

*How can we do a practical research in the field of "Terminology and Glossary"?

- ▶ First, we choose **a special field of study** (e.g. medicine) and two languages (e.g. Farsi language and English). Second, we study technical texts in (in Farsi and English), do corpus work and via parallel conceptual analysis and definition comparison, we identify and extract **technical terms**. This way, the terminology database for the special field and involved languages is developed.

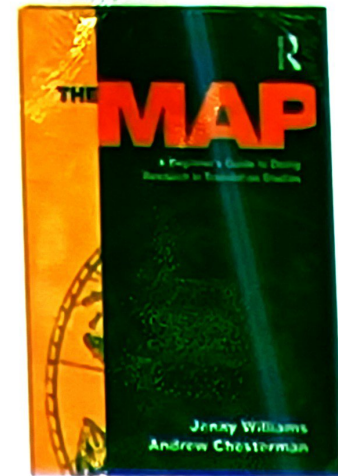
- ▶ To compile the terminology database for a special domain, which approach and methodology are needed?
- ▶ -Corpus-based approaches/ parallel conceptual analysis and definition comparison.

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- Persian Book
- Translated to Persian

9. Interpreting

- ▶ **Interpreting** means translate orally or **into sign language** the words of a person speaking a different language.



9.*What is the difference between 'translation' and 'interpreting'?

- ▶ On the surface, the difference between interpreting and translation is only the difference **in the medium**: the interpreter translates **orally**, while a translator interprets **written texts**.
- ▶ The differences in **skills** are, however, greater than their similarities. The key skills of the translator are the ability to **understand the source language** and the culture of the country where the text originated, then using good **dictionaries** and reference materials, to render that material clearly and accurately into the target language. In other words, while linguistic and cultural skills are still critical, the most important mark of a good translator is the ability **to write well** in the target language. Henceforth, translators are demanded to translate into their native language and to their **subject matter expertise**.

9.*What is the difference between 'translation' and 'interpreting'?

- ▶ An interpreter, on the other hand, must be able to translate in both directions on the spot, **without using dictionaries** or other supplemental reference materials. Interpreters must have extraordinary **listening abilities**, especially for simultaneous interpreting. **Simultaneous interpreters** need to process and **memorize** the words that the source-language speaker is saying at the very moment, while simultaneously outputting in the target language the translation of words the speaker said 5-10 seconds ago. Interpreters must also have excellent public **speaking skills** and the **intellectual capacity** to instantly transform idioms, colloquialisms and other culturally-specific references into equivalent statements understandable for the target audience.

What is the difference between 'translation' and 'interpreting'?

► Translators:

- 1. Good command of SL, TL, SC, TC
- 2. Good writing skill in TL
- 3. Use dictionaries and other Reference Sources

► Interpreters

- 1. Speaking skill
- 2. Listening skill
- 3. Cannot use dictionaries
- 4. Good memory
- 5. Sharp intellectual ability

9. *What are different **modes** of 'interpreting'?

- ▶ **Simultaneous Interpreting:** In simultaneous Interpreting the interpreter sits in a **booth** wearing **a pair of headphones** and speaks into **a microphone**. In simultaneous Interpreting the interpreter cannot start interpreting until s/he understands the general meaning of the sentence. Depending for example, on how far apart in the sentence to be interpreted the subject and the verb are located, the interpreter may not be able to utter even a single word until he or she has heard the entire sentence.
- ▶ **Consecutive Interpreting:** In consecutive Interpreting, the speaker **stops** every 1–5 minutes (usually at the end of every "paragraph" or complete thought) and the interpreter then steps in to render what was said into the target language. A key skill involved in consecutive interpreting is **note-taking**, since few people can memorize a full paragraph in one hearing without loss of detail.

9. *Concerning **the social situation**, what are different types of 'interpretation'?

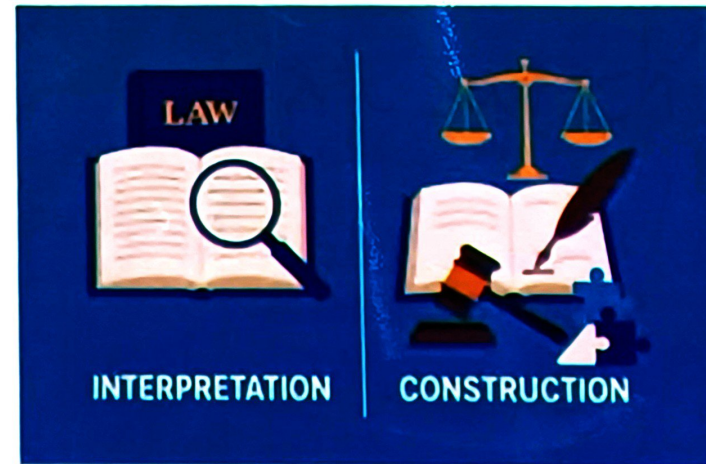
- ▶ 1. Conference interpreting (one direction)
- ▶ 2. Liason interpreting= dialogue interpreting= community interpreting (bi-directional)
- ▶ 3. Court interpreting (bi-directional)


Conference interpreting is highly **professionalized** form of interpreting (**between spoken languages**), practiced, usually in the **simultaneous mode**, in international conferences and organizations such as the institutions of the UN and EU.

➤ **Liaison interpreting** is a translation method adapted to **small groups** of speakers, particularly within companies. It's generally used when people with different languages need to communicate directly and takes place just after each individual has spoken, as the conversation progresses between the different speakers.



- ▶ **Court interpreting** takes place in **court settings** and covers a wide array of **judicial proceedings**. Its primary goal is to enable full and equal access to the law to those suspects and defendants who are not proficient in the language of proceedings, thus ensuring their right to a fair trial.



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- ▶ **Liaison interpreting** is an oral translation of a statement provided for a single person or a small group of people. During this type of **interpretation** there is no need to use specialized equipment

9. What are different types of 'interpretation'?

- ▶ *- **Simultaneous Interpreting, Consecutive Interpreting (based on mode of interpretation).**
- ▶ **And, Conference interpreting, Liaison interpreting and Court interpreting (based on social situation of interpretation).**
- ▶

9. What are some sample topics for doing research in the field of 'interpretation'?

▶ 9. 1. *Cognitive Studies*

- ▶ A. Neurophysiological studies of the interpreter's **brain**
- ▶ B. The functioning of **memory** in simultaneous interpreting
- ▶ C. The effect of **pause and delay** on the final quality of the interpretation (in simultaneous interpreting)

9.2. Behavioral Studies

This research area studies the behavior of the participants in the act of interpretations including the interpreter, the speaker(s), and the audience. Some potential research topics are as the followings:

- ▶ • The **note-taking** techniques used in consecutive interpreting
- ▶ • **Strategies** interpreters use to prepare for a task
- ▶ • How interpreters cope with **particular problems** such as a speaker's unusual form of delivery, unusual time constraints, and unusual stress conditions
- ▶ • **Time sharing** in dialogue interpreting (between the various speakers)
- ▶ • **Eye contact** between the interpreter and the other participants
- ▶ •

9. 3. Linguistic Studies

- Language-pair-specific studies of how interpreters tend to render various kinds of structures under certain conditions
- Studies of what and when interpreters tend to **omit or condense**
- **Style shifts** during interpreting: do interpreters tend to gravitate towards a neutral style, even when their speakers are using a more formal or informal register?
- 9. 4. **Sociological Studies, Ethics, History**
- * In an interpreting situation, how is the relation of power and politeness among the participants?
- * What is the ethical responsibility of the interpreter? Whose side is s/he on? Whose rights should s/he defend?
- * The history of interpreting.

▶ 9. 5. *Interpreter Training*

- Comparative studies of professional interpreters and amateur interpreters working under similar conditions
- ▶ • Comparative studies of how interpreters are trained in different institutions, countries and contexts.

▶ 9. 6. *Quality Assessment* (evaluating the quality of interpretation)

- ▶ • Research on the reactions of audience to various aspects of interpreting: intonation, voice quality, speed, pauses, grammatical errors, etc.
- ▶ • Experimenting various methods of assessing the quality of interpreting.

▶ 9. 7. *Special Kinds of Interpreting*

- ▶ *What are some Special Kinds of Interpreting?
- ▶ -Court interpreting, Interpreting for the deaf (sign language interpreting), Interpreting for the blind the simultaneous oral narration of films (setting, action and script. ..)

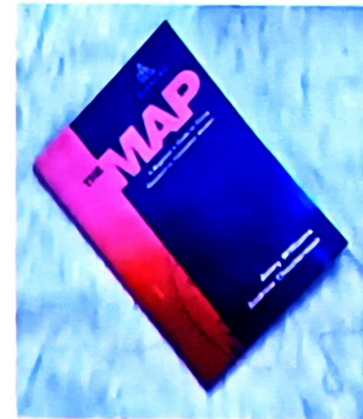
*What is *chuchotage*?

- ▶ -It is a form of **whispered simultaneous interpreting**. No special equipment is required for this kind of interpreting. In *chuchotage* the interpreter sits right next to the listener and simply whispers to the listener precisely what the speaker is saying. Chuchotage is used when, only one or **two users** of a specific language are involved. This special kind of interpreting is used in **seminars, conferences, guided tours** or events with a very **small number of participants** who are in need of language assistance.



9. Interpreting

- ▶ *While doing research on "Special Kinds of Interpreting", what are some **means of gathering empirical data?**
- ▶ -Video-recording, tape-recording, corpora of recorded and/or transcribed material.



10. The Translation Process

A. Workplace Studies

B. Protocol Studies

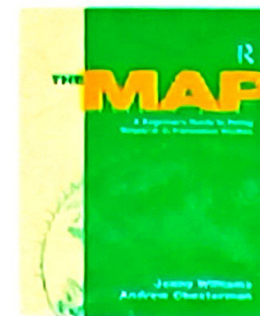
▶ 10. A. Workplace Studies

▶ Workplace studies means studying **the working lives** and conditions of professional translators. This is useful to study the sociology of translation. There are three approaches to workplace studies:

▶ i. the translators' working procedures

▶ ii. research on best practice

▶ iii. the analysis of what translators themselves say or write about their work



10. A. Workplace Studies

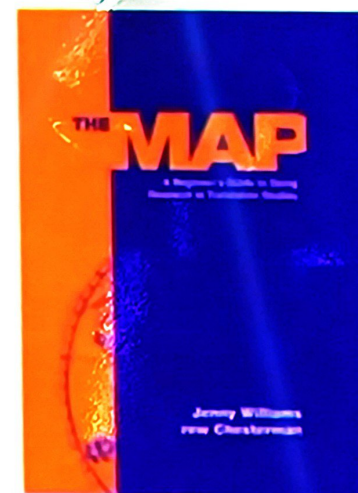
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i. The Translators' Working Procedures

- ▶ *Regarding the workplace studies and the working procedure of a translator, how can we collect data?
- ▶ -By observing the translator and interview



*Regarding the working procedure of translators, what research questions can be formulated?

- ▶ How do they distribute their time between **different tasks**?
- ▶ How do they use **reference material** or **parallel texts**?
- ▶ Whom do they contact **when they get stuck**?
- ▶ When and how do they **revise** their text?
- ▶ How do they keep up to date with the latest ideas and developments?
- ▶ What use do they make of **computer aids**, translation memory programs or the Internet?
- ▶ Do **literary translators** work differently from translators of other kinds of texts?

*What is the value of studying the working procedure of a given translator?

▶ The information is helpful for formulating and testing hypotheses about **how translators behave**. Also such information can be used for **training the potential translators**.





***How can research on the working procedures on a translator broaden its focus?**

- ▶ -By doing this research **at the institutional level** we can broaden our focus to include the translation procedures and policies of companies, agencies, cities, etc.
- ▶ ***What is the value of workplace studies done at the institutional level?**
- ▶ -It broadens the focus and focuses on a group of translators rather than one translator.
- ▶ ***Regarding research on workplace studies done at the institutional level, what are the means of data collection?**
- ▶ - A combination of observation, interviews and questionnaires.

*Regarding research on workplace studies done at the institutional level,
what are the typical research questions?

- ▶ -How do official organizations organize their own translation practices?
- ▶ -What are their policies for meeting their multilingual communication needs?
- ▶ -How have they analyzed these needs in the first place?
- ▶ -What use do they make of in-house or freelance staff?
- ▶ -What kinds of quality control systems do they use?
- ▶ -Do they actually talk about translation at all, or prefer to speak of multilingual documentation?

ii. Research on Best Practice

- ▶ *How can the best translation practice be found?
- ▶ *By studying the **working processes of translators** (or multilingual documentation specialists ...) and attempting to relate these processes to **translation quality**. To carry out such research, we should find a way to analyze the **working procedures** and also measuring the quality of such procedures.

iii. What Translators Say or Write about Their Work

- ▶ ***Regarding “What Translators Say or Write about Their Work”, what is the material (corpus) of study?**
- ▶ -Translators' prefaces and afterword, their footnotes, personal essays and memoirs of translators, interviews with translators, TV programs about translators or interpreters, and so on.

***Regarding “What Translators Say or Write about Their Work”, what are some potential research questions?**

- ▶ - What do translators think about their work and about themselves as translators?
- ▶ -What kind of role model do they seem to have in their minds?
- ▶ -How do their attitudes correlate with their particular working conditions or with the quality of their work?
- ▶ -Whom do they especially admire?

*What is the contribution, benefit or value of research on "What Translators Say or Write about Their Work"?

- ▶ -This research has obvious influence on the **discourse on translation** in general - i.e. what people say and think about translation. This kind of research affects the status of translators as people worth studying, and hence enhances their **social visibility**. This in turn might influence people's ideas about translators.

10. B. Protocol Studies

- ▶ *In the field of “Translation Process”, what does “Protocol Studies” seek to find?
- ▶ -This kind of research tries to study the translator's **internal decision** making process, by using **think-aloud methods** or retrospective interviews.

11. Translator Training

- ▶ "Translator Training" has four main areas of research:
- ▶ 1. Curriculum Design
- ▶ 2. Implementation
- ▶ 3. Typical Problem Areas
- ▶ 4. Professional Dimension

