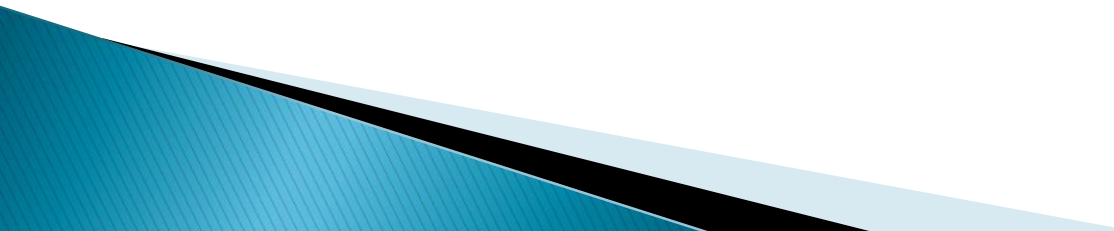




# What is interpreting?

**Dr. CHOUCHANI ABIDI Med**

# At the end of this lesson, you are going to know:

- ▶ What means by interpreting?
  - ▶ What is the difference between interpreting and translation?
  - ▶ What are the main types/ modes of interpreting?
  - ▶ Where can interpreters work?
- 

# What means by interpreting?

**Interpret : V =**

- ▶ **1-: to explain the meaning of (something); to decide what the intended meaning of something is,**
- ▶ **2- to understand (something) in a specified way,**
- ▶ **3- to act as an interpreter between speakers of different languages; to change what someone is saying into another language.**



“Rendering a spoken or signed message into another spoken or signed language, preserving the register and meaning of the source language content. —”

International Organization for Standardization (ISO)  
International Standard ytinummoC rof senilediuG :gniterpretnI :13611  
2014 ,gniterpretnI

**In other words, interpreting is :**

“The process of first fully understanding, analyzing, and processing a spoken or signed message and then faithfully rendering it into another spoken or signed language” .

# What is the difference between interpreting and translation?

Interpreting: Rendering a message orally, or in signed language, from one language into another.

Translation: Rendering a written text from one language to another in writing.

Interpreting and translation are not the same thing!

While many professional interpreters are translators and vice versa, interpreting and translation are two separate professions with different codes of ethics, educational requirements and certifications.

# What are the main types/ modes of interpreting?

An interpreting mode is the way a message is converted and transmitted from one language to another. There is no best interpreting mode, rather, a mode is selected based on the setting, circumstances and parties involved in the interpreting encounter.

There are three main modes of interpreting:



# Consecutive Interpreting

Consecutive interpreting is the most common mode of interpreting. It involves rendering a message from the source language to the target language after the speaker/signer has paused. Ideally, the speaker pauses often, keeping his/her interventions short so that the interpreter (who should be taking notes while each party is speaking) can accurately interpret everything. Interpreters work primarily in the consecutive mode because it facilitates direct, dynamic communication among all parties.



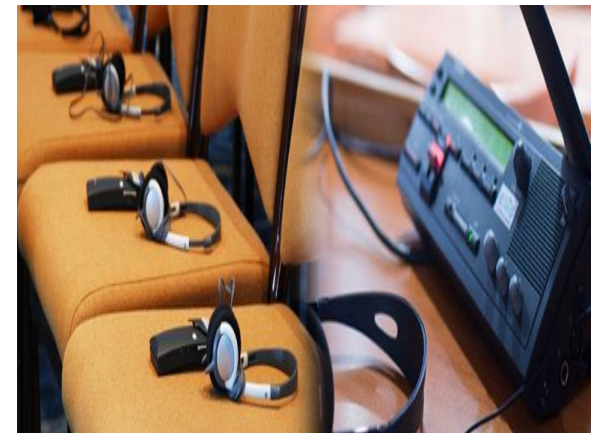


# Simultaneous Interpreting

Simultaneous interpreting involves rendering a message from the source language to the target language with only a short delay while the speaker/signer is still communicating his/her message.

Conference interpreters work primarily in the simultaneous mode because it facilitates faster communication among large groups of people who often need interpreting performed in multiple languages at once.

Ideally, specialized equipment, such as headsets, microphones, transmitters and interpreting booths are provided in order to perform simultaneous interpreting under optimum conditions.



# Sight Translation

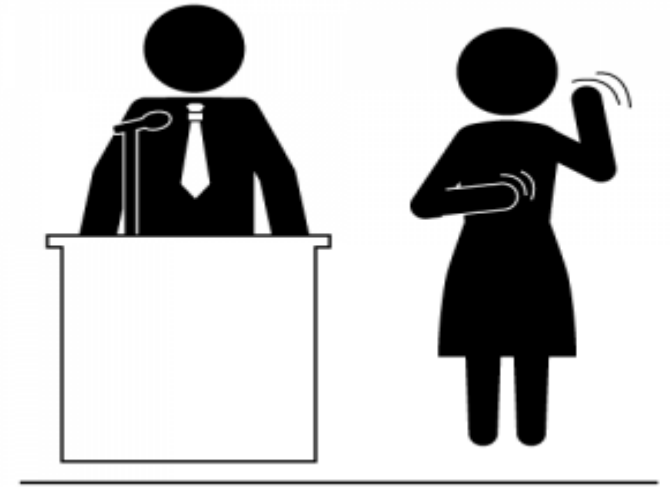
Sight translation is the oral rendition of text written in one language into another language. It is usually done at the moment. In other words, sight translation means translating a written text into a spoken or signed language.

Sight translation is often requested of an interpreter during an interpreting assignment. It's a hybrid of translation and interpretation.



# Sign language interpreting

Interpreters convert spoken statements into sign language and vice versa. Interpreting from one sign language to another is also an option. Sign language interpreting is usually simultaneous and interpreters will typically take turns with other interpreters of about 30 minutes each, as this method demands such high levels of concentration.



# Where can interpreters work?

**Interpreters work in settings include :**

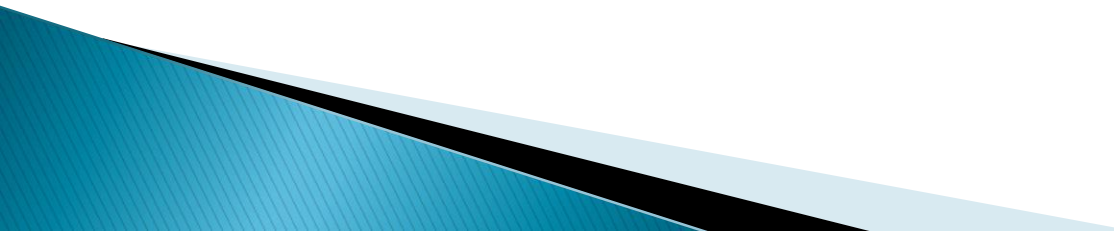
- ❑ National and international governments and institutions**
- ❑ International organizations, such as UNESCO and NATO**
- ❑ Private sector businesses, such as larger multinational companies, legal firms or media,**
- ❑ Academic institutions, for international conferences**
- ❑ Language agencies**
- ❑ Public services - police, courts, local authorities, social services departments**
- ❑ Charities and non-governmental organisations,**
- ❑ Foreign Companies,**
- ❑ International exhibitions.**

**Many interpreters and translators also work remotely. They are self-employed.**



# Next lecture :

## We will talk about the following points:

- ▶ How can I be a good interpreter?
  - ▶ What are the needed skills to be an interpreter?
  - ▶ What are the main difficulties and barriers interpreters may face?
- 

Thank  
you

