

Ministry of higher education and scientific research



Faculty of letters and languages

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Oral translation

English-Arabic

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1. Myths about interpreting

Myths about interpreting

Introduction:

In situations where two parties or individuals need to understand each other, an interpreter is going to be the most valuable asset. However, despite this increased need for languages services, there are many myths floating around about translation and interpreting professionals in particular, which we are keen to put to bed once and for all!

Translation and interpreting is the same thing

No matter how many times translation and interpreting agencies promote the difference between the two; many still think that translation and interpreting are synonymous professions. This could not be further from the truth. Put simply, translation deals with the written word, while interpreting involves the spoken word.

As such, the way in which translators and interpreters go about their work differs hugely. For example, translation is a more solitary profession, with the individual doing the work being able to consult dictionaries, grammar books, discussion forums and 50 on. Meanwhile, interpreters are seldom afforded more than a split second or two to transpose what they are hearing into another language. In this respect, it could be argued that interpreting is more of a dynamic profession.

Interpreting is an easy profession for a Linguist:

Many people who do not speak languages might think that those who can speak two or more have an advantage, as they can settle comfortably into a linguistic profession with very little effort. However, when it comes to interpreting, this couldn't be more untrue. As aforementioned, interpreting is a very demanding profession. Interpreters may be expected to travel the world, working when jet lagged and tired in hot, poorly-ventilated interpreting booths. They may work long hours with conferences running overtime as a result of delegates being late, as they are entirely at the mercy of those for whom they are interpreting.

Few jobs require multitasking at the level demanded for simultaneous interpreting, for which an interpreter relays the words in another language at the same time as they are listening to the original speaker and processing what they are saying.

The European Commission reports the results of the Interpreter Workload Study, which was carried out by the International Association of Conference Interpreters. They showed just how stressful the job of simultaneous interpreting is, with quick speakers, fast switches in the subject being spoken about, a Lack of background materials, tricky accents and speakers reading from text cited as some of the most stressful challenges of the job. As many as 30% of respondents said they believed such stress had a negative impact on them.

Interpreting is just about speaking:

While speaking is of course the primary function of the job of an interpreter, it is far from all there is to it. An interpreter must always have a direct visual of the person whose speech they are reproducing. This is because extra-verbal communication — such as body language and facial expressions— can play a huge role in what they are trying to convey. Those who study for interpreting at an official institution is very likely to study units in these forms of communication as part of their training.

It also goes without saying that an interpreter will need to have flawless multitasking skills as they will need to listen and process what an individual is saying at the same time as translating their words out loud. This requires impressive levels of concentration.

Finally, it is not enough simply to be able to speak another language, which leads neatly onto the next myth surrounding interpreting.

If you are bilingual, you can interpret:

“J is bilingual” does not mean “J could be an interpreter” by definition, as an interpreter will be bilingual — and then some. For example, they will need to have a certain level of specialist knowledge about the subject matter for which they are interpreting in order for them to do the job properly. This involves a great deal of preparation before the event or conference at which they are working, poring over materials and presentations to make sure they will be able to do the job well on the day.

Similarly, you need a vast range of other skills as touched upon earlier — the ability to multitask, oratorical skills, resilience and flexibility — in order to succeed as an interpreter.

To interpret, all you have to do is turn up and say the words:

Just as interpreting is not just about speaking, it is not enough to turn up to a conference, enter the interpreting booth, put on a headset and repeat the words being said in another language. Of course, to an outsider that might appear to be all that is going on, but behind closed doors, a good interpreter will have invested a great deal of time and effort preparing for their appearance in advance, in order to anticipate what is being said as much as they possibly can.

Even fluent speakers will know that reproducing long numbers or a list of technical terms is extremely difficult. In some circumstances, an interpreter may be able to turn up and simply

wing it. indeed, this may be the only option — for example, an interpreter called in last-minute for a cross examination of an individual who has been arrested or perhaps a person needing to communicate to doctors after being rushed into A&E. However, in many cases, an interpreter will have put in several hours outside of their interpreting booth.

My bilingual child/family member friend can attend medical appointments with me, I don't need an interpreter:

While you might get by bringing along a second language speaker to grasp the general idea, critical information will be discussed that may contain complex terminology. Unless a person has gone through extensive training to understand these terms, they will not know how to accurately describe the content of what was said. It's best that a certified medical interpreter is present for not only accuracy, but peace of mind that every detail has been correctly explained to ensure understanding.

I speak a second language, I'm an interpreter!

Fluency in your native language must be beyond a conversational level in order to be an interpreter. Being able to speak a second or third language is a major part of the requirement, but the knowledge and vocabulary needed to accurately relay information from one person to another is a mastered skill. Depending on your level of expertise in a language, a person interested in becoming an interpreter may need to take language classes before they can move forward with courses of specialized training in the fields they desire. Interpreters must also keep their certifications current as new terms, procedures, and regional colloquialisms are constantly being infused into our languages.

Having an interpreter means they will answer the questions from the person I'm trying to communicate with for me:

An interpreter's goal is to provide understanding between yourself and the person you're trying to communicate with. An interpreter is a neutral presence and is never to answer questions for you. Your eye contact and conversation should transpire between yourself and the other person, with the interpreter only engaging when delivering the content of the conversation.

An interpreter can interpret for ANY industry:

Requirements for interpreting vary in different industries. UN interpreters will have different certifications and requirements than staff interpreters in a business setting. If an individual is looking to become an interpreter for the medical or judicial industries, the criteria will also be drastically different. Depending on which industry an individual chooses, training to become an interpreter may even take years before they're able to provide service.

To complete a high quality translation or interpretation, the professional needs the set of skills in his or her language combinations, as well as deep knowledge of the field or industry he or she is working in. The subject matter should be approached with as much severity as possible.

Any translator or interpreter works in any direction:

Although there are exceptions, in general, professional translators and interpreters only translate or interpret into their native language. An extensive knowledge of the culture, political climate, current events and common expressions are needed to convey the most accurate meaning.

Interpreters more often work in both directions on the spot and, for that reason; they must rely on excellent public speaking skills and cultural background. They will have to interpret cultural specific references not only at the linguistic level, but also at the paralinguistic level, in such a way the audience can understand.

Technology is reducing the need for translators and interpreters:

It is widely accepted that technological developments help improve an industry. However, in the translation and interpretation industry humans are necessary to ensure the technology is accurately and appropriately used. Machine translation is making great strides in becoming more accurate, but still has a long way to go before it can correctly translate meaning. Without humans, cultural terms, colloquialisms and dialectical differences can easily get lost in literal machine translation.

Due to high demand, professional translators and interpreters are facing increased pressure. Shorter delivery times, lower rates, and machine translation first and post editing afterwards are some of the factors affecting their work. Human translators and machine translation technologies are still trying to coexist in a balanced way.

Translators do literary translation and interpreters work at the United Nations:

Although they seem to be the most visible fields for each of the professions, the truth is that the market is considerably wider. Apart from literary translation and conference interpreting, there are industries that require greater work, such as software, healthcare, finance, manufacturing and hospitality, among others, both for translation as well as interpreting services.

Translation and interpreting services account for a small part of the overall services market:

The LSP (language service providers) industry worldwide generates revenues of as much as USD 40 billion per annum. The Polish translation services market generates annual revenues of around PLN 1 billion. In Poland, translation services are provided by approx. 60,000 operators, often self-employed translators and interpreters. Still, this is rapidly growing industry. Great deal of translation agencies do flat limit their offer to translation and interpreting — they offer aide localization and DTP services, as well as transcription of recordings. According to statistics, customers need most often translations; the top five includes also interpreting, software and www sites internationalization and Localization, as well as DTP services.

Conclusion:

Translating and interpreting have been part of history from the very beginning, acting as bridges among communities and societies. T is helpful to see how these two professionals are similar and how they differ. This industry continues to grow 50 it's necessary to debunk the myths associated with the professions so people can better understand how these professionals work.

2. Interpreting: challenges and issues

Interpreting: challenges and issues

Plan:

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1. Educational Training
2. Statute of Translation and Interpretation
3. The market of Translation and Interpretation

Conclusion

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Introduction:

Translation has for centuries played a central role in the development of cultures throughout the world, in the enrichment of languages, and the development of societies, and thus in the production and circulation of knowledge and imaginary, constituting the place where a fascinating dialogue between different languages and cultures.

- **Has this chronic need for translation to punctual practices, the creation of true institutions to support this mode of communication in Algeria?**

To answer this question, let's turn to structures:

The Institute of Interpretation and Translation was created thanks to the decree n ° 84-209 of 13/08/1985 concerning the organization. And management of the University of Algiers.

It is an extension of:

-The Higher School of Translation and Interpreting, founded in 1963;

-The translation and interpreting section founded in 1971 and attached to the Department of Foreign Languages of the Faculty of Letters and Human Sciences; - Department of Translation and Interpreting founded in 1975 and attached to the Institute of Foreign Languages.

1. Educational training

- The best way today is to reconsider the training of trainers first to include the student in the equation.
- Have advanced courses / do improvement courses / do refreshed courses.
- Young teachers are required to have training throughout their internship.
- The real problem is in the conditions of education; the large number of students, the lack of equipment and rooms, make the training provided remains average

- The lack of training of specialized translators, which is the result of the lack of qualified teachers, and materials (labs, translation and interpretation tool). All these factors mean that translation in Algeria is in decline compared to many other countries

2. Status of Translation and Interpretation

The status of the translation is far from being applied, which suggests the failure of the translation

- There is currently no translation status. In Algeria only the status of the translator teacher or the teacher interpreter exists. This is covered by statutes of the civil service.
- The careers of these two types of teachers follow the path of the teacher university. In other words, he will be assistant, assistant professor, lecturer, Lecturer and finally professor according to the diplomas he has obtained.
- Other possibilities are available to this graduate in translation: he can open an office of translation if it is approved by the Ministry of Justice, which fixes its fees

Officially its activity will be limited to translation:

- Judicial acts;
- Notaries studies; the translation of foreign diplomas;
- Expertise of all kinds.

3. The market of Translation and Interpretation

Recruiters hesitate to recruit individuals fresh graduates pretext they know little of the world of work and they would be usable and cost-effective after a number of years of practice in the field.

From the time when we arrived to provide quality education, we can form highly qualified personnel and out of this crisis experienced our graduates in translation in particular and all other Algerian graduates in general.

Conclusion:

After a route of translation in Algeria. It is permissible to question the effectiveness of the department of translation and interpretation.

‘Can we ask ourselves the question of its quantities and performance? Where does the solution lie?’

3. Simultaneous interpretation

Simultaneous interpretation

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C'. Anticipation

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E. Simplification:

F. Faithfulness:

III. SELF-TRAINING METHODS

A. Shadowing Exercise:

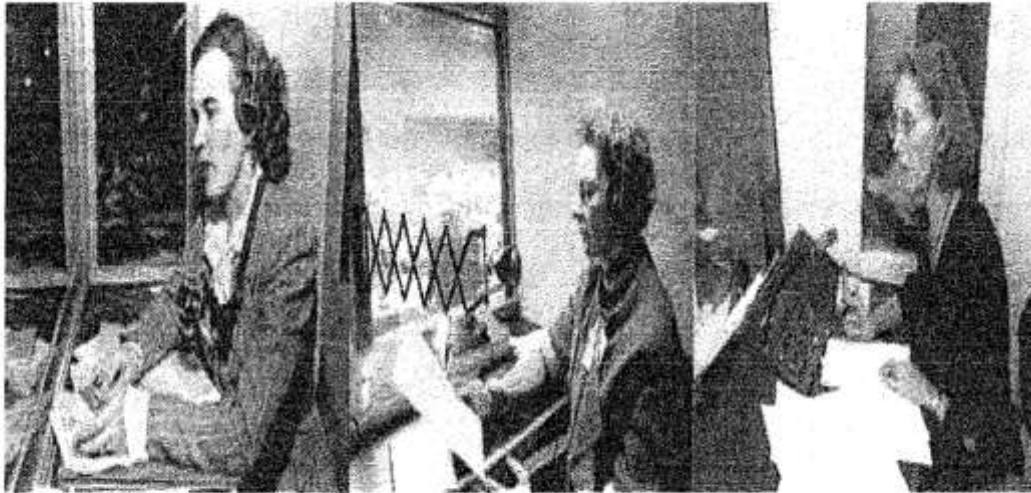
B. Outlining Exercise:

C. Simulation Training:

Conclusion

Introduction:

Simultaneous interpreting is a tough job which requests the interpreters to possess high comprehensive quality and wonderful professional skills. It is crucial for the interpreters to master the relevant principles and skills about simultaneous interpreting. In this research paper, we will explain the nature of the simultaneous interpreting, introduce the process of simultaneous interpreting and explore the basic principles and skills, then provide related self-training methods(1).



I. Definition of Simultaneous Interpreting;

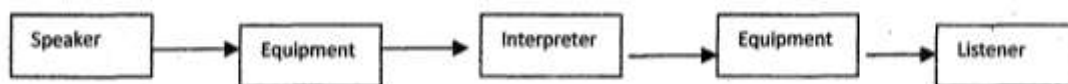
Language interpreting or interpretation is the intellectual activity of facilitating oral and sign-language communication, either simultaneously or consecutively, between two or more users of different languages (2). A simultaneous interpreter is - as you can tell by looking at the words - someone who interprets for someone in another language while the speaker speaks without interruption (3).

Simultaneous interpreting Vs consecutive interpreting:

The consecutive interpreting is the opposite of simultaneous interpreting, because a consecutive interpreter awaits his tire and does flat start speaking until the speaker allows him the time to do so(4). Simultaneous interpreting is one of the most common kinds of interpreting, but also the most difficult one. Very few translators (who are used to getting the time to really think about their translations) can do it, and not even ail interpreters can do it well (5).

Simultaneous interpreting has a number of indisputable advantages over consecutive interpreting: (1) efficiency in conducting international events in which several languages are used; (2) less expenditure of time and money: the event proceeds at its own pace regardless of the language of the speaker — this decreases the time necessary to hold the event and the material resources required; (3) convenience for the listeners: the participants can hear the presentation in the original language without interruption for translation(6).

In simultaneous interpreting, a speaker is speaking, and that speaker does flat stop or pause. He keeps taking. Therefore the interpreter must do the following while the speaker is talking: listen to what the speaker is saying; translate it in his word; render the translation in his microphone; and this is the most difficult part at the same time listen to what is being said while he is speaking himself.



II. BASIC PRINCLPLES:

Simultaneous interpreting is floating only an art, but also a technology. Therefore, there are certain basic

Principles can be followed during the process of interpreting in order to achieve goals more efficiently.

The following principles can be employed to guide our simultaneous interpreting:

A. Syntactic Linearity

According to the original structure of the sentence that an interpreter has heard, he divides the whole sentence into several parts, and then combines them together with various skills to express the entire meaning. Simultaneous interpreting requests the interpreter to give the target version nearly at the same time with the speaker's speech, and a qualified simultaneous interpreter should try his best to shorten the time between interpreting and speaking, therefore, the method to interpret based on the original structure is an important feature in simultaneous interpreting.

B. Adjustment

It is a vital step in the interpreting process. The interpreter should adjust structure, correct mistakes and add the missing information with the new content he receives.

C. Anticipation

A good simultaneous interpreter should know how to predict what the speaker would say next with his own language ability, knowledge and experience, which 'can save a lot of time and energy, thus following the pace of the speaker (7).

D. Reformulation:

Reformulation is the overall strategy in simultaneous interpreting. There is a great deal of difference between English and Arabic, so it is impossible to interpret word to word. Reformulation can help interpreter to reorganize the original information according to the convention of target language.

E. Simplification:

It asks the simultaneous interpreter to simplify the words to explain, induce and generalize the original content without affecting the convey of main information when he meets some difficulties which he cannot handier with the target language or some technical materials which is hard for the listeners to

Understand. Faithfully. So, an interpreter should simplify some difficult points and deliver the whole meaning with simple expressions (8).

F. Faithfulness:

It is always regarded as the criterion to evaluate translation. But it is hard to follow it in simultaneous interpreting because interpreters have floated enough time to think and deal during interpreting. What the interpreter can do is try to deliver ail the meaning and most of the information the speaker expresses in the way which listeners can accept easily.

III. SELF-TRAINING METHODS:

In Basic Concepts and Models for Interpreter and Translator Training, the famous interpreting professor Daniel Gale (1995:179) generalizes the mode of simultaneous interpreting: $SI = L + M + P + C$. That is simultaneous interpreting = listening and analysis + short-term memory effort + speech production + coordination. All of that needs the

interpreter to spend a lot of time and energy. To be a good and qualified simultaneous interpreter, besides his own gift and experience, a strong will and perseverance, he should receive some training to gain adequate ability and knowledge.

A. Shadowing Exercise:

Learners repeat what they have heard such as speech, news at the same pace. The purpose of the training is to cultivate learners' split of attention and the skill of speaking while listening. It is better to do this training in mother tongue at first, and then other languages. At the beginning stage, learners can repeat immediately after they hear something; little by little, they should delay and then repeat. When training, they should listen, speak and think at the same time. Even after repeating for 10 minutes, they can still retell the main idea. Thus, after 2 or 3 months, they can step into next stage.

B. Outlining Exercise:

It is the continuing stage of shadowing exercise (9). Reading a paragraph after a speaker or someone else, learners should pause to outline its main idea, firstly in mother tongue, then in foreign languages.

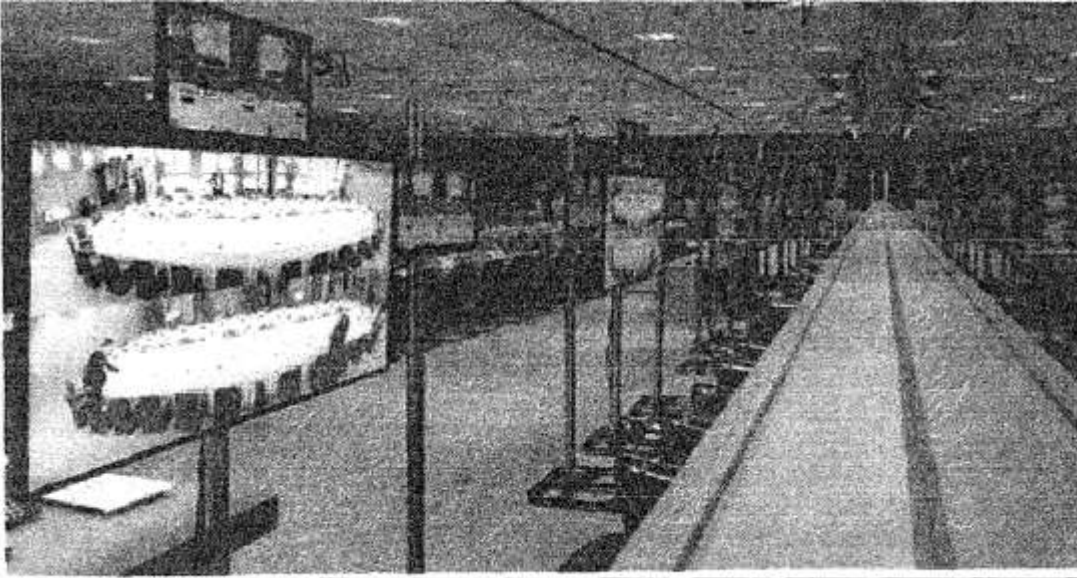
C. Simulation Training:

If possible, learners can carry out simulation training, which will create a real situation and atmosphere. They set the themes, prepare speeches, deliver the speeches in turn and interpret simultaneously in turn with the related necessary equipments. Of course, if some famous specialists are invited to give assess, it will be more useful. This method not only trains learners interpreting skills but also helps them to master another important skill — public speech.

At present, more and more meetings need simultaneous interpreting, and the demand for interpreters has become very urgent (10). However, simultaneous interpreting is a real difficult task. It has its own characteristics and laws. To perform the simultaneous interpretation well, people are requested to have a good quality and psychological quality as well as being good at grasping the principles and techniques.

Conclusion:

It is really a very complex process to interpret simultaneously, one that only very few interpreters can handle well. The simultaneous interpreting requires a kind of mental miracle, and that is why it is an unusually demanding and complex activity to carry out, one that requires an unusual level of concentration.



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4. Media interpreting

Media interpreting

I. introduction:

Media interpreting is one of the most stressful and challenging type of interpreting and translation services. It is done simultaneously, and requires extensive technical support. It is generally done for live media coverage's such as press conferences, live news reports, and live or taped interviews with celebrities, politicians, musicians, artists, sportsmen or business people.

Here, the interpreter sits in a sound- proof booth and a monitor is provided where the interpreter can see the speaker real time. The interpreter converts what the speaker is saying into the target language. This is then broadcasted into TV channel(s) for the foreign audience.

While media interpreting is not as popular as other forms of audiovisual translations such as dubbing or subtitling, in the translation and interpreting industry, it is one of the most significant and challenging practices. A media interpreter must “experience” that they are at the reporter's side while doing the interpretation and share the emotions with them to make the interpretation realistic and reach the audience more effectively.

II. CONDITIONS OF MEDIA INTERPRETATION:

- Ensure that there are sound-proof booths for the interpreters.
- Make sure that the proper earphones are available; Earphones required for interpreters' use are floating the same as those for singers or journalists.
- Test the equipment to make sure that:
 - the interpreters cannot hear it own voice in the headset
 - volume control is available for the interpreters
 - the interpreters can hear all the speakers
 - The interpreters have a complete view of the set with everyone, either in person or through the monitors.
- Run the equipment in “live” conditions before the program starts,
- There should be a direct connection for communication from interpreters to technicians throughout the program.

III. INTERPRETER

The Interpreter is responsible for LIVE translation of interviews and speeches from a foreign language to Arabic, This is a very important job in a Newsroom depends a lot on covering Live events from all over the globe and interviewing newsmakers & experts who do float speak Arabic. Interpreters should be able to work nonstop for long hours in breaking news cases and they should enjoy excellent Arabic language as they work as a bridge between 2 languages.

IV. MISSIONS

- Provide live on-air English (and/ or French, German or Italian) /Arabic interpreting for prearranged interviews and press conferences inside and outside News Bulletins
- Provide live on-air English (and/ or French, German or Italian) /Arabic interpreting for lives and recorded weekly programs, like Talk Shows, Sports Programs, Occasional Sports Programs.
- Provide live on-air English (and/ or French, German or Italian) /Arabic interpreting for daily Sports News programs.
- Once notified of an impending prearranged activity which requires their services, interpreters are responsible for preparing for the event by making the necessary research for background information on the subject, the personalities and issues involved to assist them in their tasks during the live coverage.

- During events which are spread over a long period of time interpreters are required to provide live on-air which may last for hours?
- Facilitate effective communication between two parties that do not speak a similar language by converting one spoken or written language to another.
- Relay concepts and ideas between languages.

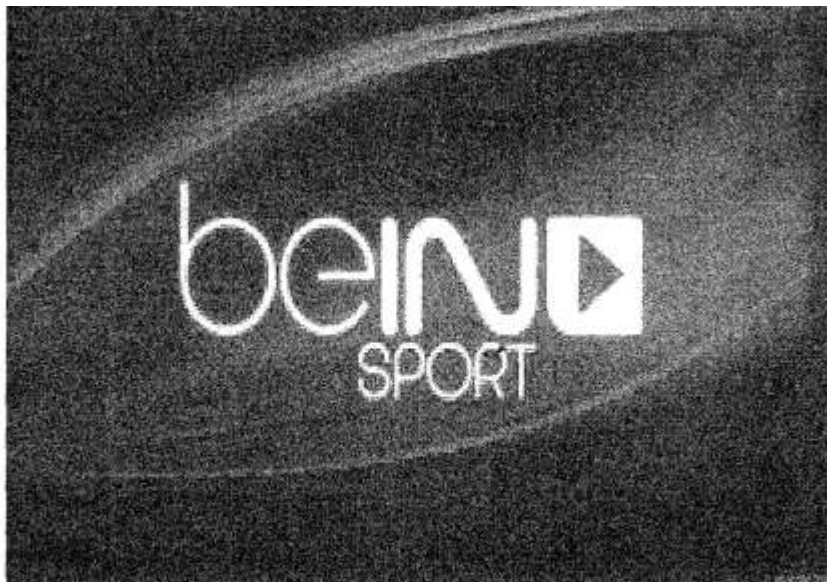
V. REQUIRED SKILLS

- * Mastery in the working languages.
- * Good research ability.
- * To be able to work as part of a team.
- * Very good communication and coordination skills.
- * To be able to work under severe pressure.
- * A sense of urgency.

VI. REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS

- Minimum Bachelor Degree in Translation, Interpretation or a relative linguistics Degree.
- Minimum 3 years of professional practical experience in simultaneous interpreting field

BEIN SPORT RECRUITMENT DOCUMENT



5. Other Responsibilities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform other duties relevant to the job as requested. 	

6. Job Requirements and Qualifications	
Education:	Minimum Bachelor Degree in Translation, Interpretation or a relative linguistics Degree.
Experience:	Minimum 3 years of professional practical experience in simultaneous interpreting field.
Skills:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mastery in the working languages. • Good research ability. • To be able to work as part of a team. • Very good communication and coordination skills. • To be able to work under severe pressure. • A sense of urgency.
Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge in Sports • Knowledge in Sports global issues • Knowledge in TV technology
Abilities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Able to work under pressure • Able to be part of a team
Core Competencies:	1- beIN Sports ethics and code of conduct. 2- beIN Sports spirit. 3- Diversity. 4- Integrity.
Work Environment:	Studio
Job Demands:	Physical characteristics:
	Other characteristics:

7. Performance Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of simultaneous interpreting • Team work • languages judgment 	

8. Tools and Equipment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • iNews • Computer and Internet 	

1. Position Details			
Position Title:	Interpreter		Position Code:
Position Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Editorial	<input type="checkbox"/> Support	<input type="checkbox"/> Executive Management
Base Location:	Group:		Position Grade:
Division:	MENA Division		
Channel / Directorate:	Programs Directorate		
Department:	Programs Supports Department		
Section:	Editorial Support		

2. Relationships	
Report to : (Supervisor's Position)	Head of Editorial Support
Supervise : (Subordinates' Positions)	
Internal contacts:	News Output, Newsroom coordination
External contacts:	

3. Position Purpose Summary:
The Interpreter is responsible for LIVE translation of interviews and speeches from a foreign language to Arabic. This is a very important job in a Newsroom depends a lot on covering Live events from all over the globe and interviewing newsmakers & experts who do not speak Arabic. Interpreters should be able to work non stop for long hours in breaking news cases and they should enjoy excellent Arabic language as they work as a bridge between 2 languages.

4. Key Responsibilities and Accountabilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide live on-air English (and/ or French, German or Italian) /Arabic interpreting for pre-arranged interviews and press conferences inside and outside News Bulletins. • Provide live on-air English (and/ or French, German or Italian) /Arabic interpreting for live and recorded weekly programs, like Talk-Shows, Sports Programs, Occasional Sports Programs. • Provide live on-air English (and/ or French, German or Italian) /Arabic interpreting for daily Sports News programs. • Once notified of an impending pre-arranged activity which requires their services, interpreters are responsible for preparing for the event by making the necessary research for background information on the subject, the personalities and issues involved to assist them in their tasks during the live coverage. • During events which are spread over a long period of time interpreters are required to provide live on-air which may last for hours • Facilitate effective communication between two parties that do not speak a similar language by converting one spoken or written language to another. • Relay concepts and ideas between languages.

5. Aptitude to interpreting

Aptitude to interpreting

Introduction:

The University of Trieste has been on the forefront of the more recent developments in interpreting studies, introducing the neuron-psychological paradigm, the building and the using of corpora.

According to professionals, the basic pre-requisites of a good professional interpreter are:

A profound knowledge of active and passive languages and cultures. Ability to grasp the original meaning and quickly convey it to the target language.

Ability to project information with confidence and good diction. Teamwork ability.

The purpose of this study is to investigate a second pre-requisite: the cognitive linguistic component.

• Testing methodology:

Initially based on oral paraphrase tests from Italian to Italian, then from Italian to English for some best performer students, the evaluation model aim was a three levels analysis:

Syntax and lexicon: Text manipulation

Semantics: Meaning manipulation

Pragmatics: Speaker's communicative intention manipulation

The variable aptitudes to interpreting had been operational zed into negative and positive operations both cognitive and linguistic, scored either negatively or positively to finally obtaining a test score (1).

Early Model Description:

1-Semantic abstraction via construction: +1

2-Semantic abstraction via generalization: +1

3-Active storage in short memory with subsequent reformulation +1

4-Syntactic or semantic anticipation ability: +1

5-Paradigmatic replacement of a phrase: +1

6-Ability to detect and modify a paradigmatic structure from the syntactic point of view so as to be more concise: +0.5

7-**Deletion of:** A main nucleus (noun phrase-modifiers...j): -0.5

An important nucleus (specification) -0.5

Advisable deletion of unimportant secondary nucleus: +0.5

8-**Form-linked errors:** stylistic imperfection, grammatical mistakes...provided comprehension of text is float hampered: -0.5

9-**Loss of cohesion:** wrong reproduction of the grammatical links in the T.T. (subject and verb separated by long and ambiguous phrases (2)

10-**Loss of coherence:** T.T. lacks Logical Links: -1

11-**Semantic errors:** including misinterpretation -1

12-**Deletion** of a whole sentence -1

13-**Length of performance:** 12 sentences reproduced nonstop +1

14-Fulfilment of the task **with breaks** -1

15-Fulfilment of the task **without breaks** +1

Results and Remarks:

A group of best performers emerged. They did float only achieved the best results but were also the quickest, since they needed fewer sessions to complete the test.

Certain skills needed to perform an interpreting task are acquired in a shorter period for those best performers.

The acquisition of these skills for some students occurs within the time envisaged by the training institution.

The fluency and a large vocabulary are evidenced by the skillful use of synonymic expressions.

The transformation of the source text surface structure at different levels: sentence, clause or phrase is a proof of focus.

Conclusion:

What are described as positive operations are both generally and individually predictive of a good aptitude to complete the interpreter’s course rapidly and successfully? On the other hand, negative operations are generally less predictive, except for Loss of cohesion, non relevant substitution and deletion of important information.

SYNTAX & LEXICON TEXT MANIPULATION	SEMANTICS MEANING MANIPULATION	PRAGMATICS COMMUNICATIVE INTENTION MANIPULATION
REDUCTION SENTENCE CLAUSE PHRASE	DELETION (P R E D I C A T I O N) DELETION 1 (I.U. CONSTITUENTS) DELETION 2 (NON LU. CONSTITUENTS) O	PRAGMATIC LOSS PRAGMATIC GAIN
EXPANSION 1 SENTENCE	ADDITION O	PRAGMATIC LOSS AND/OR

CLAUSE PHRASE EXPANSION 2	NON-RELEVANT ADDITION	PRAGMATIC GAIN
SYNTACTIC TRANSFORMATION SENTENCE CLAUSE PHRASE	NON-RELEVANT SUBSTITUTION SYNONYMIC SUBSTITUTION PARADIGMATIC SUBSTITUTION	PRAGMATIC LOSS AND / OR PRAGMATIC GAIN
LEXICO-SYNTACTIC TRANSFORMATION SENTENCE CLAUSE PHRASE	NON-RELEVANT SUBSTITUTION SYNONYMIC SUBSTITUTION PARADIGMATIC SUBSTITUTION	PRAGMATIC LOSS AND / OR PRAGMATIC GAIN
LEXICAL TRANSFORMATION SENTENCE CLAUSE PHRASE	NON-RELEVANT SUBSTITUTION SYNONYMIC SUBSTITUTION , PARADIGMATIC SUBSTITUTION	PRAGMATIC LOSS AND/OR PRAGMATICGAIN
PERMUTATION PRODUCTION DISORDER	NON-RELEVANT SUBSTITUTION COHERANCE LOSS	THEME OR FOCUS PRAGMATIC LOSS

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6.Ethics of interpreting

Ethics of interpreting

Introduction:

When dealing with the topic of ethics, we may raise many questions. Yet our primary one would be: **how far could an interpreter abide to the ethical rules of an organization or an association?**

Does the free interpreter enjoy with more flexibility in achieving his task?

To what extent does an interpreter contribute in bridging ethically the communicative gap between the sender and a receiver of message?

Are ethics of neutrality or fidelity an illusion or a truth?

In fact, for those who work on ethics they don't enquire about how to interpret yet to what extent do we have to do it? Why do we interpret? For whom do we interpret? In what conditions do we have to interpret? In sum in which conditions is it good to interpret?

Deontological vs. teleological approaches of ethics

According to teleological theories, an action is deemed *good* (thus obligatory) whenever its consequences are good. This raises **the issue about whom the consequences of an action are good for**. Depending on the beneficiary of an action we distinguish between egoism, altruism and utilitarianism,

Deontological theories, on the other hand, do not focus on the consequences of an action, but rather on their intention. They revolve around principles of justice and honesty and the intention of the action's author. They are also linked to the norms, either moral or secular.

To be more explicit, let's say you are a good interpreter. And you are interpreting everything that is going on. All of a sudden, I am a nurse, I am in the room and I tell the doctor, 'you are giving the patient erythromycin and he is allergic to it. Do you still want to give him that or change it? Now there is no need for you to interpret that. It has nothing to do with the patient.'

This example is quoted by **Baker** to argue **that a teleological approach minimizes the ethical implications of the interpreter's decision in this context, while deontological approach suggests that complicity with doctors and nurses in such scenarios means that the interpreter fails to treat the patient with dignity lie or she deserves.**

1-The ethics of trustworthiness/ quality's manipulation and power

Users may not trust interpreters as they are unable to control their rendering.

Researchers have float been able to agree on a universal, generally accepted quality model applicable to conference interpreting, or any type of interpreting at ah for that matter.

'The trustworthiness of translators and interpreters has long been an issue in the ethics of the profession .In an interpreter-mediated event, when different parties represent different interests, the party wielding the authority to select the interpreters will most likely avoid using interpreters who seem to have a conflict of interest, due to suspicions that they may act in "bad faith" to advance their own agenda. Such suspicions arise from the "power" that the interpreters are perceived to possess'.

As examples, we would cite the role of interpreters in zones of conflicts like in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Libya Where the interpreters, basically those recruited locally had abused of their **power to manipulate** the messages according to their own ideologies and visions.

In this respect, the trustworthiness of translators and interpreters is sometimes discussed in the U.S.-led intelligence and military activities. For example, one of the major reasons the U.S. government has not been able to recruit enough Arabic translators and interpreters for its war and intelligence efforts is the **requirement of a top-secret security clearance...** A defense contractor which supplies translators and interpreters of Arabic... also requires the applicants to hold a U.S. passport and pass the overnment's security check and "counterintelligence/force protection screening". These efforts can be viewed as a system to regulate and control interpreters in order to assure their trustworthiness.

Hence ,what are the basic ethical qualities of an interpreter?

In the early period of simultaneous interpreting (SI), after World War II, the recruiters of candidates for interpreting at the Nuremberg Trials tested interested bilinguals for skills such as **mental concentration, fluency, composure**, alertness **and clear** enunciation. As the profession developed, it was felt necessary to address the quality of the service to be rendered by interpreters within the scope of professional associations, first and foremost AIIC.

2-The ethics of Loyalty vs. commitment and engagement

before all else, one may raise the question: to whom does an interpreter show his loyalty? To the speaker or to the receiver, to the norms of the institution he represents or to his own vision and ideology...?

G.Toury defined norms as **“the translation of general values and ideas shared by a group — as to what is conventionally right and wrong, adequate and inadequate — into performance instructions appropriate for and applicable to particular situations’**. According to A.Chesterman **norms are also supposed to make life easier as they bring about behavioral regularities and thus help predict how people will behave in certain situations’**.

In this context, Harris indicated a handful of socio-professional norms such as **the norm of interpreting in the first person, the norm of an interpreting turn not lasting longer than 20-30 minutes in simultaneous interpreting, the norm advocated by Western European interpreter training institutions ...etc.**

In the case of conference interpreting, the International Association of Conference Interpreters (AIIC) is **more than just an implicit force in true establishment of norms.**

The concept of interpreters as absolutely loyal, emotionally detached and non-intervening professionals is based on the metaphoric conduit concept. Thus, the normative expectation according to which interpreters should act as a detached conduit or channel by conveying the one and only sense that lies beneath a speaker's words as completely as possible can be regarded as a type of super norm that still governs the social system of conference interpreting

Commitment and engagement

Mona. Baker who dealt in details in her researches about the question of interpreting and translation argues that ‘interpreters are heavily engaged in mediating a wide range of violent political conflicts and are themselves being targeted for killing and arrest, where some interpreters have participated in torturing prisoners in places like Abu Ghraib, and when professional translators and interpreters are coming together to form groups that set out to use their language skills to effect political change. Groups like Babels, ECOS’ (1).

On the other hand, Baker thinks that ‘there is **greater visibility of interpreters in the international arena as a result of the spread and intensity of violent conflict**’.

Thus, **accountability** is now a central concern in all professions. It requires every professional and every citizen to demonstrate that he or she is cognizant of the impact of their behavior on others, aware of its legal implications, and prepared to take responsibility for its consequences.

She backs up her notion of accountability with the case point of Mohamed Yousry in the US in 2005. Mohamed Yousry, an Arabic translator and interpreter appointed by the court to assist in a terrorism trial, was convicted by a New York jury of aiding and abetting an Egyptian terrorist. He was held responsible of translating a letter from the defendant Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman. .which was later on released to the press.

In this respect, the international professional associations AIIC and FIT have initiated a project to develop a **Conflict Zone Field Guide** to assist vulnerable interpreters working in war zones (2).

From its part, ETI of Geneva now offers virtual as well as face-to-face training to interpreters in crisis zones. Its high profile project, In Zone, is run in collaboration with humanitarian organizations such as the Red Cross and Medecins sans frontieres as well as UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

Hence, how far can an interpreter intervene in the process of message transmission?

3-The ethics of intervention! Decision making vs. accuracy

One and basic element that characterizes the interpreting and translation activities is the notion of partiality. The starting point of the interpreter's intervention is the absolute inexistence of perfect interpretation or translation, due to the linguistic, semantic cultural and to some extent ideological factors peculiar to any language in the world.

Yet, the interpreter faces some difficulties of making an ethical decision leading to a truthful rendition. Among these difficulties the constraints under which the simultaneous interpreter performs his task. Stress, lack of time, high demands on cognitive resources are ails factors that render ethical decision-making extremely difficult.

Accuracy

In this context we deal with the VSI model of truthful rendition in simultaneous interpreting. Any source message consists of three components (verbal, semantic and intentional), and that **the interpreter's task becomes particularly delicate when the three don't appear to be congruent**. In that case the interpreter has to decide which of the message components to principally rely on (Dv, Ds or Di) so as to attain a truthful rendition (3).

The interpreter should never forget that the immediate and essential object of his work is to enable his audience to know **accurately** what the speaker intended to convey, and to make on the audience the impression which the speaker wishes to make.

But does the interpreter have the right and/or the authority to do that? What we cannot do and *do float want* to do is to argue in favor of giving the interpreter a blank check to modify the original message at his discretion. After all, interpreters are to be transmitters, float holders of information.

4-The ethics of confidentiality

One would expect these guidelines to be enshrined in the code of ethics of the international association of conference interpreters. This document, first drafted in 1953 with the foundation of the organization and updated several times (most recent update 1994) addresses several issues pertaining to the ethical conduct of interpreters. However, whereas the need for the interpreter's strictest secrecy, confidentiality and collegiality — to mention just a few — are postulated explicitly, no reference is made to the requirement of the interpreter faithfully relaying the original message(4).

The ethics of neutrality in community interpreting

Community interpreting is a form of interpretation which occurs in a very narrow contact between interlocutors, basically when confronted in a misunderstanding situation. It would be therefore qualified as a form of dialogue.

In community interpreting, the interpreter intervenes in situations where there is at least one minor language (5).

Concerning the factor of neutrality, the interpreter is rarely perceived as neutral. The majority perceives him not only as a member of the linguistic and cultural minority, but as an access to this very community. On the other hand, the minority group perceives him either as a member of the group or as an ally. Thus neither of the groups is persuaded about the interpreter's impartiality.

Making a conscious effort in community interpreting to remain impartial can help avoid emotional involvement and possible burn-out.

As Mrco fiolaputsit 'l'éthique de l'interprétation, on réfléchit aux principes de justice, d'accessibilité, d'équité, etc. Une éthique de l'interprétation se situerait donc en deçà des balises sociales qui, pour une société donnée, à une époque donnée de son histoire, établissent les limites de la liberté linguistique et culturelle; dans une société qui prône le multilinguisme et le multiculturalisme, les limites sont sans cesse repoussées. L'éthique de l'IMS, c'est l'éthique d'une pratique supplémentaire et subsidiaire, l'éthique d'un geste de second ordre par rapport au geste qu'il facilite,

parfois juste (l'interprète aide à sauver des vies, aide à rendre la justice, etc.), parfois répréhensible (l'interprète aide à envoyer en prison par erreur, il contribue à l'amputation par erreur de membres sains, etc.), mais néanmoins guidés par une volonté de faire ce que la société juge juste'.

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7. AIIC Code of professional ethics

AIIC Code of professional ethics

Version 2012

I. Purpose and scope

Article 1

- a) This Code of Professional Ethics (hereinafter called the Code) lays down the standards of integrity, professionalism and confidentiality which all members of the Association shall be bound to respect in their work as conference interpreters.
- b) Candidates and pre candidates shall also undertake to adhere to the provisions of this Code.
- c) The Disciplinary and Disputes Committee, acting in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes, shall impose penalties for any breach of the rules of the profession as defined in this Code.

II. Code of Honor

Article 2

- a) Members of the Association shall be bound by the strictest secrecy, which must be observed towards all persons and with regard to all information disclosed in the course of the practice of the profession at any gathering open to the public.
- b) Members shall refrain from deriving any personal gain whatsoever from confidential information they may have acquired in the exercise of their duties as conference interpreters.

Article 3

- a) Members of the Association shall not accept any assignment for which they are not qualified. Acceptance of an assignment shall imply a moral undertaking on the members part to work with all due professionalism.
- b) Any member of the Association recruiting other conference interpreters, be they members of the Association or not, shall give the same undertaking.
- c) Members of the Association shall not accept more than one assignment for the same period of time.

Article 4

- a) Members of the Association shall not accept any job or situation which might detract from

the dignity of the profession.

b) They shall refrain from any act which might bring the profession into disrepute.

Article 5

For any professional purpose, members may publicize the fact that they are conference interpreters and members of the Association, either as individuals or as part of any grouping or region at which they belong.

Article 6

a) It shall be the duty *of* members of the Association to afford their colleagues moral assistance and collegiality.

b) Members shall refrain from any utterance or action prejudicial to the interests of the Association or its members. Any complaint arising out of the conduct of any other member or any disagreement regarding any decision taken by the Association shall be pursued and settled within the Association itself.

c) Any problem pertaining to the profession which arises between two or more members of the Association, including candidates and pre candidates, may be referred at the Disciplinary and Disputes Committee for arbitration, except for disputes of a commercial nature, fill Working Conditions

Article 7

With a view to ensuring the best quality interpretation, members of the Association:

a) shall Endeavour always to secure satisfactory conditions of sound, visibility and comfort, having particular regard to the Professional Standards as adopted by the Association as well as any technical standards drawn up or approved by it;

b) shall not, as a general rule, when interpreting simultaneously in a booth, work either alone or without the availability Of a colleague to relieve them should the need arise;

c) shah try to ensure that teams of conference interpreters are formed in such a way as to avoid the systematic use of relay;

d) Shall not agree to undertake either simultaneous interpretation without a booth or whispered interpretation unless the circumstances are exceptional and the quality of interpretation work is not thereby impaired;

e) require a direct view of the speaker and the room and therefore will not agree to working from screens except in exceptional circumstances where a direct view is not possible, provided the arrangements comply with the Association's appropriate technical specification and rules;

f) Shall require that working documents and texts to be read out at the conference be sent to them in advance;

g) Shall request a brief session whenever appropriate?

h) Shall not perform any other duties except that of conference interpreter at conferences for which they have been taken on as interpreters.

Article 8

Members of the Association shall neither accept nor, a fortiori, offer for themselves or for other conference interpreters recruited through them, be they members of the Association or not, any working conditions contrary to those laid down in this Code or in the Professional Standards.

IV. Amendment Procedure

Article 9

This Code may be modified by a decision of the Assembly taken with a two thirds majority of votes cast and, if appropriate, after having sought a legal opinion on the proposals.

8. How to work with a face to face interpreter

How to work with a face to face interpreter

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- 1) Introduction
- 2) Who Needs an Interpreter?
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 - 2b. Practical Needs
- 3) Prior to the Assignment
- 4) Booking an Interpreter
- 5) Arranging the Meeting Room
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- 9) Providing Feedback to Language Empire

1) Introduction

Language Empire was established in 2001 with the aim to provide both private and public sector organizations with a full range of professional language services, including face-to-face and **telephone interpreting**. Over the last decade we have helped hundreds of nationally based Public Sector organizations communicate with their clients and their non-English and limited English speaking consumers. We have been able to provide our services in over 400 of the main languages and dialects of the world.

We are optimistic that these guidelines will help you to work effectively with our Interpreters. Every process, from deciding whether an interpreter is needed through to the completion of an interpreting assignment, is included in these guidelines.

2) Who Needs an Interpreter?

2a. Abiding by the Law It is required by law that most organizations and statutory bodies communicate in an appropriate manner in the provision of their services. For many organizations the only ways to meet these standards when they are working face-to-face with people who do not speak or understand English, may be through the use of interpreters. These are some of the pieces of legislation that may be applicable to your organization: The Disability Discrimination Act 1995

* The Human Rights Act 1998

* the Race Relations Act 1976 and the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000

* the NHS and Community Care Act 1990

* the Health Act 1999.

To discriminate against anyone on racial grounds, either directly or indirectly, is against the law in the UK. It is therefore essential that all public bodies take active steps to eradicate racial discrimination and promote equality. These anti-discrimination laws also incorporate private or voluntary bodies which serve a public function.

The failure of an organization to communicate appropriately with black and ethnic minority frailties and individuals can have serious consequences as shown by the cases of Stephen Lawrence in England and the Chokar family in Scotland. The use of professional qualified interpreters to communicate with those who do not speak or understand English can ensure that your organisation demonstrates a commitment to non-discriminatory practice.

2b. Practical Needs

You should always book an interpreter if there is any uncertainty about your ability to communicate appropriately or effectively with your client or customer in English.

In most cases it will be quite apparent when your client has little or no fluency in English and requires an Interpreter.

However, there will also be occasions when your client speaks some English, but you should still think about booking an Interpreter. In particular, you should consider booking an interpreter if the bulk of the interview or meeting will involve using complicated or technical language. It is often the case that a person speaks enough English to be able to arrange an appointment and talk through basic information, however, during an interview or meeting they are unable to provide detailed information or understand the complex explanations that arise.

It is advisable that you book an Interpreter if in doubt about your client's level of English

3) Prior to the Assignment

Before a meeting takes place, there are three key steps to adhere to:

Booking an Interpreter

- Setting up the meeting room
- Briefing the Interpreter

4) Booking an Interpreter

It is preferable that you give us as much notice as possible when you need to book an Interpreter. A general rule that many of our clients find useful is to book the Interpreter at the same time as you arrange the interview or meeting with the other parties involved.

When you contact us (by telephone, fax or email) to book an Interpreter the following information is required:

Your organizations name (and also address if this is your first booking)

- Your name and contact number
- The date, time and location of the assignment
- Your reference or purchase order number (if you require this)
- Your clients name
- The language required (and dialect if relevant)
- Approximate length of the appointment (if known)
- Any other relevant information or specific requirements we need to know about when organizing an Interpreter for you

organizing an Interpreter for you

We have outlined a few a few simple steps that you may find useful in order to gather some of this information:

Step 1: Identify what Language is required

After you have determined that an Interpreter is needed you need to identify your clients native language and, if relevant, their preferred dialect. If it is difficult to obtain this information verbally you can use our **Language Identification Guide** — a simple guide that allows your client to point to the language they need.

If you know which country your client comes from you may find it useful to view a list of all the main languages spoken in each country. This can be found on our website' <http://www.lariguage-empire.com> in the 'Dedicated Clients Area section of our website. **Step 2: Decide whether the gender of the Interpreter** is of importance in most cases the gender of the interpreter is of no relevance.

However, there are a few situations where the gender of the Interpreter may be an important consideration. For example, in a situation where intimate information will be discussed, such as a medical appointment, your client may be more at ease with an Interpreter of the same gender. Remember to let us know when making a booking if you require your interpreter to be of a specific gender.

Step 3: Remember that a meeting involving an interpreter will always be longer than usual

when arranging an appointment where an Interpreter will be involved you can expect his interview or meeting to last as much as twice the time of the usual meeting. Remember the Interpreter has to repeat everything you say and everything your client says during the appointment.

It may also be useful to allocate a few extra minutes at the beginning of the meeting to brief the

Interpreter and a few minutes at the end to complete paperwork and debrief the Interpreter.

Step 4: Identify other relevant information

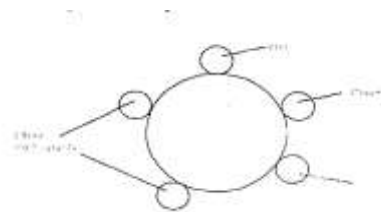
there can be a whole range of other relevant information depending on the circumstances of the meeting. In particular, it is always useful for us to know if the interview is going to be of a sensitive or difficult nature, so the interpreter is aware of this and can prepare for the situation in advance.

5) Arranging the Meeting Room

The arrangement of the meeting room can affect the productivity of the meeting and a good arrangement can often make the interpreter's job easier. These are some of the things you may want to consider:

- The size of the room and accessibility, i.e. for disabled people to get in• and around him building, and have accessible toilets.
- How background noises can be minimized. This may be of particular interest for people with a hearing disability.
- The lighting of the room. A well lit room will be needed so that those with a hearing disability can lip-read and/or see the BSL interpreters.
- Furniture should be moveable to help people with a disability and also allow the interpreter to set up the room for best results.
- It is preferable that you choose a quiet interview space or private room.
- The seating should be arranged so that the Interpreter can maintain eye contact with both you and your client.
- Where possible you and your client hold face each other as in a normal meeting with the Interpreter seated to the side between you like this:

For group meetings, make sure there is adequate seating for everyone involved. Your client and the Interpreter should be seated close to each other and be able to see everyone at the meeting:



6) Briefing the Interpreter

If you feel that the Interpreter should be aware of some background information prior to the meeting, it may be helpful to provide the Interpreter with briefing notes in advance. You should send these to us as early as possible as this will save both you and the interpreter time on the day of the meeting. For meetings where you feel briefing notes or background information is not relevant or appropriate, it is advisable that you still spend a few minutes prior to the meeting to brief the Interpreter on the day of the appointment. You should:

Give the Interpreter a short summary of the reasons for the appointment and what is going to happen. During the meeting.

Highlight the key issues or information you require from the client or want to convey to the client...

Discuss any specialized vocabulary or jargon that will be used during the meeting to make sure the Interpreter understands it.

Warn the Interpreter of any potential problems that could arise during the **meeting**.

Let the Interpreter know if you are happy for him or her to offer helpful information either to you or to your Client that goes beyond what either you or your client says. This may be most suited to a situation where you and the client both want the same result from the meeting. However, **you** should insist that the Interpreter lets you know when he or she is going to offer additional information.

Give the Interpreter a few minutes to look over any documents that he or she will have to translate during the meeting.

Give the Interpreter time to help the client complete any forms or documents required for the meeting.

- Let the Interpreter ask any questions he or she has before the meeting starts
- ... You should try to avoid giving your client opportunity to speak with the Interpreter outside your presence either before or after the meeting.

7) **During the Assignment**

7a. Opening the Meeting There are some guidelines that you can use at the beginning of any interview or meeting to ensure that the meeting progresses effectively. Once the client and Interpreter have joined you in the meeting room you should:

Check that your client and the Interpreter speak the same language.

Check the seating arrangements are to everybody's liking.

* **Welcome** your client.

* **Explain** your role.

* **Introduce** the Interpreter to your client and anyone else at the meeting.

* **If** you have already done so, explain the structure and the procedure of the meeting or interview.

Explain the Interpreter's role. Make it clear to everyone at the meeting that the interpreter plays an impartial role in the meeting and is only there to help you and your client communicate with each other. He or she is not there to provide information or advice to anyone except on language matters, and they are there to be an advocate or offer emotional support to your client.

Point out that anything discussed at the meeting will be kept strictly confidential.

* **Check** that everyone can hear everyone else at the meeting.

7b. **Conducting the Meeting**

Conducting an interview or meeting through an Interpreter can be very simple for remember a few simple rules: **Speak directly to your client in the first** person, you should speak exactly as you would to someone who did not require an Interpreter. For example, when speaking to your client, "What is your name?" would be correct, whereas addressing the Interpreter with "Ask him what her name is" would be incorrect. Another example would be; (speaking to your client):

"You have slightly higher than normal pressure in your left eye. We will need to organize an appointment for you to come back so I can administer some eye drops" is correct. On the other hand, (speaking to the Interpreter): "Tell her that she has high pressure in her left eye. Ask her when she can come back again for some eye drops" is incorrect.

Use **simple, clear language**. Try to avoid the following as they can make the interpreter's

job unnecessarily difficult: Jargon, questions in the form of statements, double negatives, slang or colloquialisms and figures of speech

For example, this would be incorrect: “Little point in beating around the bloc. Because our system crashed and we haven’t got any info that hasn’t corrupted we’ll have to reinvent the wheel a bit and get your details and financial circs recorded again before the JSA team will do the business on your dam. Do you see where you are coming from? Nightmare!” It would be correct to say: “I’m sorry but because our computers stopped working properly, we lost your personal and financial detail. We will need you to provide this information for us again. Then the people who deal with your benefit will process your time. We realize this is frustrating for you. We feel the same way.”

Pause frequently to allow for the interpretation of manageable segments of speech and **do not speak too quickly**. The above paragraph right is broken down like this:

Listen actively to the Interpreter and your client.

Remind the Interpreter to keep you informed about what is being said if you fear the Interpreter and the client are speaking to each other rather than interpreting your conversation with the client

Ask questions to check your client has understood, for example if the interpreter seems to say a lot less than you or vice versa.

Encourage the Interpreter to interrupt the meeting if:

They do not understand what you have said or particular words

- the language used does not have an equivalent expression in the other language

the client or the Interpreter needs a break.

They notice a cultural reference which may lead to a misunderstanding

- It is clear that there has been a misunderstanding on either side

a They need to clarify something that has been said

e Only interrupt if necessary. Do not let more than one person speak at one time so that the interpreter can keep up.

Allow a **break of 10-15 minutes for** every hour of interpreting time.

Ask the client directly if you need clarification on any point, including guidance on cultural issues. **Avoid long discussions** that exclude your client from the conversation.

7c. closing the Meeting before concluding the meeting you should:

Give your client the opportunity to summarize and/or clarify any matters.

Allow your client to ask any questions or give feedback.

8) Following the Assignment At the end of the meeting or interview, allow your client to leave the premises before debriefing the Interpreter and completing the necessary paperwork.

8a. Debriefing the Interpreter

You may want to discuss the meeting with the interpreter. You may find that: He/she wants to tell you things that he/she could not say during the interview.

- You want to clarify particular points
- There are cultural questions to be considered.
- You need to discuss any problems or misunderstandings there may be between you.
- The interpreter has suggestions about how best to conduct an interview with an interpreter.
- You want to ask for general or specific feedback from the Interpreter about how the meeting went. Were there any problems? Make a note of all feedback and take any necessary corrective action. You want to give the interpreter some feedback.

It is such discussions that will allow you to raise the standard of your work by working more effectively with the interpreter. You can use these discussions to develop alternative strategies to overcome any problems you faced whilst communicating with the interpreter. Working with the same interpreter allows a close working relationship to develop, therefore, if the meeting went well, arrange for the same interpreter to be present at the next interview with that client.

There are a few final steps before ending your meeting with the interpreter:

- Complete and sign the Interpreters Job Sheet
- Complete the Quick Feedback Section of the Job Sheet
- **you** should have received the Interpreter Quality Check feedback form with your booking confirmation. Or alternatively the interpreter may give you a copy at the start of the assignment.

Please spare a few minutes to complete the 'Interpreter Quality Check feedback form as this enables us to strictly monitor the quality of services being delivered by the Interpreter. Your feedback is always greatly appreciated and highly valued. Every month copies of the Interpreter Quality Check forms completed by professionals i.e. doctors, nurses, probation officers, etc. are submitted to the contract manager at your organization so it is very important that we receive regular feedback.

9) Providing Feedback to Language Empire Whether you have positive or negative feedback for us, please feel free to contact us at any time. Remember to make a note of any point you would like to raise about the assignment. You may want to give us a call to discuss the assignment, or if you prefer you can also write to us or email. If for any reason you have or complaint about an interpreter, please email on complaints@language-empire.com where your complaint will be thoroughly investigated

9. Medical interpreting

Medical interpreting

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***References**

Introduction:

Whatever type of interpreting you need, it is important to remember that when choosing an interpreter, expert knowledge of the subject matter is equally as important as interpreting experience. The role of interpreters is significant, and the accuracy of interpretation is the most critical component of safe and effective communication between clinicians and patients in medical settings characterized by language and cultural barriers and to strategically build an efficient, effective and qualified workforce for providing language services.

The Definition of Medical Interpreting:

Medical interpreters facilitate communication between patients and health care providers who speak different languages. When a patient and a provider have limited ability to communicate in the same language, it can be nearly impossible to provide quality, patient-centered care. Even if the patient or provider speak a little of the others' language, they often lack knowledge of medical terminology or familiarity with cultural concepts that affect the delivery of effective health care.

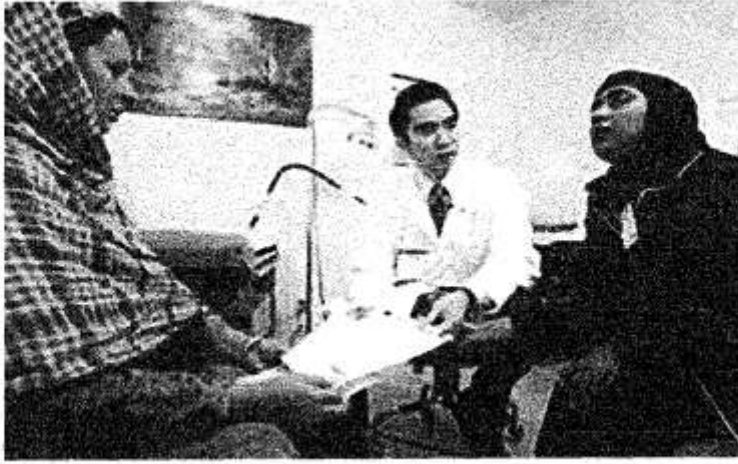


The Importance of Medical Interpreting:

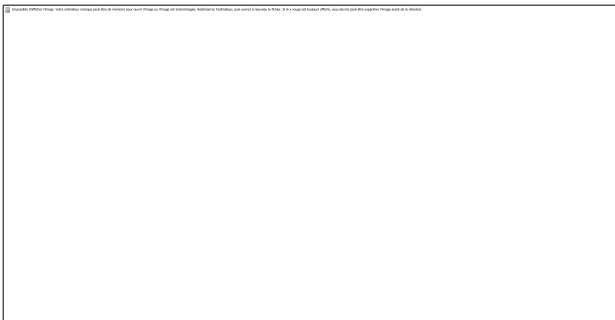
In health care, language services are frequently provided by self-declared bilingual clinical providers and ad hoc interpreters, such as family members, friends or *staff* who have been trained and assessed in medical interpreting. Research demonstrates that the use of unqualified individuals results in increased medical errors, less effective patient clinical provider communication and poorer follow-up and adherence to clinical instructions, as well as possible conflicts with patient privacy rights. The presence of a readily accessible, qualified language services workforce is necessary for a high-quality program.

The Effective Medical Interpreting:

Effective interpreting requires a set of considerations that are more complex than simply possessing the ability to speak two languages. Trained medical interpreters have an understanding of important medical terminology, the specialized skills to faithfully render messages from one language to another, and an understanding of the mediate cultural misunderstandings. While providers may be tempted to rely on untrained bilingual staff, or a patient's family and friends, to interpret for a patient, working with a medical interpreter greatly increases the chances of successful health outcomes.



The Difference between Medical Translation and Medical Interpreting:



Clinics and hospitals use the services of medical translators and hospitals use the services of medical translators and medical interpreters, but what is the difference between the two? The answer lies in the type of communication involved.

Translation is the transfer of written text from one language to another, and interpreting is the transfer of spoken or signed communication into another oral or signed language. While there are some key skills common to translation and interpreting, a good translator will not always make a good interpreter, and vice versa.

The core language, cultural and subject matter skills required by medical translators and interpreters include:

- *Excellent command of their working languages
- *understanding of cultural differences
- *knowledge of anatomy and physiology
- *Knowledge of medical terminology
- *understanding of health care concepts
- *understanding of ethical issues

In addition, medical interpreters also need particular communication and personal skills, including:

- *Clear speech or sign language
- *The ability to work bi-directionally, actively producing both languages

- *strong interpersonal skills
- *understanding of dialects and regional language
- *The ability to think on their feet
- *strong listening and memory skills
- *Note taking skills
- *Ability to interpret non-verbal language
- *Interpreters must also remain independent and objective at all times, which is float always possible when the interpreting is provided by family members.

As can be seen from the list above, although being bilingual is a key skill for medical interpreters, it is float sufficient to ensure success in the role.

Medical translators work in a very different way to interpreters, as their end product is in the form of a written document, this means that translators must have an excellent written command of the language that they are translating into, and so this must usually be their native language. The process of translation includes thorough reading of the original text, analysis, research, the translation itself, and then editing and proofreading.

As well as the core skills listed above, medical translators also require:

- *Excellent writing skills in their native language
- *Knowledge of a wide range of medical concepts and terminology
- *strong reading, analysis and research skills
- *Access to appropriate resources and reference materials
- *Excellent editing and *proofreading skills*
- *Computer and translation technology skills
- *project management skills

When working with translators, having a second translator proofread all translations is highly recommended, to ensure error free text. Medical translators and interpreters are often members of the same professional organizations, and undertake the same professional development in medical technology to enhance their subject matter expertise. But due to the very different skills involved, it is good to be aware of the difference between medical translation and interpreting, so you can choose the right professional to meet your needs.

Why Medical Interpreting Matters at Hospital Discharge:

Proper implementation of medical interpreting is a great way to improve a hospital's discharge process. In fact, studies have shown that the use of a medical interpreter can take down the time the process takes by half.

In 2013, Children's Hospital Los Angeles tracked the time difference between discharging English-speaking and Spanish speaking patients. On average, discharging Spanish speaking families took 41 minutes longer.

By having interpreters at the doctors' disposal at peak discharge hours, this time difference was chopped in half. And since only about 25 percent of the hospital's thousand monthly

discharges are in English, this saves an incredible amount of time and money at 20 minutes each for 700 discharges; it saves more than 230 hours, or nine days.

Knowing this, it's no wonder that medical interpreting can improve doctor patient relations while helping hospitals run more efficiently. The key is having enough interpreters available to meet the needs of patients (and their families!) who speak another language.

Use Time and Money Wisely

Some hospitals do float employ medical interpreters at all, leaving the task of interpreting to staff members who happen to be bilingual, but these employees were trained to be doctors and nurses, float professional medical interpreters.

Shortcuts like these are dangerous, especially in the medical field. Not only do they increase the likelihood of potentially he-threatening language errors, but it also means that the hospital is pulling medical professionals away from their jobs. When a nurse or doctor is busy interpreting for a patient, that's time that other patients are float getting the treatment they need.

Instead of spending money and time hiring bilingual doctors and nurses who are also expected to cover interpretation duties, hospitals should take advantage of dedicated medical interpreters. That way, hospital staff can focus on medicine, while language professionals are responsible for the interactions between doctors and patients.

And of course, cutting down on the time it takes to discharge patients through the help of medical interpreting saves hospitals money while helping those who need medical care, when the process is simpler and shorter, hospital beds become available sooner, allowing more patients to be treated.

Reassure Patients and Their Families

“Medical interpreters are invaluable at hospitals” When medical interpreting isn't a priority for a hospital, patients who do float speak the language might feel hesitant to ask question when they don't understand something. Even when a medical interpreter is supplied, if it seems like a hassle to meet with him or her — such as when patients have to endure a lengthy wait to see the interpreter — they might decide it's not worth their time to get clarification.

The result is lower patient satisfaction. If they feel unwelcome due to the poor attention to their medical interpreting needs, they are unlikely to want to return to the same hospital the next time they need care.

What's worse is that those without the advantage of fast medical interpreting help are more likely than others to need treatment again. This is because they might float understanding the discharge instructions, which may include the need for further testing, medication, and followup appointments (1).

These problems can be avoided when hospital staff ensures that there are enough medical interpreters available to their patients. They should be readily available to patients during their stay, especially during the hospital discharge process. Clearly, the benefits for both patients and hospitals are worth making an effort to meet medical interpreting needs.

One of the important duties of medical interpreters is mediating communication related to the provision of informed consent (IC), a critical process in medical settings that enables patients to obtain medical information from physicians for use in decision making, and thus can significantly impact clinical outcomes (Betancourt & Jacobs, 2000; Lena, 2005; Simon, Zyzanski, Durand, Jimenez & Kodish, 2006). A previous study conducted in the US found that the charts of patients with limited English proficiency were less likely to have documentation office for invasive medical procedures than were those of English-speaking patients (Schenker, Wang, Selig, Ng & Fernandez, 2007). This finding highlights the need for interpreters, and the importance of their role with respect to the clinical and legal aspects of medical practice.

Types of medical interpreters and quality problems:

Medical interpreters can be categorized into several types according to level of professionalism and availability as well as interpretation quality (Hsieh, 2006). Previous studies have commonly categorized 'interpreters as professional, ad hoc, trained, and untrained (Angelelli, 2004; Flores, 2005). Professional interpreters are paid and are often

certified at the state or national level. Ad hoc interpreters include bilingual family members, friends, Translation & Interpreting Vol 4, No 1 (2012) 3 or hospital staff who can provide linguistic help to patients. Trained/untrained interpreters are classified based on their

Formal training in interpretation. Ad-hoc interpreters are untrained and their practice « often results in errors in interpreting » (Angelelli, 2004, P. 22). Bilingual physicians are often used but float ails are sufficiently fluent in a foreign language, and “some physicians are float aware of the need for an interpreter believing that their own language skills are sufficient” (Brach, Fraser & Paez, 2005, p. 429). Effective interpretation requires more than mere linguistic proficiency in the two languages. Previous studies have documented critical errors in the translation of medical terminology, misunderstandings that undermine patients’ credibility, omissions of important information related to treatment plans, and informal mediation of information when untrained bilingual ad hoc interpreters, including bilingual medical staff, are used. In contrast to the relative ease of securing a uniform level of interpretive competence in conference settings, it is difficult to maintain consistently high standards for interpreters in medical situations, as mentioned above. Nevertheless, medical situations such as those involving the provision of IC, in which patients need to receive information for decision-making purposes, as well as medical interviews, in which physicians need to understand patients’ descriptions of complaints, require accurate interpretations rendered by highly skilled interpreters to enable all parties to achieve successful communication(2).

The importance of accuracy in medical interpretations:

Accuracy is the most critical component of interpretation, especially in medical contexts (Mizuno, 2008). Accuracy is a faithful rendering of the source language message. Faithful rendering of a message in a source language is not the same as a simple word-for-word translation. According to Hale (2007), less experienced interpreters are more likely to produce literal renditions, leading to nonsensical translations, and “only the most competent interpreters will convert the message pragmatically, taking the top-down approach, understanding the text as discourse rather than as words or sentences strung together”. This

is especially true when the pair of languages that are being translated differ substantially from each other in their structures. Additionally, interpretation in medical settings requires special precision because inaccurate interpretations of interventions can have major ramifications on the outcome of a case or on the treatment of an illness, in order to implement accurate interpretation with precision, omissions(3).

Additions or substitutions of information in the original message must be

Avoided while maintaining transparency based on an understanding of the client's cultural background (National Council on Interpreting in Health Care, 2005. When a language barrier is present during medical consultation, successful communication between patients and healthcare professionals requires that interpreters accurately and faithfully translate all utterances that occur (Flores, 2005; Healthcare Interpretation Network, 2007)

Most Common Interpreter Errors: According to Dr. Flores, the most common interpreter errors cited in the study were:

- Omission (52%), in which the interpreter left out an important piece of information.
 - False fluency (16%), in which the interpreter used words or phrases that didn't exist in a specific language.
 - Substitution (13%), in which a word or phrase is replaced with another word or phrase of a different meaning.
 - Editorialization (10%), in which the interpreter's opinion is added to the interpretation.
 - Addition (8%), in which a word or phrase is added by the interpreter.
- Consequences Over 60% of the errors made during the study had "potential clinical consequences." This means that the errors in interpretation could cause the information given to be very different than originally intended. Specific errors included leaving out questions about drug allergies; omitting or inaccurately describing instructions about dosages and frequency of medications; telling a patient that a hydrocortisone cream must be applied all over the body instead of just on a rash; and instructing a patient to answer personal

questions(4). Although the Boston study was small, Dr. Flores said that a similar situation exists in most hospitals across the US. “The latest national data shows that only about one-quarter of hospitals in the US have trained interpreters available for their patients,” he reports. And even in those hospitals that do use interpreters’ services, some are float specifically trained for medical interpretation, so errors can still occur.

Conclusion:

Professional health care interpreters are quite necessary for working with and overcoming linguistic barriers in patient relations. Patient care unsurprisingly suffers when patients and doctors have unsatisfactory communication. So, medical interpreting plays a substantial role in providing the high health care services.



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4. The accuracy of medical interpretations: A prompt study of errors in JapaneseEnglish interpreters during a simulated medical scenario Ryoko Anazawa The University of Tokyo, Graduate School of Medicine haru-ranazawa@umin.ac.jp Hirono Ishikawa The University of Tokyo, Graduate School of Medicine hironotky@umin.ac.jp Takahiro Kiuchi The University of Tokyo, Graduate School of Medicine tak-kiuchiumin,.ac.jp Abstract

10. Interpreting in the Olympics

INTERPRETING IN THE OLYMPICS

1. Introduction:

The Olympic Games have always brought people together in peace to respect universal moral principles. It features athletes from all over the world and helps promote the Olympic spirit (IOC). People from around the world gather together every four years to celebrate this big event. In order to achieve these goals of the Olympic Games, sports interpreting are used as a tool for communication between people from different areas who speak different languages

as one expert has said. 'Translators and interpreters at next year's Games will need more than just knowledge of a couple of languages. They all need to be able to speak the language of sport.

Without understanding sports terminology, interpreters will be unable to properly express what the athletes and officials are saying, Li Yashu, vice-chairman of the Translation Association of China said during an interview with China Youth Daily recently.

Based on the above, Sports interpreting in the Olympic Games becomes a worthwhile research project. This paper will only explore the experience of Sports interpreting in the Sydney Olympics and give some suggestions for the future Olympic Games for providing better language/interpreting service.

2. INTERPRETER EMPLOYMENT

2.1 Types of Interpreter

More than 60 professional conference interpreters, some 70 consecutive interpreters and hundreds of volunteer language assistants made up the interpreting team taking the field in Sydney.

According to the interviews conducted by the author with Lyudmila Stem, there were two different types of interpreters in the Sydney Olympic Games. One group was employed as interpreters (at professional level), the other are volunteered as language assistants. The professional interpreters were divided into two groups — simultaneous interpreters and consecutive interpreters. The simultaneous interpreters were mainly brought from overseas by the IOC and had some Olympic experience. They were mostly used for conference-type interpreting in interpreting booths. The consecutive interpreters were employed locally by the language service unit of the Sydney Olympic Committee, and were mostly used for interpreting at the press conferences. The volunteer interpreters—known as language assistants, were the bilingual assistants who could help the participants of the Olympic Games with all the knowledge and skills they have for various types of informal communication.

2.2 Mode of Interpreting

During the Sydney Olympics, the conference interpreter's covered 27 languages at post around press conferences, press conferences at the Main Press Centre, prearranged conferences and congresses of the International Olympic Committee, meetings of the IOC Medical Commission, the International Sports Federations and other official bodies, Chefs de Mission meetings at the Olympic Village and other press conferences and meetings as

Necessary and possible. The mode of interpreting service provided at the different stages simultaneous or consecutive depended on both the languages required and the venue itself.

Simultaneous interpretation was provided at some noncompetition venues, Olympic Family hotels, Olympic Village, MPC, and at the following competition venues: Olympic Stadium, Sydney International Aquatic Centre, Sydney Superdome, Pavilions and Dome, Sydney Entertainment Centre. And Sydney Exhibition Halls and Convention Centre. At other competition venues were provided with consecutive interpretation.

The volunteer language assistants worked everywhere to help communicate between athletes and other participants of the Games. They mainly use Liaison interpreting mode of informal short-consecutive interpreting in informal situations.

In addition to face-to-face language assistance provided by volunteers at the venues. The Multi-Lingual Switchboard (MLSB), based at the Olympic Village, provided a telephone interpreting service covering 51 languages. If a volunteer in a particular language was unavailable, the call was diverted to the Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS) at the Federal Government's Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs

2.3 Selecting Interpreters

For the Sydney Olympic Games 88 interpreters were contracted, including 38 simultaneous interpreters, mostly recruited from overseas with extensive Olympic and international experience. And 50 consecutive interpreters. Mostly sourced through the National Accreditation Authority of Translators and Interpreters, providing professional interpretation services in English, French, Spanish, Russian, and German. Arabic, Mandarin, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Italian, Greek and Bulgarian. They were scheduled for assignments across all competition venues, the Main Press Centre (MPC), Olympic Village and the Olympic Family hotels.

From some Sydney Olympics interpreters' experience, most of them didn't notice any advertisement to employ interpreters for the Games. They were contacted by the language service unit of the Sydney Olympic Committee and were asked to send their resumes to the language service unit. All the interpreters who were directly contacted by the language service unit have NAATI (National Accreditation Authority of Translators and Interpreters, Australia) accreditations of at least professional level.

The volunteer interpreters (language assistants) were selected by the Sydney Olympic Committee before the games. They were given interviews which test their language abilities and other necessary skills.

2.4 Training Interpreters

The interpreters in the Sydney Olympic Games were firstly given some briefings for the background knowledge of the Olympics and the interpreting for the Olympic Games. There were several workshops conducted by the language service unit for the preparations of the interpreting for the Sydney Games. The workshops were not detailed and didn't provide enough information for the interpreters. (Interview with Lyudmila Stem) But the interpreters also got access to some online information, which also helped them a lot during their work at the Sydney Olympics. However, most of the interpreters were experienced interpreters and they had skills for preparation by themselves and some interpreters were even interpreting teachers/trainers themselves. So they also did self training to prepare for interpreting for the Games.

2.5 Working Conditions for Olympics Interpreters

Working conditions varied from different interpreting assignments. Simultaneous interpreter's main work was for conferences in the conference rooms with simultaneous interpreting equipments. Sometimes they also interpreted for press conferences where there were simultaneous interpreting facilities.

Consecutive interpreters didn't need any equipment during their interpreting work. They usually sat behind the speakers (if it has a team sport) or sat next to the speaker (if there was only one athlete or a coach). All they needed is a pen and a notebook for note taking.

For volunteers, because their jobs were different from each other and they were working in different venues, so they didn't have certain working conditions. They could work in

different places with different working conditions. (Interview with Sydney Games interpreters)

The working hours also depends on different interpreting assignments. The interpreters were allocated to different interpreting assignments for different length from 15 minutes press conference to several hours technical meeting etc. The language assistants (volunteers) worked in different shifts for a maximum of 8 hours per day

According to the Sydney Olympic Interpreters, they were mostly satisfied with their working conditions. However there, were still some problems, such as difficulties of simultaneous interpreters to do with outdoor conditions, sound interference. Inability to hear reporters' questions etc

3. THE FEELING OF BEING AN OLYMPIC GAMES INTERPRETER

Interpreting for the Olympic Games is a totally different area in interpreting studies. So what is it like being an Olympic Interpreter?

Interpreting for the Olympic Games has been a unique and unprecedented experience for most Australian interpreters. On the whole. Interpreters considered the Olympics a very positive and enjoyable experience and some found it more satisfying than their usual assignments. (Lyudmila Stem 2001. 'The Sydney Olympic interpreting experience through the eyes of consecutive interpreters')

The Sydney Olympic Games was indeed a mineable experience. As interpreters we were fortunate to encounter them and they were what make our profession today great! The work was fast, challenging. Stimulating. It was also demanding, but the skill, experience and flexibility of our fearless leader made it fun and very enjoyable. (Manuel Pastor. 2000)

From the above two interpreters comments, like all the people who get involved in the Olympics. It might be a once in a life experience for the interpreter to take part in such big and most important sports even in the world. So no matter hard work or some difficulties during the interpreting assignments, most interpreters enjoyed themselves of being part of the Olympic Games.

Interpreting for the Olympic Games was a splendid way of taking part in one of the most media-centric events of our planet. But working here was really about waiting around, being thorough in one's prep work and carefully following events, and doing very little actual interpreting(1)

However, because of the differences of interpreters' perceptions, some interpreters may find this job is time-consuming and not satisfied with their long time preparation but little actual interpreting work. These kinds of problems could disappoint the Olympic interpreters, but compared with the enjoyment and the pride of being part of the Olympic Games, these problems became less important for the interpreters.

4. DIFFICULTIES AND CHALLENGES FOR THE OLYMPIC INTERPRETERS

The interpreting assignments sometimes could have unexpectedly canceled or added because of the losing or winning of a game. It would have been very difficult for interpreters without preparation to interpret for a certain kind of games. And it would also be very disappointing for interpreters to know that their interpreting assignments had been cancelled when they had prepared hard for their assignments.

Not knowing about the rules of the sports could also be a difficulty for Olympic interpreters. It's not only the problem of knowing the sports terminology, but also the problem of understanding the rules of different sports. If the interpreters don't understand what had happened during the games, they could not interpret accurately even if they know all the terminologies very well.

During press conferences, for consecutive interpreters it was a big challenge for their short-time memory when the speakers kept speaking for quite a long time. And it also tested the note-taking skills of the interpreters.

There could have been more difficulties for individual interpreters during former Olympic Games which the author here does not have enough information and needs further research in the future.

5. SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE OLYMPICS

The lessons of previous Olympic Games have led me to consider what could be done in preparation for the future games. A number of aspects could be considered:

1) During the selection process, the Olympic Committee should consider the candidates' interests in sports. It is better to choose some candidate interpreters who already have some background knowledge of a certain kind of sports. If possible, choose some interpreters with strong interest in a certain sport, so that they could understand the sport event better. For example, the language unit could ask the interpreter to fill in some forms to indicate their specialized sports or interests and test their knowledge on that particular sport. In this way, the language unit could give priorities to the interpreters with special sports knowledge for their interested sports.

2) Divide interpreters into different groups for different kinds of sports. Make sure the interpreters understand their task sports well, and concentrate on their task sports. It will be much easier for interpreters to prepare for several certain kinds of sports than prepare for all kinds of sports. This is possible when there is a large amount of interpreters. And this does not mean interpreters could only be used for their allocated groups, they could also help with other groups when there is a need.

3) Train all the interpreters with the background knowledge of the Olympic Games, the purpose of the Games, the spirit of the Games, the role of interpreters in the Olympics etc, to make them get a better understanding of their jobs at the Olympic Games.

4) The interpreters' work starts well before boarding a plane to the Olympic Games. They should become familiar with the rules and regulations of the various Olympic sports to

begin. (Manuel PASTOR. Ailed) Interpreters should also prepare for themselves with die latest sports information and bring whatever materials that could be useful for their interpreting in die Olympic Games with them. Reading other publications and watching sporting events should also be part of the “training”. (Manuel PASTOR, AIIC)

Workshops should be held regularly before the Olympic Game for the pre-interpreters. The language service unit should invite former Olympics interpreters to give lectures to the pre-interpreters and volunteers. It’s also helpful to play videos to demonstrate how an interpreter works in the Olympic Games. The pre-interpreters and volunteers could also discuss what they have learnt from the lectures and videos, and also provide their own opinions. This is also good chance for interpreters and volunteers to know each other better and work together as a team. The workshops could be given several months or even longer previous to the Games. It is long-term preparation for the Games.

5) Cooperate with the respective departments of die Olympics Organizing Committee who have more than 25 years experience for Olympic translation, collect professional sports terms in addition to abbreviations and build up terminology data bases in various languages.

6) Interpreters should be provided with all die resources for preparing interpreting for the Games. There should be a library and an internet website offering sports news, history, terms, and all die information needed by the interpreter. (Like for Olympic Intranet for the media and interpreters during Sydney Olympics.) It’s better to set up an online forum for interpreters to exchange their questions and answers with their colleagues.

Building up interpreters’ own bilingual glossaries. It is essential for interpreters to gain background knowledge of sport in order to develop a general understanding of the rules and course of the events, and be able to discuss it in both languages, For this, interpreters would have to follow the sports scene in both languages(2).

7) Train die pre-interpreters if necessary interpreting skills for interpreting in the Olympics Games. And also train them with note-taking skills, which is very important for consecutive interpreters during the press conferences. This could be long-term training or short-term training depends on different levels of the interpreters.

8) At the end of die workshops before the Games starts, do a mock press conference for interpreters to practice interpreting like in a real situation. After the press conference, discuss the difficulties with each other and try to find out how to solve these problems.

9) Interpreters should be able to anticipate die content of the press conferences. For this, they need to become familiar with as many typical’ and atypical’ questions and answers that come up during the interviews (2).

10) Interpreters should be shown the places where they will be working in and get familiar with all the facilities which they will use during the interpreting jobs. They should also be showing their hotels and the ways of transportation to their working places. This kind of instruction could be made by providing detailed information handbooks or tour around the competition venues before the Games (4).

11) During die Olympic Games, interpreters should be given the chances to watch games for what they are going to interpret for a press conference. let's quite helpful for the interpreters to know more about die sports terms and what had happened during die matches so that the interpreters could predict what will be talked during the press conferences.

12) After each game the interpreters should summarize their work and report to the language service unit for future references. It is precious to share with other interpreters their experiences and learn something from each other.

6. CONCLUSION

The important thing in the Olympic Games is not the winning but taking part --As what is said in die Olympic spirit, the most rewarding part of being an Olympic Interpreter is the process of preparing for interpreting in the Gaines and is involved in the Games. Sports interpreting in the Olympic Gaines would be a new experience for the future Olympic Interpreters. Although every Olympic Games is a unique game, we can also learn' valuable experiences from former Gaines, and provide better language! Interpreting service for the future Games.

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11. Phone interpreting



Phone interpreting

What is Telephone Interpretation?

Telephone interpreting is a service that connects human interpreters via telephone to individuals who wish to speak to each other but do not share a common language. The telephone interpreter converts the spoken language from one language to another, enabling listeners and speakers to understand each other. Interpretation over the telephone most often takes place in consecutive mode, which means that the interpreter waits until the speaker finishes an utterance before rendering the interpretation into the other language.

Telephone interpreting is one modality or delivery mechanism for providing interpreting services.

Telephone interpreting (also called OPI or Over-the-Phone Interpretation) can be either simultaneous or consecutive. If the participants of a telephone call are content to hear only the voice of the interpreter, telephone interpreting can be conducted in a simultaneous mode; otherwise interpreting should be conducted consecutive.

USES

Telephone interpreting is widely used in a number of settings, including health care (government, financial, emergency telephone call centers), and others.

1 - It is used when two or more participants in a meeting (a phone call) do not speak the same language. Interpretation is usually provided into one other language, but can be offered in several languages. Meetings of this kind are typically short.

2- It can also be used at a regular meeting when a person who is not present calls in to speak via a phone link.

3- It is especially helpful for settings in which the two parties would communicate via telephone anyway, such as interactions between call centers and consumers, calls between members of the public and emergency telephone call centers, etc...

4- It can be used to take applications over the phone and help individuals with account issues.

Telephone interpretation via Video Remote Interpreting (VRI) or a Video Relay Service (VRS) is also useful where one of the parties is deaf, hard-of-hearing or speech-impaired.

Technical requirement

For this kind of interpretation you will need

Very good, clear-sound, non-cracking phone connections; A headset phone (rather than a single earpiece phone) for the interpreter; A quality connection from the phone one to the simultaneous interpretation system, if it is an eau-in from a speaker who is not in the meeting room and if simultaneous interpretation is used in the room.

Feedback blackout: interpreters must not hear their own voice in their headsets.

Method of interpretation

Telephone conversations between two or more parties are usually interpreted consecutively — one party speaks in say Spanish, the interpreter listens then translates consecutively into English for the other party. The other party replies in English and the interpreter translates consecutively into Spanish, and so forth.

- If h is a phone-in from an outside party into a meeting room where the rest of participants are listening in more than one language, the interpreter(s) will translate consecutively what the caller says. It may be necessary to ask the caller to pause for translation, if his intervention is long.

- If it is a call into a meeting room where simultaneous interpretation is used, the phone eau needs to be fed into the simultaneous interpreting (SI) system so that interpreters can listen to it and translate simultaneously into the various conference languages. This only works well if the sound quality of the phone eau that technicians feed into the SI system is good Enough-not often the case.

Preparation

In telephone interpreting there is no visual support whatsoever, which means interpreters are deprived of about half the message. Therefore, it is even more important that interpreters are fully briefed about the subject of the meeting and the participants. Tell your interpreter(s) in

advance who the participants are, what their positions are in the company or organization and why they are holding a telephone conference.

Give interpreters the background documentation that participants have and, especially, any document they will discuss. For instance, if this is a telephone conference between production managers of a company in different countries, give the interpreters background material on what the company makes and on the project the managers will discuss.

Give interpreters the URL of the website where all documents pertaining to the teleconference are stored. They should be able to consult the documents before the meeting, like all delegates.

Advantages and disadvantages of telephone interpreting

Advantages:

As noted above, one of the first points cited in favor of telephone interpreting is cost savings, though it is in fact not always cheaper than on-site interpreting. Other advantages include:

1. Around-the-clock availability — medical emergencies and crimes do not always happen during business hours, interpreters can be connected to the interlocutors quickly, preventing long waits for patients in emergency rooms or weekend.
2. Wider range of languages available — many telephone interpreting services boast that they can provide interpreting in dozens of languages at the press of a button, and for some languages of limited diffusion it may be difficult to find a qualified interpreter within hundreds of miles.
3. Professionalization of interpreters — interpreters who do not live in a market where they can obtain full-time work must supplement their income by doing other kinds of work, which prevents them from developing and maintaining their skills and discourages them from making a firm commitment to the profession. Telephone interpreting provides an opportunity for interpreters, especially those in languages of limited diffusion, to devote themselves full-time to this profession.

4. Flexibility of working hours and location — interpreters can choose to work part-time if they desire, and can live in a location that may be desirable for climate, cost of living, or proximity to family members but is not necessarily a place where a lot of on-site interpreting assignments are available.

5. Confidentiality and impartiality — in situations that might be embarrassing to the parties, such as a medical examination or a police interrogation (especially in tight-knit ethnic communities), a remote interpreter can provide the communication link without being seen as an intruder.

6. Professional distance — when the interpreter is not in the same room as the speakers, it may be easier to concentrate on the interpreting task and not become emotionally involved in what may be a traumatic and even physically shocking situation,

7. Lesser of two evils — As Hewitt (1995) points out, When a trial judge is faced with a choice between using a telephone interpreter and someone whose skills are equally unknown, or who may be a friend, relative, police officer or even a jail inmate, [telephonic interpreting] may be the lesser of two evils.

Disadvantages:

Some of the drawbacks to telephone interpreting have already been pointed out, namely, the slow pace of consecutive interpreting when equipment is not available for simultaneous interpreting, and the lack of control on the interpreter's part. These disadvantages are examined in detail below:

1. Consecutive interpreting — not only does consecutive interpreting prolong

the interaction), it also can result in accuracy if the interpreter fails to control turn-taking adequately, if the parties speak in long utterances that the interpreter cannot retain, or if the interpreter must constantly interrupt to request repetitions or clarifications

2. Lack of visual cues — many critics have emphasized the importance for the interpreter of being able to see the parties' facial expressions, gestures, and body language, as well as any objects they may point to while speaking. Whereas proponents of telephone interpreting say

that skilled interpreters can compensate for these shortcomings, it is clear that interpreters themselves find it stressful to make this extra effort.

3. Interpreter's absence --also points out that when the interpreter is not present, it is more difficult to develop a rhythm for time-taking. Moreover, pauses can be very disconcerting as the interpreter, unable to see the interlocutors' faces, tries to figure out why the speaker stopped talking, and thinks maybe the connection has been severed.

4. Poor acoustics due to bad connections or equipment — not every facility is equipped with speaker phones or high quality sound systems, and background noise that might not even be noticed by an on-site interpreter can seriously impede comprehension.

5. Lack of preparation — telephone interpreters handle dozens of calls a day, and are not able to prepare ahead of each assignment by reading documentation the way on-site interpreters do. They also do not have the ability to specialize as much as on-site interpreters who limit themselves to court, conference, or medical assignments.

6. Identity of interpreter unknown - when the parties do not know the interpreter and have never worked with him/her before, they have no way of knowing whether he/she is qualified or trustworthy.

7. Lack of privacy — although the anonymity of the interpreter can provide a greater sense of privacy, as noted above, the use of speaker phones means that everyone in the room can hear what is said. In some cases, such as attorney-client communications in court, this is a violation of due process

Conclusion

Telephone interpretations a useful and flexible tool in the world of business. It can provide clients with efficient solutions to their needs, even in the most unexpected situations. It has its limits, of course, but the most important things that you have this tool at your disposal to use it whenever you need.

الأسنان الحساسة : ما هي العلاجات المتوفرة ؟

عندما تمتلك أسناناً حساسة فإن فعاليات معينة مثل تنظيف الأسنان بالفرشاة أو بخيوط الأسنان و الأكل و الشرب يمكن أن تسبب لك ألم اسنان حاد و مؤقت. الأسنان الحساسة تكون عادة نتيجة تلف مينا الأسنان أو جذور الأسنان المكشوفة. غير انه أحيانا يكون الشعور بعدم الارتياح بسبب عوامل أخرى مثل التسوس أو الأسنان المتصدعة أو المتكسرة أو كأثر جانبي للعمليات السنية مثل تبييض الأسنان. إذا كنت قلقاً بشأن حساسية الأسنان، ابدأ بزيارة طبيب أسنانك. سيقوم بتحديد أو استبعاد الأسباب الكامنة خلف ألم أسنانك.

اعتماداً على الظروف المحيطة فإن طبيب أسنانك سيقتراح :

- 1- معجون اسنان ضد حساسية الاسنان: بعد استخدامه لعدة مرات فان معجون الاسنان الخاص للأسنان الحساسة يمكن ان يساعد في ازالة الألم المصاحب للأسنان الحساسة.
- 2- الفلورايد: قد يضع طبيب الاسنان الفلورايد للمناطق الحساسة في اسنانك لتقوية مينا الاسنان و تقليل الألم.
- 3- تغطية سطح الجذر المكشوف : اذا كانت اللثة المترجعة هي سبب حساسية اسنانك, قد يضع طبيب اسنانك مادة معينة لسد و تغطية الجذر المكشوف للسن.
- 4- حشوة قناة الجذر : اذا كانت حساسية اسنانك تسبب ألماً شديداً و العلاجات الأخرى غير مجدية فقد يقترح طبيب اسنانك حشوة قناة الجذر- و هي عملية تستخدم لعلاج المشاكل في لب السن .

Sensitive teeth: what treatments are available?

When you have sensitive teeth, activities such as brushing, flossing, eating and drinking can cause sharp, temporary pain in your teeth... Sensitive teeth are typically the result of exposed tooth roots. Sometimes, however, tooth discomfort caused by other factors, such as a cavity, a cracked or chipped tooth, or a side effect of a dental procedure, such as Bleaching. If you're concerned about sensitive teeth, start by visiting your dentist He or she can identify or rule out any underlying causes of your tooth pain.

Depending on the circumstances, your dentist might recommend:

* **Desensitizing toothpaste:** After several applications, desensitizing tooth paste can help block pain associated with sensitive teeth.

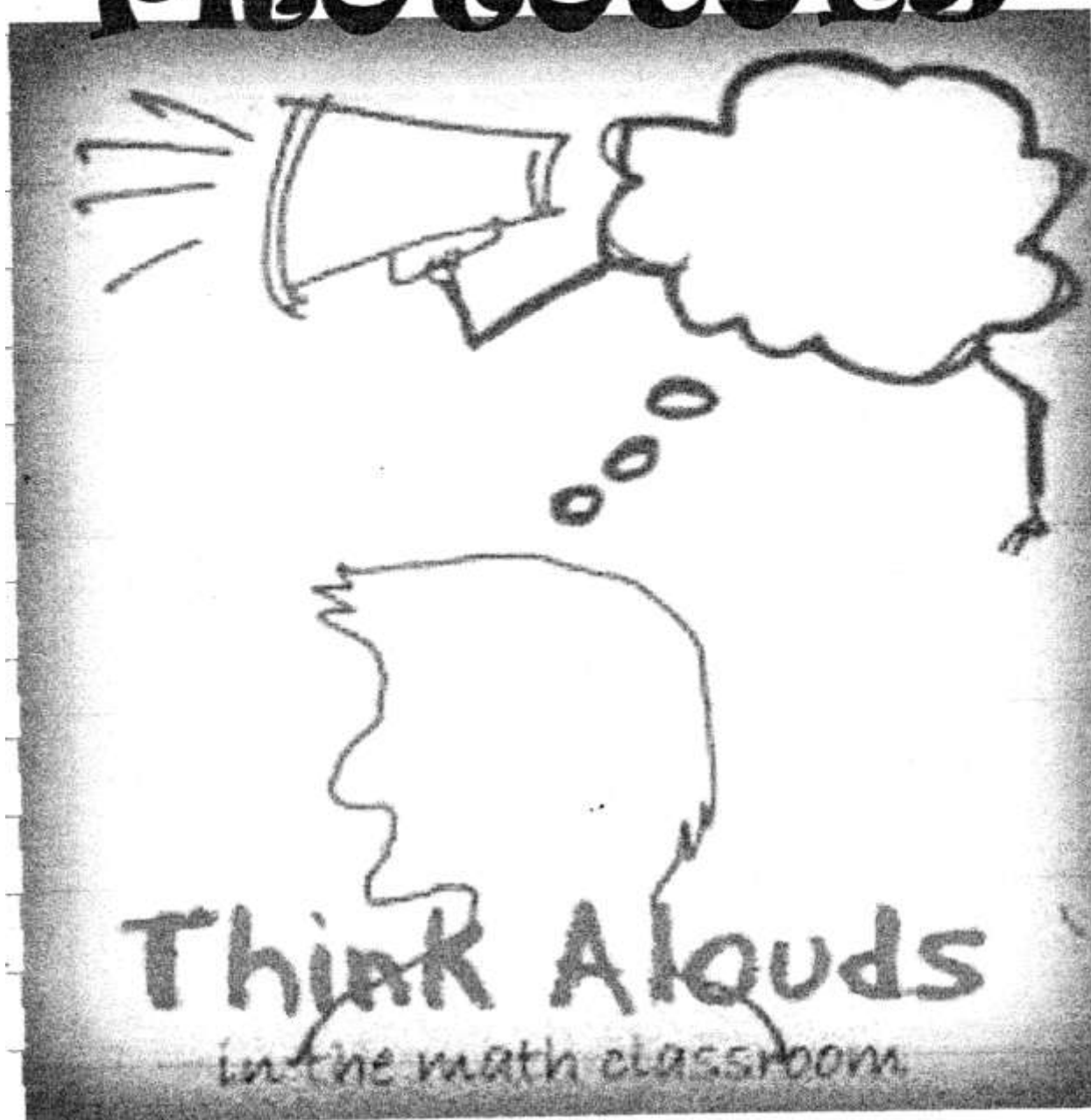
Fluoride Your dentist might apply fluoride to the sensitive areas of your teeth to strengthen tooth and reduce pain.

— • **Covering exposed root surfaces:** If receding gums are the cause of your sensitive teeth, your dentist might apply a sealant to cover the exposed tooth roots.

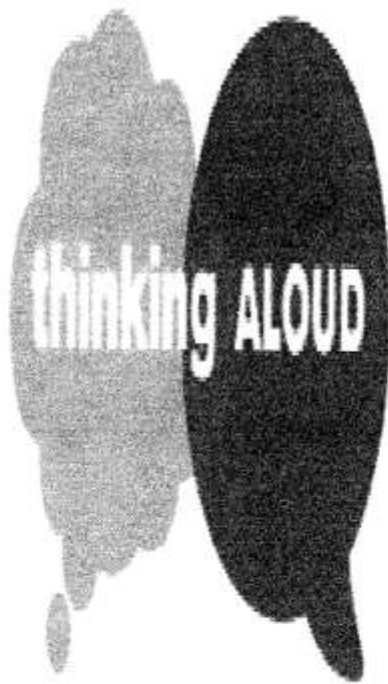
• **Root canal:** If you're sensitive teeth cause: severe pain and other treatments aren't effective. A procedure used to treat problems in the (dental pulp).

12. Think aloud protocol

THINK ALOUD PROTOCOLS



Think aloud protocols



Think aloud protocol

INTRODUCTION:

- 1-DEFINITION OF THINKALLOUD

- PROTOCOLS

2-THINK ALOUD STRATEGY TO IMPROVE TEACHING LEARNING

-Why use think-aloud?

-How to use think-aloud?

-How one would employ this method?

-When is it used?

3-Think aloud Protocols in Translation Studies

- 4-Brief Necessary Advice before using TAPs

-CONCLUSION

INTRODUCTION

Think-aloud, originally an experimental method used in psychology is now widely used in translation studies to reveal the translator's thinking process. Subjects involved in think-aloud experiments are asked to verbalize in the translation process as many of their thoughts as possible, which are at the same time recorded or videotaped by researchers. Then the recordings are transcribed into think aloud protocols (TAPs), which will be further analyzed to reveal features and rules that are inherent in the translation process.

Definition of think aloud protocols:

Think Aloud Protocol (TAP) is a research method developed within the field of psychology. It employs verbalizations to gain insight into the thought process. It has been employed for over twenty years within translation studies and is considered an effective means to gain insight into the translation process.

The method to be employed was originated in the 1980s in the field of cognitive psychology by Ericsson

And Simon (1993), "a mental process as an

Information processing activity that occurs in working memory, which is hard to be reproduced

Verbally" (Ericsson and Simon, 1984)

« la méthode des protocoles verbaux (Think aloud protocols) pour expliquer — scientifiquement, croit-on le fonctionnement des mécanismes mentaux chez le traducteur. L'idée de départ est que, de même que l'observation de la prestation de l'interprète de conférence permet d'inférer ce qui se passe dans son cerveau, de même le sujet est parfaitement conscient de ce qu'il fait et une simple introspection doit pouvoir livrer la clé de ce qui se passe dans la boîte noire. » * Toward a Decision driven Translation Theory, Christine Duryea)

Definition of think aloud protocols

The basic theory assumes that various short-term and long-term memories exist in the brain. When a person undertakes a task they will access information from the long-term memory and move it into the short-term memory

Experiment results from psychology in recent years tend to favor what Ericsson and Simon have found out in their research, there exist three situations in which subjects' TAPs and their mental processes show different degrees of matching. Their findings can be summed up as follows:

A/ If subjects are performing oral tasks that can only be accomplished in a step-by-step manner or through a number of procedures, their TAPs have a high resemblance to their thinking processes.

B/ If subjects are undergoing highly automatic thinking processes when performing tasks and the intermediate phases of such processes are not stored in their short-term memories, their thinking processes cannot yield any relevant TAPs.

C/ If subjects are undergoing no automatic thinking processes when performing tasks and they mainly rely on visually encoded information rather than verbal messages to implement such tasks, their TAPs are incomplete representations of the thinking processes. In other words, the TAPs only maintain a partial resemblance to their thinking processes.

THINK ALOUD STRATEGY TO
IMPROVE TEACHING
LEARNING



Think-aloud have been described

Bed as “eyes dropping on someone’s thinking » With this strategy, teachers verbalize aloud while reading a selection orally

Their verbalizations include describing things they’re doing as they read to monitor their comprehension. The purpose of the think-aloud strategy is to mode) for students how skilled readers construct meaning from a text

THINK ALOUD STRATEGY TO IMPROVE TEACHING LEARNING

• Why use think-aloud?

It helps students learn to monitor their thinking as they read and improves their comprehension

It teaches students to reread a sentence, read ahead to clarify, and/or look for context clues to make sense of what they read

It slows down the reading process and allows students to monitor their understanding of a text

- **How to use think-aloud?**

Begin by modeling this strategy. Model your thinking as you read. Do this at points in the text that may be confusing for students (new vocabulary, unusual sentence construction)

THINK ALOUD STRATEGY TO IMPROVE TEACHING LEARNING

Introduce the assigned text and discuss the

Purpose of the Think-Aloud strategy. Develop the set of questions to support thinking

What do I know about this topic?

- What do I think I will learn about this topic?
- Do I understand what I just read?
- Do I have a clear picture in my head about this information?
- What more can I do to understand this?
- What were the most important points in this?

Reading?

- What new information did I learn?
- How does it fit in with what I already know?

Give students opportunities to practice the

Technique and offer structured feedback to students

Demonstrate how good readers monitor their

Understanding by rereading a sentence, reading ahead

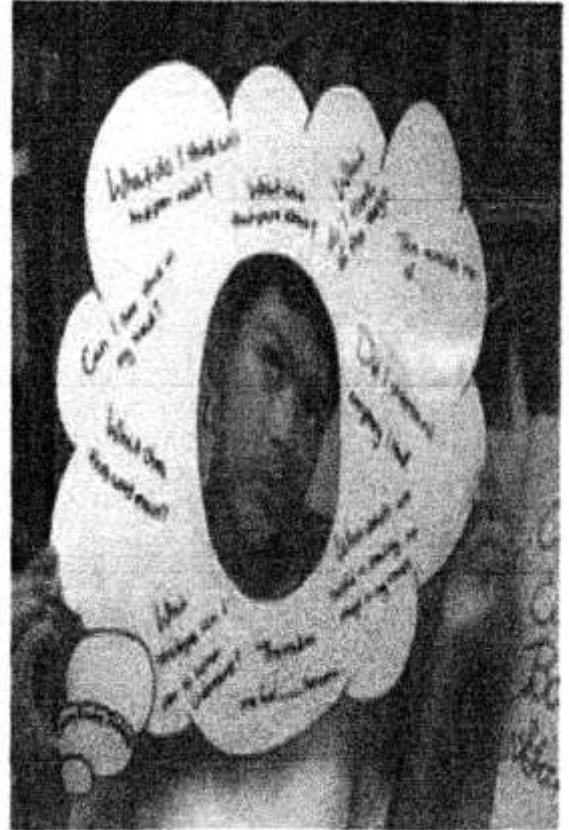
To clarify and/or looking for context clues. Students

Then learn to offer answers to the questions as the

Teacher models the think-aloud.

THINK ALOUD STRATEGY TO IMPROVE TACHING LEARNING

Read the selected
Passage aloud as ‘the students read
The same text
Silently. At certain
Points stop and’
think=’”
aloud’=’”” the=’” answers=’”” to=’”
some=’”” of=’”
pre- selected=’””
Questions.



THINK ALOUD STRATEGY TO IMPROVE TACHING LEARNING

How one would employ this method?

1-Think aloud strategy is a method of usability evaluation: allows the difficulties that the user has when completing the task to be illustrated effectively & clearly.

It is a method that allows researchers to understand the thought process of a subject as they use a product, a device or a service.

It has been shown to be one of the best forms of market research because of the level of insight the observer gains into the thought process of the user.

When is it used?

At the research stage: It is used to gain understanding of current user interaction with the design.

At the development level: it is used to understand how the user would interact with a new design; e.g.; a new prototype.

THINK ALOUD PROTOCOLS IN TEACHING TRANSLATION

It thus helps translation teachers to design teaching flexibly so as to cater to the exact needs of 'students at different learning stages.

• Think-aloud teaching in translation class:

Think-aloud teaching in a translation class here refers to the use of the thinking aloud method by the teacher to reveal to students what is going on in the word when translating certain texts. When using this approach, the teacher should verbalize as much of his or her thoughts as possible: some of these thoughts might be broad, such as the aim, the readership, the overall translation strategy and the general requirements of the client; some might be specific, concerning the choice of words, the reproduction of the original phonological

features, or the arrangement of word sequence, etc; still some might involve many self-corrections or repairs.

THINK ALOUD PROTOCOLS IN TEACHING TRANSLATION

Think-aloud teaching as a pedagogical tool in translation classes: think-aloud teaching can give students more direct guidance in the translating process than traditional translation teaching, in which teachers usually give students the so-called model translations for the translation task, but seldom reveal to them how these model texts are come by. Students are often left wondering why they cannot adopt versions that look similar, what factors drive the teacher to produce this mode! Texts (if the texts are translated by the teacher), and whether there are any other alternatives But frequently to students' disappointment, few teachers will touch on these issues in an explicit manner in class.

THINK ALOUD PROTOCOLS IN TRANSLATION STUDIES

It was not until the early 1980s that we witnessed the first systematic application of TAPs to reveal the translating process (Kings, 1986; Sandrock, 1982) In the following two decades, more than 100 research papers and monographs have been published on this topic, in addition to gaining insights into the nature of translating from both the internal and external perspectives, TAPs translation research also helps to shed light on translation teaching with a better understanding of the translation process.

THINK ALOUD PROTOCOLS IN TRANSLATION STUDIES

We may also compare the learning and translating habits as exhibited by successful translation learners and less successful ones and apply the findings to the classroom to make translation teaching more purposeful

What is more, we can also resort to thinking aloud to locate and analyze student's mistakes and to prevent

Similar blunders in similar situations in the future. We can also analyze the TAPs of students at different learning stages from multiple perspectives, such as the translation unit, translation strategy, the acceptability of translation in the target culture, etc.

THINK ALOUD PROTOCOLS IN TRANSLATION STUDIES

The think aloud protocol is used to gather data and usability tested and project design, in psychology and social sciences for example reading,

‘Writing, translation research, decisions making the method was developed based on the techniques of protocol analysis by Ericson & Simon.

The method is very useful for translators, it includes what they’re looking, thinking, doing and feeling, which helps the practicing to make the process as explicit as possible during task performances

In a formal research of verbalization and transcribing then analyzing, the translator uses the think aloud method in order to verbalize all his/her thoughts which helps him/her in doing the translation process more easily and surely

Normally, the translators record their think aloud especially where they encounter difficulties

So that they refer back to the recordings to know

How they reacted. The method is too much objective.

THINK ALOUD PROTOCOLS IN TRANSLATION STUDIES

In think-aloud teaching, students are encouraged to contribute to the teaching process by freely expressing their opinions on the teacher’s translating process or its end product. This ‘joint-translating’ mode will not only help to develop students’ critical thinking and stimulate the bi-directional exchange, but also enhance the student teacher relationship

In think-aloud teaching, the role of the teacher has been expanded from singly being an instructor to incorporate other roles such as ‘problem solver’, ‘Learning guide’, ‘Language counselor’ and ‘progress evaluator’, etc. in line with the expanding roles of the teacher, the ‘receptive’ teaching has also been changed to the new ‘interactive’ mode of teaching and learning in translation. And establishing ‘interactive’ and ‘constructive’, translation teaching is one of the trends of translation education today (Kiraiy, 2003).

BRIEF NECESSARY ADVICE BEFORE USING TAPs

- First, think-aloud teaching presupposes that teachers have rich translating experience and are good at applying theories to explain and analyze phenomena related to translation.
- Second, given the complex mental mechanism involved in thinking aloud, not all subjects are used to verbalizing their thinking process freely when they are asked to do so for the first time
- Third, in think-aloud teaching, examples used to demonstrate the translating process should be of appropriate length, usually not exceeding several sentences.
- Fourth, the teacher's think-aloud teaching should always be relevant to the theme of the lecture and should avoid going far astray (deviation).

Conclusion

The think aloud can be distinguished into two types of mental procedures, the first is conquering think aloud protocols collected during the task, the second is retrospective think aloud protocol gathered after the task through the steps the participant used back often prompted by a video record taken by themselves. The retrospective protocol had left chance to interfere with task performances

The think aloud method aims at:

-revealing alt details that happen in the

User's mind

- ensuring the good quality of translation.

-decrease the blunders.

-facilitate the revision step.

13. Court interpretation

COURT INTERPRETATION

1. DEFINITION OF COURT INTERPRETATION

“Interpretation” in law has different meanings.¹ indeed, the word “interpretation” itself must be interpreted.² I define legal interpretation as follows: Legal interpretation is a rational activity that gives meaning to a legal text. The requirement of rationality is the key—a coin toss is not interpretive activity. Interpretation is an intellectual activity, concerned with determining the normative message that arises from the text. What the text is and whether it is valid are questions related to interpretation, but they are distinct from it. I assume the existence of a valid legal text. The question is what meaning to attach to that text. According to my definition, then, interpretation shapes the content of the norm “trapped” inside the text.

The text that is the object of interpretation may be general (as in a constitution, statute, case law, or custom) or individual (as in a contract or will). It may be written (as in a written constitution or judicial opinion) or oral (as in an oral will or a contract implied-in-fact). The word “text” is not limited to a written text. For purposes of interpretation, any behavior that creates a legal norm is a “text.”

The Limits of Interpretation in Law

My definition of interpretation raises a number of questions of classification. The answers to these questions determine if the standards for interpreting a text can apply to additional legal activities. First, does resolving contradictions in a given legal text constitute interpretive activity? In my view, the answer to that question is yes. Imparting meaning to a given text requires resolving internal contradictions within the text itself. Second, does resolving contradiction between different legal texts on the same normative plane (two statutes, two contracts, two wills), or on different normative planes (constitution and statute, statute and contract, contract and will), constitute interpretive activity? Of course, giving meaning to each of those texts constitutes interpretive activity, but does resolving the contradiction—based on the meaning given—constitutes an inherently interpretive activity? The question has no clear answer, other than saying that it depends on the tradition of a given legal system. In my view, however—and depending on the particularities of the legal traditions in question—resolving contradiction between norms arising from different texts is a non-interpretive activity. True, in resolving contradictions between different texts, we give meaning to a legal system. But this giving of meaning constitutes interpretive activity only in Working’s broad sense. It does not constitute interpretation in the sense I give to the word. For example, the rule of constitutional supremacy—that a statute which violates a constitutional provision is invalid—is a rule that resolves contradictions, but it is not a rule of interpretation. Third, does filling lacuna or gap in a legal text constitute interpretive activity? The German legal tradition distinguishes between ordinary interpretation (*einfache Auslegung*) and supplementary interpretation (*ergänzende Auslegung*). Indeed, the answer to this (third) question also depends on the legal tradition in question.

Interpretation, Systems of Interpretation, and Principles of Interpretation in Law

The systems of interpretation in law determine the standards by which interpreters extract the legal meaning of a text from a variety of semantic meanings. Principles of interpretation, which are simply principles of “extraction” or “extrication,” thus derive from systems of interpretation. Principles of interpretation are partly principles of language that establish the range of semantic possibilities. They are also—and this is important for our purposes—principles that govern how to determine a text are legal meaning. Interpretation in law determines the meaning of a legal text, and that meaning varies according to the system of

interpretation. A system of interpretation based on authorial intent produces a different meaning than a system that asks how a reasonable reader would understand the text. Each system of interpretation produces its own principles of interpretation. These principles are—in the words of Professor Hart—secondary rules. As secondary rules, they determine the scope or range of deployment of the norm extracted from the (primary) text. Note that we have not yet taken a position on the question of how to determine the text’s meaning. That question depends on the system of interpretation and the principles of interpretation derived there from. The system of interpretation may vary from time to time and from legal system to legal system. We have so far ascertained only the definition of interpretation.

CONCLUSION:

Is to interpret a constitution or statute, not to invent (or change) it. The judge is “authorized” to interpret a contract created by the parties. He or she is not “authorized” to draft a new contract. The judge interprets a will made by the testator. The judge is not authorized to make a new will for the testator. At its core, this approach is correct. “Authorization” to alter a text belongs to its author, not its interpreter. Statements in the literature to the effect that court decisions or changes in court decisions brought about change in the text itself are just metaphors. The law delineates the various ways that a text may be altered, but judicial interpretation is not one of them. However, in their non-interpretive capacities, judges do go beyond just interpreting the text to create a new one. In the case of contracts, parties may conduct negotiations, and because of one party’s lack of good faith, the negotiations fail to produce a contract. In some of these cases, the court has authority to decide that because a party violated the principle of negotiating in good faith, the court will treat the parties as though they entered into the contract they were to have created. Judges filling in gaps in contracts engage in similar activity. Filling in a gap involves creating a new text. When a judge corrects a mistake in the contract, he or she changes the contract.

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