

Case Study of the Principle of Syntactic Linearity in Chinese-English Interpretation

-- Taking "Hua Chunying's speech at the Hague Conference on Private International Law in 2023" as an example

Maowen Yang

Department of Foreign Languages, Southwest Petroleum University, Chengdu, China

Abstract: The importance of language in the development of human society cannot be overstated. The diversity of languages and the urgency of cross-cultural communication have given rise to the work of translation. In today's world, all countries are committed to international exchanges and cooperation in order to seek better development for both sides. Among them, international conferences are one of the effective ways to carry out international exchanges. The differences in the languages of different countries have led to the emergence of the discipline of conference interpreting, which is an important support for cross-cultural communication, and interpreters are the bridge and link for communicating with people of different cultures and languages. Psycholinguistic research on the process of language comprehension shows that people tend to follow the principle of immediacy in their understanding of linguistic input. According to this principle, when we hear or see a word, phrase or sentence, we tend to quickly take into account the specific linguistic context of the moment, extract the representation of the meaning of the linguistic expression from long term memory, recognize its specific reference, and make an immediate interpretation. In this paper, Hua Chunying's speech at the International Symposium on the 130th Anniversary of the Asia-Pacific Week and the Founding of the Hague Conference on Private International Law is selected as an interpretation case, and through observing the translation results of senior interpreters, it is found that the principle of sentence-drivenness has universal applicability in conference interpretation. The detailed analysis of the text case following the principle of sentence-driven interpreting is conducive to guiding the interpreters to pay attention to the application of the principle of sentence-driven interpreting in the future practice, and suggesting them to combine with certain translation skills to improve their interpreting ability continuously.

Keywords: Conference Interpreting, Interpretation Techniques, The Principle of Syntactic Linearity.

1. Introduction

Under the guidance of the theory of Parisian interpretation, this paper analyzes the application of clause-driven principle in conference interpretation. Conference interpreting is mainly divided into simultaneous interpreting and consecutive interpreting. Among them, simultaneous interpreting is the main form of conference interpreting, while consecutive interpreting is mostly applied to the occasions involving only two working languages. Sentence-driven is an important principle in simulated conference interpreting, which involves the following aspects: Fundamentals: Simultaneous interpreting requires the interpreter to break down the sentences into units of meaning or units of information according to the order of the sentences in the source language heard, and then use appropriate connectors to fluently link these units together in order to convey the complete meaning. Time efficiency: Since simultaneous interpreting needs to be done quickly after the speaker of the original language has finished speaking, the interpreter needs to reduce the time gap between the translated text and the original text through paraphrase driving in order to memorize and translate the content more efficiently. Memorization strategies: In order to improve the accuracy of translation, the interpreter should try to minimize the differences between the translated text and the original text, which can be done by breaking down long sentences into small fragments, and then reorganizing and expressing these small fragments in the

translated text. Techniques and methods: In practice, translators can use a variety of means to realize sentence-drivenness, for example, by splitting sentences, adding necessary components (such as subjects, predicates and conjunctions) and changing lexemes, etc., to make sure that the translation can follow the semantics and structure of the original smoothly. Note: When using sentence-driven, translators also need to pay attention to avoiding interference from the lexical patterns, word order arrangement and grammatical structure of the original text, and try to expand their own knowledge in order to better understand the speaker's intention and emotion. To sum up, paraphrase-driven is a method aimed at improving the efficiency and quality of simultaneous interpretation, which requires the interpreter to effectively organize and convey information according to the sentence order of the source language within a limited period of time[5].

In conference interpreting, accurate comprehension is fundamental. It requires the interpreter to have a solid linguistic foundation and a wide knowledge base. For example, in a scientific and technological conference, the original text reads "The new material can be used in the solar cells to improve their efficiency. The translator needs to understand what "the new material" refers to and its role in the solar cells, so as to accurately translate "The new material can be used in the solar cells to improve their efficiency." The second point is quick conversion. In conference interpreting, time is short and the interpreter needs to switch languages quickly. This requires the interpreter to have good language

organization and expression skills. For example, in a business meeting, the original text reads[1], "The company is expected to release its nextquarter financial results this week. The third point is to anticipate the topic of the meeting. The third point is to predict the topic. In conference interpreting, predicting the topic can help the interpreter prepare better. The interpreter needs to know the theme and agenda of the meeting in advance, predict possible topics and terminology, and prepare accordingly. For example, in a medical conference, the interpreter can predict that the conference will involve some specialized medical terminology and research results, so he needs to make relevant preparations in advance. The fourth point is the need to have certain cross-cultural awareness. In conference interpreting, cross-cultural awareness is very important. Interpreters need to understand the differences and characteristics of different cultures and pay attention to avoiding cultural misunderstandings and conflicts. For example, in some cultures, the dragon is a symbol of good luck, while in other cultures, the dragon is regarded as a symbol of evil. Therefore, translators need to be aware of these cultural differences when translating to avoid misunderstanding and conflict.

The fifth point is to maintain neutrality, which is very important in conference interpreting. The interpreter needs to convey the meaning of the original text objectively without adding his or her own views and emotions. For example, in a political conference, the original text reads "The government has failed to address the issue of poverty and inequality in the country". express personal preferences and emotions.

2. Introduction of the Source Text

This paper adopts the case study method to study the principle of following the sentence-driven approach in consecutive interpreting, and summarizes the coping strategies based on the analysis results. This chapter will introduce the specifics of the conference interpreting of "Hua Chunying's Speech at the International Symposium on the 130th Anniversary of the Asia-Pacific Week and the Founding of the Hague Conference on Private International Law", and in addition, it will also introduce the impact of the difficulties in the source language of the text of the speech on the author's overall interpreting performance.

On May 18, 1899, a conference was held in The Hague, known as "The Hague Peace Conference", which was initiated by Russia to get out of financial difficulties at home. The idea of the peace conference was refined by Kuropatkin, Muravyov and Witte, and was approved by Nicholas II. The peace initiative was met with mixed reactions from governments and public opinion at home and abroad. While the public opinion and the small states were full of expectations for the conference, the governments of the big states, in contrast, adopted a more cautious attitude and were deeply skeptical about Russia's intentions in launching the peace initiative, the most obvious of which was Germany. In the course of the formation of the program of the Peace Conference, the governmental departments of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Military Affairs, the Ministry of Naval Affairs, and the Russian expert in international law, Friedrich Martens, expressed their opinions, and finally, the content of the program of the Peace Conference took shape. The goal of the Hague Peace Conference was to limit armaments and ensure peace. However, the Conference did not achieve any results in arms limitation, and the idea of disarmament was strongly

opposed by Germany from the very beginning of the Conference, and Russia turned to arbitration and mediation. Eventually, on July 29, 1899, the Conference concluded three conventions and three declarations on the limitation of hostilities[3]. With regard to the results achieved by the Hague Conference, although the idea of disarmament was not realized, the place of the Hague Conference in history cannot be denied. It was the first international conference on peace and a milestone in world history.

The Hague Conference on Private International Law is the most influential international organization in the field of private international law and plays an active role in expanding civil and commercial exchanges among countries. This year marks the 10th anniversary of the "Belt and Road" initiative, and the promotion of connectivity is the common goal of the Belt and Road and the Hague Conference on Private International Law, which together will promote international legal cooperation in civil and commercial matters and the international rule of law. As a next step, it is necessary to respond to the world trend, improve international rules, and actively practice multilateralism in the formulation of international conventions. We must adhere to our commitments, enhance the effectiveness of compliance, and effectively safeguard international economic and trade rules and the multilateral trading system. It is necessary to strengthen exchanges and cooperation, promote tolerance and mutual understanding, actively implement the Global Civilization Initiative proposed by President Xi Jinping, strengthen the rule of law and civilization dialogue, and promote the building of a community of human destiny. Secretary General of the Hague Conference on Private International Law Mr. Benasconi, Chief Executive of the HKSAR Mr. Lee Ka Chiu, Secretary for Justice of the HKSAR Government Mr. Lam Ting-kwok, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hong Kong Mr. Cheung Cheung also attended the Opening Ceremony and delivered speeches. Organized by the Hague Conference on Private International Law and hosted by the Hague Conference on Private International Law Asia-Pacific Regional Office, with the support of the HKSAR Government, the Seminar, with the theme of "Justice and Sustainable Development: The Impact of the Hague Conference in a Connected World", was attended by more than 200 delegates from more than 30 countries[2].

3. A Case Study of Consecutive Sentence Driving in Conference Interpreting

Consecutive interpreting is a time-consuming process, the interpreter needs to listen to and memorize the source language for a certain length of time, and then repackage the information contained in the source language in another language to convey the information to the audience, but due to the limited memory capacity of the human brain, the interpreter cannot always rely on the purely cerebral memory to memorize and analyze the information, and then he or she must use the notes to assist in the memorization, and therefore the notes have become an indispensable part of the consecutive interpreting. In view of this, how to effectively use notes to quickly and efficiently store source language information and organize source language information, so as to serve the interpreters in extracting and conveying information with high quality, has become the focus of

interpreting research.

3.1. Long Sentence Processing

In English-Chinese simultaneous interpretation, how to translate English long sentences has always been a difficult point. The negative effect of long sentences on English-Chinese simultaneous interpretation is more obvious. This study analyzes the problems of long sentences in translation and proposes solutions by using the materials of the speeches made in the Hague International Symposium. The author summarizes and analyzes the strategies of the predecessors in dealing with long sentences, and summarizes some methods of dealing with long sentence translation in English-Chinese simultaneous interpretation. The author summarizes and analyzes the strategies of previous translators in dealing with long sentences, and summarizes some methods of dealing with long sentences in English-Chinese simultaneous interpretation, such as: sentence break, omission, addition, repetition, lexical transformation and prediction[1]. The author takes the practice of simultaneous interpretation as the object of analysis, and studies and analyzes the author's handling of long sentences in the practice of interpretation.

Example 1

ST: 过去 130 年来, 海牙会议从区域性临时外交会议发展为常设政府间国际组织, 从只有 13 个欧洲成员国的区域性组织发展到拥有 91 个成员国遍布六大洲的全球性组织, 从统一欧洲国际私法到协调世界各国冲突规范, 海牙会议迄今已制定 40 项国际公约, 成为国际私法领域最权威和最具影响力的国际组织, 对全球国际私法发展作出重要贡献, 为促进各国民商事交往发挥积极作用。

TT: Over the past 130 years, HCCH has grown from an ad-hoc diplomatic session to a permanent inter-governmental organization, and from a regional grouping of 13 countries in Europe, to a global organization with 91 members across six major continents. Founded on a mission to unify the rules of private international law, first in Europe, and now the world over, the Conference has developed 40 international conventions, making itself the most authoritative and influential international organization in the area of private international law, contributing to the development of private international law worldwide, and facilitating exchanges on civil and commercial matters across borders.

Analysis: Sometimes the relationship between the subject or the main clause and the modifiers in a long English sentence is not very close, so the translation can be done in accordance with the Chinese custom of using phrases, converting the subordinate clauses or phrases of a long sentence into sentences and narrating them separately. Sometimes it is necessary to add more words in order to make the meaning coherent. In this example sentence, the translation is split into two short sentences, and the word "Founded on a mission to" is added at the beginning of the second clause, which is a very appropriate treatment. In addition, the word "区域性临时" in the original text is translated as "ad-hoc", which is derived from Latin and explained as "for this purpose only" on Baidu and "for this purpose only" on wiki. " on Baidu and "for this purpose only" on wiki, where its Chinese is interpreted as including “特设的、特定目的的(地)、即席的、临时的、将就的、专案的”and so on. meaning. This shows the professionalism of the translator.

Example 2

ST: “一带一路”从蓝图变为现实, 从理念化为行动, 从

中国走向世界, 已成为深受欢迎的国际公共产品和国际合作平台, 150 多个国家、30 多个国际组织加入“一带一路”大家庭, 一大批合作项目在共建国落地实施, 为各国改善民生、促进发展带来看得见、摸得着的实利。

TT: Over the past ten years, the BRI is turning from a blueprint into a reality, from a vision into action, and from a Chinese initiative to a global endeavor. It has won great popularity both as an international public good and as a platform for international cooperation. More than 150 countries and over 30 international organizations have joined the BRI family, and a large number of cooperation projects have been carried out in partner countries, bringing tangible benefits to local communities in terms of better lives and more development opportunities.

Analysis: It is not desirable to break sentences arbitrarily when translating, but in order to convey the original meaning faithfully and smoothly, after careful analysis, and on the premise of maintaining the stylistic characteristics of the original text, appropriate sentence breaks seem more natural and powerful. Long sentences are often translated using a combination of learned techniques. The long sentences in the original text are converted into three clauses in the translation. The original sentences contain transitions from generalities to details, and it is the breaking of the sentences into clauses that makes the translation more organized. The use of the “ing” form of the verb better connects the actions and also serves the purpose of the clauses.

3.2. Phrase Processing

3.2.1. Generalization

The sentence structures of English and Chinese are not exactly the same. Although English sentences are becoming more and more concise, clauses and phrases often appear. Generally speaking, an English sentence contains more information than a Chinese sentence, so when we translate from Chinese to English, we often combine two or more Chinese sentences into one English sentence **错误!未找到引用源。** Of course, following the principle of sentence-driven syntax can also make the translation compact and concise.

Example 3

ST: 本次研讨会以“司法公正与可持续发展之路: 海牙会议在互联互通世界中的影响力”为主题, 很有现实意义。司法公正与可持续发展是互联互通世界的两大主题, 是社会治理的共同追求, 两者不可或缺, 相互促进, 可持续发展是根本目标, 司法公正是重要保证。

TT: The theme chosen for this Asia Pacific Week is most relevant. Justice and sustainable development are two major goals for social governance in an inter-connected world. Sustainable development is our fundamental pursuit, and justice is an important guarantee. We need both of them, and the two are mutually reinforcing.

Analysis: Sometimes the relationship between the subject or the main clause and the modifiers in a long English sentence is not very close, so the translation can be done in accordance with the Chinese custom of using phrases, converting the subordinate clauses or phrases of a long sentence into sentences and narrating them separately. Sometimes it is necessary to add words in order to make the meaning coherent. For example, the translator here added "we need", and also used the method of transcription, which refers to the translation of long sentences to switch the order of speech, the last two clauses of the original text to the forefront of the translation, more in line with the Chinese habit of

expression. On the basis of mastering the sentence structure and logical structure, the order of sentences is appropriately switched.

Example 4

ST: 40多年来,作为海牙会议重要成员国,中国积极参与各项公约谈判,贡献中国法律智慧,先后参加送达、取证、跨国收养、取消认证公约。

TT: In the four decades since, China has taken an active part in the negotiations of various conventions and contributed Chinese wisdom in the legal field. So far, China has joined the Service Convention, the Evidence Convention, the Adoption Convention and the Apostille Convention.

Analysis: Appropriate use of the augmentation technique will make the translated sentence more natural and in line with the target language. This example sentence integrates several short clauses of the source language into two English clauses. The logical word "so far" is added at the junction of the first and second sentences to make the translation more in line with the logic of English expression.

3.2.2. Simplification

It refers to the omission of irrelevant words without affecting the original meaning and avoiding drag. It is particularly applicable to the simplified treatment of long sentence structures. Omission means dropping a word or words from the SLT while translating. The procedure can be the outcome of the cultural clashes that exist between the SL and the TL. And, it is in subtitling translations where omission attains its peak in use. The translator omits words that do not have equivalents in the TT, or that may raise the hostility of the receptor.

Example 5

ST: 各国应依法行使权利、善意履行义务、妥善解决争端,切实维护国际经贸规则和多边贸易体制,而不应以法治之名,行不法之实;应坚持国际法平等统一适用,而不搞选择性司法和双重标准,“合则用、不合则弃”。

TT: All countries need to exercise their rights according to law, honor obligations in good faith, and properly handle disputes. They should uphold the international economic and trade rules and the multilateral trading system, instead of taking unlawful actions in the name of law; they should promote equal and uniform application of international law, instead of a selective approach or double standards.

Analysis: Omitted translation, in the case of Chinese-English translation, is to solve the problem of too much verbosity in the translation. In the example sentence, “合则用、不合则弃” is a general summary of “应” and “不应” mentioned in the source language, so the translator chooses to omit these repetitive clauses after accurately translating the meaning group of the previous text. Therefore, after accurately translating the preceding clusters, the translator chooses to omit these repetitive clauses.

Example 6

ST: 当前,香港站在了新的历史起点上,进入从由乱到治向由治及兴的新阶段。

TT: Today, Hong Kong stands at a new historical starting point of order and greater prosperity.

Analysis: The translator can only express himself with effort on the words of the translation, not insert his own interpretation or trespass on his own words. The translator's treatment of the phrase “由乱到治向由治及兴的新阶段” is that he has not translated this process. Since the first half of the sentence has already translated “新起点”, the translator

omits “新阶段” and directly extracts the essence, that is, the key words “治” and “兴”. The key words "order" and "prosperity" are directly extracted, which is very intelligent.

Example 7

ST: 我们坚信,有伟大祖国作坚强后盾,有“一国两制”的独特优势,香港各界一定能够乘势而上,在实现中华民族伟大复兴的进程中大有可为,也必将大有作为!

TT: I believe with the strong backing of the motherland and the unique advantages of One Country, Two Systems, all sectors of Hong Kong society will seize the opportunities and play ever significant roles in the great process of modernization and rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

Analysis: The translator not only needs to understand the meaning of words and phrases, but also needs to comprehend the meaning between words and phrases, and the tone of voice beyond words and phrases. On the other hand, the translator needs to use his own language to express the content of the original work as it is. The two sentences before and after the phrase “大有可为,大有作为” express the same group of ideas, so the translator only translates one of them here to make the translation more concise.

3.2.3. Amplification

Amplification refers to the addition of some words to the translation according to the meaning or grammatical needs, so as to express the original thought content more faithfully and smoothly[2]. Appropriate use of the technique of amplification will make the translated sentences more fluent and natural and conform to the target language.

Example 8

ST: 我们要充分尊重文明多样性,积极落实习近平主席提出的全球文明倡议,加强法治文明对话,以法律互鉴消弭法律冲突,以法律交流消除法律隔阂,弘扬全人类共同价值,推动构建人类命运共同体。

TT: As we celebrate the diversity of civilizations and embrace the Global Civilization Initiative put forward by President Xi Jinping, we also need to enhance intercivilization dialogue on the rule of law, overcome the differences and barriers through mutual learning and more exchanges, uphold humanity's common values, and work for a community with a shared future for mankind.

Analysis: This example sentence belongs to one of the more common methods of augmentation, that is, to add correlative words that express logical relations in the translated sentence. It is to add words for grammatical and logical needs, and adding the logical connective "as, also" in this sentence is more in line with the English expression. The reason for this is that English is a language that emphasizes logic, and the original text also implies a "parallelism", so the translation is justified in adding a conjunction that expresses this implied relationship.

Example 9

ST: 习近平主席指出,“相信自己、相信香港、相信国家”。

TT: President Xi Jinping once asked Chinese people to have confidence in ourselves, in Hong Kong and in the country.

Analysis: This example sentence belongs to the content-increasing translation in the augmentation method. The translator needs to add words that do not appear in the original text but are actually included in the actual content according to the meaning and logical relationship of the original context as well as the syntactic characteristics and expression habits

of the translated language. This is manifested in the additional translation of "asked Chinese people" as the subject of the sentence, which is very much in line with the internal logic of English expression.

4. Problems and Coping Strategies in Chinese-English Simultaneous Interpretation

The smooth translation of English-Chinese simultaneous interpretation begins with sentence breaking, which means to divide and process long sentences according to appropriate and relatively independent groups of meaning or conceptual units, together with other techniques, and to translate smoothly and naturally. Of course, linguistic information in specific communication scenes is sometimes not very clear, and even vague and ambiguous situations may occur. In such cases, immediacy processing tends to ignore or exclude other potential meanings and often leads to misunderstanding. However, in psycholinguistic research, the "garden path" experiments, which specialize in the study of linguistic ambiguity comprehension, have shown that we comprehend multiple meanings according to one meaning first. In addition, the theory of inhibitory mechanism of language comprehension and its related experiments also proved that when comprehending sentences with multiple meanings, the meanings of various possibilities are often activated rapidly at the same time, while the determining effect of the context on the meanings often appears later, thus suppressing or eliminating the irrelevant meanings, and retaining or reinforcing the relevant meanings. This also illustrates the principle and character of immediacy in language comprehension. Modern communication studies view the social efficacy of communication behavior as a social expectation (Ex), which requires gratification (G). Expectation gratification depends on the media, so the responsibility of the media is to analyze the "expectation gratification" (ExG) in depth, and strive to make the "expectation-value" (expectation-value) to be satisfied. As a special kind of social communication behavior, the expectancy-value of interpretation communication can generally include "directness" (D), "promptness" (P), message content (MC) and message form (MF). Message content (MC) and message form (MF) can be expressed as follows: Expectation value = D (direct) + MC (message content) + MF (message form) Obviously, the expected value of interpreting activities here is also the expectation and evaluation of the effect and quality of interpreting activities. On the basis of ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the information in the original language, in order to reduce the interference of structural adjustment on the use of cognitive resources, and to ensure the immediacy and immediacy of the communication of the translated language, the interpreter tends to carry out the conversion of meaning in accordance with the order of the original language, and it is not possible or necessary to carry out too much "embellishment" on the form of expression of the translated language, as in the case of translation.

Therefore, it is necessary to make sure that the recording of notes is effective and efficient within the limited time. After understanding the source language, it is necessary to quickly organize and refine the core information, and at the same time, the number of notes should be reduced as much as possible, so that the limited energy can be used to record the useful

information that really needs to be recorded. The interpreter should minimize the amount of effort spent on note-taking to minimize the loss of notes to listening. If enough energy is allocated to listening, the notes taken down will be effective enough. Since the Chinese language is characterized by unobtrusive logic, and logical relationships can be conveyed from sentence to sentence without logical articulation markers, Chinese-English communication is also more demanding in terms of listening discrimination. At the same time, in order to spare more energy for listening, the interpreter can check the speaker's background, understand the subject matter of the speech, watch the speaker's previous speeches to familiarize with his/her speaking style, and translate the script or PPT in advance, so as to make good preparations for the interpretation, and reduce in advance the energy that the interpreter may consume as a result of this. According to Wu Qiong's analysis of the reasons for the imbalance in the allocation of interpreting energy, interpreters also need to make up for the deficiencies in linguistic competence and cognitive knowledge and improve their psychological quality. All of the above practices can help interpreters to further balance the allocation of listening and noting in the process of Chinese-English interpreting and improve the effectiveness of note-taking.

5. Conclusion

In the practice of simultaneous interpretation, interpreters should minimize the scope and degree of language structure adjustment, cut the original language flow into groups of different sizes and units of information in accordance with the order of input of the original English language flow, and then combine these units of information in a more suitable form of Chinese expression, so as to convey the meaning and information of the original language as a whole. This is one of the most commonly used and emphasized conversion strategies or techniques in English-Chinese simultaneous interpretation, and is even called "one of the most important features" of English-Chinese simultaneous interpretation, which is the principle of "sentence-driven". In order to avoid the impact of major adjustments to the language structure on the cognitive load of the human brain, interpreters often follow the strategies of sentence breaks, repetition, summarization, additions, and lexical conversions in general, according to the order of the English language, through sentence breaks, repetitions, summarization, additions, and lexical conversions. Reduce the pressure of information retention, so as to quickly complete the conversion and transmission of information in the original language, showing a clear trend of synchronization. This is because human short-term memory has little capacity and short retention time, which makes it difficult to hold a large amount of linguistic information for later processing. Moreover, there are so many decisions that need to be made when understanding a sentence that untimely processing will greatly increase the burden on cognitive resources, which not only affects the processing of current linguistic information, but also hinders the reception and understanding of subsequent information. In conference interpreting, there are various factors affecting the quality of interpreting[4]. This paper mainly analyzes three aspects, namely, the speed of the speaker's speech, the interpreter's psychological quality and the English-Chinese language difference. The content of the speaker's speech may involve various levels, and the complex structure and long duration of the speech can not be avoided. In order to output the

corresponding translation faster, interpreters utilize the principle of sentence-driven translation to assist the translation work. In simultaneous interpretation, the interpreter's translation work is carried out at the same time with the speaker's speech, which requires the interpreter to complete the conversion from the outgoing language to the incoming language in a short period of time, however, the differences between English and Chinese languages lead to the fact that the two cannot be converted instantly, therefore, the application of the principle of sentence-driven is very common, and it can even be taken as the primary principle of simultaneous interpretation; consecutive interpretation is that the speaker is speaking while the interpreter is taking notes, and after a pause, the interpreter takes notes according to his own words, and then the interpreter takes notes according to his own words. After a pause, the interpreter carries out the interpretation work according to his own memory and notes. In this process, the interpreter has a short time to organize the language, and can flexibly use the sentence-driven principle to make the translated language of higher quality. The clause-driven principle is also applicable to consecutive interpreting. It is found in this study that interpreters can not only produce higher quality translations but also reduce their own pressure to a certain extent by using the clause-driven principle in conference interpreting.

As we know, the "sentence-driven" strategy often has some unavoidable consequences. Firstly, the interpreter's Chinese output deviates from the norms of Chinese expression and does not conform to the normal logic of Chinese expression, which means that it always sounds a bit "awkward" and not quite like Chinese. Secondly, due to the characteristic of linear transmission of natural language, the information flow of the original language is obtained by the interpreter one section at a time. Moreover, due to the difference in thinking logic, the distribution and expression of information are not the same in different languages. The implementation of

"sentence-driven" often breaks the collocation relationship between the information configuration and language expression in the translated language, which is typically manifested by the fact that the information in the previous language segment is difficult to be harmonized with the information in the subsequent language segment in terms of expression, and cannot be connected with each other. If such a situation occurs, the participants in the room will certainly have obvious reflections, especially the professionals who are very familiar with the theme of the meeting. And the speaker will often observe the reaction of the audience to judge the effect of the speech, sometimes even prompting the interpreter with a look or a gesture. In this way, interpreters will naturally make necessary additions, explanations, amendments or corrections to the translated content at the right time, so as to ensure the accurate transmission of information and promote effective communication.

References

- [1] Ke Y , Ye H . On the Application of Syntactic Linearity Principle in English-Chinese Simultaneous Interpreting[J]. *Frontiers in Educational Research*, 2020, 3.0(13.0).
- [2] Li Wenjia An Empirical Study on the Strategies of Sequential Sentence Driving in Chinese English simultaneous interpreting [D]. Beijing Foreign Studies University, two thousand and sixteen.
- [3] Yan Bin A Study on the Strategies of Processing Long Definitive Sentences in Chinese English simultaneous interpreting [D]. Nanchang University, two thousand and twenty-three.
- [4] Zhang Jun The principle of "sentence driven" in English Chinese simultaneous interpretation and its translation techniques [J]. *Campus English*, 2022, (25): 190-192.
- [5] Zhang Xi The application of the principle of sequential sentence driving in Chinese English simultaneous interpretation: taking Huawei's new product launch event as an example [J]. *Overseas English*, 2023, (18): 5-7+11.