



WHAT IS INTERPRETING?



What is interpreting?



- ❑ An explanation of something that is not immediately obvious
- ❑ It is including another type of translation
- ❑ the intellectual activity of facilitating oral and sign-language communication, either simultaneously or consecutively, between two or more users of different languages.

Interpreting involves :

- (1) competence in at least 2 languages
- (2) an understanding of the dynamics of human interactions in two quite different modalities
- (3) an appreciation of social and cultural differences
- (4) the ability to concentrate and maintain one's attention
- (5) a good deal of tact, judgment, stamina
- (6) above all, a sense of humor.



interpreter



translator

- ❖ Interpretation refers to the process of changing messages produced in one language immediately into another language.
- ❖ The languages in question may be spoken or signed but the defining characteristics is the live and immediate transmission.

- ❑ Many people have heard the word Interpretation. Yet, this word may have a wide range of meanings for people **based on their background, training, or experience in the interpretive profession.**
- ❑ The best definition of interpretation is the one **developed by a task force of Interpretation Canada** which set out to develop the definition that would be used within **Canada (1976).**
- ❑ That definition has been picked up over the past 17 years by many other organizations, and is the one most often taught in university courses in interpretation.



- * "Interpretation is a communication process, designed to reveal meanings and relationships of our cultural and natural heritage, through involvement with objects, artifacts, landscapes and sites." - *Interpretation Canada*
- * It should be stressed that interpretive communications is **not simply presenting information**, but a **specific communication strategy** that is used to translate that information for people, from the technical language of the expert, to the everyday language of the visitor.

Interpreting terms

- * *Source language*
The language of the original message.
- * *Target language*
The language of the resulting translation or interpretation.
- * *A language*- Native language
Most people have one A language, although someone who was raised bilingual may have two A languages or an A and a B, depending on whether they are truly bilingual or just very fluent in the second language.

Interpreting terms

- * *B language* - Fluent language

Fluent here means near-native ability - understanding virtually all vocabulary, structure, dialects, cultural influence, etc. A certified translator or interpreter has at least one B language, unless he or she is bilingual with two A languages.

- * *C language* - Working language

Translators and interpreters may have one or more C languages - those which they understand well enough to translate or interpret from but not to. For example:
A=english, B=french, C=spanish

How it begun...



- ❑ It is important to remember that the communication process of interpretation did not spontaneously appear one day.
- ❑ Interpretation (the profession, and the techniques and approaches) are a wonderful mix from communication principles from many other professions.

Interpreters should have a basic working knowledge of each of these to include:

- * Journalism
- * Marketing
- * Psychology
- * education theory and presentations.
- * Business management and finances.
- * Recreation and tourism planning/principles
- * Media



The history

- * The first written proof of interpreting dates back 3000 BC at time Ancient Egyptians
- * The next is occurred in Ancient Greece and Romans, learning the language that they conquered was considered very undignified. Therefore slaves and prisoners were forced to learn the language for the nobility.
- * At the beginning of 14th century, French lawyer Pierre Dubois created many buildings such as school and institutions as “bridge of communication”.

The history

- * Another factor that played a large role in the advancement of interpreting was the “Age of exploration” and the spread of religion around 16th century
- * First interpreters were mostly worked in many churches, synagogue, museum etc. After some time, they were needed in many places such as political places, administration, merchants etc.

Why we need interpreter?

- * **Why we need interpreter? →**
as communication pathways for those whose first language is not English. Those who cannot communicate may quite aware that they each have different understanding of what is happening.
- * **The role of interpreter :** to facilitate verbal communication between two or more people who speak different languages

Benefits from interpreter:

1. personal life (will be able to communicate well)
2. economic efficiencies (reduction in error rates, reduction in multiple visits / telephone calls, reduction in inaccurate communications)



What are skills needed to be an interpreter?



- Anticipation
- Listening Skills
- Understanding of a message (units of meaning)
- Detachment from words
- Split attention (multi-tasking abilities)
- Memory
- Flexibility
- Quickness
- Sensitivity to Dialects (Regional Variations of Language)
- Problem-Solving Strategies
- Paraphrasing
- Accuracy in Expression

Steps in interpreting process



What are the steps in the Interpreting Process?

- Anticipate what is going to come to activate vocabulary/terminology base
- Active listening
- Process units of meaning
- Monitored delivery under pressure (listening to one's self rendering interpretation)

Modes for interpreting



What are the modes for interpreting?



Sight Translation



Consecutive



Simultaneous



Escort



Liaison

Interpreting strategies



What are some interpreting strategies ?

- Parroting: repeating everything that is heard; simultaneous listening/speaking; hearing and delivering
- Pendulum: paying attention to the source and to one's self in the process of interpreting
- Shadowing: keeping the same unit of meaning, but paraphrasing by expressing meaning in a different way
- Public speaking: delivery of interpretation



SUMMARY

1. Interpreter has started since long time ago, developed with time and humankind
2. Interpreter has many definitions, depending on the context.
3. To become an interpreter, one needs a lot of quality and skills
4. Interpreter has many steps, modes and strategies. Interpreter strategies may vary for each situation



**THANK
YOU!**