

الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية
People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

جامعة مصطفى اسطمبولي – معسكر
University of Mustapha Stambouli – Mascara



كلية الآداب واللغات
Faculty of Letters and Languages
Department of Arab Language and Literature

Pedagogical Support

مقياس: الترجمة الفورية عربي – انجليزي – عربي

Unit : Simultaneous Interpreting Arabic-English-Arabic

موجه لطلبة السنة الثانية ماستر ترجمة عربي – لغات أجنبية – عربي

من تقديم: د. قازي تاني ليندة

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Academic year : **2023-2024**

الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية
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البرنامج البيداغوجي

لمقياس الترجمة الفورية عربي - انجليزي - عربي

من الوحدة التعليمية: الترجمة الفورية عربي - فرنسي - انجليزي - عربي

ماستر ترجمة عربي - لغات أجنبية - عربي

السنة الثانية - السداسي الثالث

ميدان : الآداب واللغات الأجنبية

شعبة : اللغات الأجنبية

تخصص: الترجمة عربي - لغات أجنبية - عربي

تقديم المقياس: الترجمة الشفوية عربي - فرنسي - انجليزي - عربي

السداسي: 03

وحدة تعليمية (UEF2)

الحجم الساعي للوحدة التعليمية	22:30 سا (للسداسي) تطبيق: 1 ساعة ونصف (في الأسبوع)
الرصيد (credit) والمعامل الخاص بالوحدة التعليمية	UEF الرصيد: 2 المعامل: 1
نوع التقييم	تقويم مستمر: 50 % امتحان: 50 %
وصف الوحدة التعليمية	يهدف هذا المقياس إلى تحضير الطلبة لممارسة الترجمة الفورية عن طريق شرح العملية العقلية، والمراحل، وأنماط المعالجة، وأنواع الذاكرة. التركيز على الاستماع الفعّال، والفهم، والتركيز، والانتباه، ووحدات المعنى، وتقسيمها وتداخلها. تغيّر في الفجوة بين المتحدث والمترجم، تأخير أو تحليل توقعي/توقع. مواضيع متنوعة باللغة العربية، والفرنسية، والإنجليزية.
الكفاءات الأولية المطلوبة	مفاهيم أولية في الترجمة الشفوية الإلمام بلغات العمل تقنيات الترجمة الشفوية/الفورية

الأهداف المتوخاة:

- تحضير الطلبة لممارسة الترجمة الفورية عربي - انجليزي - عربي.
- تزويد الطلبة بقاعدة معرفية تساعدهم على فهم شروط الترجمة الفورية ومكوناتها، من خلال استعراض أبرز أنماطها وطرق الاقتراب منها
- تقديم تمارين للترجمة الفورية تتضمن مقاطع تتناول مواضيع اقتصادية والسياسية، كونها الأقرب من الترجمة الفورية، خاصة في وسائل الإعلام.
- تعويد الطلاب على ممارسة التمارين المتعلقة بالذاكرة القصيرة، وزيادة التركيز، وتجاوز التشتت البيئي الممكن أن يؤثر عليهم، وتقسيم النص المصدر إلى وحدات معنوية وإعادة صياغتها بدقة في اللغة المستهدفة.

الكفاءات الأولية المطلوبة:

- الإلمام باللغتين المصدر والهدف.
- القدرة على التركيز، التحكم في الموضوع المعني بالترجمة، مهارات الذاكرة، مهارات الاستماع، الهدوء والثبات تحت ضغط الوقت والقاء الترجمة أمام بقية الطلبة.

محتوى الوحدة التعليمية:

إن مقياس الترجمة الفورية هو وحدة تعليمية أساسية، تقدم لطلبة الماستر في الترجمة خلال السداسي الثالث من مسارهم التكويني. أهم ما يركز عليه هذا المقياس هو التحكم في المفاهيم الأساسية للترجمة والفورية وقائمة المصطلحات المتداولة فيها، شرح المهارات الأساسية وتدريب الطلبة عليه مثل الاستماع والفهم السريع، وتمارين

الذاكرة قصيرة المدى وتجزئة النص الموجه للترجمة إلى وحدات مفهومة والتعامل معها بسرعة. ولعل أهم جانب في هذه الوحدة هي التمارين العملية التي يقوم بها الطلبة لتقييم وتطوير مهاراتهم الترجمة.

طريقة إلقاء الدرس:

يستهل الدرس بمراجعة لأهم النقاط المتضمنة في الدرس الملقى الأسبوع السابق، لأن هذه الوحدة على الرغم من كونها أساساً شفوية، إلا أنها بحاجة إلى ركائز نظرية. على الطالب التحضير لكل درس من خلال مراجعة المفاهيم والأفكار التي تعلمها، وكذلك التحضير نفسياً وعقلياً لأداء تمارين تركز على الذاكرة والترجمة والتركيز. وبالتالي، سيكون الدرس أكثر جاذبية وسيثير اهتمام الطلاب بشكل أكبر.

Presentation of the unit : **Simultaneous Interpreting Ar-Fr-Eng-Ar**

Level : **Master Translation 2nd year**

Semester : **03**

Unit category : **Fundamental unit**

Number of hours the unit	22 :30 H (per semester)
Credits and coefficient of the unit	Credit : 2 Coefficient : 1
Evaluation mode	Continuous evaluation : 50 % Exam : 50 %
Description of the unit	This unit aims to prepare students for simultaneous translation by explaining the mental process, stages, processing modes, and types of memory involved. It focuses on active listening, comprehension, concentration, shared attention between input and output, units of meaning, their division, and interplay. Variability in the gap between the speaker and the translator, whether it involves delay or predictive analysis/anticipation. Topics are diverse and covered the working languages of the master.
Recommended prior knowledge	Basic concepts in interpreting, simultaneous interpretation techniques.

Objectives:

- Prepare students for simultaneous translation between Arabic, English, and Arabic.
- Provide students with a knowledge base that helps them understand the conditions and components of simultaneous translation, through an overview of its main types and approaches.
- Present exercises for simultaneous translation that cover economic and political topics, as they are most relevant to simultaneous translation, especially in the media.
- Familiarize students with exercises related to short-term memory, concentration, and the ability to block out environmental distractions. Also, train them to break down the source text into meaningful units and accurately reformulate them in the target language.

Required Initial Competencies:

- Proficiency in both the source and target languages.
- Ability to focus, control the subject matter being translated, memory skills, listening skills, composure, and resilience under time pressure when delivering translations to the rest of the students.

Content of the Teaching Unit:

The simultaneous translation course is a fundamental educational unit offered to master's students in translation during the third semester of their training program. This course primarily focuses on mastering the fundamental concepts of translation and simultaneous interpretation, including common terminology. It explains essential skills and provides training for students in areas such as active listening, rapid comprehension, short-term memory exercises, and breaking down the text intended for translation into manageable units, which are then dealt with quickly. The most crucial aspect of this unit is the practical exercises that students undertake to assess and enhance their translation skills.

Lesson Delivery Approach:

Each lesson begins with a review of the most important points covered in the previous week's lesson. Despite being primarily oral, this unit requires a theoretical foundation. It is the student's responsibility to prepare for each lesson by reviewing the concepts and ideas they have learned. Additionally, they should prepare themselves mentally to perform exercises that focus on memory, translation, and concentration. Consequently, the lesson will be more engaging and will capture the students' interest to a greater extent.

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Lecture N 01: Introduction to Simultaneous Interpreting (SI)

By the end of this lecture, you will be able to:

1. Define the concept of Interpreting
2. Explain the concept of Simultaneous Interpreting (SI)
3. Outline the types of Simultaneous Interpreting (SI)
4. Analyze the challenges/barriers of Simultaneous Interpreting (SI)
5. Determine the skills of simultaneous interpreters

1. Introduction:

Human communication is the process, where the contributors to such process exchange (send and receive) verbal and nonverbal messages to fulfill a certain need. Although, such process may seem to be smooth, in reality it is quite complex; especially when those involved in it descend from two- or more- diverse backgrounds (e.g., two - or more- different countries speaking two- or more- different languages). In such case, the need to find a medium through which a “good communication” can be successfully conducted emerges. Translation is one of the key techniques that has emerged to bridge such gap and bring minds together in order to reach a set goal; to understand each other, pass knowledge, cultivate growth, build relationships and share experiences and needs.

Many authors have defined translation as a process of converting a message from one language to another in the written or the spoken context. According to Rabin, translation is the process by means of which a spoken or written utterance in one language is used to transmit the same meaning of an earlier utterance produced in another language. (Rabin, 1958). As for House 2009, translation

can be defined as *"a process of replacing a text in one language by a text in another"* (House, 2009). According to Bell 1993, who followed the steps of Dubois 1973, translation is *"the expression in another language (or TL) of what has been expressed in another source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences"*. Bell also followed Hartma and Stork 1972 and construed translation as the *"replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language."* As for the methods applied during the translation process, they can be listed in the manner proposed by Peter Newmark, in his *'A Textbook of Translation'* (Newmark, 1988) as well as by other scholars as follows:

- Word-for-word translation
- Literal translation
- Faithful translation
- Communicative translation
- Semantic translation
- Adaptation
- Free translation.

The discipline of translation has covered almost every aspect of human knowledge. Today, as the world is getting more globalized, these aspects have grown broader. Translation can be applied into numerous fields of knowledge including:

- Legal Translation
- Literary Translation
- Medical Translation
- Technical Translation
- Administrative Translation

- Financial Translation

Recently, there are three approaches to translation that are considered viable ways of rendering content into another language. First, human translation is the oldest form of translation, where reliance is purely based on a human element (a human translator) to convert a message from one linguistic context to another. Second, machine translation (MT), on the other hand, is the process that depends on the power of the “machine” i.e. a computer software employed to translate text from one language to another without human engagement. Third, post-edited translation is a hybrid process, whereby human linguistic competencies are employed to amend machine-generated translation to reach an adequate final product. Based on the type of text in hand, the context, the target audience, and other factors, businesses select one of the above-mentioned method or a combination of more than one.

2. Interpreting

More specifically as argued by numerous scholars, interpreting can be considered a hyponym of translation in the broadest sense of the word. (Safa'a Ahmed 2015). Prior to the invention of writing, early humans engaged in the practice of interpreting. (Pöchhacker, 2016); however, the origins of interpreting as a profession are less than a century old (Gaiba, 1998). Given the research work conducted to tackle professional conference interpreting, less academic attention was directed to interpreting as a practice. Before the 1990s, only a small number of publications actually addressed such matter (Pöchhacker, 2016). This drawback can be attributed to the fact that written texts had been more dominant than oral ones, which had failed to find a way into books of history (Woodsworth & Delisle 2012). Interpreting branches into 6 key areas:

- Simultaneous Interpreting (SI)
- Consecutive Interpreting
- Whispered Interpreting
- Sight Translation
- Signed Language Interpreting
- Relay Interpreting.

2.1 Simultaneous Interpreting (SI):

Since Simultaneous Interpreting (SI) is the focus area in this lecture, we will shed some light on the definitions provided by scholars on such topic. Simultaneous interpretation is the process of listening to a speaker in a language and conveying simultaneously the equivalent message in another language (Seleskovitch & Lederer, 1984). It is also defined as the art of rendering instantaneously the spoken word from one language into another (Maley & Mead 1994). In the book *“Interpreting: A Cognitive Approach”* Brigitte Erard defined SI as a complex cognitive process that involves listening, comprehending, analyzing, storing, retrieving, and producing language in two languages simultaneously. (Erard, 2007).

Generally speaking, SI is a branch of interpreting that involves a three-party setting: a speaker (who speaks L1), a listener (who speaks L2) and a mediator (a speaker of both L1&L2). The interpreter (i.e., the mediator) plays a crucial role in such scene; as he simultaneously bridges the language difference gap between the speaker and the listener. On the contrary, in a consecutive interpretation setting, the interpreter (i.e., the mediator) listens to the speaker for a period of time, then takes a break to translate to the listener what they have heard while applying certain techniques.

Historically speaking, Simultaneous Interpreting (SI) was first used at the League of Nations and the International Labor Office in the 1920s (Pochhacker 2012); however, it was significantly used at Nuremberg Trials (1945-1946) that followed the WWII (Russo 2010). During the said trials, simultaneous interpreting was used in four languages marking the beginning of this new profession. Today, SI can be used in various contexts; however, it is widely known to be one of the tools used in key events such as international conferences, business meetings, legal proceedings, medical consultations, tourist attractions. For instance, during the UN sessions and conferences, simultaneous interpreters may speak in any of the official six languages of the such intergovernmental organization. With the exception of Arabic and Chinese interpreters, who translate both into and from their first language, the spoken and written content of such events is simultaneously translated into the other five languages by conference interpreters who, interpret into their primary language. The recruitment process for such positions within the UN involves competitive examinations in the main language. All interpreters working for the United Nations must possess a first-level degree from an institution of higher education or one of comparable standing. Additionally, a lot of interpreters have degrees from recognized schools of interpretation.

2.1.1 Types of Simultaneous Interpreting (SI):

Simultaneous Interpreting (SI) can be categorized into many types including- most remarkably- booth interpretation and whispered interpretation. As the name implies, booth interpretation involves the interpreter sitting in a booth, where he listens to the speaker while attempting to translate what he hears into the designated target language. The booth interpreter uses various devices to carry out his task including interpretation consoles, headsets, microphones (one per person), individual lamps in addition to soundproof systems, which are approximately two by two meters in size. Similarly, whispered interpretation (a.k.a Chuchotage) involves the

interpretation of speech in a whisper- or through electronic equipment- to a single person in proximity to other people. Usually, whispered interpretation is used in meetings of official and political figures during international events.

2.1.2 Simultaneous Interpreting (SI): Challenges and Barriers

Being a simultaneous interpreter can be stressful both mentally and physically. Thus, in order to lessen the potential problems and difficulties encountered in such course, it is important for the interpreter to be well-versed in a variety of techniques and tactics.

Timing is a crucial and a stressful element of the SI process; while the speaker is making an utterance, the interpreter has to translate it concurrently. Sometimes, it can be difficult to keep pace with the speaker; especially if they are speaking quickly or using complex languages such as German, where a conjugated verb, in a subordinate clause, is placed at the end of the phrase.

Ex: Ger. Ich werde das Buch bald **lesen**.

Eng. I will **read** the book soon.

Besides, simultaneous interpreters have to listen to the speaker, process the information received, and convey it into the target language; all at the same time. This means that they have to work very quickly, and they have a limited range of mistakes. If they make too many mistakes, they will not be able to keep up with the speaker, and the outcome will be imprecise.

It can be difficult to convey the speaker's meaning accurately; especially when the speaker/listener and the interpreter are descendants of two different cultures. Linguistic components such as proper names, culture-specific items and idioms can be challenging to

interpret. Gile (1995) points out that difficult names can be problematic for simultaneous interpreters; particularly if they are not familiar with the pronunciation of such name in the target language. Proper names may also increase the interpreter's efforts, necessitating certain "coping tactics". Since simultaneous interpreters are often informed of the subject matter they are tackling, they can explore it beforehand. Subsequently, when an unknown name is encountered, specific tactics can be employed by the interpreter, such as inferring from context or consulting an online dictionary. However, owing to time restrictions, the use of such aids in simultaneous interpretation may also be severely constrained (Shamuratova, 2022). As for idioms, they are defined by Dastjerdi 2011 as linguistic expressions or lexical objects that represent notions or occurrences in a culture's everyday life (Dastjerdi 2011). As suggested, idioms are challenging to accurately decipher for somebody, who is merely familiar with the common meanings of its component parts; as they embrace a variety of distinctive cultural elements, including superstitions, culturally specific tools, and religious beliefs. When translating an idiom from the source language into the target language, the interpreter must choose which approach to use. Decoding idioms, a number of tactics are recommended, including paraphrase, omission, and the usage of idioms in similar or dissimilar forms. (Shamuratova, 2022)

As mentioned earlier, simultaneous interpretation is very stressful mentally and physically. Within the process, the interpreter would be instantaneously engaged in more than one sub-process; i.e., the interpreter has to listen, process and translate information in real time. This can lead to mental fatigue, which can make it difficult to concentrate and to produce accurate outcome. It can also lead to physical fatigue, as the interpreter is constantly speaking and using their hands to take notes.

Technical difficulties can also be a point at issue for simultaneous interpreters when it comes to challenges. Simultaneous interpreters often rely on certain devices such as headsets, microphones and tools to access online sources while working in their booths. If there are technical problems with these devices, the interpretation process can be disturbed making it difficult for the interpreters to carry out their tasks effectively.

Nevertheless, a competent simultaneous interpreter, after being aware of all these challenges- among others- can easily prepare himself to overcome whatever obstacle he may face in the process, as long as he is aware of the strategies to apply in such cases.

2.1.3 Simultaneous Interpreting (SI): Skills of an Interpreter

For a simultaneous interpreter to excel in such field, he needs to embrace certain qualities and skills including his ability to listen mindfully, take notes precisely and solve problems competently. Undoubtedly, being a native of the TL/SL is a plus; however, near-native fluency in both languages is a must for simultaneous interpreter to function as required. Having a sharp memory is a booster for simultaneous interpreter; as he needs to be able to remember what the speaker has said, even if he is only able to listen to a small part of it at a time. He must also be able to remember the different points that the speaker has made, and how they relate to each other to maintain the consistency of the outcome.

Questions:

1. According to Brigitte Erard, SI is a sophisticated cognitive process that entails concurrently listening, understanding, analyzing, storing, retrieving, and generating language in two languages. Elaborate.
2. Write an essay on challenges that simultaneous interpreters may face and mention the tactics to follow in such event.
3. Sum up the lecture in Arabic

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Websites:

- <https://www.un.org/dgacm/en/content/exams-interpreters#:~:text=Interpreters%20are%20recruited%20through%20competitive,an%20accredited%20school%20of%20interpretation.>
- <https://www.un.org/dgacm/en/content/interpretation#:~:text=Interpreting%20at%20the%20United%20Nations&text=Their%20words%20are%20simultaneously%20rendered,and%20into%20their%20main%20language>

Lecture N 02: Simultaneous Interpreter in Action I

By the end of this lecture, you will be able to:

1. Grasp the significance of “*Preparation*” in Simultaneous Interpretation (SI).
2. Realize the role to be played by students to build up a career in (SI) before entering the job market.
3. Identify the skills of simultaneous interpreters (Cultural Competence - Linguistic Skills - Soft Skills).
4. Create the best setting for a proper SI experience.
5. Comprehend the aspects of the preparation phase in Simultaneous Interpretation (Before starting a task)

1. Introduction: Preparation Delivers Best Performance:

James Baker¹, the former American Secretary of State, stated that “*Proper Preparation Prevents Poor Performance*”. For any task- regardless of its field- to be carried out fruitfully, preparation phase must be prioritized and well-organized. First of all, we need to perceive what “*Preparation*” means and how it can be interpreted into reality. As Merriam Webster Dictionary defines it, Preparation is the process via which one makes something ready for use or service or makes it arranged for a certain event, exam, or duty. Many may fall in the trap that preparation is a one-phase-process that precedes your task; however, and when it comes to Simultaneous

¹ James Addison Baker III, (born April 28, 1930, Houston, Texas, U.S.), American government official, political manager, and lawyer who occupied important posts in the Republican presidential administrations of the 1980s and early '90s, including that of U.S. secretary of state (1989–92). <https://www.britannica.com/biography/James-Baker>

Interpretation (SI) in particular, preparation is a multi-phase process; a process that comprises more than one phase.

Besides being a multi-phase process, Nikolov 2003 refers to the preparation phase as the most essential aspect of simultaneous interpretation. The interpreter increases their chances of delivering precise and flowing interpretations by taking time to prepare. (Nikolov, 2003). Additionally, there is general agreement that interpreters can perform better when they plan their work before interpreting. However, methodological issues including high variability and the requirement for adequately sensitive assessments and tasks have been faced while carrying out research works on how preparation influences interpreting (Gile 2005).

Sometimes, we may choose a profession based on several reasons, and passion for that particular profession may not be on our list; however, academic specialization is a must for one to progress and excel in their profession. We may even claim that passion and academic specialization are two complementary elements for simultaneous interpreters.

2. Simultaneous Interpreter in Action:

2.1 A Journey Starts at College

Being a renowned simultaneous interpreter is not something that you gain only through your hard work as one; actually, it's a journey that starts way back i.e., when you are still in college-avidly- seeking knowledge and excellence all together. In order to excel as a student of SI, you have to be willing to learn from those, who were there right before you. "*Training*" is the keyword in such process. You can do it on your own by using all the means available online; or you can seek the help of specialists, who provide such services. There are numerous online websites that can help you practice interpreting including [Interpreters in Brussels Practice Group](#) - [AmeriVox](#) -

London Interpreters Group - Paris Interpreters Group - Spanish Interpretation Group. You can also record yourself interpreting and then listen back to your recordings or get some help from a colleague. You can attend interpreting workshops and seminars to get yourself familiarized with the ambiance of such events. Furthermore, training is not limited to students; however, professionals also use such approach to “stay fit” so to speak.

Parroting can be a helpful technique for your trainings. Lambert 1992 defines such technique as a procedure that involves the word-for-word repetition of a piece of information in one language through headphones and a timed tracking of the heard speech in parrot-style. (Lambert, 1992). The interpreter will typically be a word or two behind the speaker; however, such delay may be decreased as the interpreter gains confidence. Such practice is frequently used in preparation for simultaneous interpreting as it teaches the interpreter to listen and speak instantaneously.

Multi-tasking is another essential technique that can help students build their capacities. Try to multitask as much as possible in your daily life. There are numerous ways to accomplish that so try some of the well-known ones or come up with your own. For instance, try watching a TV show while doing something else. Begin with physical duties. When you're comfortable with that, attempt something more difficult, such as drafting an e-mail, conversing with friends online, or reading a newspaper article while something else is playing in the background. Getting yourself accustomed to such style of living can help you get less-stressed while interpreting.

2.2 Building up a Profession as a Simultaneous Interpreter

One's main concern after graduating and getting a job is how to advance in profession. Because of how competitive the world has become, succeeding at work and advancing your career are more crucial than ever. Every professional has ambitions for growth and recognition; however, what distinguishes the A-class professionals is simply being willing and having the fiery desire and right mindset to excel.

Although simultaneous interpreting is typically -and simply- defined as the ability to listen to a spoken message in a language while simultaneously delivering an equivalent message in another (Susskind, 2000), it is not that simple. Actually, the process is built upon numerous factors that call for a high degree of linguistic, cognitive, and technical skills.

Simultaneous interpreters' cultural competence is not less important than having a specialized topic knowledge or possessing a set of linguistic devices to use skillfully while interpreting. In other words, it is a must for interpreters to be familiar with the cultures of the languages they are interpreting. This revolves around their capacity to single out distinctive nonverbal indicators that are peculiar to a given social group of a certain geographic location. Simultaneous interpreters will be able to communicate with non-native speakers more effectively, if the former have a solid understanding of cultural norms they are exposed to while being on duty. Undoubtedly, interpreters enrich their linguistic skills while immersing themselves in the culture of the other. The more they get in touch with different cultural contexts, the more they hear, see and acquire linguistically. The proficiency of simultaneous interpreters can also be enhanced by certain soft skills, as interpreters need to be good listeners equipped with stress-coping and self-control techniques when working with challenging speakers. Self-confidence and concentration

do also play a vital part in the simultaneous interpreters' experience and help them deliver the precise interpretation required.

3. The Setting

As discussed in lecture One of this Course, SI is a branch of interpreting that mainly involves a three-party setting: a speaker (who speaks L1), a listener (who speaks L2) and a mediator (a speaker of both L1 & L2). A simultaneous interpreter (i.e., the mediator) plays a crucial role in such scene; as he simultaneously bridges the language difference gap between the speaker and the listener.

This process can be performed in two notable forms namely booth interpretation and whispered interpretation. Booth interpretation involves the interpreter sitting in a booth and listening to the speaker while trying to translate what he hears into the specified target language. A soundproof space with good acoustics is the best environment for SI. To carry out his duties, the booth interpreter employs a variety of tools, including interpretation consoles, headsets, individual microphones, individual lighting, and soundproof systems of around two by two meters in size.

Interpreter booths come in two different varieties. The first is known as the tabletop booth, which is compact, moveable, and easy for one person to operate. It is not entirely sound-proof because the back is open, thus picking a location for such kind of booth to be positioned is critical. In order to maintain an inaudible workspace for the interpreters, it is ideal to position it against a wall or in areas where event attendees do not have access to it. On the other hand, a full-size interpreting booth is totally soundproof. It is a separate compartment that is accessed through a door and- frequently- has its own ventilation system. The handling and installation of such kind of booth take additional time and space. Moreover, having a clear view of the speaking area, the

audience, and any projected presentations is crucial when installing an interpreter booth. The perspective of the large screen makes the interpreters' jobs easier even when having screens mounted in the booth for them to view the slides.

Similarly, whispered interpretation (Chuchotage) is the interpretation of speech to a single person in close proximity to others in whisper or through electronic devices. During international events, whispered interpretation is typically employed for meetings held by senior officials and political figures.

4. The Process ...

Now, as you are assigned with a task, let's see how to get well-prepared for it...

As we mentioned earlier, preparation for performing a simultaneous task is not a one-phase-process that precedes such task. We can divide that process into 3 main phases:



3.1 Before:

Once received a business call/e-mail notifying you that you have been selected to be assigned with a simultaneous interpretation task for a certain organization, make sure that you do your homework well. Try to find all the data you can on the organization you have been assigned by. For instance, log into its official website and check its Vision & Mission section. Read about its objectives and core principles. If you know someone related to the industry/organization you will be working for, get their feedback if you can.

As for the topic you will be working on, you should have a prior topic-specific knowledge of the task you have been assigned with. In other words, you should familiarize yourself with the

topic of the interpreting event as such will help you to understand the message being conveyed through and to deliver the accurate interpretation required. (Gile, 2009). In certain cases, interpreters get the opportunity to ask for the documents/papers of the event they are interpreting for to get acquainted with it. This will also help interpreters to get familiarized with the terminology of that particular topic they are assigned with. However, if such documents/papers are not obtainable, the interpreter will have to rely on other sources of information. There are basic sources from which the interpreter derives his data on the event he will attend namely the internet, background knowledge, and terminology sources.

Having a partner/colleague in your booth is another procedure that you need to arrange- or at least make sure of- before starting your task. Long meetings and multipart data received by a single interpreter can definitely tire him, lowering the quality of the interpretation delivered. Listeners may fail to fully comprehend the original speaker's message, if the quality of the interpretation deteriorates as the interpreter grows weary. This makes hiring two interpreters for simultaneous interpretation assignments a standard industry practice; as each interpreter can take a break every 15:30 minutes to stretch, move around, and get a breeze of fresh air. This will enhance concentration and prevent high-risk misinterpretations. (Wadensjo, 1998).

Last but not least, due to the nature of their profession; especially, the limited timing set for their missions, interpreters rarely have access to reliable dictionaries or other references, thus, they need to have a wide-range set of vocabulary in both languages. As a result, skillful interpreters need to be well-versed in the subject matter, the lingo, acronyms, and jargon used in the field they are covering.

Questions:

1. In addition to parroting and multi-tasking, what other techniques SI students should apply to excel in SI? (Add up to those included in lecture)
2. Pick any of TED's talks, parrot it and time yourself while recording it.
3. What are the factors to consider when choosing an interpreting booth?
4. Familiarizing oneself with the topic of the interpreting is a vital procedure for simultaneous interpreters. Explain.
5. Sum up the lecture in Arabic.

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Lecture N 03: Simultaneous Interpreter in Action II

By the end of this lecture, you will be able to:

1. Comprehend other aspects of the preparation phase in Simultaneous Interpretation (Before starting a task, During and After)
2. Identify essential challenges, skills, and practices of Simultaneous Interpretation.
3. Realize the significance of objectivity in Simultaneous Interpretation.

1. Introduction:

Preparation Delivers Best Performance II:

As discussed in lecture Two of this Course, “*preparation*” is a fundamental step that needs to be well-thought-out by those involved in the field of Simultaneous Interpretation (SI). There is more than one phase to performing a simultaneous interpretation assignment. It is a process that consists of three key phases; with each phase having its own unique challenges and practices applied.

Francois Grosjean² stated that one needs more than using two hands to make a good pianist. Similarly, one needs more than- perfectly- knowing two languages to make a good interpreter. In other words, besides their remarkably distinguished linguistic competences, interpreters need to cover other aspects such as cultural competence and soft skills that can help lessen the stress they tend to experience while on duty. It is crucial for the interpreter to be aware of the cultural

² A professor emeritus and former director of the Language and Speech Processing Laboratory. An expert of psycholinguistics; particularly interested in how monolinguals and bilinguals perceive, comprehend, and produce language, whether it be speech or sign language. <https://www.francoisgrosjean.ch/index.html>

references being made when interpreting utterances of specific cultural implications. This will guarantee that the interpretation produced is precise and culturally acceptable. (Wadensjo, 1998). Soft Skills is another aspect that interpreters need to excel to produce a proper interpretation. These skills include ability to listen to an utterance and to speak at the same time, ability to practice self-control in difficult situation, ability to connect with a wide range of people, ability to solve problems and make accurate decision and ability to work within a team seeking to achieve a set vision.

As discussed in the previous lecture, interpreters need to pay close attention to certain points before stepping into their booths. They need to acquaint themselves with the setting in which they will soon be involved. They need to conduct thorough research on both the subject that will be interpreted and the organization they will be working for. In order to comprehend the message conveyed and to provide the accurate interpretation that is needed, it is “*essential*” for them to get acquainted with the subject matter of the interpreting event. (Gile, 2009). Additionally, interpreters need to pay careful attention to the fact that the timing of their assignments is constrained. Hence, they need to be competently equipped with certain practices that can help them overcome such challenge among others.

2. Other Aspects of the Preparation Phase in SI: In the Booth

2.1 Challenges, Skills, and Practices of the Booth:

2.1.1 Objectivity

Objectivity is also one of the crucial challenges of Simultaneous Interpretation (SI). Entering the booth, simultaneous interpreters MUST realize that they are performing only as a

“voice” for others i.e., they just communicate the fundamental messages delivered by the speakers, rather than their own feelings or opinions regarding such messages.

It is critical that interpreters understand how to confine their own thoughts. It is also critical to address each circumstance objectively. Simultaneous interpreters cannot afford the luxury to opine. No matter how strong their opinions or feelings about a certain topic are, they need to resign themselves to only voicing what the speaker is saying. Certain topics or interpreting events may be of some sensitive nature; thus, interpreters need to familiarize themselves with such details before accepting the task. Once a task is accepted, interpreters need to resort to their deadpan voice; not to affect the speakers’ messages in any way conceivable. Even if interpreters strongly disagree with what’s being said, their job is to render it accurately, without commentary.

Eventually, it is taken as read that certain interpreting events are confidential no matter how worth-publishing they may seem.

2.1.2 Time Pressure

According to one definition, time pressure is caused by an unfavorable ratio between the time needed to complete a certain task and the actual time available for it. Thus, timing is considered to be another challenge that simultaneous interpreters; especially novices, tend to struggle with. There is typically a two-second pause between what the speaker says and the interpretation delivered by the interpreter (mediator). During such pause, interpreters are required to perform a multi-process assignment that involves receiving, memorizing, decoding, and producing data in two different linguistic contexts bearing in mind other cognitive factors.

Experienced simultaneous interpreters try to follow certain practices to lessen the stress resulting from such demanding challenge. These tips could be helpful:

a. Stay Calm:

- Do not to respond to anything the speaker's words or actions; it is not your responsibility. No matter what occurs, keep your attention on delivering the best interpretation.
- Do not let the speaker's rambling, rapid-fire speech, or shouting cause you to lose your place in what you're doing. You will either delay or start making mistakes, if you get irritated.
- You can only control the things you can, so stay calm and concentrate on the task.

b. Understand Cultures

- Interpreters' familiarity with the cultures they are exposed to during interpretation events may- effectively- help them grasp the messages embedded in the speakers' utterances. Consequently, this may reduce the amount of time consumed in analyzing the meaning lying behind a certain culturally specific term/structure. Being caught off guard by one of these common words might be disastrous. That is why it is critical to grasp each language as well as its cultural context.

c. Anticipate

- Interpreters tend to listen and speak at the same time. That is why being able to predict what will be said next might be helpful for them. Practice makes perfect; thus, interpreters can also practice this outside their workplace.

- For instance, anytime someone is speaking, they may close attention and see if they can anticipate what the speakers will say next.

d. Keep a Sharp Brain

- Multi-tasking is one of the remarkably useful practices that can help simultaneous interpreters reduce the stress resulting from time pressure. Consider listening to a speech while concentrating on something else like making a list of your grocery for the day.
- Try to recall as much of the speech as you can afterward. Although you may not recall much of it at first, if you continue engaging in brain training exercises like these, your abilities in simultaneous interpretation will begin to advance.

2.1.3 Practices & Skills:

Inside the booth, the interpreter pays due attention while listening to the source utterance (i.e., listens in L1), comprehends and memorizes the "message" it conveys; which is then "deverbalized," or stripped of the source utterance actual words. The interpreter then mentally interprets, compresses and "edits" the message received from L1 into L2 simultaneously. Finally, the interpreter verbalizes the message in L2 while listening to the new portion coming from the speaker (Seleskovitch & Lederer, 1989). In other words, interpreters render that "message" in another language, all in real time, relying on numerous tools including their linguistic skills, soft skills and cultural aptitudes. Psychologists, particularly Sachs (1967), are thought to have been the inspiration of such concept.

However, professional simultaneous interpreters require a variety of skills in addition to the linguistic and technical ones, including excellent listening comprehension skills, strong

analytical and problem-solving abilities, the capacity to work under pressure, the capacity to think and speak quickly, and the capacity to maintain focus.

The practices that simultaneous interpreters tend to use while in booths do vary; however, there are some common practices that almost every simultaneous interpreter resorts to for delivering exceptional performances. The following section outlines some of these common skills and practices.

a. Excellent listening comprehension skills:

As Gile 2009 argues, simultaneous interpreting is a profession that requires its associates to possess distinguishing listening comprehension skills. Simultaneous interpreters need to be able to comprehend the speaker's message instantaneously, swiftly and precisely, even when such speakers use multifaceted language or speak a mile a minute. Understanding the speaker's reactions and mental state is another benefit of good listening abilities. This might help interpreters comprehend their message more fully and communicate more efficiently.

Lederer 1981 also argues that paralinguistic knowledge is critical for effective listening comprehension. According to Balkhkanlou 2010 and due to the restricted timing of simultaneous interpreting events, the chance to listen once more to an utterance to clear out any ambiguities is almost zero. Hence, it is critical for listening and understanding to occur in a single stage. Moreover, interpretation of numbers necessitates a distinct listening talent. There are various areas that require extra attention. Mono-meaning terms, quantitative numbers, proper names, and technical expressions are cases in such point (Balkhkanlou, 2010).

Inside the booth, interpreters need to check their hearing tools and aids frequently in order to avoid any disruptions. They also need to have a clear view of the speakers' spot, the audience,

and any projected presentations. There are several techniques that interpreters may resort to for enhancing their listening competences such as increasing their language proficiency, fine-tuning their ear adaptation via which interpreters try to find their "comfortable ear", setting aside time each day for practice, imagining the message, thorough listening, and intensive listening in other language as well as in native languages.

b. Ability to Adapt, Concentrate and Function:

The capacity to concentrate for long stretches of time is an integral aspect of simultaneous interpretation. The interpreter needs be able to focus on the speaker's message, adapt to the speaker's speech tempo or pattern to function properly and deliver the precise interpretation even after hours of interpreting. (Susskind, 2000)

The notion stating that it is difficult to listen to, comprehend, decode and memorize an utterance in one language and simultaneously produce the message embedded in such utterance in another was one of the earliest arguments raised against simultaneous interpreting. This debate was based on two grounds. First, people were believed to be able to focus only on one utterance at a time due to the complexity of speech comprehension and speech creation, whereas simultaneous interpreting required mediators (interpreters) to pay attention to two utterances at once (the speaker's source utterance and the interpreter's target utterance). Second, in later years, (Welford, 1968) asserted that interpreters have managed to disregard the sound of their own utterance (Moser, 1976). Originally, it was thought that the interpreters' voices would hinder them from hearing the voice of the speaker.

Researchers started to observe how this performance, which seemed out of the ordinary, was made possible as the evidence from the field demonstrated that simultaneous interpreting between two spoken languages was possible starting in the 1950s (Barik, 1973). They wondered

how interpreters distributed their attention most efficiently among the various components of the simultaneous interpreting process. One theory argued that interpreters pack much of their own (the "target") utterances into the speaker's natural pauses, which is likely and naturally to happen in every speech. However, Gerver 1976 revealed that only 4% of the pauses did last longer than 2 seconds while 17% lasted longer than one second in a study of recordings of 10 English speakers at conferences. It would be challenging for interpreters to speak more than a few words at most during such pauses because typical articulation rates in such talks range from close to 100 words/minute to roughly 120 words/minute.

Gerver concluded that pauses could only be used in really limited settings to produce the anticipated interpretation. He also revealed that even when interpreters created the target speech while concurrently listening to the source speech on average 75% of the time, they still properly translated more than 85% of the source utterance.

Today' simultaneous interpreters are the solid proof that refutes the above-mentioned debate. They are capable of maintaining their concentration for long periods of time, as they may be interpreting for hours at a time during certain events. However, for such challenge to be addressed effectively, appointing two interpreters for simultaneous interpretation assignments has become a standard industry practice; as each interpreter can take a break every 15:30 minutes to stretch, move around, and get some fresh air. This will boost concentration and prevent perilous misinterpretations. (Wadensjo, 1998).

Adaptation skills can also play a vital role in the interpreter's experience inside the booth. Simultaneous interpreting requires the capacity for situational adaptation. The interpreter needs to be flexible enough to adjust to changes in the speaker's pace, the speech's topic, or the technical setup. (Wadensjo, 1998).

c. Strong analytical and problem-solving skills:

Simultaneous interpreters frequently operate in high-stakes situations where accuracy, promptness, and professionalism are crucial. They may interpret during events such as international conferences, court hearings, or diplomatic gatherings. Being positioned in a small-sized cubicle while trying to carry out such high-tension assignments that involve both human and non-human elements could- simply- make the perfect environment for “problems” to occur. Thus, SI interpreters need be able to detect and handle problems once such arise throughout the process. (Susskind, 2000). Interpreters usually rely on sophisticated equipment like headphones, microphones, and sound systems, all of which have the potential to break down or generate interference. Technical problems might slow down interpretation and cause delays. These problems may also involve-besides technical problems- challenging topics or challenging speakers. Thus, we may claim that a simultaneous interpreter is almost “a man of all work”.

Questions:

4. Write an essay on the challenges you may encounter as a simultaneous interpreter and how you can address them.
5. Objectivity is an essential aspect of SI. Explain
6. Sum up lectures 2&3 in Arabic.

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Lecture N 04: Simultaneous Interpreter in Action III

By the end of this lecture, you will be able to:

1. Comprehend other aspects of the preparation phase in Simultaneous Interpretation (Before starting a task, During and After)
2. Identify the means to advance Simultaneous Interpretation competences
3. Identify venues of Simultaneous Interpretation (SI)

1. Introduction:

As covered throughout the last two lectures of this course, there are several phases that simultaneous interpreters need to undergo in order to accomplish their tasks delivering proper products. Simultaneous Interpretation (SI) practitioners are responsible for listening to utterances produced in source languages, understanding, decoding and memorizing messages from the source languages right before uttering such using the target languages in real-time; while bearing in mind that such job goes way beyond speaking both tongues with native ability. The process of interpreting a message from one source language to the target language in real time requires interpreters to be conversant with additional cognitive and cultural aspects.

As previously noted, these phases include significant challenges that necessitate simultaneous interpretation practitioners possessing a set of skills as well as employing specific techniques to overcome these challenges. These techniques need to be skillfully applied outside and inside interpreting booths; before receiving a task, while in the process and after delivery.

2. Other Aspects of the Preparation Phase in SI: In the Booth

2.1 Challenges, Skills, and Practices of the Booth:

2.1.1 Body Language and Gestures

It is possible to define Simultaneous Interpretation (SI), a particular type of speech, as a spoken-language interpreting activity carried out with the assistance of certain simultaneous interpreting equipment positioned in a sound-proof booth. (Pöchhacker 2004). However, as such process is performed within a cross cultural context that involves speakers of two different languages (Sp1 and Sp2), whose conversations are bridged by the services provided by the mediators (i.e., the interpreters), body language and gestures of those involved play a role in it.

The underlying processes that trigger speech and gesture are the same (McNeill 1992; Goldin-Meadow 2003; Kendon 2004). In other words, our entire body talks when we speak. We pick up gesturing as we pick up a language, and if we are unable to use our hands or arms to make a gesture, we tend to use other parts of our bodies to reach the same result; render the required message (Rodrigues, 2007). David McNeill 1992 effectively argues that language is verbal and gestural. Gesture is an active component of language, far from being "beside language." Speech systems are made up of utterances and any associated natural gestures, or motions that 'inhabit' speech (McNeill 1997) but which we are not completely conscious of.

Despite the fact that they are accustomed to getting all the information they require from the auditory channel (Alonso Bacigalupe 1999), simultaneous interpreters, as mentioned earlier, also need to be able to have a clear view of their speakers' position, the audience, and any projected presentations. Some may argue that Body language should not be a key means of communication during interpretation because the audience might not be able to perceive the interpreter's facial

expressions; however, that is only partially true, though. Aside from its communicating capabilities, body movement affects a variety of other aspects, including stress, energy, mood, and productivity. Although there is not much proof that stress affects performance, simultaneous interpretation (SI) is widely seen as a high stress profession (Gile 1995; Seeber 2011; Setton & Dawrant 2016).

Through the use of paralinguistics, interpreters typically extrapolate the speaker's emotions, whether they are consciously or unconsciously communicated. Even though the interpreter may be urged to convey the speakers' conscious emotions—such as irony, laughter, or awe—verbally or paralinguistically, the same cannot always be said for their unconscious ones, such as shame, insecurity, or shock. In order to avoid violating the speaker's privacy, Poyatos emphasizes the importance of judgment in interpretation, stating that the interpreter must decide what is "ethically permissible" to communicate to the audience speaking the target language in each particular circumstance (1997). The interpreter might determine, for instance, that it would not be suitable to paralinguistically emulate the speaker's anxiety.

Skillful simultaneous interpreters need to manage and change posture, tone of voice, and gestures to suit the mediated content. Certain sentences, for example, should be reinforced with a higher tone of voice or by complementing the translation with assertive gestures, if necessary, by the message and context. However, caution is required. Gestures and language expressions frequently have distinct meanings across cultures. Simultaneous interpreters realize that understanding the cultures of the nations where their working languages are spoken is critical to preventing errors or occurrences that could jeopardize understanding or even be considered insulting.

As a result, interpreting assignments should always be preceded by a lengthy, extensive analysis and preparation phase in which the interpreter examines the event's topic, researches its terminology, and, last but not least, learns about the speakers, focusing on their specific communication style.

2.1.2 Note taking

Note-taking is a crucial skill in simultaneous interpreting (SI); as it makes it possible for the interpreter to follow along with the speakers' utterance while capturing the latter's main points and arguments, even when they speak quickly or in difficult languages. (Gile, 2009)

Simultaneous interpreters do more than simply "interpreting" the speaker's speech into the language of the audience; they also serve as a bridge between two cultures. Skillful simultaneous interpreters do possess linguistic and cultural skills gained throughout their studies and honed via field experience to perform such delicate duty to the best of their abilities.

Note taking is one of the most impressive skills that simultaneous interpreters must possess through their career. Note taking differs from both traditional literal transcribing and shorthand. Simultaneous interpreters do not write down the speaker's words, but rather concepts in the form of symbols, which the interpreter may have expressly designed, arranging them on a sheet of paper in a layout that mimics a mental map, with a hierarchy based on the relevance of the information. This is a fairly difficult approach that necessitates excellent active listening skills as well as a highly trained short-term memory. Simultaneous interpreters must actively listen to the speaker in order to memorize and re-produce the received content precisely, faithfully and objectively in the target language. This technique can be considered as a backup measure.

2.1.3 Paraphrasing and Summarizing

Paraphrasing is to state a written text or an utterance in different words; especially in a briefer and simpler form, to make the meaning more comprehensible to the audience (Cambridge Online Dictionary, 2022). According to Oxford Languages, to paraphrase is to reword a source text or speech in your own words while maintaining the major concepts and facts unchanged.

(Wadensjo 1998) defines summarizing as a helpful strategy for simultaneous interpreting when the speaker is going through a lot of information or when the interpreter needs to make the translation brief. The interpreter can ensure that the most significant parts of the communication are transmitted via the technique of summarizing.

Contrary to summarizing, which reduces the original text or speech to a shorter version covering its key points, and translating, which translates the source text or voice into another language with few alterations, paraphrasing does none of the aforementioned i.e., it restates the speaker's message in a different way, without changing the meaning.

3. After Delivery

Now that you have completed the task at hand and your mission has been successfully accomplished, you are ready to step out of the booth back to the outside world. However, you must realize that your path does not end there. Actually, it is a life-long journey through the course of which you learn, grow, and strive.

When we first detailed that journey, we emphasized how important it is for simultaneous interpreters—students and professionals alike—to value the concept of training; as such, it should not just be for new members of that community; professionals should also train to "stay in shape". Training comes in numerous forms and it could be done individually or in groups.

Since languages are always evolving, words can acquire new meanings or stop being used anymore. For simultaneous interpreters to provide more accurate services to their clients, they need to continually examine these linguistic shifts and become fluent in them. They need to dig up online language resources that address these modifications, and when not actively interpreting, practice these variations. Picking up a new language can also be helpful for simultaneous interpreters during breaks from work. By broadening linguistic possibilities, simultaneous interpreters might be able to deliver even more accurate interpretations and make it simpler to have wider chances in the market.

Language practice clubs and platforms (e.g., Clubhouse), where one can practice numerous languages with native speakers, can be another means to interact, practice languages and update one's cultural competence as a simultaneous interpreter. When unwinding after work, interpreters can also watch television shows and films in other languages to further expand their knowledge.

Some clients may require their interpreters to accompany them to various meetings, including international flights to other countries, to offer interpretation services. Before traveling, ask your clients about these destinations and do your homework. Understand the local dialect as well as the probable cultural differences. Some client may require assistance in understanding these distinctions and expect their interpreters to step in during certain situations

Simultaneous interpreters can improve their overall experience in the field by joining numerous industry groups and associations. These organizations can assist them in identifying potential jobs, connecting with recruiting teams, and locating educational opportunities. Depending on their design, these associations may offer free or paid memberships. Paid memberships may provide additional support and services.

4. Venues of Simultaneous Interpretation (SI)

A United Nations conference is one of the most common examples of a simultaneous interpretation venue. Typically, international leaders would be using headsets during such sessions. While the key speaker is speaking, his speech is interpreted simultaneously for the audience, who would be wearing a headset, in the target language. While translating the words, the interpreter also expresses the speaker's tone, intention, and emotion. The interpreter needs to display a high level of professionalism and diplomacy during arguments or confrontational speaking by communicating the right meaning of the message as it is stated. When working with individuals and two or more completely different languages, the role of an interpreter becomes highly complex.

Simultaneous Interpretation (SI) can also be present in various occasions including:

- ✓ Business meetings
- ✓ Courtrooms
- ✓ Diplomatic conferences
- ✓ International conventions
- ✓ Lectures
- ✓ Over-the-Phone Interpreting
- ✓ Presentations
- ✓ Tours
- ✓ Training sessions
- ✓ Video Remote Interpreting (VRI)

Nowadays, simultaneous interpretation has become a much-needed field, and members of such industry have begun to come into the spotlight as a result of the recent reckless events that

the world has been witnessing such as wars, armed conflicts, and disputes that put the lives of millions of people in danger and forced them to flee combat zones in search of safety in other parts of the world. Most of the refugees, who fled to Europe, for example, do not necessarily speak any of its 24+ languages including English. Hence, simultaneous interpreters' services are needed to bridge the gap between the refugees and the institutions providing the former with humanitarian assistance including the UN Refugee Agency, UNHCR, that aims at making sure that everyone has the right to seek refuge and find a safe haven after fleeing persecution, violence, or conflict in their own country.

A Golden Piece of Advice...

Last but not least, each profession has its own assets that need to be maintained well in order for its beneficiary to utilize such more effectively for longer stretches of time. When it comes to your profession as a simultaneous interpreter, you need to realize your assets and pay them the due care they require to keep them functional and handy. These assets include, most importantly, you memory, ears, articulators...etc.

If you interpret simultaneously, you largely use your short-term memory since you do it on the spot, so you only need to focus on the speech. Therefore, it is strongly advised that you improve your memory by using various memory-enhancing techniques. For example, try practicing your short-term memory by repeating license plate numbers while out on a ride or concentrate on a single passage in that book you are currently reading and try to recall it a few paragraphs later.

Questions:

1. Translation is the transfer of ideas stated in paper from one language to another, whereas interpreting is the transfer of ideas expressed orally from one language to another. Although

these terms are frequently used interchangeably, there are substantial differences between translation and interpreting, as well as the skill sets required for each. Elaborate.

2. Simultaneous Interpretation has proven itself as a field of knowledge that served the world in war and peace. Explain.
3. Sum up lectures 2, 3 and 4 in Arabic.

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Lecture N 05: Interpreting Vs. Translation

By the end of this lecture, you will be able to:

1. Comprehend the definitions given by various scholars for both Interpreting and Translation
2. Detect key differences between Interpreting and Translation.
3. Recognize similarities between Interpreting and Translation.
4. Grasp the significant role played by Interpreters and Translators in different aspects of life.

1. Introduction:

Interpreting and Translation are two linguistic disciplines that play a crucial role in spanning communication gaps between different languages and cultures. While both involve transferring messages from one language into another, there are some key differences between them. Some may tend to use the two terms interchangeably despite the fact that each of these two linguistic disciplines has its own unique set of methodologies, practices, challenges, settings, skills, competences, and requirements.

On the one hand, the process of transferring the message of a certain text from one language (SL) to another (TL) while retaining the same meaning and intent is known as translation. It entails transferring information and ideas from the source language to the target language in order to ensure that the embedded intended message is accurately conveyed and represented to the intended audience. Translation is critical in promoting communication and understanding across cultures and languages, allowing individuals and businesses to interact and collaborate on a worldwide

scale. To effectively bridge the language gap, not only linguistic skill but also cultural awareness and sensitivity are required.

On the other hand, the process of audibly rendering utterances from one language to another is known as interpreting. Interpreters serve an important role in promoting communication between those, who do not speak the same language. They need to be able to think swiftly and precisely, as well as have high verbal abilities and cultural awareness. Furthermore, interpreters need to retain neutrality and objectivity because they are responsible for transmitting the message delivered exactly as intended, with no additions or deletions. To enable effective communication in varied settings such as conferences, judicial processes, and international meetings, interpreting requires a high level of expertise and professionalism. To interpret a text (given orally), the interpreter needs first to receive and understand the incoming message before expressing its meaning in the target language. For such task to be accomplished, the interpreter needs to be engaged in an overlapping series of cognitive processing activities, such as attending to the message, concentrating on the task at hand, remembering the message, comprehending the meaning of the message, analyzing the meaning of the message, nonverbally visualizing the message, and finally reformulating the message in the target language.

2- Definitions:

Translation, according to Catford (1965), is merely the process of replacing a text in one language with a text in another. He also stated that it is the substitution of text in one language (SL) for equivalent text in another language. Behind this basic process are numerous tasks such as examining the source language's grammar, syntax, idioms, semantics, and the like, as well as the culture of its speakers. The translator needs to be fluent at decoding and re-encoding meaning in the target language.

As for Newmark (1981), it is more of a craft that involves attempting to replace a written message and/or statement in one language with the same message and/or statement in another language. He emphasized that due to the variety of variables, each time a translation is performed some form of loss of significance occurs. Newmark further claims that "translation" is the process of conveying the meaning of a text into another language in the manner in which the author intended the content.

Translation, as argued by Nida and Taber (1982), is the act of delivering the closest natural equivalent of the source language message in a target language in terms of, firstly, meaning and then in terms of style. Priority here is clearly to be given to meaning.

Pochhacker (2004) defines interpreting as a type of translation in which a first and final rendition in another language are produced based on a one-time presentation of a speech in the source language.

According to Shuttleworth and Cowie, interpreting is the term used to refer to the oral rendering of a spoken message. They note that the history of interpreting is not well documented, but it is generally agreed that it is older than written translation as an activity.

Vermeer argues that interpreting is the translation of a source-language utterance, that is delivered orally only once, into a target-language utterance, which is very difficult to check and can hardly be corrected due to time constraints.

Interpreting describes situations in which one person communicates orally in the source language while another person listens to the source language version after the interpreter has processed the input and produced output in the target language (Brislin, 1976). Additionally,

according to Weber (1984), "interpretation is the oral transposition of an orally delivered message... carried out in front of the participants."

3. Interpreting Vs. Translation

In her presentation titled "*Interpreting is not Translation*" that was given as a part of the conference titled "*Translator...Ambassador of Culture*" on 15th October, 2012 arranged by Bibliotheca Alexandrina, Dr. Nihad Mansour³, tried to draw a clear line between translation and interpreting being two different disciplines; in terms of teaching or training methods and focus, and also being two different professions when it comes to the required skills and competencies i.e. the required skills for interpreting have proven to go beyond linguistic competence needed for translation.

Dr. Mansour stated that although translation and interpreting basically re-produce a written text or an utterance from a language into another, there are significant distinctions in practice. Translators work with written contents and have the time to edit and polish their translations, whereas interpreters work with oral language and do not have the time to polish their output. Translators need to be fluent in both source and target language, whereas interpreters need to be strong communicators, speakers, and masters of numerous delivery techniques, including their capacity to make decisions way faster than translators.

³ Nihad Mansour is an Associate Professor of Translation at the Faculty of Arts, Alexandria University. She is the Acting Director of the Institute of Applied Linguistics & Translation. Dr. Mansour has long experience in teaching translation, interpreting, and TAFI modules. She is a very experienced conference interpreter. Her research interests include translation studies, corpus linguistics, and simultaneous & consecutive interpretation.

Unlike translation, interpreting has a strict time limit. As described by the UN interpreter Jeffrey Tao, it is a high-pressure balancing act. In other words, it is quite problematic to converse while listening to the speaker's voice, which can easily obscure what you are trying to listen to.

Dr. Mansour also argues that interpretation- as frequently asserted- is more about speech comprehension rather than speech production. In contrast to translation, which aims to create a written target text that is somehow equivalent to the source text, interpreting is primarily concerned with communication. Equivalence in the context of written translation is a crucial idea and concept since the translated text and the original text must somehow be equivalent. On the flip hand, interpretation entails telling someone else something that has already been told to you. Thus, linguistic transposition is not necessarily involved in interpretation. This does not imply that the meaning differs from the original, but rather that it is not linguistically equivalent. In other words, it is not necessarily to use the same words, the same sentences, the same structure. However, interpreting involves an exact and faithful production of the original. Definitely, the interpreter is not free to render anything that comes to his or her mind. There is some sort of exactness and faithfulness to what is being received.

Differences between interpretation and translation also include the mode of delivery as well as the level of interaction with the speakers/audience. While translation involves converting written text, interpretation involves converting spoken language in real-time. This means that interpreters must possess exceptional linguistic and cultural knowledge to accurately convey the meaning of a speaker's words without any delay or loss of information.

Additionally, interpreters must be able to think quickly and make split-second decisions to ensure effective communication between parties. On the other hand, translation allows for more

time and careful consideration of the written text, allowing translators to consult reference materials and revise their work to ensure accuracy. Unlike interpreters, translators have the luxury of revising their translations multiple times before finalizing the document. This meticulous process allows them to capture the nuances and subtleties of the original text, ensuring that the final translation effectively conveys the intended meaning.

Nevertheless, the purpose of both translation and interpreting is to promote cross-cultural contact and remove linguistic obstacles. Therefore, there are certain parallels between these two linguistic fields, such as the requirement for excellent linguistic abilities, cultural awareness, and the capacity for precise meaning communication. Both translators and interpreters need to be fluent in at least two languages and have a thorough awareness of the cultural subtleties and context of the languages they are dealing with. Additionally, in order to provide successful communication between individuals who do not speak the same language, both occupations call for the capacity to digest information rapidly and communicate it in a clear and succinct manner.

For instance, a translator working in a legal setting needs to be proficient not only in the source and target languages, but also in both cultures' legal jargon and practices. This makes it possible for them to faithfully interpret intricate legal papers while preserving their intended meaning and ramifications. Similar to this, a translator in a diplomatic setting needs to be well-versed in both the language and the culture in order to effectively portray the subtleties of discussions between diplomats from other nations.

Both professions require a deep understanding of language and culture, but their distinct approaches cater to the specific needs of different forms of communication. For example, in a business meeting, an interpreter would need to quickly process and convey spoken information

between two parties who speak different languages, ensuring effective communication in real-time. On the other hand, a translator working on a complex legal document would have the luxury of time to meticulously analyze and translate each sentence accurately, considering legal terminology and cultural nuances for utmost precision.

The degree of expertise required for each team also contributes to the distinction between interpreting and translating. While both interpretation and translation call for an in-depth knowledge of languages, interpreting frequently necessitates fast thinking and problem-solving abilities. Even in high-stress settings like conferences or courtrooms, interpreters must be able to rapidly and properly render the meaning received. However, translation gives greater time and space for careful examination of grammar, word choice, and cultural quirks.

Last but not least, professionalism is an essential component of anyone practicing translation or interpreting. Professionalism, meeting deadlines, ability to deal with the state-of-the-art tools and techniques, as well as the ability to convey the original message in the target language without compromising its meaning are all requirements for both translation and interpreting.

4. The Importance of Interpreters and Translators

Interpreters and translators play a crucial role in various settings such as international conferences, diplomatic negotiations, and healthcare facilities. Their linguistic expertise ensures that important information is accurately communicated, helping to prevent misunderstandings and conflicts. Moreover, their work promotes cultural exchange and appreciation, as they facilitate the sharing of ideas and perspectives between different societies. Overall, interpreters

and translators contribute immensely to building a global community that values diversity and promotes collaboration.

It is through interpretation and translation that people can bridge the gap of language barriers and truly understand each other. By accurately conveying the cultural nuances of a message, interpreters and translators enable individuals to appreciate different perspectives and build stronger relationships. In addition, interpreters and translators can help companies and governments navigate the complexities of language and culture, ensuring effective communication and successful negotiations. Without their expertise, many opportunities for collaboration and cooperation would be lost. Furthermore, interpreters and translators serve as advocates for marginalized communities, providing them with a voice and ensuring their rights are respected. Their work is not only essential for fostering understanding, but also for promoting social justice and equality. Interpreters and translators play a crucial role in bridging the gap between diverse communities, enabling individuals to connect and engage with one another on a deeper level. Their ability to accurately convey meaning and context allows for meaningful dialogue and mutual understanding to take place. In addition, their work helps to break down barriers and eliminate prejudice, fostering more inclusive and harmonious communities.

Questions:

1. Write an essay on both differences and similarities between Interpreting and Translation
2. Time and place are two challenges faced by interpreters more than translators. Explain.
3. Sum up lecture 5 in Arabic.

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Lecture N 06: Interpreting Vs. Translation II

By the end of this lecture, you will be able to:

1. Identify different types of Translation
2. Identify different types of Interpreting
3. Outline key qualities shared by interpreters regardless of the field they belong to

1. Introduction:

As detailed in Lecture 5 of this Course, *Translation* and *Interpreting* are critical components of effective communication in the modern globalized world we are living in today. They overcome language barriers and allow people descending from different cultural backgrounds to connect with each other. Without translation and interpreting, important information would be inaccessible to those, who do not voice the same language, hindering collaboration, trade, and diplomacy amongst other aspects of life. In addition, translation and interpreting also play a crucial role in preserving cultural heritage and promoting diversity. They enable the exchange of literature, arts, and ideas across borders, enriching societies and fostering mutual understanding. Translation and interpreting are indispensable tools that facilitate effective communication and contribute to a more interconnected and harmonious world; however, there are several dissimilarities between them even though they both entail- principally- rendering certain messages from one language into another. Despite the fact that each of these two language disciplines has its unique types, some people may have a tendency to use the two terms interchangeably.

2. Types of Translation:

Translation, according to Bell 1993, is the expression in a target language (TL) of what has been stated in another source language (SL), preserving the semantic and stylistic equivalences of that exact statement. Following Hartma and Stork 1972, Bell also defines translation as the substitution of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language. Peter Newmark 1988 in his work titled 'A Textbook of Translation' listed the methods used throughout the translation process as: word-for-word translation; literal translation; faithful translation; communicative translation; semantic translation; adaptation; and free translation.

Translation is a multipart process that goes beyond word-for-word meaning. It involves capturing the essence and context of the message embedded in the source language (SL) and conveying such into the target language (TL). A skilled translator not only accurately conveys the information received, but also captures the essence and tone of the source language. This requires extensive research, linguistic proficiency, and a deep understanding of both the source and target languages. Additionally, a successful translation requires extensive research and knowledge in the subject matter, in order to accurately convey technical or specialized terminology. Ultimately, translation is a delicate art that requires not only linguistic proficiency, but also a keen sense of cultural sensitivity and adaptability.

Types of translation vary and include literary translation, technical translation, legal translation, medical translation....etc; with each type requiring specific skills and expertise to accurately convey the meaning and nuances of the source text into the target text. Literary translation is the process of translating a piece of literature from one language to another while maintaining its literary qualities and preserving the original author's voice. It requires not only a

deep understanding of the source language and target language, but also a profound knowledge of the cultural and historical context in which the original work was written. Translating a historical novel from Chinese to English requires the translator to have a deep understanding of both cultures and time periods involved. They must delicately balance preserving the historical accuracy and cultural context, while also maintaining the literary style and narrative flow. Additionally, when translating a comedy screenplay from Japanese to German, the translator needs to not only accurately convey the humor and comedic timing, but also adapt it to fit the cultural references and comedic sensibilities of the target audience. A successful literary translation should be able to convey the same emotions, themes, and nuances as the original text, making it accessible and enjoyable for readers in a different language and culture. Literary translation focuses on using a certain-artistic- level of language as well as a variety of techniques to accurately convey the original author's style, tone, and meaning in a different language. Translators need to carefully choose and adapt words, phrases, and idioms to ensure that the essence of the original work is preserved while still making it accessible to readers in the target language. Additionally, they must navigate the challenges of linguistic and cultural differences to ensure that the translated text resonates with its intended audience. Literary translation allows for more freedom and even making slight changes to the plot or characters to appeal to the target audience. Literary translators also need to be skilled writers themselves, as they must not only translate the words but also recreate the emotional impact and aesthetic qualities of the original work.

Unlike literary translation, technical translation tends to be more “literal”, focusing on accurately transferring the meaning of the original text without much room for creativity. This is because technical documents often contain specialized terminology and precise instructions that require a precise translation. Technical translators need to have a deep understanding of the subject

matter and be able to effectively convey complex concepts in a clear and concise manner. Technical translation involves translating technical documents, materials, and texts from one language to another in a way that accurately conveys their technical content and terminology. It is crucial for the translator to be well-versed in the specific field, such as engineering, medicine, or computer science, in order to accurately convey complex concepts and ensure the final translation is both accurate and comprehensible to the intended audience. Technical documents and materials include instruction manuals, engineering specifications, research papers, data sheets, and products brochures. Any inaccuracies or misinterpretations could lead to disastrous outcomes, especially in fields like engineering, where precision is paramount. Additionally, technical translation often involves the use of specialized tools and software to aid in the translation process and maintain consistency in terminology. Overall, while technical translation requires precision and accuracy, literary translation calls for an artistic touch, creativity, and an understanding of cultural sensitivity.

As defined by the American Translators Association, legal translation is the translation of legal documents or texts from one language to another while preserving the legal concepts, terminology, and structure of the original document. It requires not only excellent linguistic skills but also a deep understanding of the law. Legal translators play a crucial role in ensuring that legal documents are accurately translated, allowing individuals and organizations to understand and comply with legal requirements in different jurisdictions. Legal translation is a highly specialized field that requires meticulous attention to detail and accuracy. A single mistranslation could have serious consequences, potentially leading to misunderstandings, disputes, or even legal penalties. Moreover, legal translators must keep up with the ever-evolving legal systems and terminology to provide accurate and up-to-date translations. Their expertise helps bridge the gap between different

legal systems in order to facilitate effective communication across borders. Legal translators contribute to the smooth functioning of legal processes and promote fair and just outcomes in an increasingly globalized world.

Furthermore, Medical translation can be defined as the process of translating medical documents and information from one language to another. This specialized field requires translators with a deep understanding of medical terminology, as well as the ability to accurately convey complex medical concepts. Medical translation plays a crucial role in ensuring that patients receive the correct information about their medical conditions, treatments, and medications, regardless of their language proficiency. Additionally, it is essential for medical professionals to have access to accurate and reliable translations in order to provide effective and safe care to patients from diverse linguistic backgrounds. In general, medical translation is a vital component of the healthcare industry, bridging the language barrier and promoting equal access to medical knowledge and services for all individuals. For example, imagine a non-English-speaking patient who requires emergency medical attention but cannot effectively communicate their symptoms to the healthcare provider. In such a situation, a skilled medical translator can help facilitate clear communication between the patient and the medical professional, ensuring an accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment. Medical translators help break down cultural and linguistic barriers, creating a more inclusive and patient-centered healthcare environment. By facilitating effective communication, they contribute to the overall improvement of healthcare outcomes and patient satisfaction.

In addition, there are other specialized fields such as financial translation, which involves the process of converting financial documents, statements, or reports from one language to another. It requires a deep understanding of both finance and the target language in order to accurately

convey the meaning and terminology used in the original document. This type of translation is crucial for multinational companies, investors, and financial institutions operating in global markets as it ensures clear communication and compliance with international regulations. For example, a multinational corporation based in the United States may need to translate its annual financial report from English to Chinese in order to effectively communicate with shareholders and potential investors in China. The financial translator must not only be fluent in both languages, but also possess a comprehensive understanding of accounting principles and terminology specific to both countries. This ensures that the translated document accurately reflects the company's financial performance and complies with regulatory requirements in both markets.

Last but not least, Transcreation is a creative approach to translation that goes beyond literal translation while adapting and recreating the original content in a way that resonates with the target audience. It involves understanding the cultural nuances, idioms, and preferences of the target market in order to effectively convey the same message and emotions as the original text. Transcreation is commonly used in marketing and advertising to ensure that the intended impact and meaning of the content are retained while catering to the unique tastes and sensibilities of different cultures. By capturing the essence of the original message and tailoring it to suit the cultural and linguistic preferences of the target audience, transcreation helps brands overcome language barriers and successfully engage with customers around the world. Transcreation is particularly important in marketing and advertising, where the success of a campaign relies heavily on effectively connecting with the target market.

3. Types of Interpreting:

Generally speaking, Interpreting is the term used to refer to the *oral* rendering of the message embedded in an utterance (or a text) from a language into another. Although it is generally

acknowledged that interpreting is an activity that predates written translation, Shuttleworth and Cowie argue that there is not enough historical evidence to support such claim. Interpreters had always played a critical role in fostering communication across many languages and cultures in ancient civilizations, where the practice of interpreting first emerged. Its history is frequently based on oral narratives rather than written documents due to the oral nature of interpreting itself. Despite such lack of detailed documentation, interpreting has been an essential tool that was recurrently applied throughout human history, enabling the exchange of ideas, knowledge, and information across linguistic barriers. Gentile, Ozolins and Vasilakakos (1996) argue that interpreting is the oral transfer of messages between speakers of different languages. Brislin 1967 points out that interpreting process involves three contributors: a reciter (speaking L1), a receiver (speaking L2), and a mediator (speaking both L1&L2).

In Practice, interpreting can be classified in various categories including: consecutive interpreting; simultaneous interpreting; whispered interpreting/ Chuchotage; sight interpreting; conference interpreting; escort interpreting; court interpreting; ad hoc interpreting; liaison interpreting; community interpreting; medical interpreting; and sign language interpreting. Weber (1984) classifies interpreting as "can be performed simultaneously (at the same time as the speech is given) or consecutively (after the speaker has finished a part of the speech or the speech as a whole)". Pochhacker (2004), in agreement with Weber, identifies three typical types of interpreting: consecutive interpreting, simultaneous interpreting, and whispered interpreting, also known as "Chuchotage".

3.1 Consecutive Interpreting

In certain contexts, we may observe an interpreter as he carefully listens to a speaker and then, once the speaker has finished talking, relays the information received in the target language

to an audience. This method is commonly used in contexts such as conferences, meetings, and courtrooms, where translation is needed to facilitate communication between individuals, who speak different languages. Consecutive interpreting requires the interpreter to have excellent listening and memory skills, as they need to accurately remember and convey the speaker's message once they are done expressing it in their own words. Additionally, the interpreter must possess strong language proficiency and cultural knowledge in both the source and target languages to ensure accurate and culturally appropriate interpretation. To excel in this profession, interpreters often undergo rigorous training and continuous professional development to refine their skills and stay updated with industry terminology and advancements.

According to Gentile, Ozolins, and Vasilakakos (1996), consecutive interpreting requires waiting for the speaker to finish a speech or section of a speech before beginning the interpreting. Furthermore, the interpreter in sequential mode listens to the speaker, analyzes the message, memorizes it, takes notes (if necessary), and then delivers the message in the target language (Riccardi, 2002). In community interpreting, conference interpreting, and court interpreting, consecutive method is commonly used.

As argued by Riccardi 2002, taking notes can be one of the helpful practices for interpreters; since it is quite hard- even with the sharpest memory- to recall every word spoken in lectures, during negotiations, or press conferences; especially when names descending from different cultures, dates, and statistics are involved. (Mahmoodzadeh, 1992). By jotting down important details, interpreters can also create a visual representation of the speech, helping them organize their thoughts and maintain coherence in their interpretations. Additionally, note-taking can serve as a valuable resource for future reference, enabling interpreters to review and revise their work for continuous improvement. According to Nolan (2005), notes can give the interpreter

a basic outline of the original speaker's thought process from the start of the latter's utterance to the end.

There is not a single, fundamental system for taking notes. The best way to take notes depends on interpreters' preferences and needs. Some may prefer classic approaches like outlining or bullet points, while others prefer mind maps or visual representations. Furthermore, technical improvements have brought forth digital note-taking choices, such as the use of applications and hi-tech devices. All in all, the selection of a note-taking system is determined by the individual's learning style as well as the precise environment in which the notes will be used.

3.1 Simultaneous Interpreting (SI)

As the name proposes, simultaneous interpreting is a form of interpreting, where the interpreter translates the speaker's words in real-time. According to Gile (1995), simultaneous interpretation has four key components: listening, processing, production, and short-term memory. In the listening and analysis component, the interpreter actively listens to the speaker and analyzes the messages behind their actual words. The interpreter formulates and expresses the translated message in the target language as part of the production component. The short-term memory component is the one in charge of keeping information temporarily until it can be processed and interpreted. In other words, this type of interpreting requires the interpreter to listen to the speaker, understand the message, and then convey it in another language simultaneously. Hence, these components work together to deliver effective and accurate simultaneous interpreting.

In addition to mastering these four components, professional interpreters should have a deep understanding of cultural aspects and be able to adapt their interpretation accordingly. This is crucial in order to avoid any miscommunication or misunderstandings that may arise due to

cultural differences. A good interpreter must also be able to remain neutral and impartial, ensuring that their own personal biases do not influence their interpretation i.e., they should strive to provide accurate and unbiased translations.

Compared to consecutive interpreting, simultaneous interpreting is more challenging. Due to certain aspect including, challenging/fast speakers of difficult dialects, sensitivity of topics tackled within a very limited time frame, the interpreter must possess exceptional multitasking skills and mental agility. They must be able to listen and understand the speaker's message while simultaneously rendering it into the target language in real-time. Additionally, simultaneous interpreters need to maintain a high level of concentration and focus throughout the entire interpreting session to ensure accuracy and clarity in their delivery. In order to achieve this, they must have a deep understanding of both cultures involved, as well as the ability to quickly adapt to any unforeseen challenges that may arise during the interpretation process. Definitely, the role of a simultaneous interpreter requires a unique combination of linguistic expertise, quick thinking, and unwavering concentration.

Equipment for simultaneous interpreting is frequently used in this process. The interpreter uses headphones to hear the speaker and then interprets what they say into a microphone for their audience. To reliably recall data, dates, and names of organizations or persons, they will still have a notebook on hand. They also have a computer and a reliable internet connection for applications like Zoom simultaneous interpretation.

3.3 Whispered interpreting (Chuchotage)

Derived from the French verb “chuchoter: (means to whisper), Chuchotage- also known as Whispered interpreting- is a simultaneous interpretation technique according to which the

interpreter sits or stands next to one or two people and whispers the interpretation into their ears. This method is typically employed when only a few persons require interpretation, such as during business meetings or small conferences. Chuchotage enables a more discrete and individualized interpretation experience, guaranteeing that those getting the interpretation can follow the dialogue without interfering with the flow of communication. It also enables faster and more efficient communication because the interpreter can deliver real-time interpretation without pauses or interruptions. Chuchotage is especially useful in sensitive or secret situations where privacy is essential. Because of the interpreter's proximity to the speakers, any complex or subtle information can be better understood and clarified. Actually, chuchotage offers a customized interpretation solution that addresses individual needs while improving the overall communication experience.

Frequently, a chuchotage interpreter can be seen holding a notebook for taking notes during the whispered interpretation. This allows them to capture key points and ensure accurate communication between parties. Additionally, the notebook serves as a reference tool for the interpreter, helping them remember specific details and terminology that may arise during the whispered conversation.

Its main advantage is that it is low-cost; there is no need for a booth, console, or technician. However, this too has its own weaknesses, including the inability of interpreters to move to a location where the auditory range would help them to hear the speaker better; and not everyone loves having another human being, let alone an interpreter, in such close proximity.

3.4 Sight Interpreting

Weber 1984 emphasizes that sight interpreting enables the interpreter to "transition from the written medium (text) to the oral medium (interpretation)". In contrast to Weber, Pochhacker

considers sight interpreting to be a subcategory of simultaneous interpreting because it is the rendition of a written text "at sight."

Sight interpreters transform a written message into a spoken message. This entails reading a text in the source language and then uttering such using the target language required. Sight translation requires the interpreter to have a strong command of both the source and target languages. The interpreter must quickly process the written information and deliver an accurate and fluent oral rendition. This skill is commonly used in various settings such as legal proceedings, medical appointments, and conferences, where written documents need to be conveyed verbally to individuals, who may not understand the original language. For example, in a legal setting, a sight translator may be required to read out loud and interpret a written contract for a client, who does not speak the language in which the contract is drafted. The interpreter needs to accurately convey the terms and conditions of the contract, ensuring that the client fully understands their rights and obligations. In another scenario, during international business negotiations, a sight translator may be called upon to verbally translate written proposals and agreements between parties, who speak different languages. The interpreter must effectively communicate the intended meanings of the documents, facilitating clear understanding and ensuring that both sides are on the same page before making important decisions.

Questions:

1. Draw a list of the reliable sources (dictionaries / official websites / reliable content channels) that can help you excel the following:
 - Legal Translation
 - Medical Translation

- Simultaneous Interpreting (SI)
 - Conference Interpreting
2. There are significant assets shared by interpreters regardless of the arena they are specialized in. Clarify.
 3. Sum up lecture 6 in Arabic.

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Lecture N 07: Strategies Applied in Interpreting

By the end of this lecture, you will be able to:

1. Recognize strategies applied in interpreting
2. Analyze interpretations to detect the strategies applied by interpreters in action

1. Introduction

Simultaneous interpretation (SI), as a process, can be conducted in numerous settings, including the interpreter being positioned inside a compartment (a booth) surrounded by hi-tech equipment such as headphones, microphones, and a soundproof glass window, in the company of a colleague with whom they share the whole "booth" experience by switching places every 20–25 minutes max. This setup provides a controlled environment that enables accurate and efficient interpretation in various professional contexts, such as conferences, meetings, and international events.

2. Strategies of Simultaneous Interpreting (SI)

Being an element of such thought-provoking process, interpreters usually face challenges like real-time language proficiency, quick-thinking, complex technical terminology, and debatable subject matter, making the interpretation process more demanding. Thus, there are certain strategies that interpreters tend to apply in such contexts. Molina and Albir 2004, in addition to other scholars, outline such strategies as listed below:

- **Adaptation:** Shuttleworth and Cowie 1997 define adaptation as the process of considerably modifying a text in order to make it more suitable for the target audience,

culture, and context. This involves making changes to the language, tone, style, and even the content of the original text to ensure that it resonates with the target readers. Adaptation in translation requires a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as the cultural background and sensitivities of both communities. It is a delicate balance between staying faithful to the original message and effectively communicating it in a way that is relevant and relatable to the target audience.

- **Amplification:** To introduce details in the TT that are not formulated in the ST information and provide further explanation or examples. Amplification helps to enhance the understanding of the topic by adding more depth and context to the information being presented. This includes explicitation, addition, paraphrasing, and footnote description. It opposes Concision and frequently applied in consecutive interpreting and dubbing. For example, if the ST states that "*climate change is causing rising sea levels,*" an amplification could provide a detailed example such as "in the Maldives, a small island nation in the Indian Ocean, rising sea levels have led to increased erosion of coastal areas and the displacement of thousands of residents." This example adds specific details and context to illustrate the impact of climate change on a specific location.
- **Borrowing:** Borrowing can be a useful tool for translators, as it allows them to incorporate familiar and well-established phrases or expressions from a language into another. This can help maintain the integrity and authenticity of the original text while still making it accessible to the target audience. However, it is important for translators to exercise caution when using borrowed elements to ensure that they are appropriate and accurately convey the intended meaning in the target language. Additionally, translators should be mindful of

potential cultural differences and ensure that the borrowed elements are still relevant and understood by the target audience.

- **Compensation:** Each language has its own unique grammatical and linguistic characteristics, which can be lost when translated into another language. In order to mitigate such potential translation loss, Hervey and Higgins 2002 propose compensation to be applied.
- **Compression:** A strategy used to compress the original message, to limit the delay in simultaneous translation, and to make the utterance more concise. It is caused by variables and characteristics of the speaker's speech and is frequently employed when the rate of speech is fast. The simultaneous interpreter must perform some editorial work to ensure that the translation is brief and that the essential ideas of the speaker are not missed or translated. A translator, for example, can eliminate adverbs and adjectives while preserving nouns and verbs, as well as qualifiers, conjunctions, and interjections.
- **Concentration:** Delisle 1999 argues that concentration strategy aims at using less words in the target language than in the original language, while still conveying the same meaning. This approach allows for a more concise and efficient translation process. Additionally, concentration also emphasizes the importance of preserving the style and tone of the original text, ensuring that the translated version captures the intended message accurately.
- **Concision:** Delisle 1999 argues that long sentences can form a challenge for interpreters, who in return can resort to concision to overcome such challenge. This strategy includes omitting recurrences, redundant linguistic expression such as "black darkness" or "burning fire", long structures, irrelevant information.

- **Implication:** A stylistic translation approach that makes what is explicit in the source language implicit in the target language, depending on the situation or the context to convey the meaning, according to Vinay and Darbelnet's 1995 glossary of terminology.
- **Literal translation:** According to Peter Newmark's definition from 1988, literal translation is a translation approach in which the lexical terms are once more translated singly and out of context while the SL grammatical constructs are converted to their closest TL equivalents. Literal translation is often used when a translator wants to maintain the structure and form of the original text. However, this approach can lead to awkward and unnatural translations, as the meaning and intention behind the words may not be accurately conveyed. Additionally, literal translation may not take into account cultural differences, resulting in a loss of meaning for the target audience. Therefore, as the context requires, it is important for translators to consider other strategies that prioritize meaning and cultural adaptation.
- **Omission:** Due to the time restrictions faced by interpreters, omission can be applied to gain time and ensure that the most crucial information is conveyed accurately. Interpreters often need to make quick decisions on what to omit while maintaining the overall meaning of the conversation. This skill requires a deep understanding of the context and subject matter being discussed. Omission can also be a valuable tool in situations where certain details may be sensitive or inappropriate for the audience. However, it is essential for interpreters to strike a balance between omitting information and providing a comprehensive interpretation, as too much omission can lead to miscommunication.

Questions:

1. Find below four interpretations of an extract from the inaugural speech delivered on Friday, January 20th, 2017 by former U.S. President Donald Trump on the West Front of the United States Capitol Building in Washington, D.C. These interpretations were carried out by interpreters of Al-Jazeera, RT Arabia, France 24, and CNN Arabic TV channels. Analyze the interpretations in terms of the main challenges faced while pointing out the key strategies adopted by each interpreter to accomplish the assignment delivering the message of the ST in the most convenient manner possible.

No	Original Speech	France 24	RT	AL Jazeera	CNN Arabic
1	Chief Justice Roberts, President Carter, President Clinton, President Bush, President Obama, fellow Americans, and people of the world, thank you.	رئيس المحكمة العليا روبرتس كرتر الرئيس كلينتن السيد بوش الرئيس أوباما مواطني الأعداء وكل سكان العالم . شكرا لكم	وزير العدل الرئيس كرتر الرئيس كلينتن الرئيس بوش الرئيس أيها الأمريكيون أوباما وشعوب العالم شكراً لكم	روبرتس قاضي القضاة رئيس المحكمة السيد كلينتن السيد بوش السيد أوباما السيد كارتر المواطنون الأمريكيون وشعوب العالم أشكركم جميعاً	رئيس المحكمة العليا روبرتس، الرئيس كارتر، الرئيس كلينتون والرئيس بوش والرئيس أوباما، المواطنيين الأميركيين، وشعوب العالم: شكرا لكم.
2	We the citizens of America are now joined in a great national effort to rebuild our country and restore its promise for all of our people.	نحن مواطنو الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية سنقوم بجهد وطني عظيم لإعادة بناء بلادنا والاستجابة لكل أحلام وتطلعات أبناء بلدنا	إننا مواطنو الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية الآن مجتمعون في جهد وطني لإعادة بناء بلدنا ، وإيفاء الوعود لكافة مواطنينا	نحن مواطنو أمريكا نتضافر جهودنا في جهد وطني لكي نعيد بناء بلدنا ونسترد الوعود التي قطعناها على أنفسنا لنلببها لشعبنا	نحن، مواطنو أمريكا، نجتمع الآن في جهد وطني كبير لإعادة بناء بلدنا وللوفاء بالوعد لجميع أبناء شعبنا.
3	Together we will determine the course of America, and the world, for many, many years to come. We will face challenges. We will confront hardships, but we will get the job done.	معاً سنحدد قدر أمريكا وقدرة العالم للعديد والعديد من السنوات القادمة سنواجه تحديات ونحن ولكننا سننجز المهمة	معاً سنحدد مسار الولايات المتحدة والعالم للعديد والعديد من السنوات القادمة إننا سنواجه تحديات وسنواجه مصاعب ولكننا سنقوم بعملنا وننجزها	نحن سوف نحدد مسار أمريكا ومسار العالم لسنوات عديدة قادمة سوف نواجه تحديات وسوف نمر بالضرر ولكن سوف ننجز المهمة	معاً، سنحدد مسار أمريكا والعالم لسنوات قادمة. سنواجه التحديات. سنواجه صعوبات. ولكننا سننجز هذه المهمة.

4	<p>Every four years, we gather on these steps to carry out the orderly and peaceful transfer of power, and we are grateful to President Obama and First Lady Michelle Obama for their gracious aid throughout this transition. They have been magnificent. Thank you.</p>	<p>كل أربع سنوات نجتمع هنا في هذا المكان لكي نقوم بالانتقال السلمي للسلطة ونعرب عن عرفاننا للرئيس أوباما وأشكر الرئيس أوباما وحرمة على هذه المساعدة في هذا الانتقال السلمي للسلطة شكراً جزيلاً لهما</p>	<p>كل أربع سنوات هنا لتقوم بنقل سلمي للسلطة وإننا شاكرون للرئيس أوباما والسيدة الأولى ميشيل أوباما على عملهما الكبير في هذا انتقال السلطة لقد كان ذلك رائعاً شكراً</p>	<p>كل أربع سنوات نجتمع هنا على هذه الدرجات لكي نشهد انتقال السلطة ونحن ممتنون للرئيس أوباما والسيدة الأولى ميشيل أوباما لمساعدتهما الكريمة طوال هذه الفترة الانتقالية. لقد كانت رائعة.</p>	<p>كل أربع سنوات، نجتمع في هذه الخطوات لتنفيذ انتقال منظم وسلمي للسلطة، ونحن ممتنون للرئيس أوباما والسيدة الأولى ميشيل أوباما لمساعدتهما الكريمة طوال هذه الفترة الانتقالية. لقد كانت رائعة.</p>
5	<p>Today's ceremony, however, has very special meaning, because today we are not merely transferring power from one administration to another, or from one party to another, but we are transferring power from Washington, D.C., and giving it back to you, the people.</p>	<p>مراسيم اليوم لديها مغزى خاص لأنه اليوم لا ننقل السلطة فقط من إدارة إلى إدارة أخرى أو من حزب إلى حزب آخر بل نحن ننقل السلطة من واشنطن من العاصمة ونعطيها مرة أخرى إليكم أنتم نعيد السلطة إلى الشعب</p>	<p>مراسيم اليوم لديها أو هي مميزة لأننا اليوم لا ننقل السلطة فحسب من إدارة أمريكية إلى أخرى أو من حزب إلى آخر بل إننا ننقل السلطة من واشنطن العاصمة ونعيدها لكم الشعب</p>	<p>إن مراسيم اليوم لديها معنى خاص لأننا اليوم لا ننقل السلطة من إدارة إلى أخرى فقط ومن حزب إلى آخر ولكننا ننقل السلطة من واشنطن العاصمة ونردها إليكم إلى الشعب</p>	<p>حفل اليوم، له معنى خاص جداً. لأننا اليوم لسنا ننقل السلطة من إدارة إلى أخرى، أو من طرف لآخر فحسب - ولكننا ننقل السلطة من واشنطن العاصمة ونعيدها للشعب الأمريكي.</p>
6	<p>For too long, a small group in our nation's capital has reaped the rewards of government, while the people have borne the cost.</p>	<p>لمدة طويلة قلة في عاصمتنا حصدوا ثمار السلطة والحكم بينما دفع الشعب الثمن</p>	<p>منذ فترة طويلة مجموعة صغيرة في عاصمتنا نسميها الحكومة ولكن الناس يدفعون الثمن</p>	<p>ولفترة طويلة حثلة من الناس حصدوا مزايا الحكومة بينما الناس أثقل كاهلهم لو أثقلت كاهلهم التكلفة</p>	<p>لفترة طويلة جداً، حصدت مجموعة صغيرة في عاصمة أمتنا المكافآت من الحكومة في حين تحمل الناس التكلفة</p>
7	<p>Washington flourished, but the people did not share in its wealth.</p>	<p>واشنطن ازدهرت ولكن الشعب لم يستفد من هذا الازدهار الساسة ازدهروا ولكن الوظائف</p>	<p>واشنطن تعيش نعيم ولكن الناس الشعب لا يتشاركون في هذه الثروة الساسة يزددهرون ولكن ليس هناك من</p>	<p>واشنطن ازدهرت ولكن الناس لم يشاطروا ثروة واشنطن السياسيون</p>	<p>. ازدهرت واشنطن - ولكن الناس لم تشارك في ثروتها. ازدهر السياسيون -</p>

	<p>Politicians prospered, but the jobs left, and the factories closed. The establishment protected itself, but not the citizens of our country.</p>	<p>غادرت والمصانع أغلقت النخبة حمت نفسها ولكنها لم تحمي مواطني بلدنا</p>	<p>وظائف ويجري إغلاق المصانع (الاستاباشمنت) تحمي نفسها ولكن ليس المواطنين في بلدنا</p>	<p>ازدهروا ولكن الوظائف لم تكن موجودة والمعامل أغلقت أبوابها المؤسسات قد حمت نفسها ولكن الشعب لم يحمى</p>	<p>ولكن الوظائف قلت والمصانع أغلقت. حمت المؤسسة نفسها، ولكن ليس مواطني بلدنا</p>
8	<p>Their victories have not been your victories. Their triumphs have not been your triumphs, and while they celebrated in our nation's capital, there was little to celebrate for struggling families all across our land.</p>	<p>أن نجاحات الساسة لم تكن نجاحاتكم وانتصاراتهم لم تكن انتصارات الشعب احتفلوا في العاصمة عاصمة بلدنا ولكن العائلات التي تكابد وتضحى في كل بلدنا لم تحضى بأي من هذه الاحتفالات وليس لها ما تحتفل من أجله لحد الآن</p>	<p>إن انتصاراتهم لم تكن انتصاراتكم أنتم واحتفالاتهم لم تكن احتفالاتكم وفي حين يحتفلون في عاصمتنا هناك القليل بما يمكن أن تحتفل به عائلاتنا في وطننا</p>	<p>أن انتصارهم لم يكن انتصاركم وفوزهم لم يكن فوزكم وبينما احتفوا في عاصمتنا كان ثمة القليل مما يمكن الاحتفاء به من قبل الأسر المكافحة في طول البلاد وعرضها</p>	<p>لم تكن انتصاراتهم انتصاراتكم، لم يكن فوزهم فوزكم. وبينما كانوا يحتفلون في عاصمة أمتنا، كان هناك القليل للاحتفال به للعائلات التي تكافح في جميع أنحاء أرضنا.</p>
9	<p>. That all changes, starting right here and right now, because this moment is your moment --- it belongs to you. It belongs to everyone gathered here today, and everyone watching, all across America. This is your day. This is your celebration, and this, the United States of America, is your country.</p>	<p>كل هذا يتغير بدأ من الآن ومن اليوم لأن هذه اللحظة هي لحظتكم هي اللحظة التاريخية وهي ملك لكم هذا الزمن ملك لكل من اجتمع هنا ولكل من يتفرج في التلفاز في كل أمريكا هذا اليوم يومكم هذه الاحتفالات احتفالانكم والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية الآن أصبحت ملكا لكم بلدكم بالفعل</p>	<p>كل ذلك يتغير هنا الآن هذه إنها لحظتكم وتعود لكم إنها تعود لكل شخص اجتمع هنا اليوم ولكل من يراقب في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية هذا الحدث إنه يومكم هذا احتفالكم وهذه الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية إنها بلدكم أنتم</p>	<p>هذا يعتبر سوف يستبدل هنا ومن الآن لأن هذه اللحظة هي لحظتكم هذه المرحلة هي مرحلتكم إنها تنتمي إلى جميع المجتمعين هنا ولجميع أولئك الذين يشاهدوننا في أمريكا إن هذا هو يومكم هذا هو احتفالكم وهذه الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية هي بلادكم</p>	<p>كل ذلك سيتغير - بدءاً من هنا الآن، لأن هذه اللحظة هي لحظتكم: إنها لكم. وتنتمي أيضاً لكل من تجمع هنا اليوم وكل من يشاهد في جميع أنحاء أمريكا. هذا يومكم. هذا احتفالكم. والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية هذه، دولتكم.</p>
10	<p>What truly matters is not which party controls our government, but whether our</p>	<p>الأهم ليس أي حزب يتحكم في الحكومة بل هل الحكومة يتحكم فيها الشعب هذا هو الأهم 20يناير 2017م أو هذا</p>	<p>ما يهم صراحة هو ليس أي حزب يقود حكومتنا بل إن حكومتنا يجري التحكم بها من قبل الشعب في عام 20/</p>	<p>ما هو مهم حقاً غير مرتبط بوجود حزب في كتلة الحكم أو غيره ولكن المهم أن يمسك بزمام أمور</p>	<p>يهم حقاً ليس الطرف الذي يسيطر على حكومتنا، ولكن ما إذا الشعب يتحكم بحكومتنا. 20 يناير</p>

	government is controlled by the people. January 20th, 2017 will be remembered as the day the people became the rulers of this nation again.	اليوم هو اليوم الذي سيكون معروفاً كاليوم الذي أصبح فيه الشعب مرة أخرى متحكماً في هذه البلاد	يناير 2017م ستجدوا أن الناس أصبحوا حكام لهذا البلد مجدداً	الحكومة هو الشعب نفسه في 20 من يناير في 2017م سوف يتذكر هذا اليوم هذا اليوم الذي أصبح فيه الشعب قادة هذه الأمة مرة أخرى	2017، سيُذكر باعتباره اليوم الذي أصبح فيه الناس حكام هذه الأمة من جديد.
11	The forgotten men and women of our country will be forgotten no longer. Everyone is listening to you now. You came by the tens of millions to become part of a historic movement, the likes of which the world has never seen before.	كل المنسيين رجالاً ونساءً في بلدنا لن ينسوا بعد الآن الجميع يستمع لكم الآن لقد جئتم بعشرات الملايين لكي تصبحوا جزءاً من حركة تاريخية لم يشهدها العالم من قبل	المنسيون من الجانب النسائي في بلدنا لن يجري نسيانهم مجدداً الكل يستمعون لكم الآن لقد جئتم أنتم العشرات معكم ستقول أنكم جزء من حدث تاريخي لم يشهده وطننا من ذي قبل والعالم أيضاً	إن الناس إن النساء والرجال المهمشين لن يهملوا بعد اليوم الجميع يصغون إليكم عشرات الملايين أتوا ليصبحوا ويشكلوا حركة تاريخية لم يشهدها العالم من قبل	لن يُنسى الرجال والنساء المنسيين في بلدنا بعد الآن. الجميع يصغي لكم الآن. جئتم بعشرات الملايين لتصبحوا جزءاً من حركة تاريخية لم يسبق لها مثيل في العالم من قبل.
12	At the center of this movement is a crucial conviction that a nation exists to serve its citizens. Americans want great schools for their children, safe neighborhoods for their families, and good jobs for themselves.	في قلب هذه الحركة قناعة قوية هي أن هناك أمة وأن الأمة تخدم مواطنيها الأمريكيون يريدون مدارس جيدة وأحياء آمنة لأبنائهم ووظائف جيدة لأنفسهم	وفي مركز هذا المركز هناك أمر أساسي هناك فكرة موجودة يجب أن نخدم الأمريكيين، الأمريكيون يريدون مدارس رائعة لأطفالهم وممرات آمنة لعائلاتهم ووظائف جيدة لأنفسهم	وفي خضم هذه الحركة اعتقاد حاسم واضح مفاده إن الأمة موجودة لخدمة مواطنيها الأمريكيون يريدون مدارس لأبنائهم وبناتهم أحياء آمنة ووظائف لائقة لهم	في وسط هذه الحركة قناعة حاسمة: الأمة موجودة لخدمة مواطنيها الأمريكيون يريدون مدارساً كبيرة لأطفالهم، أحياء آمنة لعائلاتهم، ووظائف جيدة لأنفسهم.
13	These are just and reasonable demands of righteous people and a righteous public, but for too many of our citizens a different reality exists.	هذه مطالب شرعية وعادلة لأشخاص صالحين ولشعب صالح ولكن بالنسبة للكثير من مواطنينا يعيشون واقعا مخالفا	هذه فقط مطالب منطقية لأشخاص بسطاء وللعمامة البسيطة ولكن العديد من المواطنين لأن أمامهم واقع مختلف	هذه هي مطالب عقلانية يطلبها الناس الفضلاء والشعب الفضيل ولكن الكثير من المواطنين يواجهون واقعاً مختلفاً	هذه مطالب عادلة ومعقولة من جمهور من الصالحين. ولكن بالنسبة للكثيرين من مواطنينا، الواقع الموجود مختلف:

14	Mothers and children trapped in poverty in our inner cities, rusted out factories, scattered like tombstones across the across the landscape of our nation,	أطفال أمهات يعيشون في البطالة في الضواحي مغلقة منتشرة كالقبور في بلدنا	الأطفال والأمهات عالقون في الفقر في مدنا ومصانعنا تتحول إلى قبور على أراضيها	هنالك أمهات وأطفال عالقون في الفقر هنالك معامل تصدأ وتغلق أبوابها	الأمهات والأطفال يحاصرهم الفقر في مدنا الداخلية، المصانع الصدئة د منتشرة مثل شواهد القبور في أمتنا
15	an education system flush with cash, but which leaves our young and beautiful students	ومنظومتنا التربوية مملوءة بالنقود ولكن أبنائنا الشباب حرموا في هذه المدارس من	نظام التعليم لدينا مليء بالأموال ولكن ليس هناك من علم في تلاميذنا أيضاً الجريمة	إن نظام التعليم لديه الكثير من المال ولكنه يترك شبابنا محرومون من	نظام التعليم لديه الكثير من النقود، ولكن يترك طلابنا الشباب.
	deprived of all knowledge, and the crime, and the gangs, and the drugs that have stolen too many lives and robbed our country of so much unrealized potential. This American carnage stops right here and stops right now.	المعارف ونسبة الجرائم والعصابات والمخدرات التي سرقت ودمرت الكثير من حياة الأشخاص ودمرت بلدنا ونخرت في إمكاناتنا العظيمة إن هذه المحزنة الأمريكية تتوقف الآن وتتوقف في هذه اللحظة	هناك العصابات والمخدرات التي سلبت كثير من الأرواح وتمزق بلدنا وهذه مخاطر جمة هذا يجب أن يتوقف حالياً ويتوقف حالياً هنا	المعرفة إما الجريمة والعصابات والمخدرات التي سرقت الكثير من الحيوانات وسرقت بلدنا هذه المذبحة الأمريكية كما صح التعبير يجب أن تقف هنا ويجب أن تقف اليوم الآن	محرومين من المعرفة، والجريمة والعصابات والمخدرات التي سرقت الكثير من الأرواح، سلبت بلدنا الكثير من الإمكانيات غير المستغلة في بلدنا هذه المجازر الأميركية تتوقف هنا الآن.
16	We are one nation and their pain is our pain. Their dreams are our dreams and their success. will be our success. We share one heart, one home, and one glorious destiny.	نحن أمة واحدة وألم هؤلاء هو ألمنا أحلامهم سوف تكون في نجاحاتنا لدينا قلب واحد منزل واحد وقدر عظيم واحد	إننا أمة واحدة والامهم هي ألمانا وأحلامهم هي أحلامنا ونجاحهم سيكون نجاحنا إننا نحن أمة واحدة نتشارك بقلب واحد ومنزل واحد وقدر رائع واحد	نحن أمة واحدة والامهم الأمانا وأحلامهم أحلامنا ونجاحاتهم سوف تكون نجاحاتنا نحن نشكل قلب واحدا ومنزلاً واحداً وبلداً واحداً ومستقبلاً وحيداً	نحن أمة واحدة - والامها هي الأمانا. أحلامها هي أحلامنا. ونجاحها سيكون نجاحنا. نحن نشترك في قلب واحد، وطن واحد، ومصير واحد مجيد.

17	<p>The oath of office, I take today, is an oath of allegiance to all Americans. For many decades, we've enriched foreign industry at the expense of American industry, subsidized the armies of other countries,</p>	<p>إن اليمين الذي أديته اليوم هو أداء يمين وقسم بالوفاء لكل الأمريكيين والإخلاص لهم لعقود لقد أثرينا الصناعة الأجنبية على حساب صناعاتنا دعمنا الجيوش الأجنبية</p>	<p>المكتب الذي سائر إليه اليوم هو لكافة الأمريكيين لعقود طوال لقد بدأنا صناعة كبيرة وقمنا بتمويل جيوش أجنبية</p>	<p>إن اليمين الذي أديته اليوم هو يمين أقطعته على نفسي وهو وعدٌ لجميع الأمريكيين لكثير من العقود الشركات عززت من مفاصلها على حساب الشعب وفرنا الكثير من الدعم الحكومي بينما الجيش أثقل كاهله</p>	<p>اليمين الدستورية التي أوديتها اليوم هي يمين الولاء لجميع الأميركيين. لعدة عقود، أثرينا الصناعة الأجنبية على حساب الصناعة الأمريكية. دعمنا جيوش بلدان أخرى</p>
18	<p>while allowing for the very sad depletion of our military. We've defended other nation's borders while refusing to defend our own.</p>	<p>وسمحنا كذلك بتدهور وضع جيشنا دافعنا عن حدود البلدان الأجنبية بينما رفضنا الدفاع عن حدودنا نحن</p>	<p>وسمحنا بتدهور قواتنا العسكرية لقد دافعنا عن أمم أخرى وحدودها فيما رفضنا حماية حدود بلدنا</p>	<p>لقد دافعنا أممًا أخرى وحدود أمم أخرى بينما رفضنا أن نحتمي حدودنا نحن</p>	<p>في وقت تضاعل جيشنا للغاية بشكل محزن. دافعنا عن حدود البلاد الأخرى بينما رفضنا الدفاع عن أنفسنا.</p>
19	<p>And spent trillions and trillions of dollars overseas, while America's infrastructure has fallen into disrepair and decay. We've made other countries rich while the wealth, strength and confidence of our country has dissipated over the horizon.</p>	<p>وأنفقنا التريلونات التريلونات من الدولارات في الخارج بينما صناعة الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية سقطت في الانهيار والاندثار جعلنا من الدول الأخرى غنية بينما الثروة ثروة وقوة وثقة بلدنا بدأت تضمحل وتختفي في الأفق</p>	<p>وصرف تريليونات وتريليونات من الدولارات وراء البحار فيما البنية التحتية الأمريكية سقطت إلى فوضى، جعلنا البلدان الأخرى غنية في حين الثروة والثقة والقوة في بلدنا انحصرت وراء الأفق</p>	<p>لقد أنفقنا تريليونات وتريليونات الدولارات خارج نطاق أمريكا بينما البنية التحتية في أمريكا أصبحت غير قابلة للتصحيح فهي تأكلت لقد جعلنا المدن الأخرى ثرية بينما الثروة والقوة في بلدنا ذهبت أدراج الرياح</p>	<p>أنفقنا تريليونات من الدولارات في الخارج في حين تردت حال البنية التحتية في أمريكا التي هي في حالة سيئة ومضمحلة. جعلنا دول أخرى غنية في حين اختفت الثروة، والقوة، والثقة في بلدنا.</p>
20	<p>One by one, the factories shuddered and left our shores, with not even a thought about the millions and millions of American workers</p>	<p>المصانع أقفلت واحدة تلو الأخرى وغادرت بلدنا ولم يفكر أي شخص في الملايين والملايين من العمال الأمريكيين الذين تم خذلهم الطبقة المتوسطة</p>	<p>واحدًا وراء الآخر المصانع أغلقت وغادرت أرضنا إلى الخارج من دون فكرة عن الملايين والملايين من العمال الأمريكيين الذين تركوا من دون</p>	<p>المعامل أغلقت أبوابها وأحدًا بعدها الآخر وغادرت من هذه البلاد ولم تفكر في الملايين والملايين من العمال الأمريكيين الذين هم حشود فقدوا وظائفهم</p>	<p>واحد تلو الآخر، أغلقت المصانع، دون أن التفكير في الملايين من العمال الأمريكيين الذين تركوا وراءها.</p>

	that were left behind. The wealth of our	فقدت منازلها وثروتهم وزعت في كل	عمل ، ثروة طبقتنا المتوسطة		
21	middle class has been ripped from their homes and then redistributed all across the world.	العالم	سرتت من منازلهم وبعدھا أعيد توزيعھا عبر العالم	إن ثروة الطبقة الوسطى لم تعد ثروتهم وأعدنا إعادة توزيع هذه الثروة لجميع أرجاء العالم	ثروة الطبقة الوسطى لدينا انثرتت من منازلهم ووزعت في جميع أنحاء العالم.

2. Provide the definition for each interpreting strategy:

- Calque
- Delay response
- Generalization
- Linguistic Compression
- Modulation
- Parallel constructions
- Paraphrasing
- Particularization
- Reduction
- Substitution
- Transcoding
- Transliteration
- Transposition

3. Sum up lecture 7 in Arabic.

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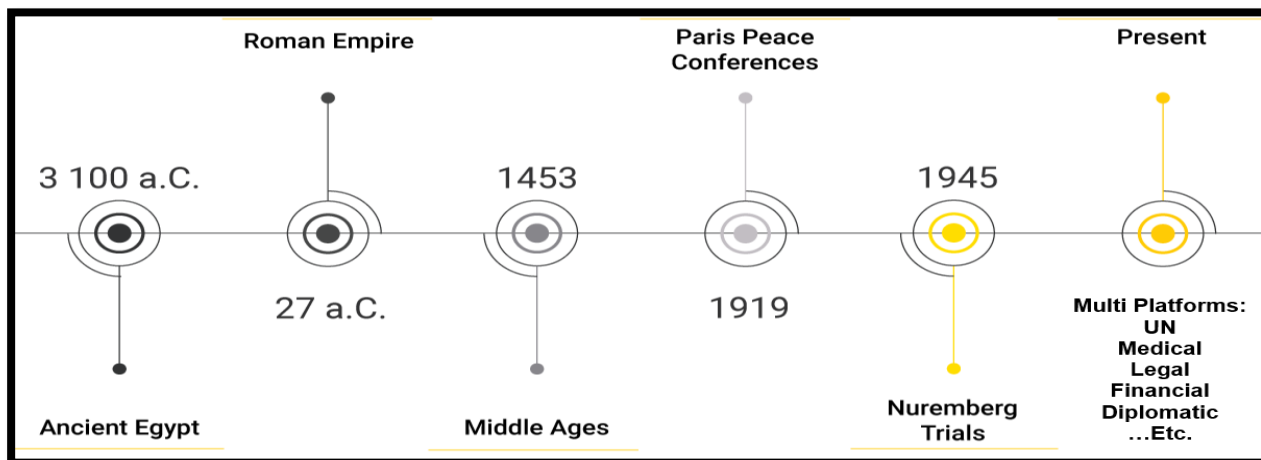
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Lecture N 08: Simultaneous Interpreting (SI): A Revolutionary Discipline

By the end of this lecture, you will be able to:

1. Revise the history of Simultaneous Interpreting (SI)
2. Analyze the impact of new technologies on the work of simultaneous interpreters
3. Identify the challenges and opportunities presented by new technologies for simultaneous interpretation
4. Discuss the future of simultaneous interpretation in the context of technological advances

1. Introduction: A Glimpse of History



1.1 Simultaneous Interpreting in Ancient Civilizations

Simultaneous Interpreting (SI), as a complex sub-practice of interpreting, can be traced back to the early times of ancient civilizations such as Egypt, Greece, Rome and China. Records of early civilizations show the use of some form of interpreting to bridge communication gaps between different languages and cultures. For example, in ancient Egypt, scribes were known to translate correspondences between Egyptian hieroglyphs and other languages of the region. Later

Egyptian interpreters, known as "dragomen⁴," were also considered public officials, who provided linguistic interpretation between Egypt's rulers and other rulers of Nubia. Dragomen were bilingual since they resided near the two states' border region, and they frequently interpreted during commerce and other public events.

Interpreters were venerated by the ancient Greeks and Romans for their multilingualism, and they frequently held diplomatic roles. When they worked closely with rulers, they were frequently considered not only interpreters, but also counselors. Gaius Valerius Troucillus, an interpreter, was an important member of Julius Caesar's entourage. Troucillus, a Celt who lived in the first century BC, spoke Latin, Greek, and Gaul. Caesar regarded his interpreter so highly that when he saved Troucillus from an adversary on the battlefield, Caesar felt "*no less pleasure than the victory itself.*"

Similarly, in ancient China, court officials were known to employ interpreters to facilitate communication with foreign dignitaries. These interpreters played a crucial role in diplomatic exchanges and trade negotiations, ensuring that both sides understood each other's intentions and demands. While the methods and techniques of interpreting in ancient civilizations may have been rudimentary compared to today's advanced technologies, the need for cross-cultural communication has always been recognized and addressed in some form throughout history.

1.2 Simultaneous Interpreting in the 20th Century

It was not until the 20th century that simultaneous interpretation, as we know it today, became more widespread. During the early 20th century, the need for interpreters' presence at international conferences and events increased. The Paris Peace Conference (1919) resulted in the

⁴ The dragoman's "الترجمان" post - is documented in the pre-Ottoman Sultanate of Rum during the 13th-century reign of Keykubad I, when two dragomans and two translating clerks were hired.

Treaty of Versailles, which concluded World War I. This is widely regarded as the first-time continuous interpreting services were used. The peace conference was attended by a diverse variety of countries, with the five largest states being the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan (the victorious Allied powers). Because of the large number of languages represented at the conference, a more official interpreting service was required. Interpreters working for individual politicians and diplomatic delegations provided consecutive interpreting. There were no professional translating services available prior to this event. When the meeting concluded and the League of Nations was established, it became clear that a new style of formal interpreting was required.

At a later event, an organized system of simultaneous interpretation was developed by the League of Nations in the 1920s, when simultaneous interpretation system was employed at the International Labor Organization Conference.

Following that, other variations of simultaneous interpretation systems emerged. At the International Conference on Energy in Berlin in 1930, a separate system, developed by Siemens & Halske, was employed. Furthermore, headsets and booths were among the sorts of equipment utilized for translating at the XIII Session of the Executive Committee of the Comintern in 1933. Throughout the rest of the decade, more conferences, including the XV International Physiology Congress and a conference in Philadelphia in 1944, required the employment of simultaneous interpretation equipment.

The demand for simultaneous interpretation grew significantly during World War II and the subsequent establishment of the United Nations, which further propelled the profession. Later on, during the Nuremberg Trials held after World War II, multiple languages were being spoken during these trials, thus a system was required to ensure accurate and timely communication of all

participants of such massively significant event. According to Behr 2015, the remarkable eminence of Nuremberg Trials lies in the claim that simultaneous interpretation was used for the first time during such trials (Behr, 2015).

As for the institutional entities that were established to represent interpreters, the International Association of Conference Interpreters - AIIC (Association Internationale des Interprètes de Conférence) was the first professional association specifically founded for such purpose on November 11th 1953, in Paris by Constantin Andromikov, chief interpreter of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, André Kaminker, chief interpreter of the Council of Europe, and Hans Jacob, chief interpreter of UNESCO (Thièry, 2015).

Currently, the AIIC is involved in all aspects of conference interpreting and works for the benefit of all conference interpreters and the profession as a whole. AIIC establishes professional and ethical standards for the profession and supports the working circumstances required for high-quality interpreting. The Association also provides its experience to guarantee that future generations of interpreters are taught to the same high standards as those in place today. The association has a rigid admittance policy that is based on a peer evaluation system, with the goal of ensuring high-quality interpreting and professionalism. Candidates must be nominated by interpreters who have been members of the AIIC for at least five years. AIIC members must follow the organization's code of ethics and professional standards.

These particular events marked numerous turning points in the field, leading to the development of specialized settings and equipment to facilitate real-time interpretation. Speaking of such aspect, names like Edward Filene and Dr. V.Z. Epshtein tend to stand out. Simultaneous interpretation technology was invented independently around the same time by Edward Filene in the West and Dr. V.Z. Epshtein in the USSR. Since no one thought spontaneous simultaneous

interpretation was conceivable at first, it was only used to read already translated materials. The concept of simultaneous interpretation was first mentioned in a letter to Sir E. Drummond on April 2, 1925, by American businessman and inventor Edward Filene. A simultaneous interpretation system (by IBM) was utilized for the first time during the League of Nations' International Labor Conference in 1927 as mentioned earlier.

1.3 Key Figures

The history of Simultaneous Interpreting is packed with prominent figures, who have greatly contributed to the development and recognition of such essential field of knowledge. One such figure is Nida⁵; the prominent linguist and translator, who introduced the concept of dynamic equivalence to the field. According to Nida's definition of dynamic equivalence, the translator should produce in the target text an effect on his receivers that is equivalent to the effect of the source text on its recipients (Munday 2008). It emphasized the importance of conveying the meaning and intent of the speaker rather than a literal word-for-word translation. This approach revolutionized simultaneous interpreting by allowing interpreters to adapt the message to the target language while preserving the original meaning. Nida's contributions have greatly influenced the training and practice of interpreters worldwide and have solidified simultaneous interpreting as a vital profession in today's globalized world.

Another key figure of simultaneous interpreting is Daniel Gile⁶; a renowned researcher and practitioner in the field. Gile's contributions to simultaneous interpreting are significant, as he has

⁵ Eugene Albert Nida; the 44th President of the Linguistic Society of America. An American linguist, who founded the contemporary discipline of translation studies and established the dynamic-equivalence Bible-translation theory.

⁶ Daniel Gile; a mathematician, scientific and technical translator, and conference interpreter. Holder of a PhD in conference interpretation (1989) as well as a PhD in translator and interpreter training in the Japanese-French combination (1984). He currently works as an AIIC conference interpreter and teaches translation at Université Lyon 2 in France.

developed several models and theories that have greatly influenced the way interpreters work. Gile's Effort Models are widely used in the field of translation studies. These models aim to analyze and measure the cognitive effort exerted by translators during the translation process. By examining factors such as task complexity, translator experience, and time spent on a translation, Gile's effort models have provided valuable insights into the cognitive processes involved in simultaneous interpreting, helping interpreters better understand and manage their mental load.

The list of contribution also includes Peter Newmark's groundbreaking and influential inputs to simultaneous interpreting. His research and insights into the cognitive processes involved in interpreting helped shape the field and improve its practice. Newmark emphasized the importance of active listening, accurate comprehension, and efficient delivery of the interpreted message, providing interpreters with valuable guidelines and techniques to enhance their performance. Thanks to his contributions, simultaneous interpreting has become a more refined and respected profession. Newmark's research has also led to the development of consecutive interpreting techniques, where the interpreter listens to a portion of the speech and then delivers the interpretation. This method allowed for more accurate comprehension and ensured that the interpreted message was delivered efficiently. Additionally, Newmark's emphasis on active listening helped interpreters better understand the nuances and context of the speaker's message, enabling them to provide more nuanced interpretations.

Shuttleworth and Cowie's contribution to the field of simultaneous interpreting is clearly shown via their "*Dictionary of Translation Studies*"⁷ that was first published in 1997. This comprehensive reference guide not only provides definitions of key terms and concepts in

⁷ http://traduttologiageneralenz.pbworks.com/w/file/fetch/138771690/Shuttleworth-Dictionary_of_Translation_Studies.pdf

translation studies, but also offers valuable insights into the history and development of simultaneous interpreting. By including examples, debates and case studies, Shuttleworth and Cowie have created a resource that is not only informative, but also practical for both students and professionals in the field. Their dedication to advancing the understanding and practice of simultaneous interpreting is evident throughout the dictionary, making it an essential tool for anyone interested in this specialized area of translation.

2. New Technologies, Improved Methods, More Accurate Results

New technologies have significantly transformed the way we live, communicate, and interact with the world, making information more accessible, creating new job opportunities, and reshaping social dynamics. Simultaneous interpretation, a cross-culture and cross-language process, has been significantly impacted by these advancements. Advanced speech recognition systems provide interpreters with real-time transcription, enabling them to accurately capture and convey spoken words. Computer-assisted translation tools enhance interpreters' productivity by providing instant access to glossaries, terminology databases, and previous translations. These advancements not only streamline the interpreting workflow but also abate errors, resulting in a more reliable and precise interpretation experience. In the past, interpreters relied solely on memory and note-taking skills for accuracy, but real-time transcription allows them to refer back to the transcribed text to verify missed details or clarify ambiguous statements. This boosts the overall quality of the interpretation process and instills greater confidence in both interpreters and clients. Computer-assisted translation tools automate repetitive tasks, reducing time spent researching terminology, allowing interpreters to focus more on the actual interpretation process. These tools also facilitate collaboration and resource sharing, further enhancing interpreters'

productivity. The integration of these tools has greatly benefited the interpreting industry, paving the way for a more streamlined and effective interpretation process.

2.1 Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) and Machine Translation (MT) Systems

The development of Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) and Machine Translation (MT) systems is one of the most significant advancements in the field of simultaneous interpretation. ASR systems can convert speech to text, whereas MT systems can translate text from one language to another. These innovations have the potential to transform the field of simultaneous interpretation. ASR systems could give real-time transcriptions of lectures, meetings, and conversations, which MT systems could subsequently translate. Documents, websites, and even novels could be translated using MT systems. This would enable simultaneous interpretation to be performed with minimal human intervention.

However, a number of challenges need to be addressed before ASR and MT systems can take the lead in simultaneous interpretation. ASR systems are still not particularly precise, and they make mistakes frequently. Translations produced by MT systems are not always exact or fluent. ASR and MT system development has been a lengthy and difficult process. Early systems had severely limited capabilities, but recent advances in artificial intelligence have resulted in substantial advancements.

A. The development of automatic speech recognition systems

These systems translate spoken language into written text using complex algorithms and machine learning approaches. This has significantly increased the accuracy and efficiency of voice assistants and dictation software, making them important tools for many individuals across a wide range of industries including Simultaneous Interpreting (SI). As technology advances, we may

expect more powerful speech recognition systems that understand natural language and context, enhancing human capacity to converse with machines even further.

In the early 1950s, the first ASR systems were developed. These systems were relatively basic, only recognizing a few words. However, ASR systems have evolved over time and can now recognize thousands of words. The unpredictability of human speech is one of the most difficult issues in designing ASR systems. People talk with a variety of accents, dialects, and intonations. In order to provide correct transcriptions, ASR systems must be able to distinguish these variations. Another difficulty is the presence of noise in speech. Background noise, such as traffic or people conversing, can have an impact on speech. In order to accurately transcribe speech, ASR systems must be able to filter out this noise.

B. The development of machine translation systems

Similar to ASR, the earliest MT systems were developed in the 1950s. These systems relied heavily on rules and could only translate short words. However, MT systems have evolved over time and can now translate complicated words and even entire publications.

The ambiguity of language is one of the most difficult challenges in constructing MT systems. Words and phrases can have several meanings, and machine translation systems must be able to distinguish between different meanings in order to deliver correct translations. Another challenge lies in the scarcity of parallel data. Text that has been translated into two or more languages is referred to as parallel data. To learn how to translate from one language to another, MT systems need to be trained on parallel data.

2.1.1 Recent developments in ASR and MT

Recent developments in ASR and MT have greatly improved the accuracy and fluency of speech recognition and machine translation systems. With the development of deep learning algorithms and the availability of large amounts of training data, ASR and MT models have achieved remarkable results in understanding and generating human language. These advances have opened up new possibilities for applications such as voice assistants, real-time translation services, and transcription services, making communication across different languages and cultures more accessible and convenient than ever before. Additionally, the enhanced accuracy and fluency of these systems have also paved the way for the development of more sophisticated natural language processing applications, such as sentiment analysis and text summarization. As a result, industries ranging from customer service to healthcare and education have witnessed significant improvements in efficiency and user experience, ultimately transforming the way we interact with technology and each other. ASR and MT systems are now used in a wide range of applications as a result of these advancements. Call centers, voice-activated assistants, and even self-driving cars are using ASR technologies. Websites, papers, and even novels are being translated using machine translation algorithms.

As for the future of ASR and MT, it is very promising. These technologies are becoming more accurate, efficient, and user-friendly, opening up new possibilities in various industries. With ongoing research and development, we can expect ASR and MT to revolutionize how we interact with technology and bridge language barriers on a global scale. For instance, in customer service, ASR and MT can enhance the efficiency of call centers by automating the process of understanding and responding to customer inquiries in multiple languages. In healthcare, these technologies can enable real-time translation between doctors and patients who speak different languages, improving access to quality healthcare for diverse populations. Additionally, in global

communication, ASR and MT can facilitate seamless translation of written and spoken content, fostering better cross-cultural understanding and collaboration.

2.2 Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality in Interpretation: Potentials, Challenges and Prospects

Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) are two developing technologies with the potentials to completely transform the field of interpretation. VR systems generate a simulated environment in which the user can interact, whereas AR systems superimpose digital information over the real world. Immersive environments for simultaneous interpretation could be created using VR and AR technologies. An interpreter, for example, could use a VR headset to see the speaker and the audience in a virtual area. The interpreter may then deliver their interpretation in real time, and the audience could see and hear it via their own VR headsets. AR technologies could also be utilized to deliver real-time text and speech translation. An interpreter, for example, could wear an AR headset that displayed translations of the speaker's words in their field of vision. The interpreter would be able to deliver a more accurate and fluent interpretation as a result.

VR could be utilized for interpretation in a variety of ways. It could be used, for example, to build virtual classrooms for simultaneous interpreting students, to give immersive training for interpreters, to provide real-time interpretation for events and conferences, or to provide interpretation for persons with disabilities. VR might potentially be utilized to develop interactive exhibits and simulations that teach people about various cultures and languages.

AR, on the other hand, could be used for interpretation in a variety of ways. It could be used to provide real-time translation of text and speech, to generate interactive maps and guides,

to provide interpretation for individuals on the road, or to provide interpretation for those working in a foreign language environment, among other things. AR could potentially be utilized to construct language-learning games and applications.

Before VR and AR can be widely used in the field of interpretation, a number of challenges must be overcome. These challenges include the high cost of VR and AR gear as well as the requirement for high-quality content, user-friendly interfaces, and robust translation and interpretation engines.

Despite these difficulties, the potential benefits of VR and AR for interpretation are substantial. These technologies have the potential to increase the accessibility, affordability, and effectiveness of interpretation.

Questions:

1. In addition to the ancient civilizations mentioned in this lecture, demonstrate the vital role played by interpreters in other civilizations.
2. Besides Nida, Daniel Gile, Peter Newmark, Shuttleworth, and Cowie, the field of Simultaneous Interpreting (SI) includes other scholars, who have made significant contributions to it. These scholars have conducted extensive research and published numerous papers, further advancing our understanding of the complexities of simultaneous interpreting. Write an essay of words on 3 other scholars highlighting the accomplishments of each.
3. Give proper definition to the following:
 - Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR)
 - Machine Translation (MT) Systems
 - Augmented Reality (AR)

- Virtual Reality (VR)
4. Imagine a world, where ASR and TM systems were not present! Draw a list of the challenges that world may face in such scenario.
 5. Sum up lecture 8 in Arabic.

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