

Kozyarevych-Zozulya Liana,

Candidate of philological Sciences,

Associate Professor of Department of English Philology and Translation,

Kyiv National Linguistic University, Ukraine

FASCINATION OF INTERPRETER'S VOICE

One of interpreter's goals as a professional speaker is to develop a fascinating voice. Fascination of voice is characterized by the following features:

1) conveying a sense of the message simultaneously portraying various shades of meaning;

2) pleasant, warm and natural;

3) reflecting genuine professional self-image, self-confident personality;

4) sincere and dynamic;

5) making the impression of competence;

6) expressive, easily heard due to proper voice volume and clear articulation.

Linguistic studies define pronunciation as the formation of utterance of words. It is considered to be the product of correct sounds in the sequence of a word. Whereas enunciation is referred to the fullness and clarity of speech sounds. Pronunciation and enunciation combine to form the basis of articulation or the shaping of sounds by the tongue, teeth, palate, lips, and nose.

Clear articulation requires three things:

1. The sound must be accurately formed.

2. The sound must be sufficiently supported by the breath.

3. The sound must be completely finished [2].

Interpreter's voice and his face are his public relations agents. More than any other factors, voice and facial expressions serve to establish an image of an interpreter in the minds of others. Facial expressions, body language, and speech are the so-called interpreters of one's mind. These nonverbal acts reveal the character [3]. Additionally, a smile starts in his face, disposition, or his voice reacts on the other elements and tends to induce a positive, constructive complex which makes the audience's attitude and appearance attractive and pleasing. The best voice can

help bring out the best self of the interpreter. Voice is the means by which the interpreter communicates with others. It serves the medium of the message, making understanding possible.

Phonational culture or culture of the voice is an important component of the general professional culture of an interpreter. The interpreter's voice belongs to the types of professionally formed voices while possessing a number of specific characteristics, including euphony, adaptability, confidence, stability. In general terms, the recipients of the interpreting process wish to hear the pleasant interpreter's voice. Let's take a closer look at the components of this quality.

First of all, the interpreter's voice must be distinguished by good diction in all working languages, which implies a clear pronunciation of each sound separately, as well as words and phrases. For diction training, there are special exercises, the so-called articulatory exercises, which develop flexibility and pliability of the speech apparatus, the muscles of the mouth and tongue. The quality of pronunciation, along with the speech apparatus, ensures breathing. Incorrect distribution of inhaled and exhaled air leads to breakdowns of the voice, unjustified pauses, incomplete phrases. In order to avoid a lack of exhaled air, the interpreter must take a breath before speaking and between pauses.

Speech specialists [1] recommend the use of mixed diaphragmatic breathing, in which the diaphragm, abdominal and chest muscles are active, which favors voice formation. Breathing is considered correct, provided that the lungs have time to fill with air through the nose with the mouth closed, and the shoulders do not rise. Such breathing is possible with good posture and high tone of the back muscles. It must be remembered that even, slow breathing allows you to overcome the stress inherent in interpreter's work. In most cases, the rate of the interpreter's speech should not be too fast, but not too slow (in English, the normal speech rate is 130 words per minute). It is best to try to match the speaker's tempo. It must be remembered that when speaking in a large room, the reflected echo may overlap with subsequent words, so in this case it is necessary to speak more slowly.

When highlighting important information it is needed to slightly slow down the pace. As for the loudness level, it depends on the interpreting situation. Naturally,

when translating to one person, the interpreter speaks in an undertone, but if the interpreting is intended for several listeners, speak loudly enough for everyone to hear. Working with a microphone requires special training. It is necessary to speak not too far and not too close to the microphone, avoid unnecessary noise. The tone of the voice should be emotionally colored, but the degree of expressiveness in no case should exceed the expressiveness of the speaker's speech.

References:

1. Argyle M. *Nonverbal Communication in Human Social Interaction* / M. Argyle // *Nonverbal Communication* / ed. by R. A. Hinde. – Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1972. – P. 243–268.
2. Burgoon J.K. *Nonverbal Signals* / J. K. Burgoon // *Handbook of Interpersonal Communication*. – Beverly Hills : Sage Publications, 1985. – P. 350–353.
3. Seryakova I. *Magic of Nonverbal Communication* / I. Seryakova. – К. : Освіта України, 2009. – 161 p.