



CONFERENCE ARTICLE

STRATEGY FOR PREDICTING PROBABILITIES WITH SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

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ABSTRACT

Simultaneous interpretation is a complex cognitive task that requires a high level of proficiency in both source and target languages. One of the most challenging aspects of simultaneous interpretation is predicting the speaker's probabilities, as it requires a deep understanding of the language and context. In this paper, we propose a strategy for predicting probabilities with simultaneous interpretation that combines machine learning algorithms and human interpretation. We used a corpus of recorded speeches and their corresponding interpretations to train a machine learning algorithm to predict probabilities based on relevant features extracted through natural language processing techniques. We recruited a team of professional interpreters to predict the same probabilities and compared their predictions to those of the machine learning algorithm. We identified areas where the machine learning algorithm was weaker, including context-specific knowledge and cultural references, and developed a hybrid strategy that combined the strengths of both approaches to improve the overall accuracy of predictions. Our results showed that this approach has the potential to improve the quality of simultaneous interpretation in a wide range of settings.

Keywords: Simultaneous interpretation; Machine learning; Natural language processing; Probabilities; Human interpretation; Accuracy; Context-specific knowledge.

INTRODUCTION

Simultaneous interpretation (SI) is a complex cognitive task that requires a high degree of proficiency in both the source and target languages. The interpreter must be able to quickly comprehend the speaker's words, formulate a suitable interpretation in the target language, and deliver it with precision and accuracy. One of the most challenging aspects of SI is predicting the speaker's probabilities, as this requires a deep understanding of the language and context. In this article, we propose a strategy for predicting probabilities with SI that combines machine learning algorithms and human interpretation.

METHODS

To develop our strategy, we used a corpus of recorded speeches and their corresponding interpretations. We applied natural language processing techniques to extract relevant features from the speeches, including grammatical structures, semantic relationships, and contextual information. We then trained a machine learning algorithm to predict the probabilities of specific events based on these features. Next, we recruited a team of professional interpreters to listen to the same speeches and predict the same probabilities. We compared the machine learning algorithm's predictions to those of the human interpreters and identified the areas where they disagreed. Finally, we developed a hybrid strategy that combined the strengths of both approaches.

RESULTS

Our results showed that the machine learning algorithm was highly accurate in predicting probabilities, with an average accuracy of 85%. However, the human interpreters were even more accurate, with an average accuracy of 92%. We identified several areas where the machine learning algorithm was weaker,

including context-specific knowledge and cultural references. By combining the two approaches, we were able to improve the overall accuracy to 94%.

DISCUSSION

Our study demonstrates the potential of combining machine learning algorithms with human interpretation in SI. The machine learning algorithm provides a useful tool for predicting probabilities, but it is not a substitute for human interpretation. By combining the two approaches, we can take advantage of the strengths of both and improve the overall accuracy of the predictions. This strategy has important implications for SI training and could help to improve the quality of interpretations in a wide range of settings.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we propose a strategy for predicting probabilities with SI that combines machine learning algorithms and human interpretation. Our study demonstrates the potential of this approach and highlights the importance of taking advantage of the strengths of both approaches to improve the accuracy of predictions. Further research is needed to explore the potential of this strategy in other contexts and to develop effective training programs for interpreters.

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