

Interpreting at UG level

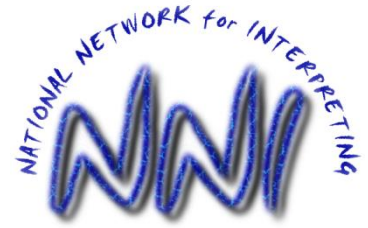
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www.nationalnetworkforinterpreting.ac.uk



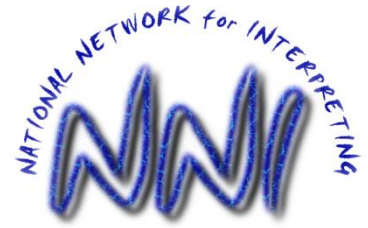
What do you think?



- Does interpreting come naturally?
- Or does it need proper training?
- Undergraduate or postgraduate?

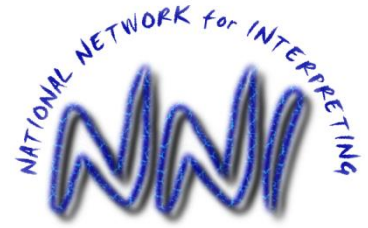


UG v PG



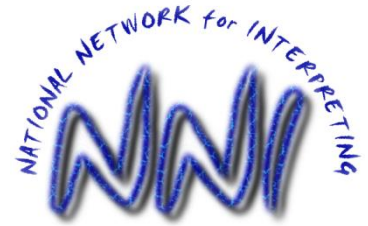
- UG degrees in Interpreting
 - Objectives
 - aim to prepare professionally?
 - Pedagogy?
 - two native speakers; dialogues used from the press but not heavily edited; availability of the scripts to students?
 - Resources?
 - Rational?
 - Value?

PG degrees in Interpreting



- Objectives
 - train to a professional level?
- Pedagogy?
 - two native speakers; dialogues used from the press; availability of the scripts to students?
- Resources?
- Rational?
- Value?

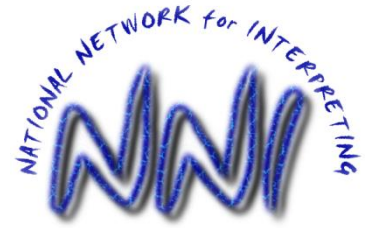
What can your student do?



- S/he is a fluent speaker of FL and understands the language perfectly well
- Can s/he provide an accurate interpretation of a five-minute speech from or into FL consecutively
 - Without notes?
 - With notes?
- Can s/he provide simultaneous interpretation?



How to reconcile



- Desire to be an interpreter
and
- Aptitude
- What skills do you need to be an interpreter?

Have a look at the skills map in the next slide



Interpreting skills map - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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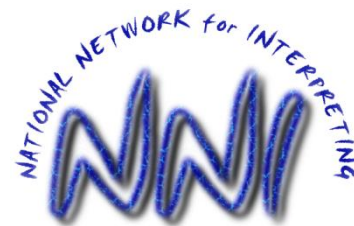
Interpreting skills map

The diagram is a star-shaped map with 'interpreting skills' at the center. The rays of the star point to 15 different skills, each marked with a red 'i' icon. The skills are arranged in a circular pattern around the center.

- professional ethics
- research skills
- empathy
- tact & diplomacy
- curiosity
- excellent knowledge of the foreign language
- mastery of the mother tongue
- good public speaking
- picking up new ideas quickly
- analytical skills
- stamina
- calm under pressure
- general knowledge and interest in current affairs
- sense of initiative
- flexibility / adaptability
- note-taking
- teamwork

Done Local intranet

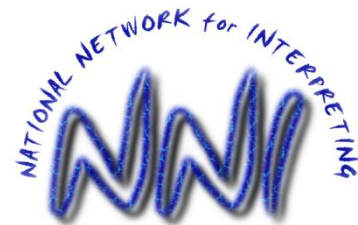
Skills to start with



- General knowledge and interest in current affairs
- Active listening and analysis
- Mastery of the mother tongue
- Good public speaking
 - ‘A good interpreter must be a trained public speaker’
(Herbert 1952)
- Good analytical skills
- Excellent knowledge of the foreign language



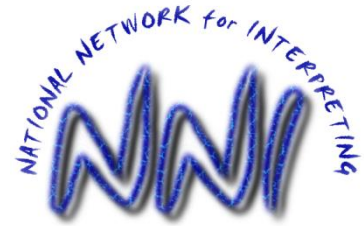
ORCIT: resource for professional training



EU project 'On-line Resources for
Conference Interpreter Training'

<http://www.orcit.eu/>

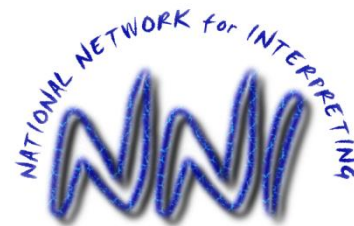
Mother tongue, public speaking, analytical skills. Why do we need training in these skills?



- ‘A good interpreter must be a trained public speaker’ (Herbert 1952)
- perfect your analytical skills
- learn how to sound coherent
- improve your mother tongue and B language
- develop spontaneity in speaking
- learn to overcome nerves
- learn to research and ask the right questions when researching



Making sense



- ‘The sensing of what is meant as opposed to knowing a language as such is the very foundation of interpretation. ...’ (Seleskovitch, 1977, p. 28)
- The process of interpretation is ‘conveying messages’ and ‘expressing ideas’

