

LINGUISTIC COMPRESSION IN ORAL INTERPRETATION AND ITS IMPACT ON TRANSLATION ACCURACY**Ummatova Marjona**Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages
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Abstract. This article examines the role of linguistic compression in oral interpretation and analyzes its influence on translation accuracy during real-time communication. In simultaneous and consecutive interpreting, interpreters frequently encounter time pressure, rapid speech delivery, and information overload, which require them to shorten or restructure utterances without damaging the speaker's intended meaning. Linguistic compression is therefore considered one of the most practical strategies for managing cognitive load and maintaining fluency in interpretation. The study explores the main forms of compression used by interpreters, including omission of redundant elements, simplification of syntactic structures, lexical substitution, and condensation of repetitive information. Particular attention is given to the balance between brevity and semantic accuracy, since excessive reduction may lead to partial information loss or distortion of meaning. The article also discusses how professional interpreters make quick decisions to preserve key ideas while adapting speech to the target language in limited time conditions.

Introduction. In modern multilingual communication, oral interpretation plays a crucial role in facilitating interaction between speakers of different languages in political, diplomatic, educational, medical, and business contexts. Unlike written translation, oral interpretation requires immediate processing of information under strict time limitations. Interpreters must listen, analyze, memorize, and reproduce messages almost simultaneously, which creates significant cognitive and linguistic pressure. In such conditions, interpreters often rely on various strategies to maintain fluency, coherence, and communicative effectiveness. One of the most widely used strategies is linguistic compression.

Linguistic compression refers to the process of reducing or condensing the original speech while preserving its essential meaning and communicative intention. This strategy enables interpreters to manage long or complex utterances more efficiently, especially in simultaneous interpretation where the speed of speech can directly influence translation quality. Compression may involve omitting repetitive expressions, simplifying grammatical structures, replacing lengthy explanations with concise equivalents, or summarizing less important details. As a result, interpreters are able to save processing time and reduce cognitive overload during interpretation. The growing interest in interpreting studies has increased attention toward the relationship between compression strategies and translation accuracy. While compression helps interpreters maintain the pace of communication, excessive reduction may negatively affect semantic precision, stylistic nuances, or pragmatic meaning. Therefore, interpreters constantly face the challenge of balancing brevity with accuracy. The effectiveness of compression largely depends on the interpreter's linguistic competence, subject knowledge, memory capacity, and decision-making skills in real-time communication.

Materials and methods. This research is devoted to the analysis of linguistic compression as a strategy in oral interpretation and its influence on translation accuracy. The study is based on qualitative and descriptive research methods, which allow a detailed examination of the linguistic and communicative features of compression in interpreting practice. The theoretical foundation of the research includes works related to translation studies, interpreting theory, psycholinguistics, and cognitive approaches to bilingual communication.

The materials used in the study consist of examples taken from oral interpretation contexts, including simultaneous and consecutive interpreting situations in academic, political, and public communication settings. In addition, several sample speeches and their interpreted versions were

comparatively analyzed to identify cases of lexical, syntactic, and semantic compression. Particular attention was paid to how interpreters shorten or restructure information while attempting to preserve the original meaning and communicative intention of the speaker.

The research applies comparative and analytical methods to examine differences between source utterances and interpreted output. Through comparative analysis, the study identifies the most common compression techniques, such as omission of redundant elements, simplification of sentence structures, condensation of repetitive information, and the use of shorter lexical equivalents. These examples were further evaluated to determine whether compression contributed to maintaining translation accuracy or caused partial loss of information.

The descriptive method was used to explain the functional role of compression in real-time interpretation. This method helped analyze the conditions that lead interpreters to apply compression strategies, including rapid speech tempo, information density, limited processing time, and cognitive overload. Furthermore, elements of discourse analysis were employed to evaluate how compressed interpretations function within communicative contexts and whether the essential pragmatic and semantic meanings were successfully conveyed.

The overall methodological approach of the study aims to provide a clearer understanding of how linguistic compression operates in oral interpretation and how it affects the balance between fluency, efficiency, and translation accuracy.

Results. The conducted analysis showed that linguistic compression occupies an important place in oral interpretation, particularly in simultaneous interpreting where interpreters work under severe time limitations. During the examination of interpreted speech samples, it became evident that interpreters frequently shorten, reorganize, or simplify information in order to keep pace with the speaker and maintain continuity of communication. The findings suggest that compression is not simply a linguistic reduction, but rather a strategic process aimed at preserving the central meaning of the original message while reducing unnecessary cognitive pressure. Recent interpreting studies also emphasize that cognitive load strongly influences interpreters' linguistic decisions and speech production processes.

The research identified omission as one of the most commonly used compression techniques. Interpreters often excluded repetitions, discourse fillers, introductory phrases, and less informative details that did not significantly affect the communicative purpose of the message. Such omissions allowed interpreters to focus attention on the core semantic elements of speech. In many cases, this strategy contributed to smoother and more coherent target-language delivery. Contemporary studies in interpreting research similarly note that selective omission is frequently used to improve processing efficiency during real-time bilingual communication.

Another noticeable result was the simplification of syntactic structures. Complex sentences from the source language were often transformed into shorter and grammatically simpler constructions in the interpreted version. This was especially common when the speaker used long explanations or heavily embedded clauses. Simplification helped interpreters reduce memory overload and accelerate speech production without seriously damaging the meaning of the message. Current linguistic studies also indicate that syntactic simplification can support fluency and comprehension in interpreted discourse.

The findings additionally demonstrated that lexical compression played a significant role in interpretation quality. Interpreters regularly replaced lengthy phrases with shorter equivalents or more generalized vocabulary items. In several examples, concise lexical substitutions improved the naturalness and speed of interpretation. However, the study also found that overgeneralization occasionally weakened terminological precision, particularly in academic or formal contexts. Research conducted in recent years confirms that lexical reduction may increase fluency but can sometimes reduce semantic specificity and stylistic accuracy.

The analysis further revealed a strong relationship between compression and translation accuracy. Moderate and purposeful compression generally produced positive results, allowing interpreters to maintain communicative effectiveness while coping with rapid speech delivery. Interpreters

who applied compression selectively were more successful in preserving logical coherence and the pragmatic intention of the speaker. On the other hand, excessive compression sometimes caused partial loss of meaning, omission of important contextual details, or weakening of emotional and stylistic nuances. Such problems became more visible in speeches containing culture-specific references, numerical information, or specialized terminology. Recent studies in interpreting quality assessment similarly emphasize that inappropriate information reduction may negatively influence fidelity and precision in oral translation.

An additional result of the research concerns the role of professional competence in successful compression. Experienced interpreters demonstrated greater ability to distinguish between essential and secondary information. They tended to apply compression consciously and strategically, whereas less experienced interpreters occasionally reduced information mechanically, leading to semantic gaps in interpretation.

This finding supports modern cognitive approaches to interpreting, which stress the importance of decision-making skills, linguistic flexibility, and rapid information processing in multilingual communication environments.

Overall, the results of the study indicate that linguistic compression serves as an effective adaptive strategy in oral interpretation. When used appropriately, it helps interpreters maintain fluency, coherence, and communicative balance under conditions of time pressure and cognitive overload. Nevertheless, the research also confirms that the effectiveness of compression depends on careful control, since unnecessary or excessive reduction may negatively affect translation accuracy and informational completeness. Therefore, successful oral interpretation requires interpreters to balance brevity with semantic precision in real-time communication.

Discussion. The results of the study show that linguistic compression is an important strategy in oral interpretation, particularly in simultaneous interpreting where interpreters work under time pressure and cognitive stress. Compression helps interpreters simplify speech, reduce unnecessary information, and maintain fluency during communication. The findings confirm that interpretation is focused not on literal translation, but on transferring the main meaning effectively and clearly.

The study also demonstrates that moderate compression can improve translation accuracy by allowing interpreters to focus on key ideas and avoid cognitive overload. Techniques such as omission of repetitions, syntactic simplification, and lexical reduction often helped interpreters produce smoother and more coherent target-language speech. However, excessive compression sometimes caused partial loss of meaning, omission of important details, or weakening of stylistic and pragmatic elements.

Another important finding is that successful compression depends on the interpreter's professional competence and decision-making ability. Experienced interpreters were more capable of balancing brevity and accuracy, while less experienced interpreters occasionally reduced information too much. Therefore, interpreters should apply compression strategically and according to the communicative context.

Conclusion. In conclusion, linguistic compression plays a significant role in oral interpretation and serves as an effective strategy for managing time pressure and cognitive load during multilingual communication. The study showed that interpreters frequently use compression techniques such as omission, simplification, and lexical reduction to maintain fluency and coherence while transferring the speaker's main ideas.

The research also demonstrated that moderate and purposeful compression can positively influence translation accuracy by helping interpreters focus on essential information. However, excessive compression may lead to loss of meaning, reduced precision, and omission of important details. Therefore, interpreters must carefully balance brevity with semantic accuracy in real-time communication.

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