneous interpretation of conferences, interpreting figures of speech might be difficult. Therefore, it is vital to refer to each term and stylistic devices broadly. —In the process of interpreting, the interpreter follows spontaneously and simultaneously the speech of a speaker. The first may be in a booth; the latter delivers his address or speech, in front of a public as in political, scientific or press conferences. Sometimes, the interpretation takes place with a written text, and, in other times, he may have some data on the subject treated in the conference or the gathering concerned. This feature links this act of translation to the written one.

A figure of speech is a word or a phrase that has a meaning different from the literal one suggested by its usage in the daily life language. However, a good interpreter or speaker of a language may guess the meaning of a figure of speech, due to the fact that it is not like an idiom which has a meaning absolutely the linguistic form and the grammatical rules don't suggest. Words are often used to form units of meanings in ways that convey more than what the rules of grammar dictate.

Interpreting or translating, simultaneously, a euphemism or a metaphor constitutes a challenging process to the interpreter, unless he/she has a broad, deep linguistic and cultural knowledge of the languages into which, of course, the figure of speech is to be conveyed. However, the interpreter should, look for the equivalent figure of speech in the TL. In case of not having one immediately, as the process of interpretation necessitates, he/she has to focus on the meaning of the figure of speech. A metaphor is a figure of speech that makes a comparison between two non-similar things. As a literary device, metaphor creates implicit comparisons without the express use of —like or —as. Metaphor is a means of asserting that two things are identical in comparison rather than just similar. This is useful in literature for using specific images or concepts to state abstract truths. Translation of the Figures of Speech of the SL by Cultural Equivalent in the TL e.g. 'You are the apple of my eye'.

This phrase means that the person whom the speaker talks about is favourite to him/her, like the pupil of one's own eye.

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Here are some well-known uses of this figure of speech:

- ✓ Laughter is the best medicine.
- ✓ She is just a late bloomer.
- ✓ Is there a black sheep in your family?
- ✓ His heart of stone surprised me.
- ✓ I smell success in this building.
- ✓ He's buried in a sea of paperwork.
- ✓ There is a weight on my shoulder.
- ✓ No man is an island.
- ✓ That actor is a tall drink of water.
- ✓ Age is a state of mind.
- ✓ Last night I slept the sleep of the dead.
- ✓ The new parents had stars in their eyes.
- ✓ The criminal has blood on his hands.
- ✓ There is a garden in her face.
- ✓ Our family is a patchwork quilt.
- ✓ She has been living in a bubble.
- ✓ Your argument is a slippery slope.
- ✓ We found it under a blanket of sand.
- ✓ I'm pleased to meet your better half.

It can be difficult in some instances to distinguish between metaphor and simile as literary devices. Both are figures of speech designed to create comparisons. In fact, simile is a subset of metaphor. However, they are distinguished by the presence of one of two words: "like" and "as". Metaphors create direct comparisons without using either of these words. Similes feature either *like* or *as* in making a comparison.

Alliteration is a literary device that reflects repetition in two or more nearby words of initial consonant sounds. Alliteration does not refer to the repetition of consonant letters that begin words, but rather the repetition of the consonant sound at the beginning of words. For example, the phrase "kids' coats" is alliterative; though the words begin with different consonant letters, they produce the same consonant sounds. Similarly, the phrase "phony people" is not alliterative; though both words begin with the same consonant, the initial consonant sounds are different. In addition, for alliteration to be effective, alliterative words should flow in quick succession.

People use alliterative phrases frequently in everyday conversation. These phrases can sometimes sound cliché; however, they are effective in expressing both broad and familiar meanings. Here are some examples of alliteration:

- ✓ rocky road
- ✓ big business
- ✓ jumping jacks
- ✓ no nonsense
- ✓ tough talk
- ✓ quick question



- ✓ money matters
- ✓ picture perfect
- ✓ high heaven

Euphemism is a figure of speech commonly used to replace a word or phrase that is related to a concept that might make others uncomfortable. Euphemism refers to figurative language designed to replace phrasing that would otherwise be considered harsh, impolite, or unpleasant. This literary device allows someone to say what they mean indirectly, without using literal language, as a way of softening the impact of what is being said. The reason for this would be for the sake of politeness, discretion, and other means of mitigating communication.

There are many common examples of euphemism used in everyday conversation and writing. Here are some well-known uses of this figure of speech:

- ✓ pre-owned (something used)
- ✓ senior (old)
- ✓ economically challenged (poor)
- ✓ between jobs (unemployed)
- ✓ split (divorce)
- ✓ well-off (rich)
- ✓ correctional facility (prison)

Talking in a sign language meeting or conference, someone may use words like 'non-hearing people' instead of 'deaf, or describe the people as 'People of special needs'. Sometimes, a speaker may use the word 'non-seeing' to refer to a 'blind' person. Very bitter phenomenon of life, death has been glossed over with several words so that its harshness and bitterness could lessen. Using euphemism to express death and dying may be a way to avoid confronting mortality or to gain some emotional distance from a sad circumstance. Here are some examples of euphemism used to express death or dying:

- ✓ Passed away
- ✓ Resting in peace
- ✓ Going to a better place
- ✓ Eternal rest
- ✓ Breathing one's last
- ✓ Gone to meet his Lord
- ✓ God has called him

Oxymoron. This figure of speech, announces that there is a contradiction as regard to the words used to convey it. In case of being interpreter in an international conference, that discusses international trade and other items like sending troupes to a certain area to keep peace, one may translate simultaneously units like:

- The organisation shall send peace keeping 'force'.

The Oxymoron, appears from the contradiction that emerges as regard to the words 'peace' and 'force'. As if the speaker at the said conference says there will be peace but by deploying and using force.

In conclusion it is important to point out the problem either it is lexical, stylistic, grammatical or else, then suggests a solution according to the SL and the TL characteristics and specifications. In the case of the figures of speech, it is always the literal translation that causes a problem. The interpreter should look deep in his culture and knowledge to suggest a similar equivalent for the interpretation despite



the fact that he/she may not have enough time to suggest a suitable equivalent figure of speech. Nevertheless, all languages, in particular, the UN working languages, could have similar metaphors or messages close to those of the SL, to convey by figures of speech, despite the challenging matter of interpreting them. To avoid such problems, the interpreter should fulfil, know and have the following:

Knowledge: To have a good and deep knowledge of both languages concerned in the interpreting process.

Culture: To learn by heart many proverbs, idioms, metaphors, and other figures of speech of his/her working languages.

Usage of equivalencies: Comprehending and understanding: To make the audience understand the message: In case of miss-understanding of a translated figure of speech, for any reason, the interpreter should think immediately of an equivalent unit or image such as proverbs or any other cluster, cliché, or idiomatic equivalent that answers the idea or colour (underlying meaning) intended to convey by the speaker to the listeners.

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