Interpreting is normally regarded as a **translational activity**

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Interpreting it is like 'Translation' **but it is not** Translation'

=============

Interpreting is an *ancient human practice*

===========

The activity of interpreting could be **traced back to Akkadian**,

=============

The activity of interpreting the ancient Semitic Language of Assyria and Babylonia around 1900BC.

==============

The Akkadian root **is targumanu,**

==============

The **targumanu,,** gave rise to the **autonomous' English** term **,,** for interpreter, *dragoman*

===========

The original English word *interpreter'*, goes back from in **latin** means**interpres**

=========

Interpreting is **immediacy**

=========

Otto Kade, defined the interpreting in which 2 source:
a- The source-language text is--------------
presented only once and thus cannot be reviewed or replayed,
b- The target-language text is-----------------

produced under time pressure, with little chance for correction and revision

المحاضرة الثانية

The different definitions of scholars for translation

==

a process by which a spoken or written utterance takes place in one language which is intended or presumed to **convey the same meaning** as a previously existing utterance in another language (Rabin, 1958)

process conveying the 'sameness of meaning'

==

the transfer of thought and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the language are in written or oral form.. or whether one or both languages are based on sign (Brislin 1976a)

==

situation-related and function-oriented complex series of acts for the production of a target text, intended for addressees in another culture/language, on the basis of a given source text (Salevsky, 1983)

==

any utterance which is presented or regarded as a —**translation' within a culture**, on no matter what grounds (Toury1995)

===

So we have **4 definition** :
1- Is a process
2- the transfer of thought and
3- a situation-related and function-oriented
4- Utterance any certain culture.

=======

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;
➢·The normative specification of the translation product -----------------

(the assumption of ***'similarity' in meaning or 'effect').***

===

انتهت المحاضرة الثانية

المحاضرة الثالثه

Interpreting inter-social and intra-social Settings

1. **Business interpreting** where communities speaking different languages get in contact with each other for the purpose of trading and exchanging goods, or doing ―business‖.

2. **Liaison Interpreting** is a form of interpreting practiced mainly in commercial negotiations

3. **Diplomatic Interpreting** where the representatives of different linguistic and cultural communities came together with the aim of establishing and cultivating political relation .

4. **Military interpreting** is when relations turn sour between two conflicting armed communities, as when it happens in talks with allies forces in during World War II, truce negotiations or the interrogation of prisoners .

5. **Court Interpreting :** includes task like the certified translation of documents as well as interpreting in quasi-judicial and administrative hearings. One can therefore distinguish between the broader notion of legal interpreting, or judicial interpreting , and courtroom interpreting in its specific , prototypical setting.

6 **Sign language interpreting** where it normally takes place in educational settings (educational interpreting)

7. **Community interpreting** or **public Service interpreting (in the UK) and Cultural interpreting (in Canada) i**s where interpreting services are established to help immigrants function in the host society as it is an important intra-social communication need. This has led to the emergence of interpreting practice, with **Health Care interpreting**(**medical interpreting, hospital interpreting**) and **legal interpreting** as the most significant institutional domains.

8. **Media interpreting** or **Broadcasting interpreting** which is mainly focused on **TV interpreting**. This is obvious with **sign Language interpreting** or even in case of war crime tribunal.

انتهت الثالثه

Constellations of Interaction

1. **Bilateral interpreting or dialogue interpreting** is where interpreting is modelled as ―three–party interaction‖ with a (bilingual) interpreter assuming the pivotal mediating role between two (monolingual) client. While the former foregrounds the (bi)directionality of mediation, the latter highlights the mode of communicative exchange. Either term seems to be closely associated with what is called **Liaison Interpreting**.

==

2. **Multilateral Communication Interpreting** is as in conferences attended by delegates and representatives of various nations and institutions, mainly called Conference Interpreting..

==

Conference Interpreting (for national or international organisation) is the most prominent manifestation in our time. It emerged during World War I when negotiations were held in French.

==

The Definition of a conference interpreter
definition: "**a conference interpreter is one whose office it is to translate orally the speech of participants in meetings conducted in two or more languages. His office may be performed simultaneously or consecutively, in the participants presence".** Walter Keiser (Gerver 1977

===

5-interpreting typological parameters

-**language modality**: is it **spoken language, <u>sign</u> 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**

==

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

==

SI is often used as a shorthand for —spoken language interpreting

==

Use of technology

❏·Technical equipment is essentially used to **avoid the mixing of source-and target-language** messages in the acoustic channel.

==

Professional status

❏·Distinction between interpreting types could be related to the level of skills and expertise which the human agent performs the task. This profession requires a professionality as it is very demanding. That is why it is called professional interpreters with special skills **and lay interpreting or natural interpreting.**

===

انتهت المحاضرة الخامسة

المحاضرة السادسة

What is consecutive interpreting

Interpreting after the speaker has finished
==
The interpreter sits with the delegates, listens to the speech and **renders it, at the end**, in a different language, generally with the aid of notes.
==
In the modern world consecutive interpreting has been largely **replaced by simultaneous**,

==
Consecutive interpretation is best suited for situations
==
Learning consecutive interpreting

Although teaching consecutive interpreting is mainly concerned with **note-taking**, there are certain approaches which usually stress on **preliminary exercises to enhance** ─active listening‖, message analysis, and recall, including such technique as ─clozing‖, ─chunking‖ and visualization.

==

The interaction between **memory and note-taking** stands out as a focus of investigation.

===

انتهت المحاضرة السادسة

المحاضرة السابعة

what is simultaneous interpreting?

The term '**simultaneous interpreting'** (as the source-language text is being presented) **(SI)**
==

simultaneous interpreting' often used **as a shorthand** for 'spoken language interpreting
==

In simultaneous interpretation,**the participants wear headphones,**
==
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

It is **preliminary exercises** that command prime attention in introducing students to the crucial task demand of simultaneity, perceived as the **skill of listening and speaking at the same time**, by way o f ─**dual-task' exercises**. This involve a listening task in combination

with a second, different task, such as simultaneously counting backwards or reading aloud.

===

A specific exercise in simultaneous verbal processing is **shadowing**, which is the immediate repetition of auditory input in the same language with either minimal delay (—phoneme shadowing) or at greater lateness (—phrase shadowing‖.

==

What is sight translation?
Sight translation is a special form of interpreting that can be used as **a preliminary exercise**,

===

انتهت السابعة

المحاضرة الثامنة

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

انتهت الثامنة

المحاضرة التاسعه

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
===

انتهت التاسعه

المحاضرة العاشرة

-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 could be summarised as follows:
▪·motivation and learning style

▪·coping with physical as well as emotional stress.

▪·the ability to grasp rapidly and to convey the meaning of spoken discourse

▪·doing well at Recall, Cloze and Error detection tests as well as ─subskills–based text of verbal fluency and comprehension

==

A Screening procedure for training interpreters could be as follows; a five part written test for language proficiency and general knowledge, series of oral test, including written recall of a recorded passage, error detection and sight translation

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انتهت العاشره

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 قائلا: لقد كان رجلا سعيدا، لم اره يوما

يستسلم لليأس جراء عودته صفر اليدين) is

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

الملفات المرفقة

Examples of Exam Questions

Please, choose one answer and circle the appropriate letter: (one point for each correct answer

1) **When taking notes, the interpreter tends to use**

A. mainly 'symbol-based system.

B. mainly 'science-based system'

C. mainly 'translation-based system'.

D. mainly 'interpreting-based system'.

2) **most appropriate interpreting of** ('According to experts, 8,000 murder victims in the US in the past 32 years were killed by their children.)

A. "ووفقا لخبراء، قَتل ضحايا القتل ٨،٠٠٠ في الولايات المتحدة في السنوات ال ٣٢ الماضية من قبل أطفالهم

B. "ووفقا لتصريحات خبراء، ٨٠٠٠ ضحية قَتل في الولايات المتحدة في السنوات ال ٣٢ الماضية ارتكبتها أطفالهم

C. "ووفقا ل ٨٠٠٠ خبير، ضحايا القتل في الولايات المتحدة في السنوات ال ٣٢ الماضية كانت من قب قبل لأطفال

D. "ووفقا لخبراء قتل ، ارتكب الأطفال ٨٠٠٠ جريمة قتل في الولايات المتحدة في السنوات ال ٣٢ الماضية

More Examples of Exam Questions

3) **The type of problem the interpreter may encounter include**

A. objectivity, honesty, systematicness and speed.

B. equality, balancing, ethics, quality

C. remembering, recalling, producing and presenting.

D. Simultaneity, memory, quality and stress.

4) **The most appropriate interpreting of** 'Many Muslims pilgrimage here, so if you are looking for a place to visit, come and visit the Kaaba a great time for the family' **is**

A. كثير من المسلمين الحج هنا، لذلك إذا كنت تبحث عن مكان للزيارة، وتأتي زيارة الكعبة وقت كبير مع الأسرة

B. كثير من المسلمين يحج هنا، لذلك إذا كنت تبحث عن مكان زيارة، زر الكعبة و اقضي وقت كبير مع الأسرة

C. يأتي كثير من الناس للحج هنا، لذلك إذا كنت تبحث عن مكان للزيارة، قم بالحج وبزيارة الكعبة مع الأسرة

D. يحج كثير من المسلمين إلى هنا، لذلك إذا كنت تبحث عن مكان للزيارة، قم بزيارة الكعبة واقضي وقتاً ممتعا مع أسرتك

Examples 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 قائلا: لقد كان رجلا سعيدا. لم أره يوما يستسلم

is 'للیأس جراء عودته صفر الیدین

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'.

More Examples of Exam Questions

Please, choose one answer and circle the appropriate letter

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 إلى 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.

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More Examples of Exam C

3) The type of problem the interpreter may encounter inc

A. objectivity, honesty, systematicness and speed.

B. equality, balancing, ethics, quality

C. remembering, recalling, producing and presenting.

✓ D. Simultaneity, memory, quality and stress.

4) The most appropriate interpreting of 'Many Mus
looking for a place to visit, come and visit the Kaaba

A. ث عن مكان للزيارة، وتأتي زيارة الكعبة وقت كبير مع الأسرة

B. ث عن مكان زيارة، زر الكعبة و اقضي وقت كبير مع الأسرة

C. حث عن مكان للزيارة، قم بالحج وبزيارة الكعبة مع الأسرة

✓ D. ن للزيارة، قم بزيارة الكعبة واقضي وقتأ ممتعا مع أسرتك

More Examples of Exam Questions

Please, choose one answer and circle the appropriate letter

3- Translation notions like transfer, ideas, sameness, intenti

- 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 ' خطر حمل سير '

- A. A man and a woman transferred to a new house
- B. A man and his wife moved into a new house tw
- C. A man and his wife were moved into a new ho
- D. A man with his wife were moved into a new h

Examples of Exam Questions

Please, choose one answer and circle the appropriate letter: (or

1) When taking notes, the interpreter tends to use
   A. mainly 'symbol-based system.
   B. mainly 'science-based system'
   C. mainly 'translation-based system'.
   D. mainly 'interpreting-based system'.

2) most appropriate interpreting of ('According to ex
US in the past 32 years were killed by their children.)

A. ٨، في الولايات المتحدة في السنوات ال ٣٢ الماضية من قبل أطفالهم

B. في الولايات المتحدة في السنوات ال ٣٢ الماضية ارتكبتها أطفالهم

C. يات المتحدة في السنوات ال ٣٢ الماضية كانت من قب قبل لأطفال

D. ٨ جريمة قتل في الولايات المتحدة في السنوات ال ٣٢ الماضية