

Lecture8 ; interpreting Domains and Dimensions

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this lecture, you should be able to

1. identify interpreting domains and a number of conceptual dimensions and parameters.
2. practise interpreting at paragraph level.

Interpreting Domains and dimensions

- ☐ Based on translation studies, the discipline of interpreting studies, with theoretical subdomains based on a list of situational variables:
- ☐ Varieties of interpreting (consecutive Vs. simultaneous)
- ☐ The medium of interpreting (human, machine, computer aided interpreting);
- ☐ Area/institution interpreting (interpreting in court, in the media, etc..)
- ☐ Text relations (text-type, degree of specialization , etc.);
- ☐ and partner relations (source-text producer Vs. target-text addressee)

Continue

- ☐ The following set of eight dimensions could be adopted to map out the theoretical territory of interpreting studies (i.e. Domains and dimensions of interpreting Theory, Pochhacker, 20011):
- 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

Continue

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

Example A

Interpret the following into Arabic.

1. California judge has found a 12-year-old boy criminally responsible for murdering his neo-Nazi father.
2. Joseph Hall was just 10 years-old when he shot and killed his father, Jeffrey, in the early hours of 1 May 2011. The verdict, delivered yesterday, which pronounced Joseph guilty of second-degree murder, means that the young defendant could be incarcerated in a juvenile facility until he is 23 years-old.

Example B

Interpret the following into English

قصة المال الضائع

١. يروى أن رجلاً جاء إلى الإمام أبي حنيفة ذات ليلة، وقال له: يا إمام! منذ مدة طويلة دفنت مالا في مكان ما، ولكنني نسيت هذا المكان، فهل تساعدني في حل هذه المشكلة؟

١. فقال له الإمام: ليس هذا من عمل الفقيه؛ حتى أجدي لك حلاً. ثم فكر لحظة وقال له: اذهب، فصل حتى يطلع الصبح، فإنك ستذكر مكان المال، إن شاء الله تعالى.

L8 Practical A

Interpret the following into Arabic, taking into account the immediacy factor in interpreting.

1. Judge Jean Leonard, who heard the juvenile court case without a jury, made her ruling following a trial that turned on whether the boy was fully cognisant of right and wrong when he used a revolver to shoot his 32-year-old father in the head at point blank range, as he dozed on a sofa at the family's home in Riverside County, 60 miles east of Los Angeles.
2. Prosecutors insisted that the killing was premeditated, and that Hall knew precisely what he was doing despite his young age. But his defence lawyer, Matthew Hardy, argued that the Hall household was defined by physical abuse, and that his client believed shooting his father would put an end to that violence.
3. Last week Hardy withdrew Hall's initial plea of not guilty by reason of insanity, and instead urged the judge to convict him of voluntary manslaughter. Joseph Hall chose not to testify at the trial.
4. According to experts, 8,000 murder victims in the US in the past 32 years were killed by their children, but 16 such crimes were committed by defendants aged 10 or younger.

L8 Practical B

Interpret the following into English, taking into account the immediacy factor in interpreting.

١. فذهب الرجل، وأخذ يصلي. وفجأة، وبعد وقت قصير، وأثناء الصلاة، تذكر المكان الذي دفن المال فيه، فأسرع وذهب إليه وأحضره.
٢. وفي الصباح جاء الرجل إلى الإمام أبي حنيفة، وأخبره أنه عثر على المال، وشكره، ثم سأله: كيف عرفت أنني سأذكر مكان المال؟ فقال الإمام: لأنني علمت أن الشيطان لن يتركك تصلي، وسيشغلك بتذكر المال عن صلاتك.
- قصة الرجل المجادل
١. في يوم من الأيام، ذهب أحد المجادلين إلى الإمام الشافعي، وقال له: كيف يكون إبليس مخلوقاً من النار، ويعذبه الله بالنار؟
٢. ففكر الإمام الشافعي قليلاً، ثم أحضر قطعة من الطين الجاف، وقذف بها الرجل، فظهرت على وجهه علامات الألم والغضب. فقال له: هل أوجعتك؟
٣. قال: نعم، أوجعتني.
٤. فقال الشافعي: كيف تكون مخلوقاً من الطين ويوجعك الطين؟
٥. فلم يرد الرجل وفهم ما قصده الإمام الشافعي، وأدرك أن الشيطان كذلك: خلقه الله - تعالى - من نار، وسوف يعذبه بالنار.