

## Lecture 14

### 1-what is interpreting?

-conceptual roots of interpreting

-Defining interpreting

### 2-interpreting as translation

-translation is defined as:

- A process conveying the 'sameness of meaning'
- The transfer of thought and ideas
- A situation-related and function-oriented complex
- Translation within a culture

-so interpreting could have the following key areas of theoretical framework:

- The scope of the interpreter's task (mainly **production**)
- The perspective on the translational process(**target-oriented 'production'** rather than source-dependent 'transfer'), and
- The normative specification of the translation product(the assumption of '**similarity**' in meaning or effect)

### 3-interpreting settings

-interpreting inter-social and intra-social settings:

1. **Business interpreting** ,goods or doing 'business'
2. **Liaison interpreting** is a form of interpreting practiced mainly in commercial negotiations
3. **Diplomatic interpreting**
4. **Military interpreting**
5. **Court interpreting**
6. **Sign language interpreting**
7. **Community interpreting or public service interpreting (in the UK) and cultural interpreting (in Canada)**
8. **Media interpreting or broadcasting interpreting**

### 4-interpreting constellations of interaction

-There are the following groupings

1. **Bilateral interpreting or dialogue interpreting types of texts**
2. **Multilateral communication interpreting**
3. **Conference interpreting**

-the definition of a conference interpreter

### 5-interpreting typological parameters

-language modality: is it spoken language, sign language interpreting, signed language interpreting or interpreting for the deaf

-working mode: consecutive, simultaneous, whispered interpreting

-directionality: is it face-to-face dialogue, is it 'back and forth' , is it bilateral interpreting

-use of technology

-professional status: are you professional interpreter with special skills or a lay interpreter

### 6-what is consecutive interpreting?

-Interpreting after the speaker has finished

-learning consecutive interpreting by note taking and memory training

### 7-what is simultaneous interpreting?

-takes place as the source-language text is being presented (SI)

-in whispered simultaneous interpreting, the interpreter is seated or standing among the delegates and interprets simultaneously directly into the ear of the delegates

-learning simultaneous interpreting

### 8-interpreting domains and dimensions

1. **Medium:** human, machine, computer aided interpreting
2. **Setting:** international (multilateral conference, int. Organisation, media, court, police, health care, etc.....)
3. **Mode:** consecutive, simultaneous, whispered, sight
4. **Language:** (culture) spoken ,conference language, migrant language
5. **Discourse:** speeches, debates, face-to-face
6. **Participants:** equal representatives, individual VS. institutional representatives
7. **Interpreter:** professional interpreter, semi-professional, natural or layman interpreter
8. **Problem:** simultaneity, memory, quality, stress, effect, role

## 9-approaches for training interpreters

- **apprenticeship**, that is **transfer of know-how and professional knowledge from master to student, mainly by exercise modelled on real life tasks**
- **More scientific approach** where representatives of the **cognitive process-oriented paradigm** have applied their models to **skill training** for interpreters. Highlighting aspects such as **component skills, strategies, processing capacity management and the development of expertise.**
- **a humanistic approach** to curriculum foregrounds the personal and social aspects of instruction interaction

## 10-selection criteria for training interpreters

### -general entry requirements for training interpreters

1. **Knowledge** (of language and the world)
2. **Cognitive skills** ( relating to analysis, attention and memory)
3. **Personality traits** ( including stress tolerance and intellectual curiosity)

### -aptitude testing for training interpreters

**For conference interpreting**, for example, traditional examination methods include **holistic communicative task such as:**

- Bilingual or multilingual interview
- Impromptu speech production
- And oral summary rendition in another language

### -Personality traits

### -a screening procedure

## 11- Globalization and interpreting

### -the relationship between globalization and interpreting studies

## 12- technologization and interpreting studies

### -the relationship between technologization and interpreting studies

## 13-orientation of interpreting studies

-there are about 12 steps towards the goal of completing an interpreting research project

### Example of exam questions

Please, choose one answer and circle the appropriate letter:

- 1) The notion of 'activity' in translation could
  - a. Be adapted to a 'practice' in interpreting
  - b. Be specified as a 'service' in interpreting
  - c. Be qualified as 'commercial' in interpreting
  - d. Be modified as 'production' in interpreting
  
- 2) The most appropriate interpreting of (استطرد المعلم قائلاً: لقد كان رجلاً سعيداً، لم أره is يوماً يستسلم لليأس جراء عودته صفر اليدين)
  - a. A teacher went on to say: He was a happy man, never seen him return with zero hands
  - b. The teacher went on to say: He was a good man, never seen him giving in to despair returning with yellow hands
  - c. The teacher went on to say: He was a happy man. I had never seen him giving in to despair when he returned empty-handed
  - d. The teacher went on to say: He was a happy man. I've never seen him giving up hope as he returns home with nothing in his hands
  
- 3) Translation notions like transfer, ideas, sameness, intention or culture are
  - a. Adaptable to the definition of interpreting
  - b. Adoptable to the definition of interpreting
  - c. Portable to the definition of interpreting
  - d. Compatible with the definition of interpreting
  
- 4) The most appropriate interpreting of (انتقل رجل مع زوجته الى منزل جديد منذ سنتين) is
  - a. A man and a woman transferred to a new house since two years
  - b. A man and his wife moved into a new house two years ago
  - c. A man and his wife were moved into a new house since two years
  - d. A man with his wife were moved into a new house two years ago