

The Important Skills for Interpreting

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- **Public speaking**
- **Good Listening**
- **Good understanding**
- **Content Analysis**





It's your turn **to speak**



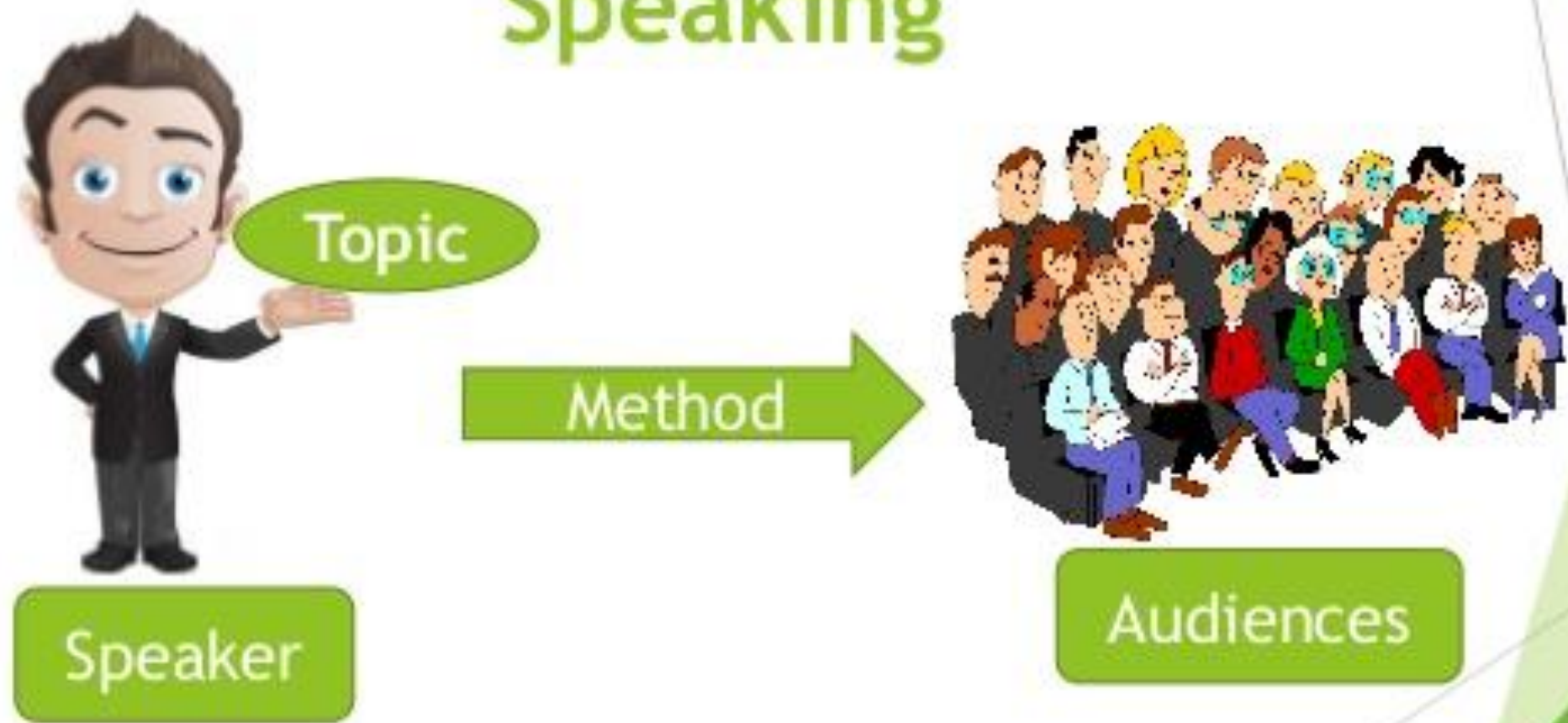
**To be a great interpreter,
you need to be a great public
speaker**

Benefites of Public Speaking

- Increased self-confidence
- Improved communication skills
- Enhanced persuasion ability
- Greater social influence
- Greater control over emotions & body language



Basic Elements of Public Speaking





Storytelling and using humour can make you a great public speaker but they will make you a poor interpreter.



**As an interpreter, it isn't your job to be funny or a storyteller ,
It's your job to relay the messages of someone else who is a great public speaker.**

What makes a great interpreter in a public setting

Have you ever encountered a speaker that was fidgety?

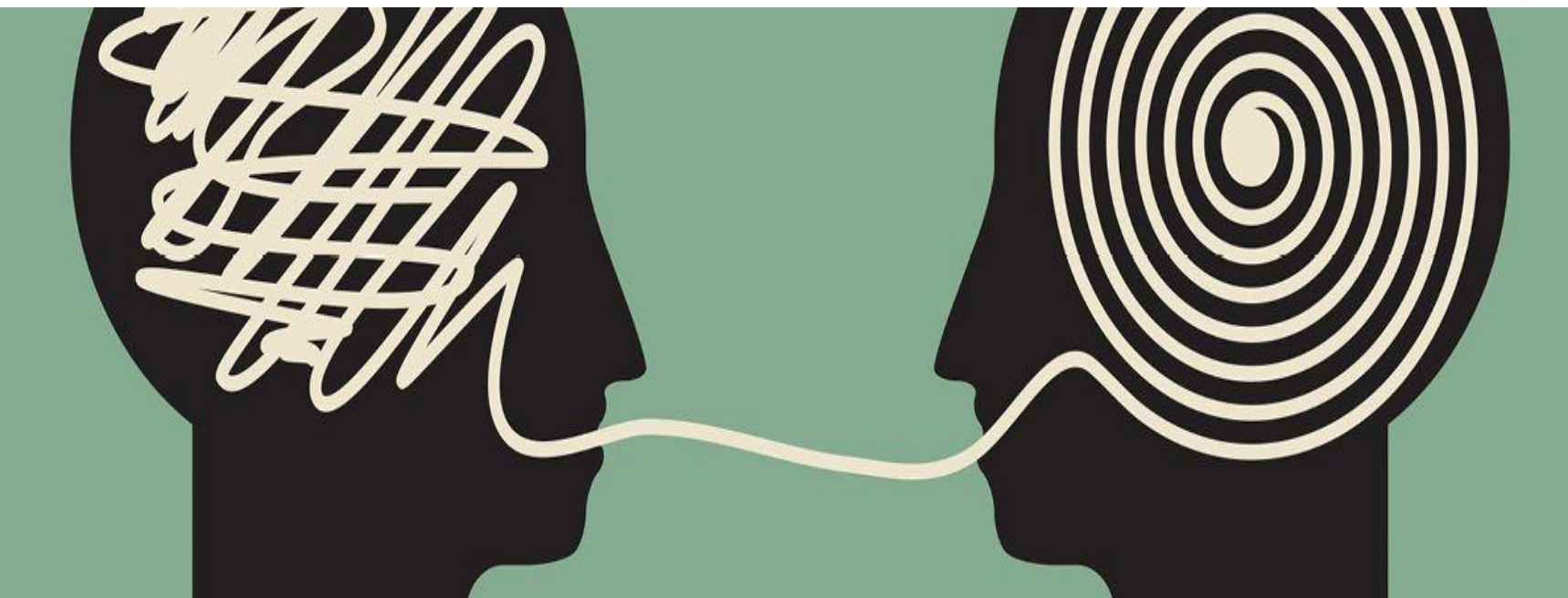
It means constantly moving, shuffling papers, or adjusting their clothes.

Did it bother you? If you said yes, you are part of the majority.

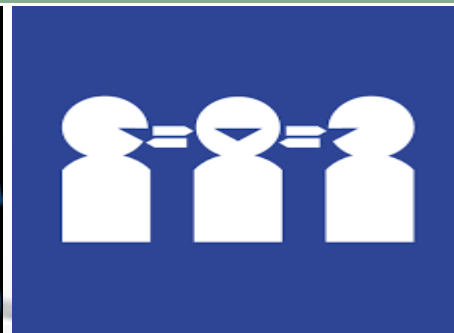
Generally, audience feels less engaged and more distracted when the speaker nervously fidgets.

- **Before starting to interpret, make sure you are comfortable and organized.**
- **Adjust your clothing and arrange your materials prior to beginning your interpretation.**
- **Relax, put your hands at your sides, and start interpreting.**

02- Good Listening
03- Good understanding



Interpreting



The role of listening in interpreting

- The first step in the quality of interpreting relates to **listening and analysing the source language speech**, so that one can transfer the message as accurately as possible.
- Having a **high level of focus, listening skill, and powerful short-term memory** are the main factors to conduct interpreting perfectly.
- Listening is **particularly important in simultaneous interpreting** where the interpreter has to concurrently listen and speak during a large portion of the time.

Techniques for improving listening

It includes:

- improving language knowledge,
- ear adaptation – the interpreter trying to find his/her “comfortable ear”,
- schedule for daily practice,
- creating an image of the message,
- comprehensive listening,
- and intensive listening.

Good Understanding



- **To understand a word is to interpret it correctly, the correct interpretation being the one that correlates it with the right referent.**
- **Language learning involves more than just learning what various terms apply to. We also learn the community's criteria of application ,**
- **The interpreters must have a thorough mastery of the target language, as well as a very good passive understanding of the source language or languages with which they work.**
- **Among conference interpreters, the usual practice is to obtain background materials from the conference organizer prior to the meeting and study the materials to gain a basic understanding of the subject and the specialized vocabulary.**

Interpreter Skills and Competencies

1- Linguistic Competence

- The interpreter's linguistic competence includes **the ability to comprehend the source language and apply this knowledge to render the message as accurately as possible in the target language.**

The interpreter shall:

- have an in-depth knowledge and understanding of his/her working languages and the required range of language registers,
- have knowledge of subject areas and relevant terminology.

Interpreter Skills and Competencies

02- Interpreting Competence

- It comprises the ability to interpret a message from one language to the other in the applicable mode. It includes the ability to assess and comprehend the original message and render it in the target language without omissions, additions or distortions.
- **The interpreter shall:**
- have active listening skills and strive to improve them through self-training,
- have good memory retention skills,
- be able to take notes during the interpretation assignment to ensure accuracy of the given information,
- and be able to mentally transpose and verbalize into the target language



Interpreter Skills and Competencies

03- Interpersonal skills

- **The Interpreter shall:**
 - Have strong communication skills
 - Be polite, respectful and tactful
 - Be able to relate well to people
 - Have good judgment

The Interpreter :

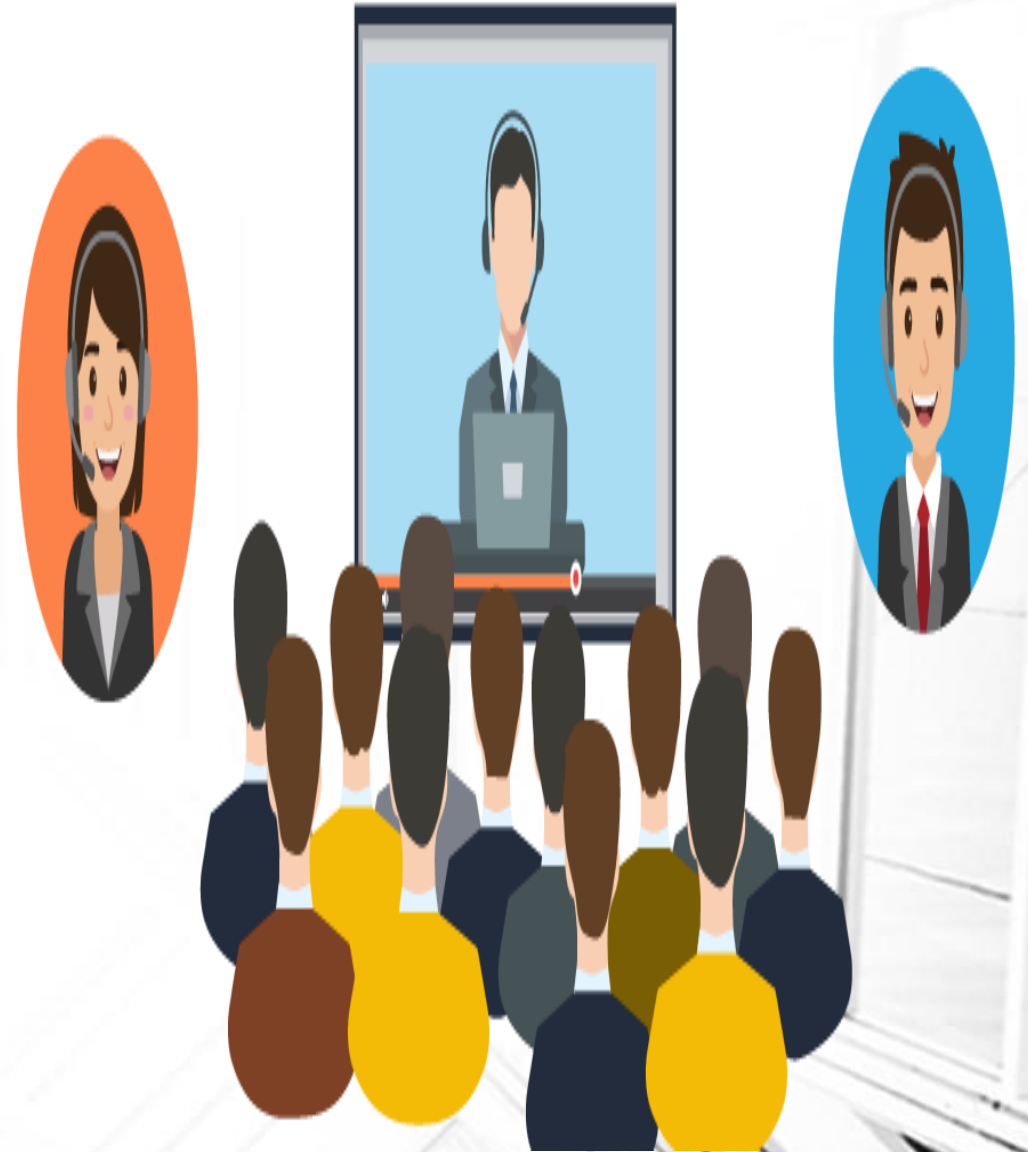
Must be punctual

Must be able to work with limited supervision

Must be able to remain neutral before, during and after every interpretation assignment

Must be organized, assertive in his/her work without being overconfident

Must be able to cope with stress during and after the assignment



Interpreter Skills and Competencies

4- Research and Technical Competence

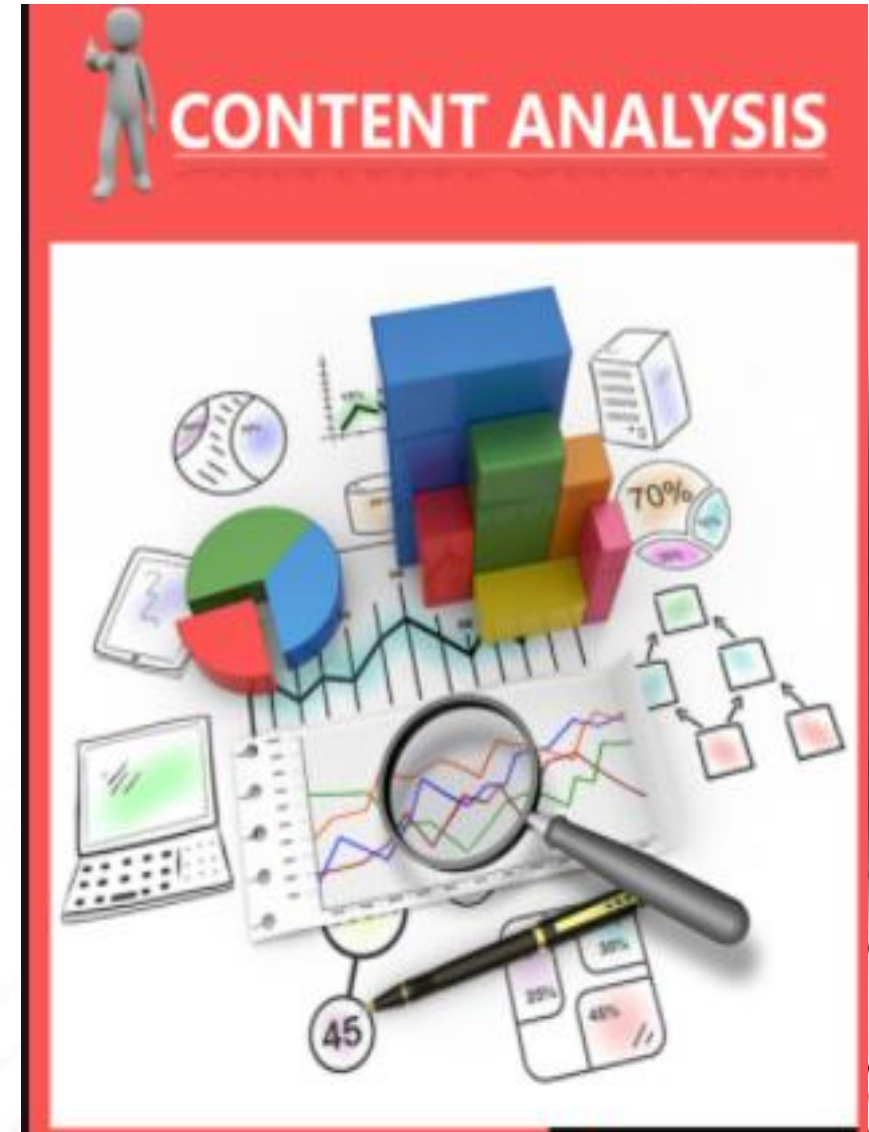
It includes the ability to efficiently acquire the additional linguistic and specialized knowledge necessary to interpret in specialized cases. Research competence also requires experience in the use of research tools and the ability to develop suitable strategies for the efficient use of the information sources available.



Content Analysis



- It is clear when we are talking about translation, because the translator can handle while he/she starts the process of translation,
- It can be seen also when we talk about consecutive interpreting, because the interpreter has time to take notes and think about them thoroughly to analyse them for better interpretation,
- **But for the simultaneous interpreting, the content analysis is a mental process will be done intellectually but it needs trainings and practice ,**
- The consecutive interpreter, who has different skills , can analyse the content to be interpreted easily whenever he/she improves his /her skills mentioned above,



*Thank
you*

