

Malkovská, Alžběta: Interpreter's strategy for simultaneous interpreting into the mother tongue and into the B language, ÚTRL FF UK 2012, p. 149, supervisor: Prof. PhDr. Ivana Čeňková, Csc.

This thesis focuses on the topic of the KISS strategy („Keep it short and simple“) as a hypothetical ideal solution for simultaneous interpreting into the active language. The purpose of this theoretical and empirical study is to describe the issue of interpreting into the active language (B language) and the strategies used in simultaneous interpreting, with emphasis on the KISS strategy. The paper is divided into two parts: theoretical part and empirical part. In the theoretical part, we set up the working hypothesis that we will confirm or disprove in the empirical part. We suppose that the KISS strategy is the ideal and predominant mechanism used for interpreting into the B language. The first chapter is devoted to interpreting into the B language focused from different perspectives. In the next two chapters we dealt with the strategies used in simultaneous interpreting, with a particular focus on all the mechanisms and methods included in the KISS strategy. At the end of this part we set up a working hypothesis supposing that the KISS strategy is the ideal and predominant strategy for interpreting into the B language. To conclude the theoretical part, we inserted a brief chapter on political discourse, which served as an imaginary bridge to the central part of this paper, i.e. the analysis of the empirical research. At the beginning of the empirical part, we described the experiment and the conditions of its realization. Afterwards we proceed to the analysis. We examined not only the incidence of the KISS strategy in relation to the direction of interpreting, but also the influence of professional experience on the use of this strategy and the importance of whether or not the interpreter works with a text. Based on the results obtained from the analysis of the empirical experiment, we can observe that the KISS strategy is used for simultaneous interpreting both to the mother tongue and to the active foreign language. Nevertheless, the difference in the incidence of this strategy in the mother tongue and in the active foreign language is so slight that we cannot confirm positively the working hypothesis.