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имени Александра Григорьевича и Николая Григорьевича Столетовых»

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УСТНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОД.
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Цель учебного пособия – познакомить студентов с историей, этикой, психологией перевода, видами и приемами устного перевода, а также с практическими аспектами подготовки к переводу. Состоит из тематических разделов, включающих в себя теорию и вопросы для обсуждения, упражнения, направленные на тренировку оперативной памяти, техники речи, усвоение лексики, расширение кругозора будущих переводчиков, а также задания для овладения различными приемами перевода, нормами лексической эквивалентности с учётом грамматических, синтаксических и стилистических особенностей.

Предназначено для студентов, обучающихся по направлению подготовки 45.03.02 – Лингвистика (уровень бакалавриата). Может использоваться также при подготовке переводчиков в сфере профессиональной коммуникации без базового лингвистического образования.

Рекомендовано для формирования профессиональных компетенций в соответствии с ФГОС ВО.

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The harder the struggle
the sweeter the victory.

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее учебное пособие предназначено для студентов, которые владеют английским языком на достаточно высоком уровне. До начала обучения практическим навыкам устного перевода они изучают теорию перевода.

Пособие содержит профессионально значимую информацию, знакомит студентов с историей, этикой, психологией перевода, видами и приемами устного перевода, а также с практическими аспектами подготовки к переводу.

Материал пособия представлен преимущественно на английском языке и может быть использован в качестве составной части практикума по переводу.

При подготовке учебного пособия по устному переводу с английского языка на русский и с русского на английский автор, опираясь на существующую методику обучения, использовал собственный переводческий и преподавательский опыт.

Упражнения и задания содержат аутентичные материалы, источники которых – современные журналы, газеты, профессиональные сайты переводчиков, международных организаций, таких как ООН, ЕС, ЮНЕСКО и др. Такой подбор материала, сопровождающийся ссылками¹ на Интернет-страницы названных сообществ, а также BBC и других новостных и образовательных сайтов, готовит студентов к различным видам устного перевода и профессиональному общению на английском языке.

Предлагаемые в учебном пособии материалы не являются исчерпывающими. Они нацелены на развитие у будущих переводчиков способности работать с различными носителями информации, применять методы и средства познания, обучения и самоконтроля для своего интеллектуального развития, повышения культурного уровня, профессиональной компетенции; готовности к постоянному саморазвитию, повышению квалификации и мастерства.

¹ К материалам по указанным электронным ссылкам обращались в ноябре 2015 г.

INTRODUCTION



Переводчик передает текст не слово в слово,
а мысль в мысль.

*Св. Иероним Стридонский,
переводчик Библии,
покровитель переводчиков*

1. Try to repeat these tongue twisters. The aim is to say each as quickly as possible, without making any mistakes!

- ✓ Do tongue twisters twist your tongue?
- ✓ Any noise annoys an oyster but a noisy noise annoys an oyster more.
- ✓ I thought a thought. But the thought I thought wasn't the thought I thought I thought. If the thought I thought I thought had been the thought I thought, I wouldn't have thought so much.
- ✓ Кто не работает, тот не ест то, что ест тот, кто работает.
- ✓ Всех скороговорок не перескороговоришь, не перевыскороговоришь.

2. Discuss the statements and questions that follow.

1. Human interpreters will be replaced by computer software in our lifetime.
2. Anyone can be an interpreter.
3. Interpreters are born, not made.
4. Interpreting can't be taught.
5. You're an interpreter. Aren't you supposed to know EVERY word from this language?
6. Your job of an interpreter is so easy – just sitting and talking!
7. Oh, you're an interpreter! So how many languages do you speak?

3. There are some passages from articles about the role of interpreters. Match the statements from the previous exercise and the passages concerning them.

Top misconceptions about training to become an interpreter.

1.

This is absolutely FALSE. It's like saying anyone who can use a thermometer can be a doctor, or owning a pair of skis will make you a ski jumper. While the thorough knowledge of languages is absolutely essential to becoming an interpreter, it is not enough in itself. The reason why it all looks so easy is because the interpreter has spent years training and practicing the skills required to do his or her job.

2.

The fact is, if you don't apply yourself and work hard to learn the specific skills related to interpreting, you will never make it.

Watch at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_RO0m37K1is

3.

The idea here behind the myth ... would appear to be that since the whole interpreting process all happens so quickly inside one's head, there is no way to actually figure out what's going on in there and then teach the techniques required.

I'm pleased to say that this belief is also FALSE: ... interpreting is not just an instinctive activity that can only be "learned by doing".

During an interpreter training course, the interpreting process is broken down into different phases and skill sets. Each is tackled separately first, and then brought together to create the final product.

The whole process of becoming an interpreter, far from being impossible to learn, is actually very long and painstaking.

Read more at <http://theinterpreterdiaries.com/2011/07/28/interpreting-myths-the-video/>

4.

Huh? You're an interpreter. What is your native language? Persian? Dari? Arabic? Tamil? Chinese? Spanish? ... Do you know EVERY single

word in that language? Of course, not. Obviously, the other language that we have learned through studying and training will be more difficult to master and knowing ALL the words and idioms of that language will be such a laborious task.

5.

This question is usually asked by people who speak only one language. The reason why they ask this question is quite obvious. Because they don't know how hard it is to master in one language. Besides, they don't know that interpreting is not only about knowing another LANGUAGE, but also about knowing the CULTURE of the other language.

6.

I remember we have been told by the professors in university that the human brains can fully concentrate on something for 50 minutes and after that it needs 10 minutes break to revive its energy and power. There are many occasions that the interpreters do not take this break, yet they need to stay focused to accomplish their jobs. The constant switch between listening, understanding and interpreting a message can be quite daunting. Besides, interpreters should continually update their language skills and keep up the pace with cultural changes as well.

Read more at <http://www.professionalinterpreter.com.au/4-common-misconceptions-about-interpreters/> and watch at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_RO0m37K1is

7.

I'm not sure that's true Because we are, in fact, *human*. Humans can find the gentlest ways to either translate or interpret a line – there are plenty of anecdotes about interpreters who saved social occasions by softening an insult or correcting a misspoken line, and translators, though they have less freedom a rule, have been known to find the best possible way of saying something in order to avoid what would otherwise be a disaster.

When you're working with a group of people on a project, you forge relationships and this often has a direct impact on the final work that is

produced by the team. This may or may not have a direct impact on the final product, but it almost always makes such work more enjoyable and more desirable

Read more at <https://www.onehourtranslation.com/translation/blog/why-translators-are-here-stay>

Communication is not just the words we say; it's about so much more. Other factors that influence communication include eye contact, posture, facial expressions, body language and the pitch, tone and volume of our voice. Non-verbal communication can reinforce the message you want your audience to get. . . . a computer cannot cope with surprises.

Read more at <http://www.languageinsight.com/blog/2012/11/15/can-a-machine-interpret-ever-replace-a-human/> and watch at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gdJtEkD4PWk>

4. Could you give Russian equivalents to some words / word combinations taken from the passages in the previous exercise?

In itself, apply yourself, skill set, laborious, master, daunting, keep up the pace with, anecdote, forge relationships, eye contact, posture, facial expressions, body language and the pitch, tone and volume of our voice, non-verbal communication.

Unit I

HISTORY OF INTERPRETING

The history of the different civilizations
is the history of their translations.
Each civilization, as each soul, is different, unique.
Translation is our way to face this otherness
of the universe and history.
*Octavio Paz (1914 – 1998),
mexican writer, poet, and diplomat,
winner of the 1990 Nobel Prize for Literature*

1. Repeat in the same order and find the relation in every line².

- ✓ Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
- ✓ Dutch, French, German, Italian
- ✓ Croatian, Bulgarian, Czech, Estonian, Hungarian, Irish, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Romanian, Slovak, Slovenian
- ✓ Danish, English, Finnish, Greek, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish
- ✓ Ireland, Malta, United Kingdom, Gibraltar (UK)
- ✓ Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg
- ✓ Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg

2. What do the abbreviations stand for³?

UN, EU, EC, UNESCO, UNICEF, NATO, WTO, WHO, INTERPOL

3. Try to repeat these tongue twisters. The aim is to say each as quickly as possible, without making any mistakes!

- ✓ These thousand tricky tongue twisters trip thrillingly off the tongue.
- ✓ Stupid superstition!
- ✓ If two witches would watch two watches, which witch would watch which watch?
- ✓ Недопереквалифицировавшийся.
- ✓ Тощий немощный Кощей тащит ящик овощей.

² If you are not sure or don't know check with Appendix I and II.

³ If you are not sure or don't know check with Appendix III.

4. There is a short introduction into the history of interpreting. Look through it to answer the questions.

1. What is considered to be the first written proof of interpreting?
2. When did use of interpreting widely occur?
3. Who was forced to interpret in Ancient Greece and Rome?
4. What language was considered to be lingua franca until XVII century?
5. Do you know what lingua franca is?
6. What factors played a large role in the advancement of interpreting?
7. What modes of interpreting are mentioned in the text? When and where were they established?

A Brief History of Interpreting

Interpreting has been in existence ever since man has used the spoken word. It has therefore always played a vital role in the relationships between people of different origins since the beginning of mankind. However, there is a lack of hard evidence pinpointing the time of the creation of interpreting due to the fact that interpreting, unlike written translations, leaves behind no written proof. The first written proof of interpreting dates back to 3000 BC, at which time the Ancient Egyptians had a hieroglyphic signifying "interpreter".



Hieroglyph depicting interpreting

The next widely known use of interpreting occurred in Ancient Greece and Rome. For both the Ancient Greeks and Romans, learning the language of the people that they conquered was considered very undignified. Therefore, slaves, prisoners and ethnic hybrids were forced to learn multiple languages and interpret for the nobility. Furthermore, during this era and up until the 17th century, Latin was the lingua franca, or the lan-

guage of diplomacy, in Europe, and therefore all nations had to have some citizens who spoke Latin in order to carry on diplomatic relations.

Throughout the centuries, interpreting became more and more widely spread due to a number of factors. One such factor is religion. The people of many different religions throughout history have journeyed into international territories in order to share and teach their beliefs. For example, in the 7th and 8th centuries AD, many Arabs were in West Africa in order to trade. Along with commerce, however, the Arabs introduced Islam to the Africans, and Arabic, the language of the Koran, became ever more important. Interpreters assisted in spreading the word of the Koran to the local villages. Another religion that has always yearned to expand its borders is Christianity. In 1253, William of Rubruck was sent by Louis IX on an expedition into Asia accompanied by interpreters. This was one of the very first large-scale pure mission trips; William's sole purpose was to spread the word of God.

Another factor that played a large role in the advancement of interpreting was the Age of Exploration. With so many expeditions to explore new lands, people were bound to come across others who spoke a different language. One of the most famous interpreters in history came out of the Age of Exploration, specifically the early 16th century. This interpreter was of Mexican descent, and served Cortés on his crusades. Her name was Doña Marina, also known as "la Malinche". La Malinche serves as good example of the feelings held toward interpreters in the Age of Exploration. Because the interpreters that helped the conquerors were often of native descent, their own people often felt that they were traitors, regardless of the circumstance and whether or not they were interpreting voluntarily. On the other hand, however, these people served as a connection between the native population and the explorers. The explorers therefore treasured these go-betweens. Furthermore, interpreters enabled many pacts and treaties to occur that otherwise would not have been possible; they have played a large role in the formation of the world that we know today.

The next main advances in interpreting came more recently, in the 20th century. In particular, at the International Labour Conference in Geneva, Switzerland in 1927, simultaneous interpreting was used for the very

first time. However, following the conference (with a few exceptions) the method of simultaneous interpreting was too costly and complicated to use during WWII, so it was not put into use on a large scale until 1945, in the Nuremberg war crimes trial. This event marked the introduction of simultaneous interpreting into nearly every meeting, conference and trial from then on. In fact, shortly after the trial ended, in 1947, the United Nations' Resolution 152 established simultaneous interpreting as a permanent service for the UN.

The term community interpreting was coined in the 1970s in Australia, from which it spread to Europe and eventually the US. Community interpreting was created to describe interpreting in institutional settings of a given society in which public service providers and individual clients do not speak the same language. Although the term is more recent, community interpreting traces back to the beginning of interpreting. In many of the aforementioned events, such as the missionary trips, the interpreters used would nowadays be considered community interpreters.

For years, Australia remained the prime active country in the development of community interpreting as we currently know it. After WWII, due to the influx of immigrants, the government shifted towards multilingualism to accommodate the "new Australians". Most of the community interpreting was ad hoc until 1973 when a telephone interpreter service was created, at which point the need for interpreting schools and training arose.

http://lrc.wfu.edu/community_interpreting/pages/history.htm

5. Find out more on interpreting history both in Russia and abroad.

Further reading and watching:

1. *Adams, Christine*. Looking for interpreter zero. Interpreters in history: changing roles and identities [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.aiic.net/page/6351/looking-for-interpreter-zero-1-christopher-columbus-and-the-indians/lang/1>

2. Interpreter training over the centuries. Part 1 and Part 2 [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.dginterpretation.podbean.com/category/about-interpretation/>

3. Nuremberg Interpreter Recalls Historic Trials [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cvY_1bMAZWY

4. Interpreters and the making of history // Translators through History / edited and directed by Jean Delisle, Judith Woodsworth ; revised and expanded by Judith Woodsworth. – Rev. ed. – Amsterdam / Philadelphia : John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2012. – Chap. 9. – P. 247 – 282. – ISBN 10:9027224501.

5. История перевода / И. С. Алексеева // Введение в переводоведение : учеб. пособие для студентов филол. и лингвист. фак. высш. учеб. заведений / И. С. Алексеева. – СПб. : Филол. фак. СПбГУ ; М. : Академия, 2004. – Гл. 6. – С. 52 – 126. – ISBN 5-7695-1542-2 (Академия).

6. Исторический аспект / Е. В. Аликина // Введение в теорию и практику устного последовательного перевода : учеб. пособие / Е. В. Аликина. – М. : Восточная книга, 2010. – С. 9 – 22. – ISBN 978-5-7873-0413-8.

6. Do you know that September 30 is the day translators, interpreters and language professionals around the world show solidarity and promote their profession? Here are some interesting facts about International Translation Day.



International Translation Day Poster for 2015

International Translation Day

International Translation Day has been promoted since 1991 by the International Federation of Translators (FIT).

The federation chooses *a different theme each year*, and uses it as a springboard to lobby for recognition of the profession internationally. International Translation Day is celebrated every year on September 30 on the feast of St. Jerome. FIT decides on a theme for each year and invites all of its member associations to join it in celebrating the day around the theme. A poster is pub-

lished each year which our members are welcome to print out in A4 or A3 format and use to promote the event. The poster is chosen based on a competition to which any individual or organisation is invited to submit entries.

http://www.fit-ift.org/?page_id=3116

The themes are as follows:

- ✓ 1991: No official theme
- ✓ 1992: Translation – the vital link
- ✓ 1993: Translation: a pervasive presence
- ✓ 1994: The many facets of translation
- ✓ 1995: Translation, a key to development
- ✓ 1996: Translators and Copyright
- ✓ 1997: Translating in the Right Direction
- ✓ 1998: Good Translation Practices
- ✓ 1999: Translation – Transition
- ✓ 2000: Technology serving the needs of translation
- ✓ 2001: Translation and ethics
- ✓ 2002: Translators as agents of social change
- ✓ 2003: Translators' rights
- ✓ 2004: Translation, underpinning multilingualism and cultural diversity
- ✓ 2005: Translation and Human Rights
- ✓ 2006: Many Languages – One Profession
- ✓ 2007: Don't shoot the messenger!
- ✓ 2008: Terminology – Words matter
- ✓ 2009: Working Together
- ✓ 2010: Translation Quality for a Variety of Languages
- ✓ 2011: Translation: Bridging Cultures
- ✓ 2012: Translation as Intercultural Communication
- ✓ 2013: Beyond Linguistic Barriers – A United World
- ✓ 2014: Language Rights: Essential to All Human Rights
- ✓ 2015: The Changing Face of Translation and Interpreting
- ✓ 2016: Translation and Interpreting: Connecting Worlds

About International Translation Day

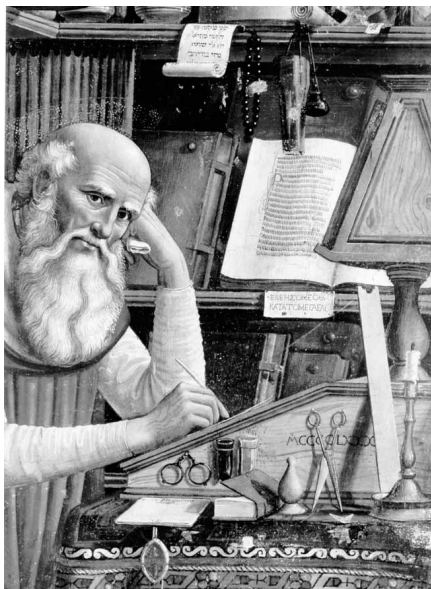
Origin and aims

On September 30, translators around the world celebrate the day of their patron saint, Jerome, and with it translation itself – a profession as old as humanity.

FIT's official celebration of International Translation Day began in 1991, when Professor Gonie Bang and the federation's public relations committee called for member associations to use the day to raise their profile. Their aim was to remind users of translation and interpreting services of the important work performed by translators, often with exemplary dedication and, more often still, in the shadows.

While Saint Jerome was an early Christian – he produced the first Latin translation of the Bible and wrote texts on the art of translation – International Translation Day is resolutely secular and non-denominational. In the same spirit, FIT urges translators from all horizons to come together on September 30 to promote the profession by reaching out to fellow translators and interpreters, sister associations, and users of translation services.

In February 1996, FIT president Jean-François Joly reminded delegates to the federation's conference in Melbourne that International Trans-



Saint Jerome

lation Day offers a unique opportunity to meet the goal set in the federation's by-laws: "to uphold the moral and material interests of translators throughout the world; advocate and advance the recognition of their profession; enhance their status in society; and further the knowledge and appreciation of translation as a science and an art".

Since then, economic ties between countries have developed exponentially. Translators today are cross-cultural communication specialists and essential business partners; without their expertise, it is difficult to work successfully across borders. The economic impact of translation is also growing. Translators must acquire new skills

and new approaches to remain (or, in some cases, become) valued partners in a fast-changing world. It is up to translators – as individuals and as a professional community – to meet these new responsibilities with passion, commitment and rigor.

But the challenge of International Translation Day remains the same: to raise awareness of the translation profession. Which is as timely now as it was in 1991. The best way to celebrate the day is by planning activities linked to the current year's theme, which is traditionally defined at the end of the previous year.

Examples include:

- ✓ events targeting the general public (press articles and interviews; meetings with users), using all possible channels;
- ✓ events for translators (training courses, seminars etc.), organized in tandem with sister associations and other stakeholders;
- ✓ initiatives to promote a given translator association to the outside world (institutional marketing).

Past successes abound, ranging from targeted distribution of the FIT press release (downloadable from the FIT website) to school outreach, translation competitions, and even outings such as a hike to one of the ten churches dedicated to Saint Jerome in Slovenia!

Today no business or professional organization can afford to neglect promotion – and that includes translators. Use International Translation Day to advance the cause!

The International Federation of Translators is the world federation of professional associations bringing together translators, interpreters and terminologists. It has 107 members in over 60 countries and represents more than 80,000 professionals.

<http://www.fit-ift.org/?p=93>

7. To find out more about International Translation Day and Saint Jerome undertake further reading:

1. All About International Translation Day [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.sarahdillon.com/my-take-on-international-translation-day/>

2. International Translation Day / St. Jerome [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.bookofdaystales.com/international-translation-dayst-jerome/>

3. St. Jerome: The Perils of a Bible Translator [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.americancatholic.org/Messenger/Sep1997/feature2.asp>

8. There are a lot of professional associations of translators and interpreters. Read about some of them. What do they do? Visit their sites to find out some more details about their activities? How helpful could they be for you?

Союз переводчиков России (СПР, учрежден в 1991 г.) – общероссийская творческая организация, объединяющая практиков и теоретиков перевода всех жанров, преподавателей перевода, представителей переводческого, корпоративного и академического сообществ (<http://www.translators-union.ru>). Отделения СПР работают в большинстве субъектов Российской Федерации. СПР является членом Международной федерации переводчиков.

Главные цели – объединение и развитие переводческого сообщества в России, защита творческих и профессиональных прав и интересов переводчиков, содействие подготовке переводческих кадров, укрепление международных связей в области перевода.

Fédération Internationale des Traducteurs / International Federation of Translators (FIT) is an international grouping of associations of translators, interpreters and terminologists (<http://www.fit-ift.org>). FIT was created in Paris in 1952 under the auspices of UNESCO. The founder members – six national associations of translators and interpreters – represented Denmark, France, Italy, Norway, the Federal Republic of Germany and Turkey. The FIT Secretariat has been located in Switzerland since October 2010, after 11 years in Canada, and is run by FIT's Executive Director. More than 100 professional associations are affiliated, representing more than 80,000 translators in 55 countries. The goal of the Federation is to promote professionalism in the disciplines it represents. It seeks constantly to improve conditions for the profession in all countries and to uphold translators' rights and freedom of expression.

As reflected in its constitution, the objectives of FIT are:

- ✓ to link and bring together existing associations of translators, interpreters and terminologists;
- ✓ to encourage and facilitate the formation of such associations in countries where they do not already exist;
- ✓ to provide member associations with information about conditions of work, technological tools, initial and ongoing training, and all questions useful to the profession;
- ✓ to develop and maintain, among all member associations, good relations that serve the interests of translators;
- ✓ to uphold the moral and material rights of translators throughout the world;
- ✓ to promote the recognition of the professions of translator, interpreter and terminologist, enhance the status of translators in society, and promote translation as a science and an art.

The International Association of Conference Interpreters (AIIC) is the only global association of conference interpreters (<http://aiic.net/about>). The International Association of Conference Interpreters – commonly known by its French acronym, AIIC – was founded in 1953 when conference interpreting was still a fledgling profession. Today it brings together over 3,000 professionals from every continent with a full-time secretariat in Geneva. When applying for membership, candidates make a commitment to respect AIIC's Code of Ethics and Professional Standards, which are at the heart of a collective effort to promote professionalism and quality.

Our profession is international by nature. Its practice knows no borders, and thus it makes sense for interpreters to be organised as a single international body rather than as a federation of national groups. Conference venues are not chosen according to where interpreters live. In that sense, supply goes after demand, and not the other way around. AIIC is present throughout the world. Its members are organised in regions by place of residence. But membership is portable: when you change country of residence, you take your membership with you.

European Society for Translation Studies was founded in Vienna in 1992, the Society now has members in 46 countries (<http://www.est-translationstudies.org>). It functions as a network for research, a forum for exchange, and a center for research resources.

The Society's activities include:

- ✓ grants for Translation Studies events, the purchase of academic books, and the translation of research articles or books;
- ✓ awards for young scholars to attend a summer schools in Translation Studies, and for researchers who have defended their PhD;
- ✓ news on Translation Studies activities, through our newsletter, Twitter, Facebook, and weekly summaries by email;
- ✓ publications of congress proceedings, research tips and guidelines;
- ✓ cooperation and agreements with other academic associations;
- ✓ discounts on book purchases by members;
- ✓ congresses and symposia on specific topics in Translation Studies;
- ✓ grassroots organization through a series of committees and an Executive Board which is elected every three years at the tri-annual congress by the General Assembly.

9. To find out more about professional associations or services of translators and interpreters as well as their projects undertake further reading:

1. International Translation Associations [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.kwintessential.co.uk/translation/associations.html>

2. National Network for Interpreting [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.nationalnetworkforinterpreting.ac.uk/>

3. The Directorate General for Interpretation (DG Interpretation or SCIC) [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/scic/index_en.htm

4. The Institute of Translation & Interpreting [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.itl.org.uk>

5. The Interpretation Service, a part of the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management (DGACM) (UN) [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://aiic.net/page/6204/uno-united-nations-organisation/lang/1>; <http://www.un.org/Depts/DGACM/funcdd.shtml>

6. Профессиональные переводческие сообщества / Е. В. Аликина // Введение в теорию и практику устного последовательного перевода : учеб. пособие / Е. В. Аликина. – М. : Восточная книга, 2010. – С. 94 – 96. – ISBN 978-5-7873-0413-8.

Unit II

INTERPRETING

1. Try to repeat these tongue twisters. The aim is to say each as quickly as possible, without making any mistakes!

✓ Деидеологизировали-деидеологизировали и додеидеологизировались.

✓ Жадины жались в дилижансе и жаловались жестокому жандарму на жестокость жизни.

✓ Эрцгерцога граф приглашает на завтрак. Роскошный приём для эрцгерцога завтра.

✓ When you write copy you have the right to copyright the copy you write.

✓ The thirty-three thieves thought that they thrilled the throne throughout Thursday.

✓ Four furious friends fought for the phone.

2. Can you learn the poem by Ferdinand von Saar by heart?

Кирпичный завод

Водоемы у карьера
Грязно-желты, как болота.
Над сараями гнилыми
Трубы черные печные.

Люди с кожей землистой
Словно сделаны из глины,
Той, которую бесстрастно
Руки их годами месят.

Мнут, ровняют, гладят, режут,
Кирпича все ту же форму,
Неизменную вовеки,
С безразличьем повторяя.

Мимо них проходит время.
В мерзком месиве увязнув,
Задыхаясь в пыльном зное,
Мир стоит у края бездны.

3. Read the definitions of two words and guess them. Give Russian equivalents.

... is

- a) the act or process of explaining;
- b) an explanation;
- c) a particular view of an artistic work, esp. as expressed by stylistic individuality in its performance;
- d) explanation, as of the environment, a historical site, etc., provided by the use of original objects, personal experience, visual display material, etc.;
- e) the performing of a dramatic part, music, etc., so as to bring out the meaning or to demonstrate one's conception of it;
- f) the assignment of meaning to abstract symbols in a logical system;
- g) the meaning assigned to another's creative work, action, behavior, etc.;
- h) ... (add the missed one).

... is

- a) a rendering of something into another language or into one's own language from another;
- b) a version in a different language;
- c) the act or process of rendering;
- d) the retransmitting or forwarding of a message.

4. Are there any differences between interpreting and translation? What are they if any? Do they have anything in common?

Interpreting is the transfer of one spoken or signed language to another. Interpreters work in a wide range of different settings – from international conferences and business meetings to courts and doctors' surgeries. Interpreting is not the same thing as translation, although they require some of the same skills. Interpreting is a close to immediate transfer of something that has been written or signed, while translation involves producing a written text from a "source text" in a different language, over a longer period of time (http://www.nationalnetworkforinterpreting.ac.uk/?page_id=32).

Translation is the process of transferring written text from one language into another. Anything that is written can be translated: advertisements, books, games software, legal documents, websites, film subtitles etc. Translators work either in-house (as employee of an organisation) or freelance. Usually, translators work from one or more languages into their mother tongue.

For more on translation, see the National Network for Translation (NNT) website at <http://www.nationalnetworkfortranslation.ac.uk>

Interpretation is a communication process, designed to reveal meanings and relationships of our cultural and natural heritage, through involvement with objects, artifacts, landscapes and sites (<http://www.heritageinterp.com/whatis.htm>).

Interpreting, or interpretation, is the intellectual activity that consists of facilitating oral or sign-language communication, either simultaneously or consecutively, between two or among three or more speakers who are not speaking, or signing, the same language.

The words interpreting and interpretation both can be used to refer to this activity; the word interpreting is commonly used in the profession and in the translation-studies field to avoid confusion with other meanings of the word interpretation.

TRANSLATORS vs INTERPRETERS

While both translators and interpreters transfer meaning between languages, there's a big difference between what they do and the skills they possess. This simple infographic will help you determine which type you need.

WRITE It's simple: translators write...		SPEAK ...and interpreters speak.
DELAYED Your final translation product will take days or longer		REAL-TIME The final product is delivered instantly
TARGET LANGUAGE Translators don't have to be conversationally fluent in their source language but must be in the target language		BOTH LANGUAGES It's essential that interpreters are native or near native in both languages
DICTIONARIES Translators rely on numerous industry-specific resources		ON-THE-SPOT When on the job, interpreters do not have consult dictionaries, glossaries, etc.
EXAMPLE: LEGAL CONTRACT A contract is a common example of a translation product		EXAMPLE: BUSINESS MEETING Conducting a meeting? You will need an interpreter!

For more hints and helpful resources, visit www.precisotranslations.com

Differences between translators and interpreters

Not all languages employ, as English does, two separate words to denote the activities of written and live-communication (oral or sign-language) translators. Even English does not always make the distinction, frequently using translation as a synonym of interpreting, especially in nontechnical usage.



How to tell translators from interpreters

ent fully understands it. This involves much more than simply changing each word from one language to another, but means the interpreter must also convey the tone, vocal register, emotion and intent of the speaker. After all, only a small fraction of communication is based on the words we say.

Interpreting is the process of conveying a message orally in a target language. It is often confused with translation, but anyone in the industry will tell you that the two disciplines are very different. Interpreting is a way of communicating through spoken word, and translation through written text.

However, interpreting and translation do share one similarity. With both services it is vital that the original message is correctly conveyed in the target language so that the recipient

<http://www.languageinsight.com/interpreting>

5. Listen to Dick Fleming, former SCIC⁴ interpreter and trainer at <http://www.dginterpretation.podbean.com/e/what-is-interpreting/>. Answer the questions that follow. Listen to the record from the beginning up to 1:45.

1. How long was Dick Fleming an interpreter with SCIC?
2. How long has he been retired?
3. What does “here it goes” mean?
4. What is interpreting according to Dick Fleming?
5. How could people of different mother tongues communicate?

6. Watch the video of a speech by interpreter Toby Screech at http://www.nationalnetworkforinterpreting.ac.uk/?page_id=32. Answer the questions that follow.

1. What are the differences between interpreting and translation?
2. What types of interpreting does he mention? What are their characteristic features?
3. What kind of people can work as a translator and an interpreter?
4. What are the advantages of interpreting?

7. To find out more about differences between interpreting / interpretation and translation undertake further reading:

1. Language Professions [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.cttic.org/Professions.asp>
2. Our profession [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.bdue.de/en/our-profession/>
3. What is interpreting? [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: http://www.discoverinterpreting.com/?what_is_interpreting?
4. Профессия переводчик: interpreter и translator [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.translations.web-3.ru/intro/translate/>

8. There are different classifications of interpreting. Read to find out what they are. Can you make your own classification?

In the framework of their activity, interpreters apply the following *interpreting techniques*.

⁴ SCIC – the Directorate General for Interpretation, previously known as the Joint Interpreting and Conference Service, from its French acronym which stands for Service Commun Interprétation-Conférences.

Consecutive interpreting. In consecutive interpreting, after lengthy portions of the original text have been spoken, the interpreter then provides an oral rendering of that text in another language on the basis of notes he / she has taken during the original text by using a special note-taking technique. The number of consecutive interpreters required depends on the degree of difficulty of the subject matter and on the duration of the assignment.

Areas of use: generally used for speeches at dinners and the opening of public events, bilateral negotiations, ceremonial occasions (formal speeches), lectures, presentations, guided tours, etc. About twice the time needed for simultaneous interpreting should be scheduled for consecutive interpreting.

Simultaneous interpreting. In simultaneous interpreting, spoken words are interpreted into another language at almost the same time as they are spoken. This requires an extremely high level of attention and concentration. A simultaneous interpreting assignment therefore requires the presence of at least two duly qualified interpreters, working in a soundproof interpreting booth, alternating with one another and providing mutual support.

Areas of use: multilingual events, conferences, symposia, negotiations, shows, galas, etc.

Liaison interpreting. In liaison interpreting (a special form of consecutive interpreting) relatively short passages of text are interpreted into another language after they have been spoken.

Areas of use: "round table" negotiations, technical discussions (on-site presentations of machinery), conversations at meals, etc.

Chuchotage (also whispered interpreting). It is a special form of simultaneous interpreting that can only be used in certain situations. The interpreter stands behind (or next to) the person requiring this service and whispers the interpreted version of the spoken text to him / her. As with simultaneous interpreting, whispered interpreting has to be performed by at least two fully qualified conference interpreters: for reasons of acoustics and in the interests of other persons present, this service can only be provided for one listener (or at most for two).

In special cases – such as guided tours of companies or cities – interpreting for fairly small groups can also be performed by means of tour guide systems specially designed for such situations. These systems, however, are not suitable for use as alternatives to interpreters' booths at major events (because of possible background noise and the fact that the main speaker and the interpreter are speaking at the same time).

<http://www.bdue.de/en/our-profession/interpreters>

9. What are the advantages / disadvantages of different modes of interpreting, i.e. consecutive, simultaneous, etc.?

Consecutive interpreting is among the oldest methods of the discipline and is favoured in intimate settings where there is a small audience, or a personal touch is required. Unlike simultaneous interpreting, equipment such as a booth and headphones for the audience is not required so it is more convenient in a wide variety of settings.

As with all forms of interpretation, consecutive interpreting requires the linguist to carry out thorough research beforehand and these professionals are never far from a glossary of terms and a dictionary. Interpreting is typically done into the linguist's mother tongue but finding someone who can speak both the source and target language is vital to get the best results.

Prior to the speech, the interpreter and the speaker will decide where to pause between sections. Depending on the length of the speech and the formality of the setting, the speaker will talk for just over five minutes before pausing for the interpreter to repeat what they have said in the target language.

Of course, this means that any presentation or speech involving a consecutive interpreter will run for double the time, but it ensures all members of the audience are able to follow what is going on. It can also be useful as a two-way method of communication if the audience is small, as it allows listeners to ask their own questions and make comments through the interpreter.

Consecutive interpreters can always be found making copious amounts of notes and each one usually has their own system of symbols that they use to keep track of what the speaker has said. They use this as the basis of their oral translation to ensure that they convey the full message in the target language, and they will also mimic the speaker's tone, register and conviction.

Extempore *simultaneous interpretation* was first used at the Nuremberg Trials between 1945 and 1946. Due to the nature of the military tribunals in the wake of the Second World War, they were conducted in four official languages: German, English, French and Russian.

Concerned that consecutive interpreting would slow down proceedings, it was decided a new system should be introduced. Booths were set up from which three interpreters would each work from a different language into their mother tongue, such as from Russian into English.

Simultaneous interpreting is almost always conducted by someone sat in a booth positioned to see the main speaker so they are able to convey the correct tone and emotion, as well as the right words. Listeners tune into the interpreter on headphones and are able to follow what the speaker is saying in close to real time. Simultaneous interpreters often work in pairs as the job is so demanding.

At the core of simultaneous interpreting is the ability of the interpreter to correctly communicate the message of the speaker in the target language. This means the interpreter must be able to speak both languages fluently so they can translate the speech in a way that makes sense in the target language. While this does involve some paraphrasing, it is equally important the interpreter does not miss any information out.

10. What are the fields of activity for interpreters? What are their specific features?

Typical fields of activity for interpreters

Conference interpreters. Interpreters who have mastered all disciplines of interpreting – simultaneous interpreting, consecutive interpreting, conversation interpreting and whispered interpreting. Conference interpret-

ers are also available to provide assistance in the organization of an event that must be interpreted.

Court interpreters (also sworn interpreters). Interpreters who are sworn according to the legal provisions of the respective federal state by the responsible authority in general and are used by courts, notaries public, the police and authorities.

<http://www.bdue.de/en/our-profession/interpreters>

Conference interpreting is ... a form of interpreting that is commonly used in institutions where this is the norm, such as the European Parliament or United Nations.

In these settings, conference interpreters typically sit in a special booth where they are able to watch and listen to the speaker and convey what they are saying to audience members listening through headphones. Simultaneous interpreting is the most popular method employed in these situations.

<http://www.languageinsight.com/interpreting/conference>

Public sector interpreting services are vital in an increasingly multicultural society. In countries across the world, it is rare that only one language will be spoken and more likely that the population will speak dozens of languages.

That's why it is so important to provide trustworthy interpreting services wherever they are needed. In local government environments and public sector institutions including hospitals, courtrooms and police stations, interpreting ensures that everyone present is able to communicate and follow proceedings.

It should not be underestimated how vital interpreting is to the public sector. For instance, in a police station or courtroom, if it can be proved that a witness or suspect did not understand what was being asked of them or how to answer because of a language divide, there could be legal implications. In the medical sector, it is just as imperative communication flows fluently, whether a doctor is explaining a diagnosis, or a surgeon is outlining a treatment plan.

<http://www.languageinsight.com/interpreting/public-sector>

Diplomatic and business interpreting. The internet has opened businesses up to a much larger marketplace. After months spent working hard to secure a deal, you can avoid falling at the last hurdle by employing the services of a qualified business interpreter. Similarly, in diplomatic situations, having an interpreting service you can rely on ensures that all attendees are able to communicate effectively and that nothing gets lost in translation.

<http://www.languageinsight.com/interpreting/diplomatic-business>

As the name suggests, **face-to-face interpreting** involves one linguist escorting you or your team and providing the interpreting skills you require. They could be the person who helps you secure that business deal you have been working on, or get valuable answers from a market research focus group. Alternatively, they might provide a valuable service during a police interrogation or court hearing.

Your interpreter can also travel with you overseas, ensuring that you are able to communicate with the people you meet there. With this in mind, when looking for your face-to-face interpreter you should hire someone with a firm grasp of languages who is familiar with the culture of the place you are visiting and has prior experience in your industry. This means they will understand the official terminology you use, which could slip up someone uninitiated.

<http://www.languageinsight.com/interpreting/face-to-face>

Telephone interpreting is becoming an increasingly popular resource. It is used in a variety of situations, such as by market researchers carrying out surveys on a foreign market, managers attempting to broker a deal with a potential international client, or property buyers hoping to purchase a new home overseas.

It is the convenience of the service that makes it such a favourite and means if you're unable to travel to meet someone face-to-face, you don't have to rely on emails to communicate. The problem with email is that it does not replicate a natural flow of conversation, which can mean important opportunities are lost, particularly in market research.

<http://www.languageinsight.com/interpreting/telephone>

Effective **medical interpretation** helps build bridges to better health care. There are many elements that contribute to successful communication in health care settings. Health professionals have their own professional culture and the language that stems from it.

Being bilingual is not enough to interpret in highly specialized fields, such as the medical field. Qualified medical interpreters must be knowledgeable in medical terminology in both the source and target languages. They must remain detached, and yet be aware of the patient's feelings and pain. They are often called upon to communicate with the patient's family members. Medical interpreters need strong knowledge of medical terminology and colloquial expressions in both languages, along with cultural and personal sensitivity regarding how the patient receives the information. These interpreters help patients to communicate with doctors, nurses, and other medical staff – and their services are becoming increasingly necessary.

<http://www.languagetranslation.com/interpretation/medical-interpreting.html>

11. To find out more about approaches to classification of interpreting as well as classification itself undertake further reading and watching.

1. Chuchotage / Whispering [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QLT_rZIQCKw

2. Different types of interpreting [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: http://www.nationalnetworkforinterpreting.ac.uk/?page_id=115

3. *Gile, Daniel*. Basic Concepts and Models for Interpreter and Translator Training / Daniel Gile. – Rev. ed. – Amsterdam / Philadelphia : John Benjamins Publishing Co., 2009. – 286 p. – ISBN 978-9-027-22433-0.

4. Interpreter search [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.itl.org.uk/component/itisearch/?view=interpreters>

5. Interpreting Is Interpreting – Or Is It? [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.acebo.com/pages/interpreting-is-interpreting-or-is-it>

6. Interpreting Without Tears. Your guide to successful interpreting [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.LondonTranslations.co.uk>

7. Modes of Interpreting [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.makna.net/modes-of-interpreting/>

8. Types of Interpreting [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: http://www.aejapan.com/pdf/Types_of_interpretation_E.pdf

9. Types of Interpreting [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.kwintessential.co.uk/interpreters/types-of-interpreting.html>

10. What is conference interpreting? [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/scic/what-is-conference-interpreting/index_en.htm

11. Where do interpreters work? [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: http://www.nationalnetworkforinterpreting.ac.uk/?page_id=1282

12. Виды перевода / И. С. Алексеева // Введение в переводоведение : учеб. пособие для студентов филол. и лингвист. фак. высш. учеб. заведений / И. С. Алексеева. – СПб. : Филол. фак. СПбГУ ; М. : Академия, 2004. – Гл. 2. – С. 13 – 21. – ISBN 5-7695-1542-2 (Академия).

13. Таксономический аспект / Е. В. Аликина // Введение в теорию и практику устного последовательного перевода : учеб. пособие / Е. В. Аликина. – М. : Восточная книга, 2010. – С. 28 – 37. – ISBN 978-5-7873-0413-8.

14. Виды переводов (классификация А. Паршина) [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.translations.web-3.ru/intro/kinds/>

15. Области специализации переводчиков [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.translations.web-3.ru/intro/special/>

Unit III INTERPRETERS

It takes more than having two hands to be a good pianist.
It takes more than knowing two languages to be a good
translator or interpreter.

1. Do you know the nationality and the official language of each country mentioned below (See Appendix IV)? Write them down. In small groups, compare your lists and write down any words that are new for you.

Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Britain, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Wales.

2. Try to repeat these tongue twisters. The aim is to say each as quickly as possible, without making any mistakes!

✓ Three thin thinkers thinking thick thoughtful thoughts.

✓ Вот – бутон,

А вот – батон.

Вот – бидон,

А вот – питон.

Ну а вот – бетон.

В печке выпечен батон,

А в петлицу вдет бутон,

По траве ползёт питон,

Молоко течёт в бидон,

А на стройке есть бетон.

Повтори и ты мне в тон!

✓ Удав Давыда Давидовича Давыдова давил, давил, да невыдавил.

✓ These thousand tricky tongue twisters trip thrillingly off the tongue.

3. Learn the poem by heart.

who are you really?

you are not a name

or a height, or a weight

or a gender
you are not an age
and you are not where you are from
you are your favorite books
and the songs stuck in your head
you are your thoughts
and what you eat for breakfast
on Saturday mornings
you are a thousand things
but everyone chooses
to see the million things
you are not
you are not where you are from
you are where you are going
and i'd like to go there too
— m.k

4. Watch the video Example of Court Interpreter's Interview to Verify Credentials at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ylq0A0NMtuk>. What do you think of the interpreter as a person and an interpreter?

5. The role of interpreters is more than just interpreting. Read, then watch the video "Remembering a Trusted Soviet Interpreter" at <http://edition.cnn.com/search/?text=interpreting> to learn a little about significant work of a famous Russian interpreter Viktor Sukhodrev. What made him an expert?



Viktor Sukhodrev in the centre

On the brink of the Cold War, Viktor Sukhodrev kept the peace from being lost in translation.

Viktor Mikhaylovich Sukhodrev (12 December 1932 – 16 May 2014) was a Soviet-born Russian personal interpreter of

Nikita Khrushchev and Leonid Brezhnev. Sukhodrev also worked with Mikhail Gorbachev and Alexey Kosygin. In a career of nearly thirty years, Sukhodrev was present at numerous high-profile summits and deal-makings. Henry Kissinger called Sukhodrev a "splendid interpreter". According to *International Herald Tribune*, "Sukhodrev was present but not present, emptying himself of ego, slipping into the skin of the man who was speaking, feeling his feelings, saying his words".

Sukhodrev was born in the family of an intelligence officer, who worked in the United States. In 1956, Sukhodrev began his career in the translation bureau of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). Sukhodrev translated Nikita Khrushchev's famous quote "We will bury you". In the 1980s Sukhodrev was the deputy head of the Department for the United States and Canada at the Soviet MFA. In 1999 he penned the memoir book *Yazyk moy – drug moy (My Tongue is My Friend)*.

In 2012, Sukhodrev received the Russian national prize Translator of the Year.

Sukhodrev was married twice. His first wife was actress Inna Kmit and the second wife – Inga Okunevskaya. He died in Moscow at the age of eighty two.

6. Read the passages taken from "Interpreting Is Interpreting – Or Is It?" by Holly Mikkelson, professor of translation and interpretation at the Monterey Institute of International Studies. What qualities are considered to make an ideal interpreter?

Qualities of Interpreters

A survey of the literature reveals a great deal of overlap in the descriptions of the ideal interpreter, regardless of whether the subject of discussion is a court, medical, or conference interpreter. The following qualities are identified by various authors as essential for good interpreting:

Language skills. Even laypersons recognize that interpreters need to have a good command of their working languages to interpret accurately, though they underestimate the extent of that command. Writers about all types of interpreting, from conference to court to community emphasize

the breadth and depth of linguistic proficiency required. They are also unanimous in making the point that language is just a prerequisite for mastering the techniques of interpreting.

Analytical skills. ... analysis is "foremost" among the strategies employed by court interpreters, "so essential to [simultaneous interpreting] that it can be considered an intrinsic part of the process rather than an ancillary tactic". Writing about conference interpreting, Jones also stresses how important it is to analyze a speech before interpreting it. The standards of practice for medical interpreters also cite analysis as a key element in interpreting proficiency.

Listening and recall. ... "Effective interpreting requires effective listening skills". Many authors define the specific kind of listening that interpreters perform as "active listening", and further point out that "[t]his active, attentive listening is quite different from other forms of listening, and has to be learned by the interpreter". Memory or recall is also identified as essential by virtually all experts on interpreting, regardless of the type: ... "in interpretation, memory and understanding are inseparable; the one is a function of the other". Having a good memory is especially important for a judiciary interpreter, who must retain and include in the target language message even paralinguistic elements: "What makes the court interpreter's job much more difficult than that of the conference interpreter is that the court interpreter cannot entirely discard non-semantic information such as pauses and hedges because they must be included in the [target-language] version in order to provide a legal equivalent of the [source-language] message".

Interpersonal skills. One might expect heavy emphasis on this quality among medical and social service interpreters, who are in more direct personal contact with their clients than conference interpreters. But even conference interpreters are encouraged to develop these skills, as they may have a great deal of personal contact with delegates. Despite the stereotype of the conference interpreter who spends all day in the booth addressing faceless bureaucrats in a disembodied voice, many conferences involve direct contact between interpreters and delegates. Moreover, the conference attendees are not necessarily international civil servants or businessmen;

they may come from all walks of life, and range from factory workers to housewives to farmers to refugees.

Ethical behavior. Although the interpreter's code of ethics has the greatest impact on the interpreter's work in legal settings, ethics are a major consideration for all interpreters. Jones describes the delicate situations that can arise in international conferences, requiring that interpreters thoroughly understand their role and exercise good judgment. Medical interpreters must be particularly attuned to the importance of patient privacy issues.

Speaking skills. Most people associate speaking skills with appearances before large audiences at public events such as congresses, assemblies, or press conferences; and public speaking is indeed a key component in the training of all types of interpreters. ... even liaison or community interpreters, who generally interpret in more intimate settings, need to be able to express ideas well: "Effective speaking skills range from quality of voice to choice of idiom, vocabulary, phrasing etc. So both what comes out of the mouth of the interpreter and the way it comes out are important in the overall effectiveness of the interpretation".

Cultural knowledge. It is almost universally acknowledged that interpreters working in medical and social service settings need to be acutely aware of cultural differences (hence the term "cultural interpreter" that is so prevalent in Canada), although there is widespread disagreement about what they should do with that knowledge. Court interpreters are also expected to take culture into account, although they are much more restricted in their ability to educate their clients about cultural differences. What many of these interpreters may not recognize is that conference interpreters, too, consider themselves not just linguistic but also cultural intermediaries. ... "in all of their work, (conference) interpreters must bridge the cultural and conceptual gaps separating the participants in a meeting".

Subject knowledge. Although professional interpreters often complain that their clients do not understand their need to prepare ahead of time and gain some understanding of the subjects to be discussed in order to interpret accurately ("You don't need to understand it, just translate it!"), all experts on interpreting recognize the need to acquire technical terminology and content knowledge in relevant field.

Thus, it is clear that to some degree or another, all interpreters must demonstrate the qualities listed above, regardless of where and for whom they interpret. The fact that many individuals who are called upon to interpret in certain settings lack these qualities does not mean they are not needed; it simply means that the client requesting interpreting services does not appreciate their importance. So if all interpreters are really performing the same task, why is there such disparity in the formal training, pay, and prestige of interpreters?

*[http://www.acebo.com/pages/interpreting-is-
interpreting-or-is-it](http://www.acebo.com/pages/interpreting-is-interpreting-or-is-it)*

7. Study the Interpreting Skills Map (See Appendix V). Try to explain every skill mentioned in the map.

8. Watch the animated Interpreting Skills Map at http://www.nationalnetworkforinterpreting.ac.uk/tasks/int_skills/player.html to find out if your understanding of the map coincides with the original ideas. You can also watch videos included.

If you have ever wondered whether you have what it takes to become an interpreter, this is where you can see how many skills and abilities are involved through images, audio or video clips of interpreters in action.

9. Give Russian equivalents to the words / word-combinations given below.

Put oneself into someone else's shoe, jack-of-all-trades, register, encompass, make eye contact, intrusive noise, fidgeting, think on their feet, stamina.

10. Read to find out how to enlarge your vocabulary, how to improve your command of source and target languages.

I always suggest to my translation students to work on improving their command of both source and target languages. One effective way of accomplishing this is to enlarge our vocabulary – with a focus on the words we encounter in our translation projects.

1. Every time you translate something, take careful note of all the words that you are uncertain about of that leave you with some doubt: the words you are not sure what they mean, and those you know what they mean – but you don't know how to say the same in your target language.

2. Use a dictionary to learn about each of these words: both a good monolingual dictionary of your source language and a bilingual dictionary of your source and target languages. Even better: use several source and bilingual dictionaries, both paper and online.

3. Read in full the dictionary entries for each word – not only the subhead closer to the meaning suggested by your context, but all the rest of the entry, including different meanings and meanings marked as obsolete.

4. If your monolingual dictionary gives a meaning that is not covered in your bilingual dictionary, start to research how that specific word and meaning could be translated. Take notes of the example sentences given in the dictionary, and think how you could translate them.

5. Don't limit yourself at searching in dictionaries: consult also encyclopedias and other reference works.

6. See how these words are used in context in a variety of situations. Online tools like Google Advanced Search and Google Book Search can be very helpful to see how the words you are studying are used in the real world, both in books and in web pages and documents.

7. Be thorough, and keep careful notes. Remember that your notes can be the starting points for further research.

8. Think about the words you are studying: what they mean in your source language and what their translation mean in your target language. How the meanings differ between the two languages (for example, a word in your source language may share a core meaning with a word in your target language, but other meanings that each word may have in one or the other language may differ), and how register, connotation and usage differ between the two languages.

Keep on doing this, as much and as thoroughly as you can, and you'll see that your command not only of your source language, but also of your native language, will steadily improve.

<http://www.aboutranslation.com/>

11. Public speaking is one of the essential skills for an interpreter. You can see it in the video "How to Speak in Public" at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=22XjRmP_qBU.

12. Good public speaking refers to specific skills. This encompasses many things – for instance, making eye contact with your audience; avoiding intrusive noises, like "Um...s" and "Err...s" when you're talking; avoiding fidgeting; using the appropriate register; and using a natural intonation when you speak. Follow the link http://www.nationalnetworkforinterpreting.ac.uk/tasks/public_speaking/player.html to do some exercises.

13. You can exercise your register through "Register Exercises" at <http://www.nationalnetworkforinterpreting.ac.uk/tasks/gps/register/player.html>.

14. One of the must for interpreters is good cultural awareness. What is it? How to develop it? Read to find out.

What is Cultural Awareness, anyway? How do I build it?

A fish only discovers its need for water when it is no longer in it. Our own culture is like water for the fish. It sustains us. We live and breathe through it.

Cultural Awareness is the foundation of communication and it involves the ability of standing back from ourselves and becoming aware of our cultural values, beliefs and perceptions. Why do we do things in that way? How do we see the world? Why do we react in that particular way?

Cultural awareness becomes central when we have to interact with people from other cultures. People see, interpret and evaluate things in a different ways. What is considered an appropriate behavior in one culture is frequently inappropriate in another one. Misunderstandings arise when I use my meanings to make sense of your reality.

As an Italian it is almost automatic to perceive US Americans as people who always work, talk about business over lunch and drink their

coffee running in the street instead of enjoying it in a bar. What does it mean? Italians are lazy and American hyperactive? No, it means that the meaning that people give to certain activities, like having lunch or dinner could be different according to certain cultures. In Italy, where relationships are highly valued, lunch, dinner or the simple pauses for coffee have a social connotation: people get together to talk and relax, and to get to know each other better. In the USA, where time is money, lunches can be part of closing a deal where people discuss the outcomes and sign a contract over coffee.

Misinterpretations occur primarily when we lack awareness of our own behavioral rules and project them on others. In absence of better knowledge we tend to assume, instead of finding out what a behavior means to the person involved, e.g. a straight look into your face is regarded as disrespectful in Japan.

Becoming aware of our cultural dynamics is a difficult task because culture is not conscious to us. Since we are born we have learned to see and do things at an unconscious level. Our experiences, our values and our cultural background lead us to see and do things in a certain way. Sometimes we have to step outside of our cultural boundaries in order to realize the impact that our culture has on our behavior. It is very helpful to gather feedback from foreign colleagues on our behavior to get more clarity on our cultural traits.

Projected similarities could lead to misinterpretation as well. When we assume that people are similar to us, we might incur the risk that they are not. If we project similarities where there are not, we might act inappropriately. It is safer to assume differences until similarity is proven.

Degrees of Cultural Awareness

There are several levels of cultural awareness that reflect how people grow to perceive cultural differences.

Parochial stage: my way is the only way. At the first level, people are aware of their way of doing things, and their way is the only way. At this stage, they ignore the impact of cultural differences.

Ethnocentric stage: I know their way, but my way is better. At the second level, people are aware of other ways of doing things, but still consider their way as the best one. In this stage, cultural differences are perceived as source of problems and people tend to ignore them or reduce their significance.

Synergistic stage: my way and their way. At this level people are aware of their own way of doing things and others' ways of doing things, and they chose the best way according to the situation. At this stage people realize that cultural differences can lead both to problems and benefits and are willing to use cultural diversity to create new solutions and alternatives.

Participatory third culture stage: our way. This fourth and final stage brings people from different cultural background together for the creation of a culture of shared meanings. People dialogue repeatedly with others, create new meanings, new rules to meet the needs of a particular situation.

Increasing cultural awareness means to see both the positive and negative aspects of cultural differences. Cultural diversity could be a source of problems, in particular when the organization needs people to think or act in a similar way. Diversity increases the level of complexity and confusion and makes agreement difficult to reach. On the other hand, cultural diversity becomes an advantage when the organization expands its solutions and its sense of identity, and begins to take different approaches to problem solving. Diversity in this case creates valuable new skills and behaviors.

In becoming culturally aware, people realize that:

- we are not all the same;
- similarities and differences are both important;
- there are multiple ways to reach the same goal and to live life;
- the best way depends on the cultural contingency. Each situation is different and may require a different solution.

How Do I Manage Cultural Diversity?

We are generally aware that the first step in managing diversity is recognize it and learning not to fear it. Since everyone is the product of

their own culture, we need to increase both self-awareness and cross-cultural awareness. There is no book of instructions to deal with cultural diversity, no recipe to follow. But certain attitudes help to bridge cultures.

Admit that you don't know. Knowing that we don't know everything, that a situation does not make sense, that our assumptions may be wrong is part of the process of becoming culturally aware. Assume differences, not similarities.

Suspend judgments. Collect as much information as possible so you can describe the situation accurately before evaluating it.

Empathy. In order to understand another person, we need to try standing in his/her shoes. Through empathy we learn of how other people would like to be treated by us.

Systematically check your assumptions. Ask your colleagues for feedback and constantly check your assumptions to make sure that you clearly understand the situation.

Become comfortable with ambiguity. The more complicated and uncertain life is, the more we tend to seek control. Assume that other people are as resourceful as we are and that their way will add to what we know. "If we always do, what we've always done, we will always get, what we always got."

Celebrate diversity. As a company find ways of sharing the cultures of your diverse workforce, i.e., in 2002 Deutsche Bank carried out multiple initiatives around the theme of "tolerance: diversity, identity, recognition" which they called "Initiative Plus 2002". They encouraged employee projects and organized an annual colloquium of global experts.

by Stephanie Quappe and Giovanna Cantatore
<http://www.culturocity.com/articles/whatisculturalawareness.htm>

15. Note taking can be helpful in consecutive interpreting. What rules or principles should one follow to make sure they help? Read some passages to find it out.

The seven principles

The use of a technique is always dependent upon the application of a certain number of principles. This is what we call the instructions. One

need not follow the rules recommended in such instructions. Indeed the product, device or system for which they were devised may well work even if they are not observed, but will do so less efficiently. Furthermore, the simpler the instructions, the more likely the user is to follow them. The same applies to note-taking. A few very simple principles give this system its sound base and precision, and make using it straightforward. There are seven of these principles; in order they are:

- 1) noting the idea and not the word;
- 2) the rules of abbreviation;
- 3) links;
- 4) negation;
- 5) adding emphasis;
- 6) verticality;
- 7) shift.

1. Noting the idea rather than the word. Whenever taking notes the interpreter must concentrate on the major idea and how this can be noted clearly and simply (preferably in the target language, although this is not essential).

2. The rules of abbreviation. The rule of thumb is that unless a word is short (4 – 5 letters) the interpreter should note it in an abbreviated form.

3. Links. The part of any speech that is both the most important and the most difficult to note is the sequence of ideas and the links between them. An idea can be distorted completely if its relation to the previous idea is not clearly indicated. When taking notes then, we should never miss out the links. Indeed what we actually see is that if the links are noted well the rest of the idea can be summarised in just a few strokes of the pen.

4. Negation. Negation and emphasis are two essential elements of any speech and as such should be noted unambiguously. Negation might be noted by means of a line running through a word or symbol.

5. Adding emphasis. To emphasize a word we can underline it (twice if we are dealing with a superlative or absolute).

6. Verticality. It is the principles of Verticality and Shift which form the backbone of the note-taking system. Verticality means taking notes from top to bottom rather than from left to right. This method makes it possible:

a) to group ideas logically, allowing a complete and immediate synthesis when we come to read back our notes;

b) to do away with many links which would otherwise be essential to the clarity of the text.

7. Shift. Shift means writing notes in the place on a lower line where they would have appeared had the text on the line above been repeated.

Symbols are great but it is worth abiding by a few basic principles to make sure they HELP rather than HINDER.

A "symbol" is anything, a mark, sign, letter or short word, used to represent a thing, or group of synonymous concepts.

Why use symbols?

- They are quicker and easier to write than words.
- They eliminate source language interference (calque) ... because they represent ideas not words.

How to use symbols?

- Symbols should be clear and unambiguous.
- Prepare symbols in advance, don't improvise mid-speech and save much heart-ache.
- Consistent. If "E" is "energy" today, then let it stay that way. Find another symbol for "environment".
- Make them organic from one symbol can grow many other related symbols.

What to note with symbols?

- Ideas that recur i.e. think, discuss, propose, agree, decide. These symbols can be used regardless of the meeting topic.
- And / or specific technical terminology encountered during meeting preparation. These symbols will be used once and discarded.

<http://www.interpreters.free.fr/consecnotes/symbolprinciples.htm>

16. Health matters are very important for an interpreter. Will you read to find out what can cause health problems in interpreters and how to prevent them?

Stress and health issues

Ours is a stressful occupation.

Just how stressful became clearer when a large-scale empirical study on interpreter stress and burnout commissioned by AIIC was completed in December 2001. The results of this "Interpreter Workload Study" placed simultaneous interpreting clearly in the category of high-stress professions with high burnout levels. The main stressors identified in the study were, in order: speakers reading from texts, fast speakers, lack of background material, difficult accents, booth discomfort, lack of preparation time, and un-disciplined speakers.

These findings underscore the need for us to strengthen our collective efforts to deal with these stressors directly, through enhanced communication with clients and speakers. We need to do more to raise awareness of and respect for our working conditions. In particular, we need to do more to make sure that documents and especially texts to be read out are provided to us interpreters in advance, in sufficient time to prepare, and that the reading speed of such texts is controlled.

The high-stress nature of the job also means that conference interpreters should learn to take care of themselves: eat right, exercise regularly, sleep well, and generally lead a healthy and active lifestyle. Interpreters are also advised to learn and practice stress management techniques, such as meditation, deep breathing, yoga, progressive muscle relaxation, and the Alexander technique. Furthermore, interpreters need to take special care of their hearing and their voice, which are, quite literally, the tools of their trade. It is worthwhile to have a baseline audiometric test performed early in your career, in order to have proof of work-related injury in the event of accidental hearing damage.

<http://www.aiic.net/page/628/practical-guide-for-professional-conference-interpreters/lang/1#42>

17. What can help you to overcome health problem?

Value of Yoga Poses to Interpreters

According to the Center for Disease Control, the leading causes of death in the U.S. are heart disease (24 %) and cancer (23 %), on account of improper breathing and faulty oxygenation that unbalances the blood so

that toxins are not eliminated and the endocrine glands cease to function adequately. Interpreters in the U.S.A. are within this population.

The chief endocrine glands are the adrenals, pineal, pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, coccygeal, thymus, carotid, gonads, pancreas, liver and spleen. Yoga exercises all of these glands, at a difference from standard western fitness regimens that affect muscle groups only. Many endocrine glands are also ductless glands, as they secrete the hormones they produce directly into the blood or lymph system so it will be circulated to the entire body. These hormones affect every physiological and psychological function of our bodies. They control our growth, the structure of our body, height, weight and personality, determining our physical and mental activities, hence our jobs as interpreters, not to mention our personal lives. They are the chief dynamos for brain power, vitality and youthfulness, and keep us fit to make a living and enjoy life fully. Furthermore, the manufacture and distribution of these hormones can be greatly affected by the mental state of the individuals concerned. Since our work often causes a lot of stress because we deal in technical subjects and have to anticipate the words of specialists, among others, in both simultaneous and consecutive modes, this stress is bound to affect our mental state especially as we are often not able to prepare for these interventions.

Many of the poses tone up the nerve force in the spine to preserve flexibility which is often impaired when we sit in a booth all day or stand in a courtroom, or other environments to work. According to yoga, a man is never old if his spine is flexible. Exercising for even 10 minutes a day helps to improve flexibility.

Much of the reference material on the effects of yoga cited herein was taken from the classic, *Yoga and Long Life*, by Yogi Gupta, available on Amazon Kindle.

For poses that act on specific parts of our anatomy, go to <http://www.yogajournal.com/category/anatomy/>, and click on the part of your body that interests you.

Make learning these poses with a qualified teacher, one of your resolutions for the New Year. It will be a positive life-changer!

Watch the very short video (1:31) about The Lion Pose, which is specifically tailored for interpreters: <https://www.mariacristinadelavega-musings.wordpress.com/2014/01/02/value-of-yoga-poses-to-interpreters/>

18. How can yoga be helpful in your professional activities?

Resources for Interpreters

Coping with the day-to-day rigors of interpreting is an ongoing and challenging endeavor. Here is some information that other interpreters have found helpful.

Breathing For Stress Relief. When interpreters experience more stress than their system can handle, especially repeated or prolonged, there are negative effects on their psychological, emotional and physical health. Interpreters can increase their stress resilience by learning to use their breath to minimize the negative effects of the body's stress response systems whenever needed.

Basic Yoga. Interpreters can increase their resilience by practicing the physical postures and breathing exercises in yoga. By practicing yoga, interpreters can improve:

- cognitive function & mental clarity;
- muscle strength & flexibility;
- blood circulation & oxygen uptake;
- regulation of hormonal functions.

Basic Meditation. Meditation offers strategies to help interpreters cope with stress and enhance their quality of life including:

- reducing stress & lowering blood cortisol levels;
- enhancing empathy & improving life satisfaction;
- increasing self-compassion;
- improved problem solving and life management skills.

Go to <http://ronlybarger.com/resources-for-interpreters/> to watch three videos illustrating Breathing for Stress Relief, Basic Yoga and Basic Meditation described in the article.

19. Do an exercise for you neck just now.

Мы за компьютером сидим,
Уткнувшись в монитор.
Мы пленены буквально им
И пишем всякий вздор.
Нет чтобы встать из-за стола,
Размяться хоть чуть-чуть!
Вот как нас сильно в плен взяла
Компьютерная мусть.
А мышцы шеи и спины
Дряхлеют и болят.
Они ведь так напряжены
Который год подряд!
Чтоб боль прогнать их прочь,
И был написан этот стих,
Желая им помочь,
Вот для ленивых и болельных,
И если вам размяться лень,
А боль скрутила вас,
Его читайте каждый день
Не менее трех раз!

20. To find out more about interpreters qualities and skills undertake further reading and watching.

1. Country Profiles – Global Guide to Culture, Customs and Etiquette. Free International Etiquette Guides [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.kwintessential.co.uk/resources/country-profiles.html>

2. Interpreter workload study – full report [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.aiic.net/page/657>

3. Interpreting Skills Map [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: http://www.nationalnetworkforinterpreting.ac.uk/tasks/int_skills/player.html

4. Note-taking [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: http://www.nationalnetworkforinterpreting.ac.uk/tasks/note_taking/player.html

5. Practical guide for professional conference interpreters [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.aiic.net/page/628/practical-guide-for-professional-conference-interpreters/lang/1#42>

6. Stamina [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.nationalnetworkforinterpreting.ac.uk/tasks/stamina/player.html>

7. What is Cultural Awareness, anyway? How do I build it? [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.culturocity.com/articles/whatisculturalawareness.htm>

8. Working as an interpreter: you thought words were the most important? Think again! [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fkYqq8a3KUw>

9. World Culture Encyclopedia [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.everyculture.com/>

10. Деонтологический аспект / Е. В. Аликина // Введение в теорию и практику устного последовательного перевода : учеб. пособие / Е. В. Аликина. – М. : Восточная книга, 2010. – С. 79 – 97. – ISBN 978-5-7873-0413-8.

11. Аликина, Е. В. Переводческая семантография. Запись при устном переводе : учеб. пособие / Е. В. Аликина. – М. : Восток-Запад, 2006. – 160 с. – ISBN 5-478-00205-4.

12. Здоровье переводчика [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.bues.ru/blog/express/16.php>

13. Миньяр-Белоручев, Р. К. Записи в последовательном переводе / Р. К. Миньяр-Белоручев. – М. : Проспект-АП, 2005. – 176 с. – ISBN 5-98398-025-4.

14. Миньяр-Белоручев, Р. К. Как стать переводчиком? / Р. К. Миньяр-Белоручев ; отв. ред. М. Я. Блох. – М. : Готика, 1999. – 176 с. – ISBN 5-7834-0035-1.

15. Как работают переводчики президента [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.vumo.ru/use/tr-president/34-kak-rabotayut-perevodchiki-prezidenta.html>

16. Риторика, харизма голоса и мастерство общения от профессиональной актрисы Елены Литвиненко [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.veter-peremen.org/>

17. Сачава, О. С. Переводческая скоропись: теория и практика : учеб. пособие / О. С. Сачава. – СПб. : Изд-во СПбГУЭФ, 2011. – 41 с.

18. Чтобы быть успешным, надо быть здоровым / Л. Г. Шереминская // Настольная книга переводчика / Л. Г. Шереминская. – Ростов н/Д. : Феникс, 2008. – С. 35 – 41, 226 – 249. – ISBN 978-5-222-13893-9.

Unit IV

INTERPRETER CODE OF ETHICS

Переводчик:
интерпретатор, толмач, драгоман, прелогатель, шептало,
синхронист, перелогатель, преложитель, пролагатель.
*Словарь русских синонимов и сходных по смыслу выражений /
под ред. Н. Абрамова. М.: Русские словари, 1999*

1. Try to repeat these tongue twisters. The aim is to say each as quickly as possible, without making any mistakes!

✓ Люди, которые водят хороводы, – хороводоводы. А люди, которые изучают творчество хороводоводов, – хороводоводоведы. Также еще есть любители хороводоводоведов – хороводоводоведофилы. И те, кто их боится, – хороводоводоведофилофобы. А учёные, изучающие последних, – хороводоводоведофилофобисты. Не путать с хороводофилофобоведофилофобистами.

✓ How much wood could a wood chuck; chuck if a wood chuck could chuck wood.

2. Try to read.

По рзеультаатм илссевадний одонго анлигйсокго унвиертисета не иеemt занчнения, в кокам пряокде рсапожолены бквуы в солве. Галвоне, чотбы преавя и пслоендя бквуы блыи на мсете, осатьлыне бквуы мгоут селдовтаъ в плоонм беспорядке, все рвано ткест чтaitсея без побрелм. Пичрионй эгото ялвятеся то, что мы чиатем не кдаужю бквуу по отдльенотси, а все солво цликееом

3. Do you know if there is any difference between Ethics, Etiquette, Code of Ethics? Discuss with your colleagues.

4. Read to find out if you are right.

Etiquette, decorums, the dos and don'ts of polite manners:

1) conventional requirements as to social behavior; proprieties of conduct as established in any class or community or for any occasion;

2) a prescribed or accepted code of usage in matters of ceremony, as at a court or in official or other formal observances;

3) the code of ethical behavior regarding professional practice or action among the members of a profession in their dealings with each other: medical etiquette.

Synonyms: etiquette, decorum, propriety imply observance of the formal requirements governing behavior in polite society. Etiquette refers to conventional forms and usages: the rules of etiquette. Decorum suggests dignity and a sense of what is becoming or appropriate for a person of good breeding: a fine sense of decorum. Propriety (usually plural) implies established conventions of morals and good taste: She never fails to observe the proprieties.

Ethics, morality:

1) (used with a singular or plural verb) a system of moral principles: the ethics of a culture;

2) the rules of conduct recognized in respect to a particular class of human actions or a particular group, culture, etc.: medical ethics; Christian ethics;

3) moral principles, as of an individual: his ethics forbade betrayal of a confidence;

4) (usually used with a singular verb) that branch of philosophy dealing with values relating to human conduct, with respect to the rightness and wrongness of certain actions and to the goodness and badness of the motives and ends of such actions.

Code of ethics is a set of guidelines that are a must to follow in order to ensure smooth transition in the working environment. The code of ethics is not only limited to working environment but is extremely helpful in the day to day interactions. It explains the need to follow the predefined set of guidelines and helps in strengthening the relationship with your clients, partner, friends and family members. No doubt that creating a code of ethics can be little complicated but with a little hard work, you can easily achieve your goal.

<http://www.stepbystep.com/what-is-a-code-of-ethics-86112/>

A written set of guidelines issued by an organization to its workers and management to help them conduct their actions in accordance with its primary values and ethical standards.

<http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/code-of-ethics.html#ixzz3Tv3DelG8>

A code of ethics is a set of guidelines which are designed to set out acceptable behaviors for members of a particular group, association, or profession. Many organizations govern themselves with such a code, especially when they handle sensitive issues like investments, health care, or interactions with other cultures. In addition to setting a professional standard, a code of ethics can also increase confidence in an organization by showing outsiders that members of the organization are committed to following basic ethical guidelines in the course of doing their work.

The format of a code of ethics can vary widely. Unlike more straightforward employee guidelines and codes, this document usually starts with a section that sets out the purpose, aspirations, and goals of the parent organization. For example, the 2002 code of ethics for the American Psychological Association (APA) begins: "Psychologists are committed to increasing scientific and professional knowledge of behavior and people's understanding of themselves and others and to the use of such knowledge to improve the condition of individuals, organizations, and society".

Following a general introduction to the function and goals of an organization is a section dedicated to setting out specific behavior standards for members. This section usually covers potential ethical issues such as confidentiality, partisanship, or misuse of information. In addition to addressing theoretical ethical minefields, a code of ethics often contains a section which outlines the procedures for handling grievances, both outside and inside the organization.

A well written code of ethics will be easy to follow and very clear, with sections that people can point to in order to illustrate specific issues. In the sense of organizations like the APA, members agree to support the code both because it is good practice and because it promotes their organization. A code of ethics also stands behind most scientific experimentation, ensuring that the results are valid and that the testing was carried out in an ethical way.

In the business world, some companies like to use a code of ethics to ensure that their employees act in a responsible manner. Such a business may also be viewed more favorably by members of the public, which means that a code of ethics is a sound business decision. Adherence to a

code may also be required for continued employment; an employee manual may include a clearly outlined code of ethics, for example, with a note that failure to follow it is grounds for termination.

Many people also live by a personal code of ethics. Although this may not be clearly written out, you may have some strong personal beliefs about various issues which help to guide your choices in life. Some people believe that having a strong personal ethical code and abiding by it is a very important tool for maintaining self integrity.

<http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-a-code-of-ethics.htm>

5. Here is Interpreter Code of Ethics by the worldwide LanguageLine Solutions group with global headquarters in California and European headquarters in London. Read it and discuss.

The LanguageLine Solutions Interpreter shall limit him / herself to interpreting. While performing his / her professional duties, the Interpreter shall not give advice, express personal opinions, or engage in any other activity that may be construed to constitute a service other than interpreting. The LanguageLine Solutions Interpreter shall comply fully with this Code of Ethics.

Confidentiality. The Interpreter shall respect all confidences received in the course of interpretation. All information gained by the Interpreter in the course of his / her professional duties shall remain strictly confidential. This information shall not be communicated, published or in any way divulged to any organization or person, other than the organization or person engaging the services of the Interpreter.

Accuracy & Completeness. The Interpreter shall render, to the best of his / her ability, a complete and accurate interpretation without altering or omitting anything that is stated. Interpreter shall not add to what is said nor provide unsolicited explanation.

Impartiality. The Interpreter shall be impartial and unbiased and shall refrain from conduct that may give an appearance of bias. He / she shall not allow personal opinions to interfere with his / her duties nor add unsolicited comments or make recommendations except to assist communication.

Conflict of Interest. The Interpreter shall disclose any real or perceived conflict of interest. He / she shall not take personal advantage, financial or otherwise, of information obtained in the course of his / her work.

Disqualification & Impediments. The Interpreter shall, at all times, assess his / her ability to maintain LanguageLine Solutions' highest standards for professional interpretation.

He / she shall immediately convey any reservations about his / her ability to successfully complete the assignment, for the customer. The Interpreter shall decline any assignment he / she believes to be beyond his / her technical knowledge or linguistic ability.

Accreditation. The Interpreter shall only interpret for the language(s) for which he / she is authorized to interpret by LanguageLine Solutions and as certified by LanguageLine Solutions.

Professional Courtesy. Interpreter shall provide excellent customer service. He / she shall maintain a professional demeanor, be courteous and use the tone of voice appropriate to the situation. Interpreter shall defer to instructions from clients.

Professional Development. Interpreter shall continually improve his / her skills and knowledge. Interpreter shall maintain and improve his / her Interpreter skills and knowledge through activities such as professional training or education and interaction with colleagues and specialists in related fields. The Interpreter shall keep informed of, adhere to, and conform his / her practices to LanguageLine Solutions policies and guidelines that relates to his / her professional duties.

High Standards of Conduct. The Interpreter shall act at all times in accordance with the standards of conduct, and decorum appropriate to his / her profession as an over-the-phone Interpreter.

<http://languageline.co.uk/company/social-responsibility/>

6. Compare Interpreter Code of Ethics by the worldwide LanguageLine Solutions group with other codes listed below. Do they differ a lot? What do they have in common?

– AUSIT⁵ Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: http://www.ausit.org/AUSIT/Documents/Code_Of_Ethics_Full.pdf

⁵ AUSIT – the Australian Institute of Interpreters and Translators.

– Профессиональная этика переводчика [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.transneed.com/philology/art9.html>

– «Памятка по технике безопасности» для синхронных и последовательных переводчиков [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.russian-translators.ru/perevodchesky-opit/practika/pamyatkapo-technikebezopasnosti/>

7. Do you agree to the statements taken from Ethics of Interpreting and Translating published by National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Ltd. in Canberra in 2013?

Interpreters and translators encounter a variety of ethical issues and questions in the course of their work. Ethical behaviour and the maintenance of high ethical standards are essential to good practice, in developing the profession and in maintaining positive opinions and perceptions.

The general principles contained in the different codes of ethics require translators and interpreters:

- to respect their clients' right to privacy and confidentiality;
- disclose any real or perceived conflicts of interest;
- decline to undertake work beyond their competence or accreditation levels;
- relay information accurately and impartially between parties;
- maintain professional detachment and refrain from inappropriate self-promotion;
- guard against misuse of inside information for personal gain.

8. Do you think an interpreter needs knowledge / awareness of business etiquette? Prove your opinion.

The Importance of Business Etiquette

While adhering to proper etiquette is always considered polite in social situations, when it comes to business transactions, displaying proper etiquette is vital, as a single mistake or impropriety can cost you money and destroy potential new business relationships. Knowing the proper business etiquette for the country of your potential client or partner is the

key to success of your business transaction. By following respected and time-honored business etiquette traditions, you will effectively demonstrate your own intellect and class, proving to your foreign business partners that you are worthy and deserving of their attention, respect and business.

General Business Etiquette Tips

– In order to show respect for your foreign colleagues and your eagerness to do business with them, be sure to include a translation of your business card on its flipside.

– Furnish a translation of all business documents. This extra step highlights your attention to detail and will establish clear lines of communication throughout your business dealings.

– While it may not be necessary for every business meeting, bring an interpreter when meeting with a foreign colleague for the first time. During your first meeting, assess the English-speaking abilities of your colleagues and ask if they would prefer to have an interpreter present during any subsequent meetings. Having an interpreter present will help avoid communication misunderstandings that could derail a business relationship before it has even started.

<https://www.foreigntranslations.com/uploads/whitepapers/business-etiquette-guide.pdf>

9. To find out more about business and cultural etiquette undertake further reading and watching.

1. Business Etiquette around the World [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.blog.globalizationpartners.com/business-etiquette-around-the-world.aspx>

2. Country Profiles – Global Guide to Culture, Customs and Etiquette. Free International Etiquette Guides [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.kwintessential.co.uk/resources/country-profiles.html>

3. Cultural Etiquette Around the World [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: http://www.ediplomat.com/np/cultural_etiquette/cultural_etiquette.htm

4. Culture Crossing Guide [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.guide.culturecrossing.net/index.php>

5. Customs & Etiquettes Around the World [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.1800flyeurope.com/go/customs-and-etiquette/>
6. Etiquette Around The World [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.moderngentlemanmagazine.com/etiquette-around-the-world/>
7. Etiquette Around the World ... a simple and effective guide [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.mylifeelsewhere.com/world-etiquette>
8. Foreign Languages Offered [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <https://www.foreigntranslations.com/languages/>
9. Importance of Business Etiquette by Kyra Sheahan, Demand Media [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://smallbusiness.chron.com/importance-business-etiquette-2900.html>
10. International Business Etiquette Videos [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.foreignstaffing.com/about/international-business-etiquette>
11. Practicing Proper Etiquette [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.binghamton.edu/ccpd/quick-reference-guides/etiquette.pdf>
12. The International Business Etiquette Guide [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <https://www.foreigntranslations.com/uploads/whitepapers/business-etiquette-guide.pdf>
13. Why Cultural Etiquette Matters. How to keep from being rude without knowing it [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.women-on-the-road.com/cultural-etiquette.html#sthash.GWX6NBj4.dpuf>
14. World Business Etiquette [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.worldbusinessculture.com/international-business-etiquette.html>
15. Моральный кодекс переводчика. Этика – искусство поведения / И. С. Алексеева // Профессиональный тренинг переводчика : учеб. пособие по устному и письменному переводу для переводчиков и преподавателей / И. С. Алексеева. – СПб. : Союз, 2004. – С. 15 – 19. – ISBN 5-94033-040-1.
16. Этические аспекты в практике перевода [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: http://www.norma-tm.ru/sakhalin-2/sakhalin2_translation_ethics.html

Unit V

INTERPRETING. MISTAKES. CORRECTIONS. ASSESSMENT

If it seems easy
you are doing wrong.

1. Try to repeat these tongue twisters. The aim is to say each as quickly as possible, without making any mistakes!

✓ Константин констатировал прецедент с претендентом, инцидент с интендантом в конституционном Константинополе.

✓ Вахмистр с вахмистршей, ротмистр с ротмистршей к Габсбургам из Страсбурга.

✓ За песчаной косой лопухий косой пал под острой косой косой бабы с косой.

2. What is a mistake? Read to find it out.

Parks defines mistakes as something which violates the norms of standard usage; however, these may be defined.

The concept of "mistake" is relative to the principles of a particular speech community. He gives some guidelines to the seriousness of various types of mistakes. Phonological, intonational, and structural errors are not serious and can be ignored provided that they do not interfere with the listeners' understanding of the text. If the correct intonation is not used when asking a question, the listener can become confused and therefore it would be considered a mistake. Short omissions are of little importance because most texts are sufficiently repeated to render them in a neutral way. Semantic errors can be considered quite serious. For example, the insertion of a negative in a sentence will distort the meaning of the message to be conveyed. Paraphrasing and approximation may be accepted provided that they convey the meaning of the text. Though not recommended, they can be a handy tool to use, especially when the speaker is speaking too quickly. Lexical errors are considered to be extremely serious because the wrong

choice of vocabulary can change the meaning significantly. Knowing the right word can greatly determine to what extent the listener will trust the interpreter.

<http://www.ru.scribd.com/doc/32025806/A-Study-on-Mistakes-and-Errors-in-Consecutive-Interpretation-From-Vietnamese-to-English-Dang-Huu-Chinh-Qhf-1>

3. Read about interpreting mistakes. Pay attention to the same situations described in different ways.

Famous Interpreting Mistakes

As any interpreter knows, interpreting a message in full is only half the battle. The other half is making sure that the interpretation is accurate as well. Interpreters have a duty to preserve a message's accuracy and to correct any errors that may occur. Unfortunately, misinterpretations do happen and, as the examples below illustrate, mistakes can be embarrassing, costly, and even deadly.

1. In 1956, with tensions rising between the United States and the Soviet Union, a speech by Soviet Premier Nikita Krushchev did little to ease relations between the two superpowers. In the speech, Krushchev was misinterpreted as saying "We will bury you". In fact, what Krushchev really said was "We will be present at your burial". This mistake was not just a political gaffe, but also something that could have lead to nuclear war.

2. Eighteen year old Willie Ramirez was in a coma when he was admitted to a Florida hospital in 1980. A misinterpretation of the Spanish word "intoxicado" caused Willie to be misdiagnosed as being overdosed on drugs. As a result, Willie's real diagnosis, an intracerebral hemorrhage, was overlooked and his treatment was delayed, thus leaving him quadriplegic. This grave error resulted in the hospital providing Willie with a settlement of \$71 million.

3. At the Potsdam Conference in 1945, allied leaders drafted the Potsdam Declaration which demanded the unconditional surrender of Ja-

pan. Japanese reporters, who were eager for a response from their government, questioned Japanese Premier Kantaro Suzuki about the government's reaction to the declaration. Suzuki, as a way of indicating that he had no comment, responded by using the Japanese word "mokusatsu" which is derived from the Japanese word for "silence". However, "mokusatsu" can also be interpreted as ignoring something in contempt. This second interpretation was relayed back to the American government and Hiroshima was bombed ten days after Suzuki's comment.

<http://www.old.techinput.ru/en/main/messagepage/428/>

The biggest interpreting mistakes in history

Interpreting is a very difficult profession. It deals with the widest variety of themes and subject matters, and it completely depends on the human brain. All professional interpreters have made mistakes at one time or another, and we will make some more before our careers are over. Fortunately, good interpreters know how to recognize a mistake, and have the professional honesty needed to own their mistakes and correct them. We all know how to correct a blooper from the booth, with a physician, or on the record in court cases. This is enough in most cases, and we have professional liability insurance for those bigger errors we can make while practicing our profession. Most goof-ups do not go beyond a correction, an apology, and a good dose of embarrassment. Unfortunately, every once in a while an interpreter makes a mistake that can literally impact the entire world. I know that there are many more examples of these catastrophic interpreting mistakes, and I am even aware of many more than the ones I have included in this post. To decide what to include, and to drive home the point that none of us are safe from making an error of this magnitude (and that for that reason we must be alert at all times) I considered the relevance of the mistake, and the variety of interpreters who made them.

These are the biggest interpreting mistakes in history that made my list.

In 2006, according to the interpreter's rendition, the president of Iran, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad called for Israel to be "wiped off the map". It was learned later that what he actually said was "the regime occupying Jerusa-

lem must vanish from the page of time". Regardless of your opinion about this statement, it is clear that its reach was different from what the interpreter understood. In a region of the world as delicate as the Middle East a mistake of this magnitude can have huge implications.

To continue with more presidents, in 1976 U.S. president Jimmy Carter spoke to a Polish-speaking audience and opened his remarks by saying: "I left the United States this morning". The interpreter's rendition was: "When I abandoned the United States". Those present laughed at the obvious mistake, but things got more complicated later during the speech when the president said that: "... I have come to learn your opinions and understand your desires for the future ...". The rendition by the same interpreter was: "I desire the Poles carnally ..." and then the interpreter went on to criticize the Polish constitution. Of course these mistakes should never happen at that level, but sometimes they do.

This reminds us of the famous blooper during Nikita Khrushchev's speech at the Polish Embassy in Moscow when he was interpreted as saying, in reference to the United States and the Western World at the highest point of the Cold War: "We will bury you". Now we all know that what he really said was: "We will outlast you", and we all know of the consequences that this poor rendition generated during such a tense time in history.

In July 1945 after the United States issued the Potsdam Declaration demanding the surrender of Japan in World War 2, Japanese Prime Minister Kantaro Suzuki called a press conference and in a statement he said: "No comment. We are still thinking about it". Unfortunately, the interpreter's rendition was: "We are ignoring it in contempt". We all know what happened next.

In 1980 Willie Ramírez, an 18-year old, was admitted to a Florida hospital in a comatose state. At the time of admission, an interpreter made a mistake and translated the Spanish term "intoxicado" which means poisoned or having an allergic reaction as: "intoxicated". Willie, who was suffering from an intercerebral hemorrhage was only treated for an intentional drug overdose. As a result, he was left quadriplegic.

St. Jerome, the patron saint of translators, studied Hebrew so he could translate the Old Testament into Latin. His translation contained a

famous mistake, When Moses comes back from Mount Sinai his head has "radiance", in Hebrew: "karan"; but because Hebrew is written without vowels, St. Jerome read: "keren" which means "horned". Because of this mistake we have many paintings and sculptures of Moses with horns.

Finally, we all remember Thamsanqa Jantjie, the Sign Language interpreter at the Nelson Mandela funeral. He made meaningless Sign Language motions during the ceremony for unknown reasons. He has since been committed to a psychiatric hospital for schizophrenia.

The lesson is clear. As professional interpreters we have to protect our profession from paraprofessionals, "wannabe interpreters", ignorant clients, and unscrupulous agencies, but we also have to watch what we do and say. Nobody is above error, so our only choice is to continue to practice and study, to honestly decline those assignments that we are not ready for, and to look after our colleagues in the booth, the courtroom, the negotiations table, or any other venue where we may be providing our services.

<https://www.rpstranslations.wordpress.com/2015/01/09/the-biggest-interpreting-mistakes-in-history/>

4. Read to find out what kind of mistakes could there be in interpreting.

Top 10 Interpreter Mistakes – 2015

Top 10 Ways Interpreters Will Screw You Up

Lack of Accuracy. The best interpreters, under the best circumstances, are 88 % accurate. Professional interpreters under ideal conditions have a 12 % error rate. Ad hoc interpreters under ideal conditions have a 22 % error rate. All of these mistakes have clinical consequences. Interpreter accuracy rates greatly decrease after 20 – 30 minutes of continuous interpreting. Interpreters with 100+ hours of training can decrease error rate to 2 % under ideal conditions. Consecutive interpretation is 5 – 15 % more accurate than simultaneous interpretation. Barriers to accuracy: physical, environmental, mental, emotional.

Lack of Language Fluency. Heritage language speakers have incomplete understanding of grammar, limited vocabulary, limited competence but near native pronunciation.

Lack of Subject Matter Knowledge. You cannot communicate what you do not know. A great interpreter is constantly learning. Interpretation is not regurgitation; it is creation. The interpreter **MUST** understand the subject matter and be familiar with the associated vocabulary or they **WILL** fail to interpret accurately. This disadvantage can be turned to advantage if you get into the habit of making your message easily comprehensible.

Not Familiar with Interview. Typical pitfalls or inhibiting factors: communication barriers, unfamiliar patients, gender or cultural differences. Pitfalls specific to the use of an interpreter: temporal disconnect between spoken and non-verbal communication, difficulty discerning appropriateness of responses, and linguistic changes by interpreter (pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar, idiom, and register), particularly those changes that replicate idioms from the medical community and subtly influence outcomes.

Not Paying Attention to the Non-Verbal. 93 % of communication is not dependent on spoken language. Whether or not you realize it, you are communicating loud and clear even across a communication barrier. You cannot stop yourself. Interpreters should be very aware of non-verbal communication and how to use it appropriately.

Not Managing Environment / Conversation Noise. Stick to a single speaker / spokesperson. Identify and communicate with a single spokesperson. No side conversations between bystanders. Limit side conversations with interpreter to only clarifications. Take notes and revisit delayed questions or information as time permits. Reduce environmental noise; distractors like people coming and going, loud televisions, interpreting in open or public spaces. Primary speakers and interpreter should be located close to each other spatially. Whenever possible, primary speakers and interpreter should be where they can see each other.

Not Managing Participant Roles / Domains. Manage interactive discourse, particularly in relation to understanding the purpose of interaction and the constraints of a particular communicative context in the workplace or other domain.

Failure to Admit Limitations. Know what you know. Know what you do not know. Stick to your role. Let the interpreter be the interpreter. Let the physician be the physician. Role confusion causes poor communication. Interpreters should be open about their knowledge and skill gaps.

They should refuse assignments that are outside of their expertise and experience. Physicians should be frank and open about relevant limitations.

Not Recognizing Cultural Misunderstandings. Culture is the set of unwritten rules that govern a particular community; i.e. Mexicans, Mormons, accountants, or physicians. Cultural Brokerage is part of the interpreter's role. They are experts, able to recognize and clarify cultural misunderstandings. Heritage bilinguals often have a limited knowledge of their parent's culture. It is impossible to know every cultural practice or belief. The key is to recognize the problem, ask good questions, listen carefully, and be aware the influence of your own culture has.

Conflicts of Interest. Family or friends used as interpreters invariably have conflicts of interest with the patient. It is almost impossible for them NOT to have a personal interest in the outcome. Despite their good will toward the patient, it is highly improbable that this type of ad hoc interpreter is accurately representing the patient. Does a hospital based interpreter favor the hospital's interests over the patient's?

<http://www.slideshare.net/LukeSandersMBA/top-10-interpreter-mistakes-2015>

5. Read to find out how to prevent, overcome or correct mistakes in interpreting.

How to be a successful interpreter?

What makes a person a successful interpreter? Who is a successful interpreter? What qualities must they have? Is it enough to just speak two (or more) languages fluently?

I am sure many individuals have asked themselves those questions, as I am sure various people answer it in a different way. Below, I give my answers and some "golden rules" I follow. So far, they have not let me down.

First of all, in order to be successful, you have to be good. But what exactly does that mean? Perhaps these points can help answering that:

1. Always be prepared (I suppose if the other rules are golden, this one needs to be platinum!). A good interpreter will always want to ensure they do a high quality job. Try to get as much information as you possibly can about the meeting to be interpreted. You need to know the subject of

the meeting and the level of specialisation that is required. Once you do, assess (being truthful with yourself) whether you are the right person for the job. I can assure you that if you feel unsure about the assignment and recommend a more experienced colleague, the client will appreciate that. Undertaking any assignment wishing for the best WILL NOT make you successful. The quality of the job will be remembered and will mark your reputation!

Usually, the client is happy to provide the interpreter with some material regarding the company and the meeting in order to give you some more background (the client wants you to do well too!). Do not follow the "do as little as possible" rule. Perhaps you need to refresh some terminology? Do as much research as you can on the topic – you will feel better prepared and come across as a true professional.

2. Be on time! The interpreter is needed at the meeting – it cannot happen without them. Both sides that need interpreting can get really frustrated if they cannot communicate. If they become so, the atmosphere at the meeting can make you feel nervous and you will make mistakes. Therefore make sure you are always on time (it is even preferred that you are early – especially if any equipment needs to be set up). Allow yourself extra time to get into the meeting – things can happen on your way there and you do not want to have to excuse yourself, whatever the reason.

3. Assess who you are interpreting for. This is often disregarded as unnecessary, but in my opinion is highly important. There are two aspects here. The first one is the cultural background of who you are interpreting for. People speaking in different languages come from different backgrounds – i.e. they are diverse from the cultural point of view. As an interpreter and also a language teacher I understand that a language and culture are hardly separable and you have to consider both, otherwise it can lead to gross miscommunication. It might sound incredulous to some, however one word said in two different tones of voice can mean something else (e.g. it might have an ironic rather than literal meaning). A good interpreter needs to be sensible to cultural issues – and the more diverse the culture, the more important that is.

Another aspect is the level of language used by both sides. You need to remember that the level of language has to be corresponding to the one used by both sides you are interpreting for. Is it formal or informal? Colloquial or professional? Simple or sophisticated? That also brings us back to point 1 – assess the level of specialisation required.

4. What if you make a mistake? Given that you are thoroughly prepared for the meeting the risk of making a mistake or not understanding something is fairly low. However, we are all just human and it can happen! So – what to do if it does? If you make a mistake correct yourself as soon as you realise. Just say "the interpreter would like to correct him- / herself" and give the correct version. That is not the end of the world and it is better to do it rather than leave it unsaid. Make sure it does not happen too often though – that would just mean your knowledge in the given subject is not sufficient.

If there is anything you do not understand, you can ask for it to be repeated or for an explanation or clarification. Again – it is better to do it this way rather than guess the meaning and look puzzled (and unprofessional!).

These are some main rules that apply and if you are dedicated to follow them, you are on a good path to be successful. However, a couple of things to remember: firstly, success is a subjective matter and means something else to everyone. Make sure you make your aim clear to yourself and work towards achieving it. Secondly, success is a dynamic concept – being successful means never forgetting to look for improvements and new golden rules! On that note, I would be delighted to hear your insights!

6. To find out more about mistakes in interpreting undertake further reading and watching.

1. Виды перевода / И. С. Алексеева // Введение в переводоведение : учеб. пособие для студентов филол. и лингвист. фак. высш. учеб. заведений / И. С. Алексеева. – СПб. : Филол. фак. СПбГУ ; М. : Академия, 2004. – Гл. 2. – С. 13 – 38. – ISBN 5-7695-1542-2 (Академия).

2. Эпратологический аспект / Е. В. Аликина // Введение в теорию и практику устного последовательного перевода : учеб. пособие / Е. В. Аликина. – М. : Восточная книга, 2010. – С. 57 – 78. – ISBN 978-5-7873-0413-8.

Unit VI MEMORY TRAINING

1. Try to repeat these tongue twisters. The aim is to say each as quickly as possible, without making any mistakes!

В четверг четвертого числа в четыре с четвертью часа лигурийский регулировщик регулировал в Лигурии, но тридцать три корабля лавировали, лавировали, да так и не вылавировали, и потом протокол про протокол протоколом запротоколировал, как интервьюером интервьюируемый лигурийский регулировщик речисто, да не чисто рапортовал, да так зарпортовался про размокропогодившуюся погоду, что дабы инцидент не стал претендентом на судебный прецедент, лигурийский регулировщик акклиматизировался в неконституционном Константинополе, где хохлатые хохотушки хохотом хохотали и кричали турке, который начерно обкурен трубкой: «не кури, турка, трубку, купи лучше кипу пик, лучше пик кипу купи, а то придет бомбардир из Бранденбурга – бомбами забомбардирует за то, что некто чернорылый у него полдвора рылом изрыл, вырыл и подрыл»; но на самом деле турка не был в деле, да и Клара-кряля в то время кралась к ларю, пока Карл у Клары крал кораллы, за что Клара у Карла украла кларнет, а потом на дворе деготниковой вдовы Варвары два этих вора дрова воровали; но грех – не смех – не уложить в орех: о Кларе с Карлом во мраке все раки шумели в драке, – вот и не до бомбардира вора было, но и не до деготниковой вдовы и не до деготниковых детей; зато рассердившаяся вдова убрала в сарай дрова: раз дрова, два дрова, три дрова – не вместились все дрова, и два дровосека, два дровокола-дроворуба для расчувствовавшейся Варвары выдворили дрова вширь двора обратно на дровяной двор, где цапля чахла, цапля сохла, цапля сдохла; цыпленок же цапли цепко цеплялся за цепь; молодец против овец, против молодца сам овца, которой носит Сеня сено в сани, потом везет Сенька Соньку с Санькой на санках: санки – скок, Сеньку – в бок, Соньку – в лоб, все – в сугроб, а оттуда только шапкой шишки сшиб, затем по шоссе Саша пошел, саше́ на шоссе Саша нашел; Сонька же – Сашкина подружка – шла по шоссе и сосала сушку, да притом у Соньки-вертушки во рту еще и три ватрушки – аккуратно в медовик,

но ей не до медовика – Сонька и с ватрушками во рту пономаря перепономарит-перевыпономарит: жужжит, как жужелица, жужжит да кружится: была у Фрола – Фролу на Лавра наврала, пойдет к Лавру – на Фрола Лавру наврет, что вахмистр с вахмистршей, ротмистр с ротмистршей, у ужа – ужата, у ежа – ежата, а у нее высокопоставленный гость унес трость, и вскоре опять пять ребят съели пять опят с полчетвертью четверика чечевицы без червоточины, да тысячу шестьсот шестьдесят шесть пирогов с творогом из сыворотки из-под простокваши, – о всем о том охало кола колокола звоном раззванивали, да так, что даже Константин зальцбургский бесперспективняк из-под бронетранспортера констатировал: как те колокола не переколоколовать, не перевыколоковать, так и всех скороговорок не перескороговорить, не перевыскороговорить; но попытка – не пытка.

<http://www.russian-translators.ru/perevodchesky-opit/practika/diktsiya/>

2. Watch the video "What Percentage of Your Brain do You Use" by Richard E. Cytowic at <http://www.ed.ted.com/lessons/what-percentage-of-your-brain-do-you-use-richard-e-cytowic>.

Two thirds of the population believes a myth that has been propagated for over a century: that we use only 10 % of our brains. Hardly! Our neuron-dense brains have evolved to use the least amount of energy while carrying the most information possible – a feat that requires the entire brain. Richard E. Cytowic debunks this neurological myth (and explains why we aren't so good at multitasking).

3. Read the article to get acquainted with scholar research on memory in interpreting.

Why Memory Training?

Interpreting is defined as "oral translation of a written text". Mahmoodzadeh gives a more detailed definition of interpreting:

Interpreting consists of presenting in the target language, the exact meaning of what is uttered in the source language either simultaneously or consecutively, preserving the tone of the speaker.

Whether novice or experienced, all interpreters find this profession demanding and challenging. Phelan says that "when an interpreter is working, he or she cannot afford to have a bad day. One bad interpreter can ruin a conference". In discussing the qualifications required for an interpreter, Phelan mentions that:

"The interpreter needs a good short-term memory to retain what he or she has just heard and a good long-term memory to put the information into context. Ability to concentrate is a factor as is the ability to analyze and process what is heard".

Mahmoodzadeh also emphasizes that a skillful interpreter is expected to "have a powerful memory". Daniel Gile emphasizes the difficulties and efforts involved in interpreting tasks and strategies needed to overcome them, observing that many failures occur in the absence of any visible difficulty. He then proposes his Effort Models for interpreting. He says that "The Effort Models are designed to help them [interpreters] understand these difficulties [of interpreting] and select appropriate strategies and tactics. They are based on the concept of Processing Capacity and on the fact that some mental operations in interpreting require much Processing Capacity". According to Gile, Consecutive Interpreting consists of two phases: a listening and reformulation phase and a reconstruction phase.

Phase One: $I = L + M + N$.

I = Interpreting, L = listening and analyzing the source language speech, M = short-term memory required between the time information is heard and the time it is written down in the notes, and N = note-taking.

Phase Two: $I = \text{Rem} + \text{Read} + P$.

In this Phase Two of Consecutive Interpreting, interpreters retrieve messages from their short-term memory and reconstruct the speech (Rem), read the notes (N), and produce the Target Language Speech (P). Gile's Effort Model for Simultaneous Interpreting is:

$SI = L + M + P$.

SI = Simultaneous Interpreting.

L = Listening and Analysis, which includes "all the mental operations between perception of a discourse by auditory mechanisms and the moment at which the interpreter either assigns, or decides not to assign, a meaning (or several potential meanings) to the segment which he has heard".

M = Short-term Memory, which includes "all the mental operations related to storage in memory of heard segments of discourse until either their restitution in the target language, their loss if they vanish from memory, or a decision by the interpreter not to interpret them".

P = Production, which includes "all the mental operations between the moment at which the interpreter decides to convey a datum or an idea and the moment at which he articulates (overtly produces) the form he has prepared to articulate".

Gile emphasizes that the memory effort is assumed to stem from the need to store the words of a proposition until the hearer receives the end of that proposition. The storage of information is claimed to be particularly demanding in SI, since both the volume of information and the pace of storage and retrieval are imposed by the speaker.

In both models, Gile emphasizes the significance of Short-term Memory. It is actually one of the specific skills which should be imparted to trainees in the first stage of training. Among all the skills and techniques which are required for a good interpreter, memory skill is the first one which should be introduced to trainee interpreters.

Memory in Interpreting

Short Term vs. Long Term Memory

Psychological studies of human memory make a distinction between Short-Term Memory (STM) and Long-Term Memory (LTM). The idea of short-term memory simply means that you are retaining information for a short period of time without creating the neural mechanisms for later recall. Long-Term Memory occurs when you have created neural pathways for storing ideas and information which can then be recalled weeks, months, or even years later. To create these pathways, you must make a deliberate attempt to encode the information in the way you intend to recall it later. Long-term memory is a learning process. And it is essentially an important part of the interpreter's acquisition of knowledge, because information stored in LTM may last for minutes to weeks, months, or even an

entire life. The duration of STM is very short. It is up to 30 seconds. Memory in interpreting only lasts for a short time. Once the interpreting assignment is over, the interpreter moves on to another one, often with different context, subject and speakers. Therefore, the memory skills which need to be imparted to trainee interpreters are STM skills.

Major Characteristics of STM

Input of information. It is generally held that information enters the STM as a result of applying attention to the stimulus, which is about a quarter of a second.

Capacity. As mentioned in the previous section, the capacity of STM is limited and small. Another possibility may be that the limiting factor is not the STM's storage capacity, but its processing capacity.

Modality. To store information in STM, it must be encoded, and there is a variety of possibilities as to how this operates. There are three main possibilities in STM: (1) Acoustic (Phonemic) coding is rehearsing through sub-vocal sounds; (2) Visual coding is, as implied, storing information as pictures rather than sounds. This applies especially to nonverbal items, particularly if they are difficult to describe using words. In very rare cases some people may have a "photographic memory", but for the vast majority, the visual code is much less effective than this; (3) Semantic coding is applying meaning to information, relating it to something abstract.

Information Loss. There are three main theories as to why we forget from our STM: (1) Displacement – existing information is replaced by newly received information when the storage capacity is full; (2) Decay – information decays over time; (3) Interference – other information present in the storage at the same time distorts the original information.

Retrieval. There are modes of retrieval of information from STM: (1) Serial search – items in STM are examined one at a time until the desired information is retrieved; (2) Activation – dependence on activation of the particular item reaching a critical point.

The purpose of memory (STM) training in interpreting is to achieve a better understanding of the source language, which will lead to adequate interpreting. As Lin Yuru et al. put it, "Memory in consecutive interpreting consists of nothing more than understanding the meaning, which is conveyed by the words". Understanding is the first step in successful interpreting; therefore, memory training is to be provided in the early stage of interpreter training. Memory functions differently in consecutive and simultaneous interpreting, because the duration of memory is longer in CI than in SI. There are different methods of training STM for CI and SI respectively. Interpreting starts with the encoding of the information from the original speaker. According to Gile's Effort Model, interpreting is an STM-centered activity; the process of interpreting could be re-postulated into:

Encoding of information from the Source Language + Storing Information + Retrieval of Information + Decoding Information into the Target language.

In Consecutive Interpreting, there is probably up to 15 minutes (depending on the speaker's segments) for the interpreter to encode and then store the information. This is the first phase of Gile's Effort Model for CI. In the second phase of Gile's Model, the interpreter starts to retrieve information and decode it into the target language. In SI, encoding and decoding of information happen almost at the same time. The duration for storing the information is very limited. Therefore, in the first step of interpreting, encoding (understanding) information uttered in the SL is the key to memory training.

According to the previous description, there are three main possibilities of storing information in STM: (1) Acoustic Coding; (2) Visual Coding and (3) Semantic Coding. Visual coding may be used by interpreters in conference situations with multimedia. Notes in interpreting are to assist in such visual coding of information. But in most interpreting contexts, interpreters will depend on acoustic and semantic coding. Therefore, exercises should be designed for this purpose. The following methods are recommended:

Retelling in the Source Language. The instructor either reads or plays a recording of a text of about 200 words for the trainees to retell in the same language. The trainees should not be allowed to take any notes. In

the first instance, trainees should be encouraged to retell the text in the same words of the original to the largest possible extent. The following tactics should be used by the trainees after a certain time of training on re-telling: **Categorization:** Grouping items of the same properties; **Generalization:** Drawing general conclusions from particular examples or message from the provided text; **Comparison:** Noticing the differences and similarities between different things, facts and events; **Description:** Describing a scene, a shape, or size of an object, etc. Trainees are encouraged to describe, summarize, and abstract the original to a large extent in their own words in exercises (2) to (5). **Shadowing Exercise:** Which is defined as "a paced, auditory tracking task which involves the immediate vocalization of auditorily presented stimuli, i.e., word-for-word repetition in the same language, parrot-style, of a message presented through a headphone". This kind of exercise is recommended for training of Simultaneous Interpreting, especially the splitting of attention skills and the short-term memory in SI.

There is another tool which is effective in memory training: **Mnemonic to Memory.** Mnemonic is a device, such as a formula or rhyme, used as an aid in remembering. Mnemonics are methods for remembering information that is otherwise quite difficult to recall. A very simple example of a mnemonic is the "30 days hath September" rhyme. The basic principle of Mnemonics is to use as many of the best functions of the human brain as possible to encode information.

The human brain has evolved to encode and interpret complex stimuli – images, color, structure, sounds, smells, tastes, touch, spatial awareness, emotion, and language – using them to make sophisticated interpretations of the environment. Human memory is made up of all these features.

Typically, however, information presented to be remembered is from one source – normally words on a page. While reading words on a page reflects one of the most important aspects of human evolution, it is only one of the many skills and resources available to the human mind. Mnemonics seek to use all of these resources. By encoding language and numbers in sophisticated, striking images which flow into other strong images, we can accurately and reliably encode both information and the structure of information to be easily recalled later.

It is also advisable that Exercises with Interference (e.g. noises) be provided in order to prevent information loss in the Short-Term Memory, since the environment and other information present in the storage may reduce the information encoded. Recording speeches with specially "inserted" noises as a background is a recommended classroom practice, since this is a very effective method to enable the students to concentrate and thus strengthen their STM duration.

Short-Term Memory is an essential part of interpreting, but memory training has long been ignored by professional trainers. From the above analysis, we can conclude that memory skills in interpreting could be acquired by effectively designed exercises. With a well-'trained' short-term memory, interpreters are actually equipped with an effective tool for the encoding and decoding information. It is, therefore, advised that institutions of interpreter training include "memory training" in the design of their courses.

Training of professional interpreters has a three-part structure: the first stage is introduction to skills specific to interpreting, for example through memory training and note-taking exercises. This is followed by intensive classroom practice. The third stage involves work experience and observation where the main focus is on task achievement.

By Weihe Zhong at <http://translationjournal.net/journal/25interpret.htm>

4. Read for useful information.

Вы заметили, что чем старше вы становитесь, тем с меньшей охотой беретесь за ту работу, которая для вас непривычна или связана с большой концентрацией внимания и освоением незнакомых навыков?

Открою вам небольшой секрет. Чтение любимых газет (авторов), работа по хорошо знакомой специальности, использование родного языка и общение с друзьями, которые вас хорошо понимают, посещение любимого ресторана, просмотр любимого сериала ... – все это, так всеми нами любимое, приводит к деградации мозга.

Ваш мозг ленив (как и вы), и поэтому стремится снизить затраты энергии на ту или иную деятельность путем создания своеобразных «макросов» – программ, которые вы выполняете по шаблонам.

Биолог Ричард Симон в начале прошлого века назвал эти программы «энграммами» – физической привычкой или следом памяти, оставленным повторным воздействием раздражителя. Энграммы можно представить в виде тропинок, которые нейроны «протаптывают» в вашем мозгу, выполняя одно и то же действие. Чем дольше мы выполняем его, тем меньше энергии затрачивает на это наш мозг.

Иногда эти тропинки превращаются в дороги, а затем и вовсе в автобаны, как, например, у китайца, собирающего колоду карт быстрее работа.

С одной стороны, это отличная суперспособность – действительно, зачем тратить лишнюю энергию для осуществления однотипных действий? Однако обратная сторона этой способности – снижение пластичности нашего мозга.

Дело в том, что чем дольше мы пользуемся энграммами, тем меньше работают базальные ганглии в нашем мозгу. Их основная функция – вырабатывать нейромедиатор ацетилхолин, помогающий нейронам «прорубать» новые тропинки среди информационного шума нашего мозга (примерно это у вас происходит сейчас, после прочтения данного предложения).

Вспомните свою дорогу на работу или в институт. Если вы ездите по одному и тому же маршруту больше полугода, то ваши действия становятся настолько автоматическими, что параллельно вы можете выполнять и другие действия – читать, слушать музыку, отвечать на почту. В любимом ресторане вам не придется выжимать из себя ацетилхолин и думать над тем, что вам взять на обед, вы уже знаете наизусть все меню. За фальшивой улыбкой друга вы сразу же узнаете тревогу, и вам не нужно будет напрягаться для того, чтобы расшифровать эти коммуникативные сигналы.

Казалось бы, зачем все это менять? А затем, что наша жизнь – непрерывный источник изменений, не поддающихся нашему контролю. К большей части из них нам приходится приспосабливаться, и в

этой «гонке хамелеонов» выживает тот, кто быстрее остальных меняет свой цвет под цвет окружающей среды и сможет поближе подкрасться к насекомому (которых во время кризиса все меньше и меньше).

Вас могут сократить (как, например, это сделали совсем недавно с тысячами врачей); задачи вашего отдела могут измениться, и от вас потребуется овладеть новыми навыками (и, если вы не справитесь, вас, опять же, сократят); вы влюбитесь в китайку и захотите выучить дунганский язык, на котором говорит ее родня, и так далее.

Поэтому пластичность мозга надо постоянно поддерживать и тренировать. Представьте, что ваш мозг – это бетон, который через какое-то время застынет.

Образ «затвердевших» мозгов вам станет понятнее, если вы посмотрите на большинство 70-летних стариков, не способных освоить таймер на микроволновке, воспринимающих в штыки все новое, выполняющих годами однотипные действия (или воспроизводя шаблоны мышления). Эти «тропинки» в их головах превратились в норы и тоннели в скальных породах, и «прорыть» проход в соседнюю пещеру практически невозможно.

Ваша задача – постоянно перемешивать эту «мыслительную смесь», не дать ей затвердеть. Как только мы расслабляемся и начинаем использовать энграммы, какая-то часть нашего мозга затвердевает, и мы даже не замечаем этого.

Что делать?

Я выделил десять самых простых, но вполне эффективных приемов.

Следите за собой. Если вы вдруг почувствовали дискомфорт оттого, что что-то не так (к примеру, ваш любимый сайт поменял дизайн или в магазине исчез любимый йогурт), уцепите это чувство за хвост и начните его «раскручивать». Почему бы не перепробовать все йогурты или вовсе не начать делать свой?

Не перечитывайте уже прочитанные книги. Не пересматривайте уже просмотренные фильмы. Да, это очень приятное психологически чувство – окунуться в тот уютный мирок, в жизни уже знако-

мых персонажей, никаких сюрпризов, уже знаешь конец и можешь наслаждаться мелочами, которые в первый раз не заметил, проглотив книгу за час (или просмотрев сезон за выходные). Но в то же время вы забираете у новых книг и фильмов шанс открыть вам что-то принципиально новое, лишаете свой мозг образования альтернативных нейронных связей.

Ищите новые маршруты. Постарайтесь искать новые маршруты для привычной дороги домой и обратно, найти альтернативные магазины, кинотеатры и другие инфраструктурные точки на карте вашей жизни. Это может занять дополнительное время, но может принести и приятные бонусы – к примеру, более низкие цены в магазинах, меньше народа в кинотеатре.

Ищите новую музыку. Если вы меломан, в вашем iPod десятки тысяч композиций и вам кажется, что ваш вкус весьма богат и разнообразен, то спешу вас разочаровать – чаще всего мы слушаем 50 – 100 знакомых треков, приятных нам все по тем же причинам: мы адаптировались к ним, и нашему мозгу не нужно тратить дополнительные ресурсы для их обработки и осмысления.

В мире несколько сот тысяч интернет-радиостанций, и, даже если каждый день переключаться на новую, все равно нашей жизни не хватит для того, чтобы переслушать их все.

Ищите новых друзей и знакомых. Да, это, конечно же, здорово, когда есть друзья, с которыми приятно собираться каждую пятницу и обсуждать футбол или новое платье Бейонсе. Психологически комфортнее.

Но ведь большинство из нас живут в мегаполисах, зачем ограничивать свой круг 4 – 5 людьми, причем чаще всего выбранных не нами, а «навязанных» обстоятельствами – школой, институтом, работой?

Социальные инструменты, заложенные в нас, очень сильно влияют на наш образ мышления, и иногда бывает так, что мы под влиянием тех или иных друзей меняем точку зрения, набор интересов, а иногда и вовсе род деятельности.

Заведите детей. Дети являются перманентным источником хаоса и неопределенности в вашей жизни. Они – живые «бетономешалки» в вашей голове, рушащие все шаблоны и перекраивающие ваши устоявшиеся маршруты по-новому.

У меня три сына разных возрастов, которые каждый день вносят что-то новое своими вопросами, поведением, пытливостью ума и непрерывными экспериментами со всем вокруг. Вы сами не заметите, как ваше мышление раскрепостится и вы начнете думать по-другому.

Если завести детей у вас пока не получается, то можно начать с собаки. Она, во-первых, требует прогулки (а свежий воздух полезен для мозга). Во-вторых, вовлекает вас в невольное общение с другими собачниками. И, в-третьих, тоже может стать источником хаоса (моя, например, когда бегаёт за мухами, не обращает особого внимания на препятствия, возникающие на ее пути).

Перестаньте критиковать. «Какой ужасный дизайн!», «Как отвратительно они сделали развязку!», «Как неудобно сидеть в этих новых креслах!» – эти и миллионы других сообщений в Facebook, из уст ваших коллег и ваших собственных являются индикаторами сопротивления изменениям, неожиданно наступившим в жизни. Изменениям, на которые чаще всего вы не можете повлиять. Или можете, но приложив множество усилий, которые того не стоят. Согласитесь, есть ведь более интересные занятия, чем требовать в ресторане книгу жалоб и писать кляузу на хамоватого официанта?

Гораздо полезнее для вашего собственного развития будет принять эти изменения и мотивировать мозг продолжить жить в новой реальности.

Ваши реакции должны выглядеть примерно так: «Новое меню? Отлично, а то старые блюда уже приелись!», «Новый ремонт дороги, нужно искать объезд? Отлично, значит, через месяц тут не будет таких колдобин, а пока идет ремонт, я узнаю об этом районе что-то новое!», «Новая операционная система? Супер! У меня теперь появился новый занимательный квест – найди панель управления!»

Перестаньте вешать на людей «ярлыки». Это очень удобно – вместо того чтобы разобратся в человеке, поразмышлять о том, почему он так поступил – поддаться слабости и просто «заклеймить» его, присоединив к тому или иному психотипу.

Каждый из нас находится под действием, может быть, еще большего давления жизненных обстоятельств, чем тот же Родион Раскольников, однако многие находят его размышления, описанные Достоевским, интересными, а соседки-разведенки с двумя детьми – чем-то вульгарным и не заслуживающим внимания.

Экспериментируйте с ароматами. Несмотря на то что эволюция вытеснила на второй план наши рецепторы обоняния, запахи все еще имеют на нас огромное влияние. И если у вас есть любимая туалетная вода, которую вы не меняете уже годами, то самое время ее поменять. И делать это надо с некоторой периодичностью.

Учите иностранные языки. И для этого не обязательно влюбляться в китайнку, можно найти другую мотивацию, связанную, к примеру, с профессиональными интересами или хобби. Иностранные слова и связанные с ними семантические поля зачастую отличаются от вашего родного языка, и их изучение является, пожалуй, самым эффективным инструментом для тренировки пластичности мозга (особенно если отходить дальше от туристического лексикона и углубляться в культурные особенности).

Не следует также забывать, что наш мозг устроен гораздо сложнее, чем многим кажется. Энграммы, связанные с прослушиванием одной и той же музыки, влияют на то, как мы общаемся с друзьями. Неожиданные ощущения от запаха блюд в новом ресторане могут разбудить в вас желание переоценить слова и поступки любимого человека (понять и простить). А прогулка после работы по незнакомой улице – натолкнуть на мысль о том, как найти подходящее решение проблемы, возникшей на работе. Поэтому вышеперечисленные лайфхаки лучше всего комбинировать.

И, может быть, в один прекрасный день, лет эдак через 30, когда ваш внук принесет вам свой новый гаджет, представляющий собой

облако нанороботов, вы не скажете: «О боже, уберите от меня эту жужжалку!», а окунете в него руку со словами: «Вау!» – и сразу же спросите: «А как оно работает и где такое можно купить?»

Данил Дехканов: <http://www.adme.ru/svoboda-psihologiya/mozg-lenivaya-svoloch-939460/>

5. *To find out more about mistakes in interpreting undertake further reading and watching.*

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ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Настоящее практико-ориентированное учебное пособие – первый шаг к постижению профессии устного переводчика. Оно знакомит студентов с теоретическими вопросами устного перевода на примере аутентичных текстов, видео- и аудиоматериалов англоязычных сайтов, включая сайты профессиональных сообществ переводчиков как в России, так и за рубежом, новостные домены и пр.

Приведенные в учебном пособии упражнения способствуют развитию техники речи, кратковременной и долговременной памяти, расширению кругозора будущих переводчиков, формируют профессиональные умения и позволяют осознать пути профессионального роста.

Учебное пособие знакомит с трудностями, с которыми устный переводчик сталкивается в своей работе, и путями их преодоления.

Материал данного учебного пособия не охватывает все аспекты переводческой деятельности. Он используется на первом этапе обучения устному переводу, составляя основу для дальнейшей подготовки переводчиков.

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APPENDIX

Appendix I

Official UN Languages

Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish are the current official and working languages of the United Nations. The correct interpretation and translation of these six languages, in both spoken and written form, is very important to the work of the Organization, because this enables clear and concise communication on issues of global importance.

You can easily remember these languages associating them with the Russian word "Африка". In what way? Have a look!



The six official languages of the UN

Английский

Французский

Русский

Испанский

Китайский

Арабский

Official EU languages

Sign in the entrance of the European Parliament building in Brussels written in all official languages used in the European Union.

As of 1 July 2013, the official languages of the European Union, as stipulated in the latest amendment of Regulation No 1 determining the languages to be used by the European Economic Community of 1958, are:

Language	Official in (<i>de jure</i> or <i>de facto</i>)	Since
Bulgarian	Bulgaria	2007
Croatian	Croatia Austria	2013
Czech	Czech Republic Slovakia	2004
Danish	Denmark Germany	1973
Dutch	Belgium Netherlands	1958
English	Ireland Malta United Kingdom Gibraltar (UK)	1973
Estonian	Estonia	2004
Finnish	Finland	1995
French	Belgium France Italy Luxembourg	1958
German	Austria Belgium Denmark Germany Italy Luxembourg	1958

Окончание

Language	Official in (<i>de jure</i> or <i>de facto</i>)	Since
Greek	Cyprus Greece	1981
Hungarian	Austria Hungary Romania Slovakia Slovenia	2004
Irish	Ireland United Kingdom	2007
Italian	Croatia Italy Slovenia	1958
Latvian	Latvia	2004
Lithuanian	Lithuania	2004
Maltese	Malta	2004
Polish	Poland	2004
Portuguese	Portugal	1986
Romanian	Romania	2007
Slovak	Slovakia Czech Republic Hungary	2004
Slovenian	Slovenia Austria Hungary Italy	2004
Spanish	Spain	1986
Swedish	Sweden Finland	1995

Acronyms and Abbreviations
International and governmental organisations

ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations

CERN = Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire (European Organization for Nuclear Research)

CIA = the Central Intelligence Agency (International Security USA)

CICR = International Red Cross Committee

CIS = Commonwealth of independent States (СНГ = Содружество Независимых Государств)

EBRD = European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (ЕБРР = Европейский банк реконструкции и развития)

ECJ = European Court of Justice

EEC = the European Economic Community

EP = European Parliament

EPO = European Patent Office

ESA = European Space Agency

EU = the European Union

FAA = Federal Aviation Administration (USA)

FAO = Food and Agriculture Organisation

FBI = the Federal Bureau of Investigation (Internal Security USA)

FDA = Food and Drugs Administration (USA)

FIFA = Federation Internationale de Football Association

IAEA = the International Atomic Energy Agency

IMF = International Monetary Fund (МВФ = Международный валютный фонд)

InterPol = International Criminal Police Organization

IOC = the International Olympic Committee

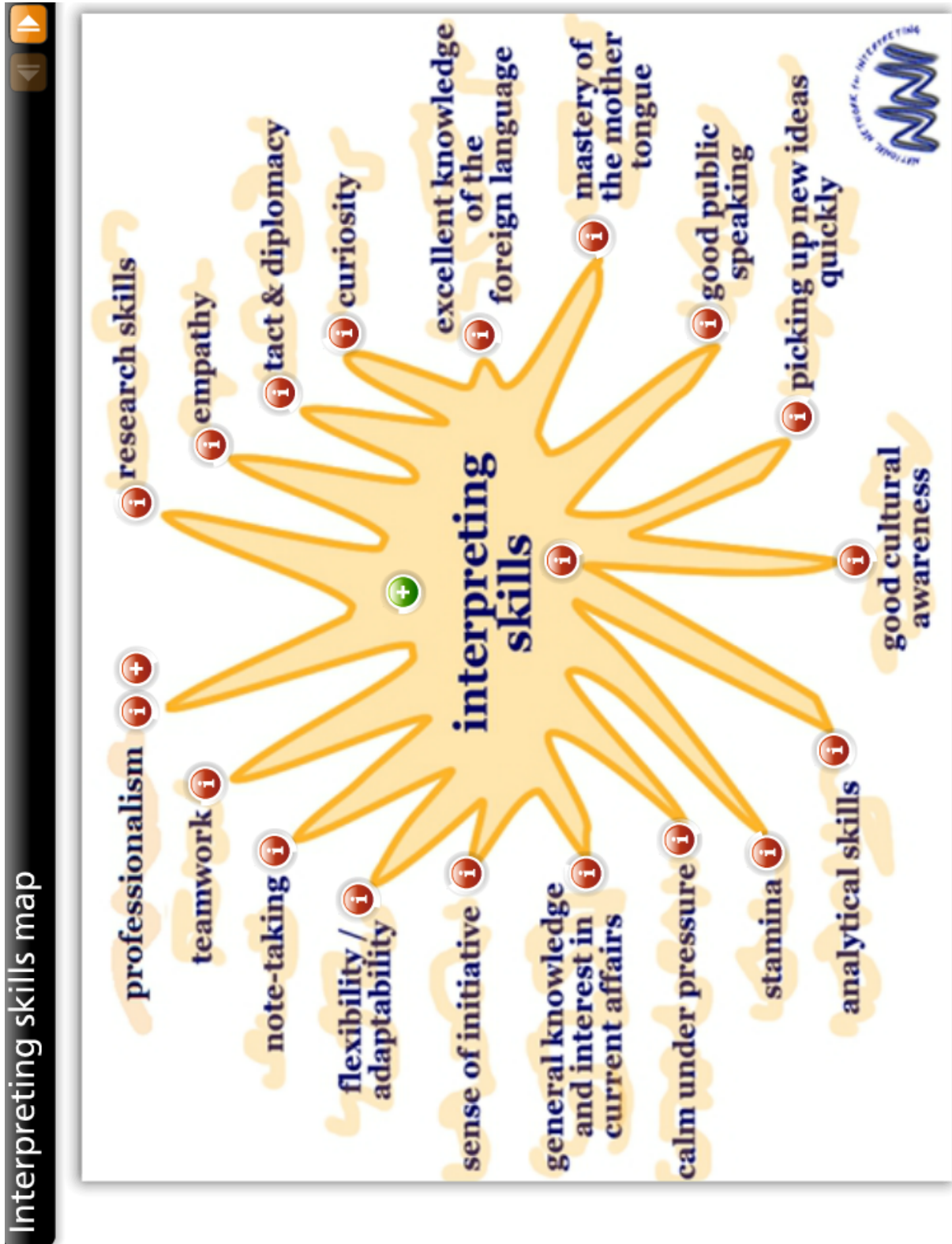
MI5 = Military Intelligence 5 (National Security UK)
MI6 = Military Intelligence 6 (International Security UK)
MP = Military Police *or* Member of Parliament
NASA = National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NASCAR = National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing
NATO = the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NGO = Non-governmental organisation
OPEC = Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OSCE = Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (ОБСЕ = Организация по безопасности и сотрудничеству в Европе)
UEFA = the Union of European Football Associations
UN = the United Nations
UNHCR = Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF = the United Nations Children's Fund (originally the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund)
UNESCO = the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNO = the United Nations Organisation
UNSC = United Nations Security Council (Совет Безопасности ООН)
USA = the United States of America
WB = World Bank (Всемирный банк)
WFP = World Food Programme
WHO = the World Health Organisation
WTO = the World Trade Organisation
WTO = World Tourism Organisation
WWF = the World Wildlife Fund

More abbreviations at <https://www.indiajobzs.com/abbreviations-for-international-organizations/>

Countries, nationalities, languages

AUSTRALIA – Australian – English
BELGIUM – Belgian – French or Flemish
BRAZIL – Brazilian – Portuguese
BRITAIN – British – English
CANADA – Canadian – English, French
CHINA – Chinese – Mandarin
DENMARK – Danish – Danish
EGYPT – Egyptian – Arabic
FRANCE – French – French
GERMANY – German – German
HOLLAND – Dutch – Dutch
ITALY – Italian – Italian
IRELAND – Irish – English, Gaelic
JAPAN – Japanese – Japanese
MEXICO – Mexican – Spanish
SPAIN – Spanish – Spanish
SWEDEN – Swedish – Swedish
SWITZERLAND – Swiss – German, French, Italian, Romansh (Switzerland has four official languages)
TURKEY – Turkish – Turkish, Kurdish
WALES – Welsh – English, Welsh

Interpreting skills map



Interpreting skills map

GLOSSARY OF INTERPRETING TERMS

A, B, C languages: An *A language* is the mother tongue or mother-tongue equivalent. A *B language* is the language into which an interpreter is able to work from his / her A language. Some interpreters only work into their B language in consecutive interpreting. Finally, a *C language* is passive: one of which an interpreter has perfect understanding but will only work from, never into (although he / she may speak it very well).

Active language: A language into which the interpreter works from his or her other languages, usually (but not always) his or her native language.

Ad hoc interpreting: Spoken translation between two languages in informal conversations between two or more people. Used, for example in business meetings, for phone calls, during site visits and social events. The term is sometimes used loosely to include consecutive interpreting.

AIIC: The International Association of Conference Interpreters (<http://www.aiic.net>).

Background information: Information relating to the subject matter of the source text or the topic of discussion. Facilitates the translator's or interpreter's task by providing context, terminology, definitions, etc.

Background text: Text in the source or target language providing background information about the subject matter of the text to be translated.

Bilingual (*adj or n*): Someone with communicative skills in two languages. The term is often reserved for someone with native or near-native proficiency in two languages. Bilingualism is one of several required abilities of a translator or interpreter.

Chuchotage or whispered interpreting: This is a form of simultaneous interpreting whereby the interpreter sits close to the listener and whispers the translation without technical aids.

Community interpreting (also known as liaison, ad hoc, three-cornered, dialogue, contact, public service, and cultural interpreting): Interpreting that enables people who are not fluent speakers of the official language(s) of the country to communicate with the providers of public services so as to facilitate full and equal access to legal, health, education, government, and social service.

Conference interpreting: Enables participants in a multinational meeting or conference to communicate with each other in a seamless fashion, making the language barrier almost imperceptible. Most conferences are conducted with simultaneous interpreting these days, though interpreters must be prepared to perform in the consecutive mode as well.

Consecutive interpreting: Oral translation of a speaker's words into another language when the speaker has finished speaking or pauses for interpreting. More formal than ad hoc interpreting and used, for example in formal business meetings, for negotiations, training sessions or lectures.

Court interpreting: Also known as legal, judiciary, or forensic interpreting, refers to interpreting services provided in courts of law and in legal cases of any sort.

Face-to-face interpreting: Involves an expert linguist transmitting information between two parties in another spoken or signed language. Fulfilling the need for an immediate and precise exchange of information has proved to be of enormous benefit to the client.

Freelance interpreter: A *self-employed interpreter* who is not employed continuously but is hired to do specific assignments, who may undertake work for translation agencies, localization companies and / or directly for end clients. Often specializes in one or more particular fields, such as legal, financial, commercial or technical

Glossary: An invaluable tool for the translator. Beside making use of the wealth of specialized mono- and multilingual online-glossaries on the Internet, most translators compile and maintain their own subject-, custom-

er- and project-specific glossaries. Companies publishing documentation in several languages can also benefit from maintaining multi-language glossaries of their own. This not only makes translators' work easier, but – by reducing the amount of terminology research required – speeds up subsequent translation projects. In addition, it ensures consistent and correct terminology usage in all languages. Some translators and most translation companies offer glossary compilation and maintenance, either as a separate service or as part of a translation agreement.

Passive language: A language that an interpreter understands and from which he or she works.

Simultaneous interpreting: Oral translation of a speaker's words into another language while the speaker is speaking. The interpreter usually sits in a booth and uses audio equipment.

Source language: The language from which a translation is done.

Target language: The language into which a text written in another language is to be translated.

Telephone interpreting: Also known as over-the-phone interpreting (OPI) or remote interpreting. This term refers to interpreting services provided via telephonic links (occasionally with video links as well), in which neither the interpreter nor the parties are in the same physical location. OPI interpreters tend to work in medical, social service, business, and legal cases. At present, most OPI interpreting is done consecutively, but as telecommunications technology develops further, simultaneous interpreting will become more prevalent.

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