

Lecture9; Approaches For Training Interpreters

Learning Outcomes

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

1. identify approaches for training interpreters.
2. practise interpreting at paragraph level.

Approaches for Training Interpreters

- ❑ For most of the twentieth century, nearly all training programme and institutions were geared to spoken-language interpreting in multilingual international settings.
- ❑ With the clear goal of developing professional skills in consecutive and simultaneous interpreting, first generation teachers of interpreting, themselves accomplished professionals, established a lasting tradition of training by **apprenticeship**, that *is transfer of know-how and professional knowledge from master to student, mainly by exercise modelled on real life tasks*. This was promoted by the Paris School of AIIC and reaffirmed that Apprenticeship was a good one for training interpreter especially at University level.

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- ❑ As the certainties of the Paris School paradigm came to be questioned in the 1980s, calls for a **more scientific approach** were also made for interpreter training. 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*.

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- ❑ Alongside a scientific approach centred on processing-skill components and stages of expertise, a **humanistic approach** to curriculum foregrounds the personal and social aspects of instruction interaction and the process of socialising student into a ‘community of professional practice’.
- ❑ Thus concepts such as ‘situated cognition’ ‘reflective practice, and ‘cognitive apprenticeship can be used to underpin a more student-oriented and interaction-oriented refinement of established interpreter training practices.

Example A

Interpret the following into Arabic.

1. The moment of climax is almost upon us. David Cameron is due to deliver his speech on Britain's future relations with the European Union in the Netherlands on Friday. The Prime Minister is expected to promise a national referendum on our membership of the club to take place after the next election.
2. Mr Cameron indicated in a radio interview today that the promise will come with a barrel-full of caveats. Among other things, the Conservatives will have to win a majority in 2015. Plus our European partners will have to be willing to amend the EU's governing treaties. In other words, the promised popular vote may never arrive.

Example B

Interpret the following into English

هولاند يدعو من أبو ظبي الى التحضير لمرحلة ما بعد النفط

الثلاثاء ١٥ يناير ٢٠١٣

١. دعا الرئيس الفرنسي فرنسوا هولاند إلى التحرك فوراً لتحضير مرحلة ما بعد النفط، وذلك في افتتاح القمة العالمية لطاقة المستقبل في أبو ظبي.
٢. وقال هولاند في كلمة أمام القمة "نحن نتشارك اليواجب نفسها لكن يجب أن نتشارك أيضاً الطموحات نفسها. أن الوقت لم يعد وقت التباعد والكلام، بل وقت العمل".
٣. وأضاف "يجب بالنالي أن نتجمع ونجمع قوانا ومواردنا" داعياً إلى "مزيد من الاستثمارات في الطاقات المتجددة... لتحضير مرحلة ما بعد البترول".

L9 Practical A

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

Trade

1. Britain entered the European Union 40 years ago because of the perceived economic advantages of being part of the single market. Back in the 1970s, Europe was growing strongly – more strongly than Britain.
2. Today much of the bloc is in recession and still suffering from an economic fever brought on by the eurozone debacle. But in raw economic terms those trade advantages have actually grown.
3. The European Union is now a market of some 500 million people, thanks to successive rounds of enlargement taking in first the newly democratic nations of southern Europe and then the former Soviet satellites of Eastern Europe. The EU is the destination for half of our exports. Lose access to those markets and the danger to our exporters is self-evident.
4. Couldn't we negotiate a free-trade agreement with the EU, like Norway and Switzerland? Perhaps we could. But that cannot be assumed. And what would the terms of a future deal be? Would a departing Britain get a decent settlement from our irked former club partners?
5. There are plenty of reasons why foreign or even domestic firms might be nervous about investing in Britain while the country pondered whether to stay or leave.

L9 Practical B

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

١. وبحسب هولاند، فإن فرنسا "ستجعل من الانتقال في مجال الطاقة قضية كبرى على المستوى الوطني والأوروبي والعالمي وهي تعلم أن لديها شركاء سيكونون على الموعد في مؤتمر المناخ عام ٢٠١٥"، مذكرا بأن بلاده مرشحة لاستضافة هذا المؤتمر.

٢. وأضاف "علينا أن نحدد أهدافا واقعية وإنما طموحة، وعلينا أيضا أن نحرص على توافر جميع أنواع الطاقة وجميع أنواع الموارد الأولية"، داعيا إلى "التضامن" بين الدول.

٣. وانت كلمة هولاند أمام مندوبين عن ١٥٠ دولة تشارك في قمة أبوظبي التي تستمر ثلاثة أيام وتأتي في أعقاب الجمعية العمومية للوكالة الدولية للطاقة المتجددة "ايرينا" في العاصمة الإماراتية.