

# ***THE CIRIN BULLETIN***

## ***Conference Interpreting Research Information Network***

An independent network for the dissemination of information on  
conference interpreting research (CIR) and related research

***BULLETIN n°58***

***July 2019***

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This Bulletin aims at contributing to the dissemination of information on conference interpreting research (CIR) and at providing useful information on CIR worldwide. It is published twice a year, in January and July. For further information and electronic copies of early issues no longer posted on the [CIRIN site](#), please contact [D. Gile](#).

Notes:

1. The mini-abstracts may be followed by the initials of the contributors who sent in the information, but the text may also be written or adapted from the original text by DG, who takes responsibility for the comments and for any errors introduced by him.
2. The editor believes in the usefulness in research of a distinction between ‘tactics’ (decisions and actions aimed at achieving an immediate goal) and ‘strategies’ (decisions and actions with some planning) – see *CIRIN Bulletin* n°50, July 2015 – and therefore makes this distinction in abstracts and comments written by him. In direct quotes, the authors’ terminological use is respected.

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### ***EDITORIAL***

For technical reasons, and in order to be able to comply with the July deadline, this year, the *Bulletin* had to be posted online before all of the available materials was fully processed. This issue contains much interesting information but not all, and items retrieved or received but missing from this issue will be found in the next issue, in January 2020.

### **Some statistics**

In the conference interpreting sections, there are 74 entries, all but one produced or published between 2010 and 2019. One entry, a doctoral dissertation by Stoll, was defended in 2009, but in view of its topic, it was included in this issue, along with a few other items that cannot qualify as recent.

Out of the 75 entries, 52 are papers or book chapters (12). There are 9 master's theses and 9 doctoral dissertations. Out of the 75 entries, the empirical or non-empirical nature of 68 could be determined with some certainty, and the ratio of empirical to non-empirical entries is 41/68= 60%. Looking more closely at the numbers, the ratio is 62% for papers, 89% for master's theses, and 83% for doctoral dissertations. While exact numbers are not very meaningful because samples for each category are small, these numbers are in line with a trend which has been noticed repeatedly over the past years, namely a powerful trend for research into conference interpreting (and beyond) to become more and more empirical, as opposed to conceptual.

Training remains a very popular field of investigation, with 17 entries. Direct cognitive foci are found in 8 (but cognitive aspects are present in many others, including those that deal with training). In this issue, 11 entries are related to technology, which is becoming more popular in the field, including tools for interpreter training and for computer aided interpreting.

As regards countries from which entries originate, the numbers are quite balanced, with one salient country, Turkey, with 11 entries, mostly in Turkish, which is noticeable.

These statistics are to be taken with some caution. Firstly, samples are far from representative, with the items depending on the editor's direct access to the items and on input from contributors. The high number of entries from Turkey is a good example thereof. Without Hande Ersöz's contribution, CIRIN would not have access to them. Contributions from Geneva is another example: there seems to be interesting activity at the University of Geneva, but colleagues in charge of research at ETI (the Geneva school) have never cooperated with CIRIN actively, and the editor has to rely on Google Scholar alerts and academic social networks to identify research-related publications, which are then mined in lists of references to find further references. Nevertheless, some figures may be indicative of trends and are therefore given here.

Will things change in the future? They may, if putting research-related work online becomes a systematic practice. The Chinese are said to have rather comprehensive databases, which makes it easier to do bibliometric analyses. BITRA in Spain is an excellent and quite extraordinary initiative (by Javier Franco Aixelá), with a large number of TIS-related entries, about 10% of which have been mined for citations, but this is (valiantly) manned by a small team and is definitely not representative yet, at least as regards interpreting, and obviously as regards doctoral dissertations and master's theses.

Finally, as regards the entry statistics in this issue, there are 9 signed language interpreting-related entries, including 3 very interesting doctoral dissertations (more will be included in the next issue of the *Bulletin*), and 15 other interpreting-related entries.

## **Noteworthy**

Just three items for this Bulletin – but readers may well find many more:

1. Linguistic analysis of interpreting corpora, in particular by Chinese colleagues in China and Japan (CAI and al. 2018, LIANG et al. 2019, LU 2018, SHEN et al. 2019, LI 2016, seems to be productive in offering indirect insights into cognitive mechanisms at play during interpreting and into their reflection in the interpreters' output. LIANG et al.'s study, in particular, suggests that linguistic features of interpretations, at least in simultaneous, do differ from spontaneous speech. While interpretive theory, the dominant paradigm in the 1970s and 1980s, stressed an aspiration to understand and speak in a way as close to spontaneous verbal interaction in everyday life, research increasingly confirms that this is not in line with reality. Previous studies had looked at prosody, but we are now getting into lexical and syntactic features. The impact of these SI-specific features on reception by delegates remain to be investigated.

2. Even more strikingly, findings of studies that measure information loss in interpreting (LU 2018 in this issue) suggest that a considerable proportion of the information contained in the source speech may

get lost in translation by professionals. Some information also gets lost in direct verbal communication without interpreting for various reasons, and the ‘net loss’ for delegates resulting from interpreting is not necessarily as dramatic as some reported numbers suggest, but the very sensitive issue of how much and what exactly gets lost due to the interpreters’ inability to successfully understand and reformulate speeches under varying working conditions deserves to be investigated further. Is this something that will be acceptable to professional circles?

3. The salience of ideology in the work of signed language interpreters contrasts sharply with the far more impersonal attitudes of conference interpreters (but see Giustini 2019). It would be interesting to compare them in this respect with spoken-language public service interpreters, especially in view of the fact that some work is already done with spoken-language interpreters – see Voinova’s narrative-based analysis in her PhD dissertation, listed in the “Other interpreting related publications” section. This is one area where comparisons could be very productive.

Daniel Gile

## RECENT CIR PUBLICATIONS

### ARTICLES

**Amini, Mansour** (UCSI University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia); **Amini, Davoud** (*Azarbaijan Shahid Madani University, Tabriz, Iran*) ; **Alavi, Seyed Saber** (DRIC, Hatyai University, Hat Yai, Thailand) ; **Esfandiari, Mohammed Reza** (Islamic Azad University, Shiraz, Iran). 2017. Malaysian and Non-Malaysian Users’ Quality Expectations in Conference Interpreting. *Journal of Translator Education and Translation Studies* 2:4. 22-44. <http://www.testsjournal.org>

\* Online abstract: *This paper reports the findings of a questionnaire-based survey on 256 users and their quality expectations in a Malaysian conference interpreting (CI) setting, which was investigated by means of qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection and analysis. A four-point ordinal scale adopted from Zwischenberger & Pöchhacker (2010) determined the degree to which Malaysian and non-Malaysian users considered eleven quality criteria important; while the open-ended questions adapted from Moser (1996) were used in the analysis of the qualitative data. Analysis of the data revealed that the non-Malaysian users had slightly higher expectations than the Malaysians; they would still prefer to listen to the interpretation out of curiosity or interest even if they entirely understood the speaker. The Malaysian users found “too slow or fast speech” and “long speech” more annoying while “incompleteness” and “inappropriate style” were as irritating for both groups. The Malaysians suggested that interpreters should avoid long pauses and highlighted the importance of “fluency”. Incorrect terminology was the most outstanding problem for both groups. Time constraints and stress were the most difficult aspects of conference interpreting for both groups; however, only Malaysian users stated “concentration” and “adapting to the speaker” as the most difficult aspect in CI. Interpreters were perceived by both groups of users as highly qualified professionals with substantial knowledge who are expected to be tolerant and perceptive. Findings of this study may provide a better understanding of users’ expectations in Malaysian settings based on the contextual features and users’ background information. This would help to attain more user/customer oriented standards in the CI scene.*

**Arzık Erzurumlu, Özüm.** 2019. Trump’ça Türkçe’de Trump’ı Yeniden Yazmak (Trumpese: Rewriting Trump in Turkish). In Ebru Diriker (ed). *Türkiye’de Sözlü Çeviri 1: Eğitim, Uygulama, Araştırmalar (Interpreting in Turkey 1: Training, Practice, Research)*. Istanbul: Scala Publishing House. 153-191.

\* *Abstract: The paper analyzes the 2016 American presidential debates, particularly the live interpreting of Trump's language into Turkish for two major news channels in Turkey. The goal is to reveal the strategies interpreters have resorted to in interpreting into Turkish the current American president's use of English. To this end, I compare source and target text and corroborate the findings with interviews with the interpreters who rendered his remarks. The paper concludes that substitution and omission are the major strategies resorted to by the interpreters in an attempt to make Trump's discourse seem more appropriate for the political context in which it occurred. (HE).*

**Arzık Erzurumlu, Özüm.** 2019. Konferans Çevirmenliğinde Doğruluk, Kalite ve Normlar (Accuracy, Quality and Norms in Conference Interpreting). In Seda Taş (ed.). *Çeviri Üzerine Gözlemler*. Istanbul: Hiperlink Publishing House. 91-118.

\* *Abstract: The paper explores the terms "accuracy", "quality", and "norms" in conference interpreting, drawing on an interpreting case that has recently become visible in Turkish media. In the case study explored – the interpretation of the press meeting between American President Donald Trump and Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan – the interpreter has received harsh rebuke by the Turkish media for not interpreting Erdogan's remarks verbatim. After a brief review of the way the interpreting case has been criticized by both main stream and marginal media, the gap between the media's approach to interpreting and the literature of interpreting surrounding accuracy, quality, and norms is explored. The paper also draws attention to the different expectations of different agents with regard to interpreting. (HE)*

**Baigorri-Jalón, Jesús & Travieso-Rodríguez, Crispulo** (University of Salamanca, Alfaqueque Research Group). 2017. Interpreting at the United Nations: the impact of external variables. The Interpreters' View. *La interpretación en las Naciones Unidas: el impacto de las variables externas. La visión del intérprete. CLINA 3:2*. 53-72.

\* *Based on previous specific research on the topic, on responses to questionnaires sent to three different United Nations (UN) duty stations (New York, Geneva, Vienna) at the end of 2010 and the beginning of 2011, and on UN unofficial and institutional sources, the authors reflect on how external variables have altered UN interpreters' working conditions in recent years and how they have had an impact on the quality of their performance. Some of the points mentioned in the 32 replies to questionnaires are related, inter alia, to the speed of delivery of speeches (the most frequently mentioned challenge) and to the influence of information technologies or the use of remote interpreting. Apart from the statistical data obtained from the questionnaires, we have used brief excerpts from interpreters' personal narratives to illustrate the analysis of the present-day situation and the interpreters' prospects for the future.*

*An extract from the paper: Based on the observations made by interpreters who responded to our survey, we can assume that UN interpreters attribute potential interpreting failures to working conditions that are close to the saturation level. In the absence of that tightrope hypothesis, failures should be attributed to lack of competence, that is, "to insufficient linguistic or extralinguistic knowledge or mistakes rather than to chronic cognitive tension between processing capacity supply and demand" (Gile 2009: 182).*

**Barghout, Alma; Ruiz Rosendo, Lucía & Varela García, Mónica.** 2015. The influence of speed on omissions in simultaneous interpretation. An experimental study. *Babel 61:3*. 305-334.

**Bendazzoli, Claudio** (University of Bologna). 2019. Discourse Markers in English as a Target Language: The Use of so by Simultaneous Interpreters. *Textus 2019:1*. 183-202.

\* *This paper investigates the distribution of a particular discourse marker ('so'), in the target speeches produced by professional simultaneous interpreters while translating from Italian into English. The objective is to examine the possible effect on discourse marker distribution of specific situational norms that are in play in simultaneous interpreter-mediated settings. The analysis is both quantitative and*

qualitative, and is based on a parallel corpus of three medical conferences with Italian and English (native and non-native) speakers along with the corresponding simultaneous interpretations. All the occurrences of zero correspondence (30% of all the occurrences of 'so' in target speeches) are examined in detail and grouped into different macro-categories. Subsequently, there is a discussion of possible reasons behind the interpreters' decision to add "sequentially dependent elements which bracket units of talk" (Schiffirin 1987: 31), with a view to contributing to the description of English in interpreter-mediated communication. (online abstract at <https://www.rivisteweb.it/doi/10.7370/93189>)

**CAI, Zhongxi; RYU, Koichiro; MATSUBARA, Shigeki.** 2018. Factors leading to omissions in simultaneous interpreting: a corpus analysis (in Japanese – the title was translated by DG). *Interpreting and Translation Studies* 18. 133-146.

\* *In a corpus-based analysis of missing content words in the Japanese simultaneous interpreting output of 22 interpreted lectures in English (33.1% of them), the authors found that omissions were associated with high speech rate, long EVS, and content words located in deeper positions in the syntactic structure of source speech sentences. Inter alia, the authors cite the example of the sentence "You can also go white water rafting on these rivers", where "white" and "water" are more deeply located than "rafting". Note that the database used was the Nagoya University Simultaneous Interpretation Data Base, which was also used by Japanese researchers in the past and by RYU et al (2018) – see the entry in this section.*

**Campbell, Helen.** 2019. Türkiye ve Avrupa Birliği Konferans Çevirmenliği Eğitiminin İlk Günleri (Turkey and the First Days of European Union Conference Interpreting Training). In Ebru Diriker (ed). *Türkiye'de Sözlü Çeviri 1: Eğitim, Uygulama, Araştırmalar (Interpreting in Turkey 1: Training, Practice, Research)*. Istanbul: Scala Publishing House. 313-324. (HE)

**Chen, Sijia** (Macquarie University, Sydney). 2017. The construct of cognitive load in interpreting and its measurement. *Perspectives* 25:4. 640-657.

\* *This article attempts to contribute to the study of cognitive load in interpreting by presenting an in-depth discussion of the construct and its measurement. Borrowing from mental workload and Cognitive Load Theory research, cognitive load in interpreting is defined as the portion of an interpreter's limited cognitive capacity devoted to performing an interpreting task in a certain environment. The article then presents a methodological discussion on how to measure cognitive load, focusing on the major categories of cognitive load measures and a series of selection criteria. Considering that existing studies only focus on simultaneous interpreting, the article introduces some techniques that are potentially useful for measuring cognitive load in consecutive interpreting, including the NASA Task Load Index (NASA-TLX), pen recording, and eye tracking.*

*A thorough discussion of the topic, but no clear distinction is made between cognitive load (intrinsic to the task) and cognitive effort actually expended when faced with such cognitive load. This is a very fundamental topic in research into interpreting cognition, and more research would be welcome. (DG)*

**Delgado Luchner, Carmen** (University of Geneva). 2019. "A beautiful woman sitting in the dark". Three narratives of interpreter training at the University of Nairobi. *Interpreting* 21:1. 91-114.

\* *This is a participant-observer ethnographic case study of the first two student intakes of the Master's in conference interpreting at the University of Nairobi, with data from 4 managers, 5 trainers and 10 students collected through naturalistic observation, individual semi-structured interviews, group interviews (with the two intakes of students) and questionnaires (sent to students and graduates). Key challenges for managers were a lack of familiarity with interpreting inside the University of Nairobi, limited funding, problems in recruiting professional interpreters as trainers, the absence of a pedagogical framework and the "quality" (sic) of the graduates. For trainers, key challenges were the lack of knowledge about interpreting within the University of Nairobi, the absence of a pedagogical framework, difficulties in providing meaningful feedback and in converging all language combinations.*

*As to students, they expressed concern about the limited relevance of theoretical courses, insufficient and irregular practical training, difficulties in accessing the interpreting market and the limited relevance of Swahili for conference interpreting.*

*Quotes illustrated these concerns in the paper, but perhaps due to space constraints, the information provided and depth of discussion are limited. The author's doctoral dissertation (Delgado Luchner 2015) is probably more comprehensive. One interesting point in the discussion is the suggestion that court and community interpreting could be incorporated into the existing Conference Interpreting MA program so that students are trained for the three settings. According to the author, such combined degrees remain relatively rare – she mentions such a degree at Glendon College, in Canada, as the only one she knows of.*

**DENG, Jun-tao.** (School of Foreign Languages, South-central University for Nationalities, Wuhan, Hubei). 2016. Re-contextualizing Digital Materials for Interpreting Teaching – Taking IVY Resources as an Example (in Chinese). *XDJYJS* (?) 26:11. 94-99.

**Doğan, Aymil.** 2018. Sözlü Çeviri Sürecinde Öğrenme Psikolojisi Parametreleri (Parameters as to Psychology of Learning in the Interpreting Process). In Fadime Çoban & Mehmet Cem Odacıoğlu (eds). *Çevirmen Psikolojisi (Psychology of Translator/Interpreter)*. Ankara: Gece Kitaplığı Publishing. 339-361.

*\* Abstract: The interpreting process is depicted within the parameters of the cognitive domain and affective domain and the steps to be taken to improve interpreting studies and education in the academia with specific reference to the keynote speech of Daniel Gile in the Old Dogmas and New Approaches Conference in Nitra, Slovakia in Sept.26-28, 2018. (HE)*

**Doğan, Aymil.** 2019. Sözlü Çeviride Diplomatik Söylem Parametreleri (Diplomatic Discourse Parameters in Interpreting). In Ebru Diriker (ed). *Türkiye'de Sözlü Çeviri 1: Eğitim, Uygulama, Araştırmalar (Interpreting in Turkey 1: Training, Practice, Research)*. Istanbul: Scala Publishing House. 85-113.

*\* Abstract: The study is composed of six main sections: 1. Policy, diplomacy and protocol, 2. Interpreters in the Diplomatic area, 3. Diplomatic Medium and Interpreting, 4. Basic Features of Diplomatic Medium : Fuzziness, Ambiguity, Vagueness, Implicitness, 5. Speech Acts and Implicatures in Diplomatic Discourse, 6. Language and Culture in Diplomacy. (HE)*

**Domínguez Araújo, Lara** (University of Vigo). 2019. Feedback in conference interpreter education. *Interpreting* 21:1. 135-150.

*\* Through interviews, focus groups and questionnaires, complemented by direct observation of lessons, data on perceptions and practices of feedback in training were collected in three post-graduate conference interpreter training programs in Catalonia, Portugal and the Canary Islands. Participants were 11 trainers and 24 trainees. According to the author, for trainers, the usefulness of feedback appears to be linked to the trainee's capacity for self-assessment. Trainees also saw self-assessment as particularly useful. Further comments and observations are offered in the text. Overall, the author considers that her findings are in line with recommendations on feedback found in the literature. For more details, see the author's 2015 doctoral dissertation.*

**DONG, Haitao.** (Kyorin University, Japan) 2018. Simultaneous vs. Consecutive: which is more accurate? A Japanese-into-Chinese case study. (in Japanese). *Interpreting and Translation Studies* 18. 99-120.

*\*This paper is part of a doctoral dissertation defended in 2018 (see doctoral dissertations section). This study is not the first comparison of the informational accuracy of simultaneous vs. Consecutive, but it is an interesting one on several accounts.*

*The author, a former in-house interpreter himself, recruited 7 in-house interpreters working in the automotive industry in both simultaneous and consecutive and 2 freelancers. All were asked to*

*interpret 3 general (non-specialized) non-read Japanese speeches into Chinese. Each speech was divided into two halves, and the interpreters were divided into two groups. One group interpreted the first half of the speeches in consecutive and the second half in simultaneous, and the other interpreted the first half in simultaneous and the second half in consecutive. This setup made it possible to compare the informational completeness rates of simultaneous and consecutive for each interpreter separately (for intra-individual comparisons), and overall completeness rates for the whole group. Note that the consecutive part (5 minutes out of 10) was done in segments of around 1 minute each, and the simultaneous part was done over the whole of the 5 minutes.*

*Another interesting feature in the design: the three speeches were assessed for interpreting difficulty, which made it possible to compare completeness rates for the easiest speech, the intermediate speech and the most difficult speech. This was done using several linguistic readability criteria, weighted with various coefficients: the length of sentences, the proportion of kango (essentially words written with Chinese characters, as opposed to yamatokotoba, indigenous Japanese words generally written using a Japanese syllabary), the proportion of yamatokotoba, the proportion of verbs and the proportion of grammatical particles. Many interpreting researchers, including this reviewer, are generally skeptical about such linguistic criteria, as they do not necessarily take on board informational redundancy/information anticipability, but in this particular case, the indicators seem to have worked well enough, as shown by general consistency in the respective accuracy levels for the three speeches. Interestingly, these indicators correlated well (though no actual correlations were calculated or tested for significance) with delivery speed as measured in syllables ('mora' in Japanese)/second.*

*The author also measured information density using connecting particles and other syntactic constructs. Once again, indicators seemed to fit nicely with the interpreting difficulty classification as established using other indicators. Moreover, the author notes that in all three speeches, there was no marked difference in interpreting difficulty between the first half and the second half of the speeches, though again, this was not tested with inferential statistics.*

*When assessing the information restitution rate, for each unit, 1 point was given when the information was present, 0.5 point when it was not absent, but was rendered inaccurately, and 0 point when it was missing or incorrect. No details were given as to how this was actually done, by how many raters, and with what inter-rater agreement. Another interesting feature of the analysis is the fact that the author took on board Gile's categorization of information carried by utterances as primary vs. secondary, and weighted the former with 1 and the latter with 0.5. Thus, the completeness rate was calculated as the ratio of the (scores for primary information in the target speech x 1) + (the scores for secondary information in the target speech x 0.5) over the scores for the source speech also with a weight of 1 + the scores for secondary information in the source speech with a weight of 0.5.*

*Overall, completeness rates were highest for the source speech determined as the easiest, followed by the source speech determined as being of intermediate difficulty, followed by the source speech determined to be the most difficult, and they were generally (but not always) higher for consecutive than for simultaneous. This held both for intra-individual comparisons (the same interpreters interpreting the same speech in simultaneous vs. consecutive) and for inter-individual comparisons, though there was some variability and the advantage of consecutive was not checked for significance.*

*Overall, the scores of the freelancers were higher than the scores of in-house interpreters. Also noteworthy is the fact that the highest scores were around 80 to 90% at best and below 40% for the lower-level performances. Does this mean that it is common for up to more than half of the message to be "lost in interpretation"? If so, what does this imply as far as ethical communication with users of interpreting services are concerned? Could it be that the speeches were too difficult to interpret? Or that the interpreters in the sample were not competent enough? It is difficult to answer these questions as long as replications of studies measuring information accuracy have not been conducted a sufficient number of times.*

*Another intriguing question arises as to the link between consecutive interpreting accuracy and the length of segments they interpret. As noted by the author, in conference interpreter training programs in Western countries, students are supposed to be able to fully interpret in consecutive speech segments of up to 5 minutes, sometimes longer. Over such a period, not only can much information be expressed, but note-taking becomes important, and so do cognitive mechanisms of attention management between listening and note-taking. What happens when segments only last a minute or so? Is note-taking as central, and is attention management between listening and note-taking as vulnerable? Until the answer to this question is not known, it is difficult to extrapolate from this short consecutive to the more traditional 'long consecutive' taken as the standard form of consecutive in conference interpreting. (DG)*

**Falehhanqatah, Mohammad** (Middle East University, Jordan- Amman- Middle East University, P.O. Box 383. Amman 11831, Jordan). 2017. Difficulties that Arab students encounter during the process of conducting simultaneous and consecutive interpretation. *Journal of International Academic Research for Multidisciplinary* 5:1. 140-150. [www.jiarm.com](http://www.jiarm.com)

*\* Adapted from the abstract: This study endeavors to investigate the reasons behind the difficulties that interpreters face and to suggest some solutions to overcome them. The data of the study are interpretations of a speech by King Abdullah II of Jordan in UN, a speech by President Obama in UN and a speech by British Prime minister Cameron in UN. The participants were 20 students studying simultaneous and consecutive interpreting at the Middle East University in Jordan.*

*The results show that student's nervousness, being concerned with the judgment of their performance by their professor, dissatisfaction with their abilities, being afraid of making mistakes and eventually losing marks made the students interpretations weak.*

**Fantinuoli, Claudio.** (Germany Gernersheim). 2017. Computer-assisted preparation in conference interpreting. *Translation & Interpreting* 9:2. 24-37.

*\* Adapted from the online abstract: Preparation has been proposed in the literature as one of the most important phases of an interpreting assignment, especially if the subject is highly specialised. Preparing an assignment in advance aims at bridging the linguistic and extra-linguistic gap between conference participants and interpreters and at reducing cognitive load during interpretation. For these reasons it is considered crucial in ensuring higher interpreting quality. Yet, preparation is generally time-consuming and interpreters may often experience the feeling of not knowing exactly how to perform this task efficiently. Information technology could change this. Even if first computer-assisted interpreting software has entered the profession in recent years, no tool has been specifically developed to satisfy the needs of interpreters during the preparatory phase. After analysing different theoretical frameworks of interpreting preparation, this paper aims at presenting a tool that implements a corpus-driven approach to preparation: CorpusMode. According to this approach, the process of knowledge and language acquisition needed to perform well as an interpreter is optimised by making it corpus-driven: browsing the terminology of the domain in a specialized corpus, interpreters are able to reconstruct its conceptual structure, prepare subject-related glossaries and rationalise the preparatory work.*

**Fantinuoli, Claudio.** (Germany Gernersheim). 2017. Computer-assisted interpreting: challenges and future perspectives. In Corpas Pastor, G. and Durán Muñoz, I. (Eds.). *Trends in e-tools and resources for translators and interpreters*. Leiden: Brill.

**Fritella, Francesca Maria** (Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz). 2019. "70.6 Billion World Citizens": Investigating the difficulty of interpreting numbers. *Translation and Interpreting* 11:1. 79-99.

\* *An experiment with advanced students interpreting from German or English into their Italian A language speeches with a high density of numbers. The author sought to identify sources of the well-known difficulty of interpreting numbers.*

**Fu, Rongbo & Chen, Jing** (Ningbo Univ., Xiamen Univ.). 2019. Negotiating interpersonal relations in Chinese-English diplomatic interpreting. *Interpreting* 21:1. 12-35.

\* *A corpus-based analysis of interpreters' explicitation of modality in Chinese government press conferences in simultaneous and consecutive. The analysis, which uses systemic functional grammar as an overall linguistic framework, includes quantitative frequency comparisons and qualitative interpretations of trends detected. Interestingly, explicitation seems to be more marked in consecutive than in simultaneous.*

**Giustini, Deborah** (University of Manchester). 2019. "It's not just words, it's the feeling, the passion, the emotions": an ethnography of affect in interpreters' practices in contemporary Japan. *Asian Anthropology* DOI: 10.1080/1683478X.2019.1632546

\* *This article explores the discursive mediation of affect in the professional practice of interpreting in contemporary Japan. It argues that affective practices, applied to the observation of interpreters' bodily and discursive performances, show that the fabricated distinction between reason and emotion present in the professional discourse of interpreting is misaligned with the reality of interpreters' everyday engagement. By drawing upon affect theory and practice theory, the article offers a sensory ethnography of Japanese interpreters, showing that by negotiating their ethical position as "neutral" professionals, interpreters expertly manage affects between the parties involved in the interaction, giving a discursive, political, and cultural nature to emotions. The article shows that the reality of reason and emotion enmeshing in everyday cultural life requires the interpreter to suture the practice's artificial division back together, using their affective professional skills of feeling with the world, which ultimately positively impact users and ensure successful communication services.*

*The article discusses the author's doctoral dissertation, which is an ethnographic study, but no data are presented in the text except for some examples. This seems to be original, exciting research, and the editor is looking forward to reading the doctoral dissertation with the data and report on it. (DG)*

**Goldsmith, Joshua** (University of Geneva). 2018. Tablet Interpreting. *Consecutive Interpreting* 2.0. *Translation and Interpreting Studies* 13:3. 342-365.

\* *The analysis of online interviews of six professional interpreters as regards tablet interpreting: best practices, software, tools and technology. Interesting when considering the introduction of specific training in conference interpreter training programs.*

**GU, Chonglong** (University of Manchester). 2019. Interpreters caught up in an ideological tug-of-war? A CDA and Bakhtinian analysis of interpreters' ideological positioning and alignment at government press conferences. *Translation and Interpreting Studies* 14:1. 1-20.

\* *Manual critical discourse analysis (CDA) performed on a corpus of press conferences in which the Chinese prime minister meets the foreign press extending over 20 years shows that the interpreters tend to align their speech with the government's official position, soften the journalists' sensitive and challenging questions and construct a more desirable image for the Chinese authorities. This is seen in ideologically salient additions, omissions and replacements, the trivialization of sensitive issues etc., and through indirect and cumulative mediation to soften the confrontational tone of questions (hedges, ambiguous expressions, honorifics etc.)? Examples cited by the author include the replacement of "cultural genocide" by "so-called cultural genocide", of "Taiwan" by "Taiwan local region", "selection of a new leadership" by "the new leadership including the prime minister will be produced through election", "I'd like to ask in relation to this case" by "...this isolated case... I hereby would like to seek your expertise". The author concludes inter alia that in such a setting, Chinese interpreters seem to have assumed a role as institutional gatekeepers.*

*Interesting evidence for discussions on the neutrality of interpreters. (DG)*

**Gumul, Ewa & Lyda, Andrzej.** 2010. Disambiguating grammatical metaphor in simultaneous interpreting. In Maliszewski, Julian (ed). *Diskurs und Terminologie beim Fachübersetzen und Dolmetschen. Discourse and Terminology in Specialist Translation and Interpreting*. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang. 87-99.

*\* What “disambiguating grammatical metaphor” refers to in this text is the shift from nominal phrases to verbal phrases. 28 advanced interpreting students and 6 professional interpreters interpreted political speeches in English (their B language) into Polish (their A language) or vice-versa, and shifts from nominal phrases into verbal phrases and vice-versa were counted. It turned out that irrespective of directionality, there were about three times more shifts into verbal phrases than the other way around, and retrospective reports showed that these were not deliberate manipulations of speech but mostly shifts arising from the need to cope with cognitive constraints.*

*This last finding caught this reviewer’s attention: in a number of corpus analyses and critical discourse studies in Translation and Interpreting Studies, authors point out the ideological/political implications of shifts in linguistic forms of discourse. Nominalizations are said to make statements more impersonal and distant while de-nominalizations make process participants more visible and reduce the experiential distance, but this study’s finding highlights the need to be cautious when making inferences about intentions in translation and interpreting on the sole basis of linguistic forms. (DG)*

**Has Bıyıklı, Bilge; Doğan, Figen; Earls, Selim.** 2019. Farklı Sözdizimsel Yapıya Sahip Diller Arasında Eşzamanlı Çeviri (Simultaneous Interpretation Between Languages with Inverse Structure). In Ebru Diriker (ed). *Türkiye’de Sözlü Çeviri 1: Eğitim, Uygulama, Araştırmalar (Interpreting in Turkey 1: Training, Practice, Research)*. Istanbul: Scala Publishing House. 37-57.

*\*Abstract: Simultaneous interpretation between a head-final language (such as Turkish, Japanese, or Korean) and a head-initial one (such as most European languages) poses a number of specific syntactic challenges. These challenges are described in the present paper, with examples from Turkish-into-English interpretation. The authors take a clear position in the debate on interpretation tactics in favor of the language-specific view. Several tactics for interpretation between structurally inverse languages are analyzed, including the largely uncharted one of syntactic restructuring. Combinations of tactics are evaluated in terms of the trade-off between order of concepts and structural coherence. Implications for training are also discussed. (HE)*

**Haven, Jan & Van Varenbergh, Leona** (University of Antwerp). 2017. Der Gebrauch elektronischer Terminologietools in der Dolmetschkabine. Eine Pilotstudie mit StudentInnen und professionellen DolmetscherInnen. *mTm* Vol.9. 387-423.

**Hervais-Adelman, Alexis** (University of Zurich) & **Babcock, Laura** (Karolinska Institutet). 2019. The neurobiology of simultaneous interpreting: Where extreme language control and cognitive control intersect. *Bilingualism: Language and Cognition* 1-12. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1366728919000324>

*\* An overview of functional and structural studies of simultaneous interpreting focusing on changes in various areas of the brain associated with SI (5 published functional studies and 6 published structural studies), lead the authors to cautious inferences and a proposed neurocognitive model of SI. A highly technical article.*

**Iliescu Gheorghiu, Catalina** (University of Alicante). 2009. Is similarity between two working languages a decision-making factor for the trainee interpreter? The case of Romanian and Spanish. In Avram, Andrei & Voicu, Mihaela (eds). *Limbi si literatură straină*. Bucarest: Editura Universitatii din Bucuresti. 151-164.

*\* This chapter is essentially a comparison of features of Romanian and Spanish, followed by a small classroom experiment in which the author tried to ascertain how much of a short Romanian text could*

be understood by Spanish students on the basis of similarities between the two languages. Implications on cognitive processing of the languages in interpreting or interpreting skills acquisition are not part of the study or paper.

**Korpai, Pawel & Jasielska, Aleksandra** (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań). 2019. Investigating interpreters' empathy. Are emotions in simultaneous interpreting contagious? *Target* 31:1.2-24.

\* *Twenty Polish-A trained professional interpreters were asked to simultaneously interpret two Polish speeches into English, one of which was emotional (with sadness), and the other neutral. A galvanic skin response method (measuring skin conductance) and an emotional state questionnaire (SUPIN - S30) were used to compare their emotional response. Both GSR and SUPIN values were higher in the interpreting conditions than at baseline, and both were higher for the emotional speech than for the neutral speech.*

*This is innovative and interesting research, which raises further questions, such as: Is the heightened arousal state a positive contribution to the quality of the interpreters' output? Is the interpreters' sadness perceived by users of their services, and if so, does it contribute positively to their assessment of the quality of such output? (DG)*

**LIANG Junying; LV, Qianxi; LIU, Yiguang.** (Department of Linguistics, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China). 2019. Quantifying Interpreting Types: Language Sequence Mirrors Cognitive Load Minimization in Interpreting Tasks. *Front. Psychol.* 10:285. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2019.00285

\* *In yet another highly technical and interesting contribution from linguistics, the three authors seek to quantitatively analyze linguistic features of interpreted speeches which may or may not distinguish the language of consecutive from the language of simultaneous. In this case, they look at 'motifs', defined as the longest continuous sequence of equal or increasing values representing a quantitative property of a linguistic unit, and more specifically at F-motifs, series of words (in texts) with nondecreasing frequencies of occurrence in the texts from which they are taken. Word retrieval is widely considered cognitively easier for words which occur frequently, in particular function words, F-motifs have been found to be useful indicators for cognitive load in text production.*

*In this study, a rather diversified corpus (from press conferences at the National People's Congress, keynote speeches delivered at the Boao Forum of Asia and at the Davos forum, BRICs summits, the UN General Assembly and China-ASEAN conferences) of authentic Chinese speeches and their interpretations by Chinese interpreters working into English, their B language, was used for the exploration of linguistic phenomena on the basis of F-motifs. The authors found inter alia that the distribution, the length and certain position-dependent properties of the specific language sequences differ significantly across simultaneous interpreting and consecutive interpreting output. The features of frequency motifs manifest that in both types of interpreting, output is produced in the manner that abides by the least effort principle. Findings also suggest that interpreting types can be differentiated through this type of language sequential unit and offer evidence for how the different task features mediate the sequential organization of interpreting output under different demand levels to achieve cognitive load minimization. In concrete terms, they found inter alia that simultaneous interpreting tends to generate longer F-motifs than consecutive interpreting, which they attribute to the constraints of simultaneous, as opposed to much less source-speech-linguistic-makeup dependent speech production in consecutive. If these findings are replicated with corpora of interpretations into one's A language, this would definitely suggest that linguistically speaking, the output of conference interpreters, especially in simultaneous, differs from spontaneous speech. (DG)*

**LU, Xinshao** (Beijing Foreign Studies University). 2018. Propositional information loss in English-to-Chinese simultaneous conference interpreting. A corpus-based study. *Babel* 64: 5-6. 792 – 818.

<https://doi.org/10.1075/babel.00070.lu> | Published online: 22 February 2019. *Babel* issn 0521-9744 | e-issn 1569-9668

\* *This paper is based on the author's doctoral dissertation – but the references of said dissertation are not indicated in the paper.*

*Seventeen clips of English-to-Chinese simultaneous interpreting by seventeen professional interpreters working at seventeen business and academic conferences, sampled from a collection of over 100 international conferences held between 2007 and 2015, were transcribed and annotated to build a parallel corpus, and Chinese renderings were compared to the original English speeches. One interesting innovation was the use of information structure theory, initiated by Lambrecht in the 1980s, which made it possible to weigh the information depending on how central or peripheral it was in each sentence, and of categorization of propositions in three categories, T(thematic)-assertions, which are central, R(redundant)-assertions, which add little information, and S(situational)-assertions, which are peripheral. The system is not perfect, and one could well think of listeners who already have the main information and are rather interested in more peripheral information, which is of more value, but how often such a situation arises remains to be determined, and at this point, the analytical framework proposed here gives rise to a more finely-tuned assessment of information loss than previous systems.*

*Also for the purpose of analysis, and in order to help detect information loss triggering mechanisms, source speech accent, speed, information density, linguistic complexity and technicality were classified as high, medium and low levels. In addition, three of the interpreters were interviewed, with their annotated on-site interpreting corpora in three conferences as the stimulus, on the causes and mechanisms of information loss in their performance.*

*Perhaps the most striking finding was the high amount of information lost, even when only taking on board T-assertions, which are most central. According to the author, about 25% of the source speeches' information was not conveyed in the target speeches. Keeping in mind that the interpreters were all experienced professionals, that they were working into their native language and that at least part of the time, they were working from speeches delivered in English by native speakers (there is an explicit reference to an Australian speaker in the paper), one wonders whether such a loss is commonplace, whether it is specific to the English-Chinese language combination, or to some other factors. Delivery speed, information density and linguistic complexity seem to have been three major source speech variables which were associated with information loss. From a limited attentional resource perspective as postulated by the Effort Models and Tightrope Hypothesis, this is not surprising. Their combined effect may have been potentiated by syntactic and lexical differences between English and Chinese. What this reviewer also finds more striking is the central position of accents as a problem trigger when the interpreters are experienced professionals presumably always working with this particular language pair. An interesting, thought-provoking work.*

**LUO, Jing & MA, Xiao.** (Translation and Interpreting Department, Wuhan University). 2019. Reflection on Consecutive Interpreting Note-taking Textbooks Published in China. *International Journal of Applied Linguistics and Translation* 5:1. 9-14. doi: 10.11648/j.ijalt.20190501.12

*\* The authors compare 3 Chinese consecutive note-taking books and Gillie's book 'Note-taking for Consecutive Interpreting: A Short Course' and make recommendations.*

**Mellinger, Christopher & Hanson, Thomas A.** (Univ. of North Carolina at Charlotte, Butler Univ.). 2018. Interpreter traits and the relationship with technology and visibility. *Translation and Interpreting Studies* 13:3. 366-392.

*\* 152 self-identified professional interpreters from various sectors and settings responded to an online questionnaire. Comparisons were made between community interpreters and conference interpreters and between court interpreters and medical interpreters as regards attitudes towards technology and the propensity to adopt new technology, communication apprehension, visibility and technology use.*

**Myotin-Grant, Ana & de Melo Sá, Arthur.** 2013. Setting Strategies to Cope with the Problem of Fast Speech in Simultaneous Interpretation. In *Academic writing*. Belo Horizonte: FALE/UFMG. 41-51.

*\* Very general, with a reference to the Effort Models as a conceptual framework. In a publication devoted to papers produced by students.*

**Özkaya, Esra.** 2018. Konferans Çevirmenliğinde Psikoloji Konusuna Genel bir Bakış: Stres ve Diğer Etkili Faktörler (An Overview of Psychology in Conference Interpreting: Stress and Other Influencing Factors). In Fadime Çoban & Mehmet Cem Odacıoğlu (eds). *Çevirmen Psikolojisi (Psychology of Translators/Interpreters)*. Ankara: Gece Kitaplığı Publishing. 59-82.

*\* Abstract: This study attempts to sketch out a situation analysis of interpreters' stress, psychological burden etc. with a focus on the specific settings and contexts which interpreters and conference interpreters find themselves in. The subject matter is of a highly interdisciplinary nature; therefore requiring to be studied from a psychological, cognitive and interpreting studies point of view. In the first part, the theoretical underpinning is established, followed by a thorough analysis of the AIIC Interpreter Workload Study in 2002. The study also includes open-ended, semi-constructed one-on-one interviews with three conference interpreters; their feedback has also contributed to the outcomes of this study, featuring a number of top stress factors for interpreters. In the final part, some recommendations and tools to deal with such stress factors are provided to professional and aspiring conference interpreters. (HE)*

**Özkaya, Esra.** 2019. Konferans Çevirmenliğinde Tarafsızlık Kavramının Norm Temelli Değerlendirmesi (Norm-Based Review of the Notion of Impartiality in Conference Interpreting). In Ebru Diriker (ed). *Türkiye'de Sözlü Çeviri 1: Eğitim, Uygulama, Araştırmalar (Interpreting in Turkey 1: Training, Practice, Research)*. Istanbul: Scala Publishing House. 236-274.

*\* Abstract: This study, which is based on the author's PhD thesis supervised by Prof. Dr. Alev Bulut, discusses the notion of impartiality in Turkish conference interpreting settings vis a vis interpreting norms, making use of data triangulation. The first part provides an overview of the impartiality discourse of a number of prominent professional interpreting organizations in the world and in Turkey. In the second chapter, there is a 13-question, open-ended questionnaire. The responses of professional conference interpreters went through an in-depth analysis revealing their perceptions about impartiality. A number of professional interpreters were asked to interpret simultaneously and record a real life speech into their B language. These recordings were evaluated. In the overall evaluation, parts which overlap and differ in terms of theory and practice were identified and recommendations are made. (HE)*

**Pavez-Gamboa, Pedro; Urra-Urtubia, Ámbar; Carvajal-Pallacán, Carol** (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Valparaíso, Chile & Universidad de la Américas, Viña del Mar, Chile). 2019. Las experiencias profesionales de los estudiantes de interpretación como fuente de mejora en los programas de formación de intérpretes en Chile (The Professional Experiences of Interpretation Students as a Source of Improvement on Interpreter Training Programs in Chile). *Mutatis Mutandis* 12:1. 230-249.

*\* Fifteen interviews were conducted among interpreting students from three universities in Chile, who had had previous professional experience. Their perceptions and expectations regarding their professional experience and their training, including expectations from training and from their future professional career were studied.*

**Pöhhacker, Franz.** 2019. *Moving boundaries in interpreting*. In Dam, Helle V.; Brøgger, Matilde Nisbeth; Zethsen, Karen Korning (eds) (2019). *Moving Boundaries in Translation Studies*. London and New York: Routledge. 45-63.

**Rosiers, Alexandra; Woumans, Evy; Duyck, Wouter; Eyckmans, June** (Ghent University). 2019. Investigating the presumed cognitive advantage of aspiring interpreters. *Interpreting* 21:1. 115-134.

\* *The working memory capacity and executive functions (inhibition, shifting and updating) of a group of 20 student interpreters were compared with those of two other groups of advanced language users. No marked significant differences were found, which suggests that at the onset of MA training, there is no cognitive advantage in student interpreters.*

**Ruiz Rosendo, Lucía & Galván, MC.** (University of Geneva). 2019. Coping with speed: An experimental study on expert and novice interpreter performance in the simultaneous interpreting of scientific discourse. *Babel* 65:1.1-25.

<https://doi.org/10.1075/babel.00081.rui>

\**This article presents an experimental study that compares six expert and eleven novice interpreters in order to assess the effect of moderate and high delivery rates on the simultaneous interpreting of specialised discourse. The dependent variables were ear voice span (EVS) and target speech accuracy. The participants interpreted one medical speech from English into Spanish divided into three parts: the first and third parts were delivered at a moderate rate and the second at a high rate. Twelve segments were selected from the original speech and the accuracy of their interpretation was evaluated by five independent raters (two interpreters and three medical doctors). The findings indicate that a high delivery rate has no significant impact on EVS, and no statistically significant differences were found between the EVS of the two groups of interpreters. The results also show that a high delivery rate has an impact on target speech accuracy in that both novices and experts perform better at a moderate delivery rate. (online abstract).*

**RYU, Koichiro & MATSUBARA, Shigeki.** 2018. Working memory load and output in simultaneous interpreting (translation of the title 同時通訳におけ作業記憶の負荷と訳出の関係 by DG).

*Interpreting and Translation Studies* 18. 147-158.

\* *A corpus analysis from the Nagoya University Simultaneous Interpreting Database with 88 interpretations from English into Japanese by 17 interpreters. As working memory load increases, speaking time increases, translation rate decreases, but the average speech rate does not change significantly. Working memory load was measured by the number of content words in the interpreters' Ear-Voice Span.*

**Şahin, Mehmet** (Izmir University of Economics). 2013. Virtual Worlds in Interpreter Training. *The Interpreter and Translator Trainer*. Vol 7:1. 91-106.

\* *Abstract: With translators and interpreters being increasingly expected to develop sophisticated computer skills to succeed in the translation and interpreting industries, interpreter trainers must explore new and effective ways of integrating new technologies in their courses. Virtual worlds have quickly exceeded the affordances of social networking tools and are now assuming an important place in educational settings worldwide. This article outlines the main features of a popular virtual world (Second Life) and explores how it might be used as a platform for interpreter training. After contextualizing the pedagogical use of virtual worlds within the wider approach to computer-assisted interpreter training, the article examines the advantages derived from learners' access to multi-sensory stimuli as well as quasi-professional practice settings that Second Life facilitates. This is followed by an overview of the ways in which Second Life supports blended learning without compromising the degree and quality of practice and feedback involved in such courses. The final section outlines the main steps to cover in setting up an interpreting course using Second Life.*

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13556509.2013.10798845>. (HE)

**Şahin, Mehmet.** 2019. Sözlü Çeviri ve Teknoloji (Interpreting and Technology). In Ebru Diriker (ed). *Türkiye'de Sözlü Çeviri 1: Eğitim, Uygulama, Araştırmalar (Interpreting in Turkey 1: Training, Practice, Research)*. Istanbul: Scala Publishing House. 267-282.

\* *Abstract: Over the last century, as in other fields, the use of technology in translation and interpreting has become more widespread, bringing diversity and convenience to translators' and*

*interpreters' workspaces. In interpreting practice and education, computer and information technologies provide educators, interpreters, and students with steadily growing resources and other types of support, such as subtitles. Over the last decade, there have been improvements in the quality of three-dimensional virtual worlds. After testing this new medium in the field of interpreter education, it was found that virtual worlds have potential for use in interpreting education. It is expected that, in the near future, there will be an increase in the use of automation in translation and interpreting, and in the quality of automatic translation; at the same time, humans will maintain their role in the field, and with the integration of new technologies into interpreting practice, education and research, interpreters will become more competent, and interpreting practice more efficient. (HE)*

**Şahin, Mehmet & Eraslan, Şeyda.** 2017. Sözlü Çeviri Eğitiminde Yeni Yaklaşımlar: Sanal Dünyalar (New Approaches in Interpreting Education: Virtual Worlds). In Neslihan Kansu-Yetkiner & Mehmet Şahin (eds.). *Dilbilim Çeviribilim Yazıları*. Ankara: Anı Publishing. 193-206.

*\* Abstract: In this chapter, we introduce the project titled Interpreting and Interpreter Education in Virtual Worlds supported by The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (Grant No: 114K718). The Project aims at expanding opportunities for interpreting and interpreter education in virtual worlds. Work on the new learning and teaching environment has been supported with scientific inquiry into the general situation in Turkey regarding interpreting and interpreter education, its challenges and opportunities. To clarify the context, we first discuss interpreter education in Turkey in general. Secondly, we discuss the application of technology to interpreting, based on the relevant literature. Finally, we summarize the work undertaken within our project and its results. (HE)*

**Seeber, Kilian.** (ETI, University of Geneva). 2017. Multimodal Processing in Simultaneous Interpreting. In Schwieter, John W. & Ferreira, Aline (eds). *The Handbook of Translation and Cognition*, First Edition. Edited by John W. Schwieter. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 461-475.

*\* A very interesting text on cognitive implications of interpreters having to address not only auditory, but also visual signals/information. The author takes this opportunity to introduce a more elaborate model of interpreting than his previously developed model, based on Wickens's multi-resource pools idea.*

**SHEN, Mingxia; LV, Qianxi; LIANG, Junying** (Zhejiang University City College, Zhejiang University). 2019. A corpus-driven analysis of uncertainty and uncertainty management in Chinese premier press conference interpreting. *Translation and Interpreting Studies* 14:1. 135-158.

*\* Five types of hesitation phenomena during consecutive interpreting of Chinese Premier Press Conferences from Chinese into English by in-house expert Chinese interpreters: filled and silent non-juncture pauses, self-correction, repetition, reformulation. The authors, who take as a conceptual framework Gile's Effort Model of Consecutive Interpreting, assume that such interpreters "may... not experience many challenges during the note taking and note reading tasks. However, challenges may arise during the speech reformulation and production phases" (p. 137), with "uncertainty" that may impact on delivery. And again, on p. 146, they claim that "expert interpreters are almost automatic in employing interpreting skills", and therefore, difficulties in Note Production and Note Reading do not necessarily explain expert interpreters' pauses. Do they consider that the interpreters, being very familiar with the content and style of such press conferences and working out of their native language, are thus immune to cognitive pressure in the listening phase? They do acknowledge that "though interpreters are well prepared, premiers' responses to questions are impromptu, which poses significant challenges for interpreters with respect to uncertainty management" (p.140). What "uncertainty" refers to is not clear. Perhaps to what is commonly referred to as difficulties? The study is based on interpreting data from 13 consecutive years of press conferences, from 2004 to 2016, with two premiers and 5 interpreters. Shift categories in the target speech ("strategies" in the authors' words) follow Zhang's classification (2015), with transcoding, rank shift, ellipsis, substitution,*

*simplification/generalization, addition, splitting and repetition. The authors looked at types of hesitation phenomena and corresponding shift categories in their analysis. Among the findings, the authors found that longer segments and higher speech rate produced more pauses.*

*As is the case of other studies by these authors, there are interesting ideas and findings in this paper, but perhaps not enough discussion with professional interpreters who might draw their attention to some debatable claims about interpreting cognition. (DG)*

**Sorrentino, Gianluca** (IULM University, Rome). 2012. Relay interpreting. State of the art and usage within the EU institutions and the domestic market. *Interpreting and Translation Studies* 16:2. 323-343.

**Štefčík, Jozef**. (University of economics in Bratislava). 2018. Sim-cons as a new way of interpreting and didactic means. *Годишник на департамент „Чужди езици и култури“*, т. 1 (2018), стр. 406-419.  
*\* This practical-conceptual paper (no theory or empirical research) focuses on the use of a new hybrid form of consecutive interpreting that uses modern communication technologies in order to facilitate the work of an interpreter. The article also discusses communication situations, in which sim-cons technique could be most useful.*

**Stoll, Christoph**. (Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg). 2010. The Heidelberg model of simultaneous interpreting. Strategic cognition management in simultaneous interpreting. *T21N – Translation in Transition 2010-xxx*

*\* This is the author's abstract:*

*“Most current interpreting models, i.e. D. Gile's Capacity Model, B. Moser's Process Analysis, M. Lederer's École du Sens and S. Kalina's Strategies Model focus mainly on cognition management during simultaneous interpreting. However the workflow of professional conference interpreters shows much more extensive cognition management, where some cognitive load is moved upstream, to be re-activated during simultaneous. In analogy to K.-H. Matyssek's language independent semiotic conceptualization model, this article explores a new approach to cognition management in conference interpreting. The Heidelberg Model of Interpreting covers the entire workflow, i.e. both processing steps and cognitive capacities are mapped, quantified and illustrated in combination with the latest findings on the professional conference interpreter's workflow”.*

**SU, Wei** (Xiamen University). 2019. Interpreting quality as evaluated by peer students. *The Interpreter and Translator Trainer* 13:2. 177-189.

*\* This paper examines how interpreting quality is evaluated by peer students in an English-Chinese simultaneous interpreting class. In the study, 18 students received training on how to evaluate interpreting based on three quality components: accuracy, presentation and target language quality. Then, they were asked to evaluate three translation samples by their peers and to provide comments based on the three components. After examining the collected peer comments, this paper found that there were quantitative and qualitative differences across the three components. Quantitatively speaking, peer students tended to make more comments on grammar in TL quality and fluency in presentation. Qualitatively speaking, they tended to give more in-depth evaluation to substitution in accuracy. The research suggests that while some easy-to-spot quality components like TL grammar may receive more peer comments, other components like substitution may stimulate peer evaluators' reflective thinking and thus should be stressed in the teaching of interpreting. (RBD)*

**Vogler, Nikolai; Stewart, Craig; Neubig, Graham**. (Carnegie Mellon University). 2019. Lost in Interpretation: Predicting Untranslated Terminology in Simultaneous Interpretation. *arXiv:1904.00930v1 [cs.CL]* 1 Apr 2019.

*\* Adapted from the abstract: One of the greatest challenges faced by interpreters is the accurate translation of difficult terminology like proper names and numbers. Intelligent computer-assisted interpreting (CAI) tools that could analyze the spoken word and detect terms likely to be untranslated*

by an interpreter could reduce the number of translation errors and improve interpreter performance. In this paper, we propose a task of predicting which terminology simultaneous interpreters will leave untranslated, and examine methods that perform this task using supervised sequence taggers. We describe a number of task-specific features explicitly designed to indicate when an interpreter may struggle with translating a word. Experimental results on a newly-annotated version of the Japanese NAIST Simultaneous Translation Corpus (Shimizu et al. , 2014 ) are promising.

*Editor's note: The underlying idea is that the source speech would be recognized and analyzed on line, and a 'terminology tagger' would identify those terms which interpreters are most likely to find challenging to translate and display appropriate translation on a screen. Among the factors used to predict which terms were likely to remain untranslated the authors used time-related factors, word frequency, word length, in other words statistical parameters rather than criteria directly based on content analysis. Thought-provoking.*

**ZHANG, Xaojun.** (University of Stirling). 2016. Semi-Automatic Simultaneous Interpreting Quality Evaluation. *International Journal on Natural Language Computing (IJNLC)* 5:5. DOI: 10.5121/ijnlc.2016.5501.

*\* Based on the abstract: The author's main idea is that interpreting quality can be assessed by comparing the meaning of the interpreting output with the source input, the operational indicators being based on translations of 'chunks' named 'Frames', which come from frame semantics, and their components 'Frame Elements' (FEs), which come from Frame Net. A case study in this paper verifies the usability of semi-automatic graded semantic-scoring measurement for human simultaneous interpreting and shows how to use frame and FE matches to score. Results show semantic-scoring metrics correlate significantly with human judgment.*

## **M.A. AND GRADUATION THESES**

**Balounová, Zuzana.** 2019. *Vliv regionálních variant španělštiny na kvalitu simultánního tlumočení do češtiny (The Impact of Spanish Regional Varieties on the Quality of Simultaneous Interpreting into Czech)*, MA thesis - in Czech, Charles University, Institute of Translation Studies, dir. PhDr. Petra Mračková Vavroušová, PhD., May 2019.

*\* This thesis deals with the impact of regional varieties of Spanish on the quality of simultaneous interpreting into Czech. The aim of this theoretical-empirical study is to find whether interpreters make more omissions, additions and errors of translation when they interpret from Latin American varieties of Spanish than when they interpret from standard European Spanish as defined by the Royal Spanish Academy (RAE). Another aim is to find whether expectations of different user groups regarding the quality of simultaneous interpreting differ or not.*

*The theoretical part of this thesis presents findings and conclusions of studies published by authors who address the quality of simultaneous interpreting. It also provides an overview of strategies and coping mechanisms. The last chapter of the theoretical part describes some of the Latin American varieties of Spanish.*

*The empirical part of this study was conducted at the Institute of Translation Studies, Charles University, and consists of an experiment and three questionnaires. Five Master students of conference interpreting (Czech A, Spanish C) were asked to simultaneously interpret a Spanish speech into Czech. The speech consisted of four parts, each pronounced by a different speaker. The speakers were from Argentina, Peru, Mexico and from the North of Spain. The experiment was joined by 10 more participants (listeners), 5 general users and 5 student-users (3rd year undergraduate students of Spanish for Intercultural Communication), who were asked to assess the renditions in Czech.*

*The thesis presents the results of the experiment and offers an analysis of omissions, additions, semantic errors and delivery errors in each rendition. It also presents the results of the questionnaire survey regarding quality assessment. Overall, the interpreters' renditions were rated more highly by general users than by student-users. In addition, renditions with a higher number of omissions and a lower number of delivery errors were rated more highly than renditions that were more accurate but contained a higher number of delivery errors.*

*Finally, the interpreters made fewer omissions, additions, semantic errors and delivery errors while interpreting the part of the speech pronounced by the Spanish speaker. Moreover, interpreters who are in frequent contact (TV, radio) with Latin American varieties of Spanish made fewer omissions, additions, semantic errors and delivery errors throughout the speech than the interpreters who are not in regular contact with these varieties. This suggests that better knowledge of different regional varieties of Spanish may have a positive impact on the quality of simultaneous interpreting. (IC)*

**Barsan, Daniel.** 2012. *Cognitive Load und der Einfluss auf das Simultandolmetschen*. MA thesis, Johannes Gutenberg – Universität Mainz.

*\*This study is basically a replication of Gile's two-pass interpreting experiment conducted in 1999 to test the tightrope hypothesis. In this experiment, the author focused on three problem triggers, namely numbers, enumerations and rhetorical figures. 5 professional interpreters simultaneously interpreted the recording of a press conference by French Prime Minister François Fillon into German. They were then interviewed and their errors and omissions were discussed. Next, they were asked to interpret the same speech a second time, were interviewed a second time and were asked to make comments on their performance. As in Gile's 1999 experiment, there was marked improvement in completeness of information rendered the second time, but, in particular as regards numbers, 54% of the Errors and Omissions did not improve the second time, and new EOs were made the second time for numbers that had been reformulated correctly the first time. Also noteworthy was the fact that there were more EOs, including new EOs, towards the end of passages, which is compatible with Gile's idea of imported cognitive load. Barsan concludes from the evidence on EOs and from statements made during the interviews that all the basic premises of the Effort Models were confirmed, including the tightrope hypothesis.*

**Deneufbourg, Guillaume.** 2013. *La fluence discursive en interprétation de conférence. Approche évaluative par la traduction à vue*. Master's thesis, University of Mons, Belgium.

*\* Original abstract in English: Since the fifties, many models and an infinite number of assessment methods have been developed and discussed extensively in an attempt to determine the quality criteria for conference interpreting. Among them: discursive fluency. Through an evaluation of four sight translation recordings, this study explores this ostensibly elusive concept, especially by seeking some answers to the following double question: (1) does discursive fluency affect the listener-evaluator's judgement of a verbalized translation, regardless of its intrinsic quality, (2) does this (potential) influence vary according to his level of expertise? The results show that discursive fluency would only have a minimal influence on French-native listener-evaluators' general assessment and that the intrinsic quality of the translation would clearly remain the ultimate priority. Even if slight changes have been observed with the level of expertise progress, priority to intrinsic quality seems to be already given in the French-native non-translators' group, what could show that the level of expertise would only also have a minimal influence on the quality assessments, as soon as listeners-evaluators are French-speaking-natives. Other studies on a larger number of listener-evaluators appear to be necessary to assess the statistical significance of the observed results.*

**Kovalik, Jan.** 2019. *Anatolij Fjodorovič Širjajev a jeho přínos pro teorii tlumočení (Anatoly Fedorovich Shiryayev and his Contribution to Interpreting Studies)*, MA thesis - in Czech, Charles University, Institute of Translation Studies, dir. Prof. PhDr. Ivana Čeňková, CSc., May 2019

\* *This thesis describes the lifelong work of significant Russian interpretation theorist, pedagogue and active conference interpreter Anatoly Fedorovich Shiryayev. The thesis is theoretical and is divided into three main sections. In the first section, the theoretical background that helps A. F. Shiryayev develop his Complex Model of Simultaneous Interpretation is described. It focuses on the unit of orientation, redundancy and speech compression in detail. This section explains why these are important in the simultaneous interpretation context and the role they have in its process. In the second section, A. F. Shiryayev's Complex Model of Simultaneous Interpretation is analysed in detail along with its specific features. Next, the model is compared with other selected simultaneous interpretation models which were being developed approximately at the same time. The third section describes A. F. Shiryayev's approach to simultaneous interpretation teaching. It deals with methodology and teaching didactics, and the objectives which are to be achieved during the simultaneous interpretation course, and describes the system of interpretation exercises. The thesis also includes a brief biography of A. F. Shiryayev which presents information about his professional life. (IC)*

**Miketová, Petra.** 2019. *Pedagogické hodnocení, vrstevnické hodnocení a sebehodnocení tlumočnického výkonu: jejich rozdíly a podobnosti a vývoj v průběhu studia (Teacher Assessment, Peer Assessment and Self-Assessment in Interpreting Training: their Similarities and Differences, and Development during the Training Process)*, MA thesis - in Czech, Charles University, Institute of Translation Studies, dir. PhDr. David Mraček, PhD., May 2019.

\* *The present theoretical-empirical thesis deals with the comparison of three types of interpreting performance assessment: teacher assessment, evaluation by other students in the group (peer assessment) and self-assessment of the student interpreter.*

*The theoretical part is a review of existing literature on general approaches to the different types of assessment, their importance in the acquisition of interpreting skills, recommended methods of interpreting performance assessment and their use in the training of consecutive interpreting.*

*The empirical part of the thesis is a qualitative longitudinal study, involving students of the third and final year of the bachelor's degree programme in translation-interpreting (intercultural communication). The aim of the thesis is to identify the similarities and differences between different types of assessment and how the assessment developed over the period of the research. The study also examines how self-assessment and peer evaluation of students studying interpreting only in the English-Czech combination differ from those of students who study interpreting of English in combination with another foreign language, and thus attend twice the number of practical interpretation seminars. (IC)*

**Soriano, Martin.** 2015. *Effective use of e-books in interpretation refresher courses*. Thesis, ETI, University of Geneva. Available at [www.academia.edu/38535331/Thesis2015MartinSorianoMarch122015FinalVersion.doc](http://www.academia.edu/38535331/Thesis2015MartinSorianoMarch122015FinalVersion.doc)

\* *The thesis is a questionnaire survey about the use of ebooks in interpreter training, with a special focus on C-language refresher courses. The author used an interactive ebook in refresher courses he gave and could thus elicit experience-based responses.*

**Stead, Andrew & Tripier, Coralie.** 2016. *A Longitudinal Study of the Evolution of Working Memory amongst Interpreting and Translation Students at the FTI, University of Geneva*. Master's thesis, University of Geneva.

\* *Abstract This study developed and tested the idea that training in simultaneous interpreting leads to the working memory advantage generally observed among interpreters. Answering the question of the working memory advantage possessed by interpreters, and its causal link with interpreting training, is of fundamental importance in the study of simultaneous interpreting. Very few studies in the field have been able to carry out a longitudinal study to test the evolution of working memory in interpreters. We conducted a longitudinal study consisting of two sessions of experiments designed to test working*

memory, in interpreting students at the University of Geneva and in a control group of translation students. Contrary to our expectations we did not observe significant changes in either test group, nor the expected working memory advantage. The results of our experiments, possible reasons for the unexpected outcome and areas to focus on in the future are discussed.

**Winklerová, Lucie.** 2019. *Šušotáž a její specifika (Chuchotage and its specifics)*, MA thesis - in Czech, Charles University, Institute of Translation Studies, dir. PhDr. Petra Mračková Vavroušová, PhD., May 2019.

\* *This theoretical-empirical diploma thesis deals with chuchotage, i.e. whispered interpreting. The analysis focuses on chuchotage without using equipment, however some aspects of whispered interpreting using portable interpretation equipment are discussed and compared with simultaneous booth interpreting. In the theoretical part of the thesis, relevant research findings are summarized and an introduction to the selected problem field is provided. Subsequently, I name occasions on which this type of interpretation is usually applied and discuss its advantages and disadvantages with respect to the interpreter himself, the client and other participants. This part also focuses on working conditions during whispered interpreting (positioning of the interpreter, acoustic conditions, relations between the interpreter and other participants, personal needs of the interpreter and cognitive factors.*

*The empirical part presents a questionnaire based study that aims to describe the current situation on the interpretation market in the Czech Republic (usage of whispered interpreting, working conditions, comparison of whispered interpreting and simultaneous booth interpreting). This part also deals with quality and errors made during the interpretation. As part of the thesis, an experiment carried out with selected students of interpreting is presented. The experiment aims to compare the quality of whispered interpreting and simultaneous booth interpreting. The interpreters were asked to interpret a German speech into Czech. One half of the speech was interpreted in a booth and one half using whispered interpreting without equipment. The assessment model for the interpretations is based on the Henri Barik's (1971) and Andrzej Kopczyński's (1980) error typologies. During the experiment I distributed questionnaires to the interpreters and recipients of the interpretation. Both parties were asked to assess the performance of the interpreters and this type of interpreting in general. (IC)*

**Zachová, Zuzana.** 2019. *Model úsilí Daniela Gila a jeho aplikace na simultánní tlumočení projevů nasycených vlastními jmény. Porovnání dvou jazykových kombinací: francouzština-čeština a český znakový jazyk-čeština. (Daniel Gile's Effort Model and its application on texts containing proper nouns. Comparing two language pairs: French-Czech and Czech Sign Language-Czech)*, in Czech. MA thesis, Institute of Translation Studies, Charles University.

\*See Signed Language Interpreting Section

## DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS

**Delgado Luchner, Carmen.** 2015. *Setting up a Master's programme in conference interpreting at the University of Nairobi: An interdisciplinary case study of a development project involving universities and international organizations.* Doctoral dissertation, Faculté de traduction et d'interprétation, University of Geneva.

**Domínguez Araújo, Lara.** 2015. *La evaluación para el aprendizaje de la interpretación de conferencias. Concepciones y prácticas de docentes y discentes en tres cursos de posgrado de Cataluña, Portugal y Canarias.* Doctoral dissertation, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona.

**DONG, Haitao.** (董海濤). 2018. コーパスを利用した逐次通訳と同時通訳の訳出率に関する比較研究-日本語から中国語への訳出を中心に (*Simultaneous vs. Consecutive: which is more accurate? A Japanese-into-Chinese case study*). Doctoral dissertation, Kyorin University 杏林大学, Japan.

\* See articles section

**Ďoubalová, Jana.** 2019. *Kvalita z hlediska tlumočení jako strategického rozhodovacího procesu – direkcionalita a strategie při tlumočení právních textů* (Quality and Strategic Decision Making in Simultaneous Interpreting – Directionality and Strategies in Conference Interpreting of Legal Speeches) – in Czech. Doctoral dissertation, June 2019, Institute of Translation Studies, Charles University, Prague; directed by prof. PhDr. Ivana Čeňková, CSc.

\* Adapted from the author's abstract: *The theoretical part explores general quality-related questions, namely the inherent difficulties encountered in determining quality such as subjectivity, different perspectives on quality and quality criteria as suggested by different authors. The author then focuses on cognitive processes involved in simultaneous interpreting; concepts of working memory and cognitive load are discussed as well as their connection to interpreting as a decision-making, strategic behaviour. Quality is understood as the capacity to efficiently and effectively manage cognitive resources and to choose appropriate strategies to solve a particular problem in specific interpreting situations, while taking into account the overall working conditions and the individual predispositions of the interpreter.*

*The empirical part includes an analysis of actual interpreting of technical (legal) speeches. The technical nature of the speeches and the resulting linguistic and conceptual difficulties of the input material are considered as increasing cognitive load. The aim is to observe the individual strategic solutions used by experienced interpreters depending on their different linguistic and knowledge profiles. The experiment was conducted with the participation of seven highly experienced interpreters divided into three groups: (a) Interpreters working from their A language into their B language with knowledge of law (2 interpreters); (b) Interpreters working from their A language into their B language without substantial knowledge of law (3 interpreters); and (c) Interpreters working from their C language into their A language without substantial knowledge of law (two interpreters). The hypothesis was that interpreters would use different solutions depending on the availability of cognitive resources, which is linked to linguistic and conceptual processing of input information.*

*Three speeches at different levels of difficulty were used. In total approximately 40 minutes of input material and 280 minutes of output (interpreted) material were analysed. The experiment was conducted in a semi-experimental setting (video recordings of the speeches were used; the interpreting took place in-situ in conference rooms and interpreting laboratories; interpreters received information concerning the subject-matter of the speeches and the profile of the speakers one week in advance; authentic working conditions were simulated including regular breaks, etc.). The analysis of the recorded performances was complemented with questionnaires (one filled out before the experiment and one after each speech) and semi-structured interviews carried out after the interpreting task.*

*An in-depth analysis of the solutions by the seven interpreters was conducted on 27 speech segments. Each segment represents a logical unit with a length that varies from one complex sentence to several sentences. Each contains a specific legal term or expression, assumed to increase cognitive load, to require more processing capacity and therefore a specific solution. The preceding and succeeding segments are taken into account as they can influence the amount of available processing capacity and its use. The analysis focused mainly on the transfer of meaning, i.e. the specific legal information, and the adequate use of terminology which – in technical speeches such as those used for the experiment - is inseparably linked to transfer of meaning. Transfer of meaning includes sense consistency with the original, logical cohesion and completeness of interpretation. Other criteria such as fluency of delivery, correct grammatical usage, pleasant voice or native accent were taken into account only marginally.*

*The analysis was carried out by the author of the thesis, who has a thorough knowledge of law and legal concepts used in the speeches. The methodology was decided in advance to achieve maximum objectivity; however, a potential risk of bias cannot be excluded. A separate analysis by another researcher would be of interest. The analysis looked at the solutions or strategies used by the interpreters and the combination thereof (namely additions, omissions, generalisations, paraphrasing, explication or explanation), and the results of these strategies, namely (lack) of accuracy, shifts in meaning and/or use of (in)adequate terminology.*

*The analysis leads to the following findings and possible conclusions:*

- Knowledge of the subject matter clearly contributes to a more accurate rendition of the original (content-wise and terminology-wise) in all the speeches, including those that do not present major cognitive challenge (i.e. speeches containing relatively well-known terms and expressions and dealing with general legal questions). It can be concluded that interpreters with good knowledge of law need less processing capacity in the phase of conceptual understanding (analysis) of the incoming message and have therefore more processing capacity (and available knowledge-related resources) to look for the most adequate rendition in the target language (and for the analysis and understanding of the incoming message that takes place at the same time as the target-text production). They were able to efficiently use their processing capacity (i.e. in-depth conceptual understanding, hierarchisation of information, efficient filtering, etc.) irrespective of the level of difficulty of the speeches and even when interpreting the most challenging speech segments.*
- Directionality in interpreting plays a role in the problem-solving process, strategies and solutions used and in their impact on the meaning transfer of the incoming message. Individual predispositions and the level of difficulty of the speech need to be taken into account. In fact, no significant difference was observed between interpreters without a thorough knowledge of law working into their A-language or their B-language when interpreting the least challenging speech. However, when analysing the two more challenging speeches the difference was noticeable. Interpreters working into their B-language were able to use solutions and strategies that had lesser impact on the meaning transfer and terminological adequacy than those working from their C into their A language. The analysis shows a better understanding on the linguistic and conceptual level of the incoming information in interpreters working from their mother tongue, which consequently allows for a more efficient allocation of processing capacity and more adequate solutions.*
- The passive knowledge of the source language and culture is vital. Both interpreters working from their C-language stated that their strategies and solutions would have been different (i.e. more efficient) if they worked from their B-language. It can be presumed that in such a situation the observed differences related to directionality would have been less significant. This raises (again) a major question related to the knowledge of interpreters' working languages (and cultures), especially in case of less widely used languages.*
- The different linguistic and knowledge profiles of interpreters have an impact on the allocation of processing capacity in the different phases of the interpreting process. Interpreters with less solid linguistic, cultural and subject-matter competencies need more capacity in the earlier phases of interpreting (sometimes as early as the phonological understanding stage of the incoming text), and thus have less available capacity for later stages. The fact that they presumably need less capacity for target-text production (especially in the case of interpreters working into their mother tongue) does not seem to compensate for the extra capacity needed in the early phases.*
- While interpreters used similar strategies, differences in the frequency of the use of specific strategies to solve problems (i.e. segments where the interpreting process becomes less automatic and a problem-solving strategy is needed) were found. The impact the solutions have on the transfer of meaning of the incoming message and terminology also differs (slight vs. significant shift in meaning, use of wrong vs approximative terminological equivalent etc.). Interpreters working from their C language into their A language (without thorough knowledge of law) used strategies and specific solutions most frequently*

and their solutions had more significant impact on the transfer of the incoming message in terms of content and terminology; on the other hand, interpreters working from their mother tongue into their B language with competencies in law used far fewer strategies and solutions than the other two groups, with significantly lesser impact on the message transfer.

The author believes that one of the most valuable contributions of the thesis is that it provides a different approach to interpreting quality of interpreting, an approach that is not based on “measuring” or evaluating quality per se, but on a ‘cognitive’ view of quality. This approach gives the interpreters a tool to focus more on the cognitive processes in SI, namely the decision-making and problem solving processes rather than on interpreting output evaluation. Based on information regarding the interpreting situation (i.e. overall setting, working conditions, characteristics of the speech, etc.) the interpreter can assess their own processing capacity needs and adapt their strategies and solutions to provide optimal performance in the specific setting and under the particular conditions encountered. (IC)

**Fantinuoli, Claudio.** 2012. *InterpretBank - Design and Implementation of a Terminology and Knowledge Management Software for Conference Interpreters*. Doctoral dissertation, University of Mainz.

**JIN, Ya-Shyuan.** 2010. *Is working memory working in consecutive interpreting?* Doctoral dissertation, University of Edinburgh.

\* *The title of this dissertation is intriguing. Actually, the dissertation is about bilingualism, language comprehension, language production and short-term memory, and is somewhat remote from actual interpreting, especially consecutive interpreting as it is practiced. Recordings of extracts from the Chinese version of The Scientific American, about 20 seconds in length, served as a material, no communication situation was involved, participants had no training or experience in interpreting (except in one of the 4 experiments, where interpreting students were recruited), and the task closest to interpreting involved rendering the content of recorded extracts in English when the extract was in Chinese and vice-versa – without taking notes). To conference interpreting researchers, the title of this dissertation is therefore misleading, as is the case of the titles of other publications which mention ‘interpreting’ or ‘simultaneous interpreting’ but are actually about linguistic tasks involving ‘transfers’ between languages which have some similarity with interpreting, but perhaps not enough to draw solid conclusions about interpreting from their findings. Regardless of this challenge, this dissertation is well worth reading, if only because half of it is devoted to a rather extensive discussion of language comprehension, language production, language availability and various forms of bilingualism, with many references to models and experiments. Below is the abstract of the dissertation provided by the author:*

*Chinese-English bilingual participants' memory performance was compared when they translated passages from Chinese to English and from English to Chinese, where the expected word order was either congruent or incongruent between source and target. Recall was not sensitive to word order or direction of translation. Perhaps surprisingly, memory for incongruent discourses was numerically better than that for congruent sentences. Experiment 2 showed that interpreting trainees performed just like the participants in Experiment 1 did, suggesting that memory performance was not modulated by translation direction in proficient translators. Experiment 3 explored the relationship between surface form transformation and recall. As discourse paraphrasing did not result in better recall than verbatim recall, it was concluded that the better memory performance for incongruent discourse interpreting suggested by Experiment 1 was not the result of active manipulation of word form or word order in interpreting. Finally, a free recall task among native English speakers showed that the incongruent discourses tested in earlier experiments were intrinsically more memorable than congruent discourses (Experiment 4). Despite this confound, this series of experiments highlighted the importance of comprehension in interpreting, but it did not rule out the role of working memory in the task.*

**LI, Yang.** 2016. *The Operational Norms of Prefabricated Chunks in Chinese-English Consecutive Interpreting: A Corpus-based Approach*. Doctoral dissertation, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, China.

\* Abstract published in *New Voices in Translation Studies* (20)

*The dissertation offers a descriptive investigation of the operational norms of recurring 4-gram prefabricated chunks (PCs), or lexical bundles of high frequency, produced by institutional interpreters in China. PCs, as part of continuous multi-word units, are claimed to be stored and retrieved as a whole without grammatical analysis, and processed faster than other units of low frequency. Admittedly, interpreters resort to highly recurring PCs labelled as 'stock phrases' or 'formula'. Translational relationships, including equivalence and explicitation, are described between the English interpreted PCs and corresponding translation units in the Chinese source texts. To better understand the operational norms of PCs in interpreting, I illustrate that both equivalent and additive uses of PCs are attributable to improving coherence and cohesion in the interpreter-mediated communication. Also, they help enhance accuracy and homogeneity across the interpreters in that PCs retrieved from a specific corpus represent the normative use rather than the idiosyncratic or stylistic preferences.*

*The first chapter reviews the theoretical significance of PCs in previous interpreting studies, practice and training. However, few quantitative and qualitative studies have focused on describing PCs in real on-site interpreting. So far, no reduplicated methods have made any systematic classifications of PCs. In chapter 2, the related literature in second language acquisition, psycholinguistics and corpus linguistics underscore that PCs contribute to improving the quality of oral production, i.e. fluency and accuracy. This therefore sheds light on interpreting as an analytical framework. Chapter 3 introduces the taxonomy (Biber et al. 2004) for four discourse functions performed by PCs or lexical bundles. Following that, 224 4-gram PCs of 2726 tokens were retrieved from a parallel, self-compiled 1998-2014 Chinese-English Interpreting Corpus of Premier Press Conferences. Chapter 4 finds that the most used techniques for PCs are literal translation and addition, based on the statistics of the translational mappings, and presents an exemplified analysis on the functional characteristics of PCs in interpreting. Functioning as obligation, prediction and ability, stance PCs mainly filled with modal verbs help interpreters mediate interpersonal relations between the Premier and the audience. Similarly, functioning as greetings, introduction, thanks and announcement, special conversational PCs are usually the pre-sequences in textual make-up to begin the question-and-answer session. Moreover, PCs of discourse organizers partially consisting of subject and predicate serve as cohesive and coherent devices to facilitate receivers' understanding of the rendition. In relation to such properties as quantity, shape, time or place, referential PCs tend to make the rendition accurate and homogeneous. Finally, chapter 5 discusses the major motivations behind the operational norms for PCs. To overcome memory- and time-related constraints in interpreting, interpreters tend to literally render PCs as effortless, even automatic, production, substituting PCs for lexical units to lengthen coherent and cohesive devices (i.e. and → as well as the), and repetitively adding PCs to a co-text, e.g. to cut a Chinese sentence with one subject and many predicates into independent target sentences. The two norms aim at buying more time to reduce cognitive load in interpreting.*

**Stachowiak, Katarzyna.** 2016. *Eye movements and gestures as correlates of language processing in consecutive and simultaneous interpreting*. Doctoral dissertation, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań.

\* *In this dissertation, the focus is on the link between eye movements and gestures on one hand, and language processing (speech comprehension and speech production) and tactics in simultaneous and short consecutive (without notes) on the other. Eye movements and gestures are considered to be an integral part of the processing, in an embodied cognition perspective. After a long review of relevant theory (more than 120 pages out of a total of about 200 in the body of the text), the author presents an experiment in which 18 professional interpreters with at least 5 years of professional experience and 19 advanced interpreting students (about to graduate) interpreted into English, their B language, either simultaneously or in consecutive without notes, 6 read Polish speeches of about 2 minutes each*

(about 185 words each). In each test, there were problem triggers of two types (numbers and 4- or 5-item word lists) and control parts with no particular problem triggers. In each speech, there were also sentences referring to the four directions (North, South, East or West). Participants were seated in front of a screen on which three types of visuals were displayed: one congruent with the content of the speech (a map of Poland), one not congruent (the emblem of Poland), or a blank screen. Interpreters were not allowed to take notes while interpreting. Measurements were made of the numbers of fixations per second, durations of the fixations, numbers of beat gestures per minute – all three being assumed to be indicators of cognitive effort. In addition, after the experiment, participants filled out two questionnaires, one on the level of cognitive effort experienced during the study, and the other on general difficulties they experience when interpreting and the tactics they use to counter them (the author used the term “strategies”).

The longest fixations were observed when interpreting numbers, followed by lists, followed by the control narratives.

The largest number of beat gestures was found when interpreting lists, followed by numbers, followed by narratives.

There were some differences between professionals and students, but not as regards the number of beat gestures when listening.

There were significant differences in the number of fixations per second between congruent visuals on one hand, and non-congruent visuals and the blank screen on the other.

**Stoll, Christoph.** 2009. *Jenseits simultanfähiger Terminologiesysteme. Methoden der Vorverlagerung von Kognition im Arbeitsverlauf professioneller Konferenzdolmetscher (Beyond terminology systems for simultaneous interpreters: moving cognition upstream in the workflow of professional conference interpreters)*. Heidelberger Beiträge zur Übersetzungswissenschaft. Doctoral dissertation, University of Heidelberg.

\* This dissertation is already 10 years old, but in view of its original content, the editor, who just gained access to the full text, thought readers might find it worthy of attention.

The following is based on Stoll’s abstract in English:

Interpreter glossaries contain more than words and their equivalents in other languages. While some research has been made into how interpreters prepare or should prepare for conferences (W. Kutz 2000), how computers are used in interpreting (A. Drechsel 2004, M. Honegger 2006, C. Valentini 2002) and whether linguistic theories of knowledge activation can be applied (M. Will 2000), the workflow of practitioners in conference interpreting has hardly absorbed these academic advances. The only monograph on the subject so far (A. Rütten 2007a) makes some attempts to woo the professional community into implementing a workflow that is less ad lib and based on sound theoretical models.

This study adopts the reverse approach. Electronic tools (LookWord.dot, DolTerm, MindManager, LookUp Professional) were used to map the workflow of colleagues observed and interviewed at more than a thousand conferences. Collective input on techniques of preparation and the use of resources was then organized into a system of tools and techniques which reflect the current mainstream approach of preparing technical conferences. These include terminology programs to retrieve words during simultaneous (Glossary/Interplex, Terminus, TermDB), electronic dictionaries, monolingual dictionaries, encyclopedias and equivalence and collocation verification tools such as InfoRapid Search and Replace (N. Keller 2009).

The first computer programs for retrieval of terminology during simultaneous were simple term lists (Glossary, DolTerm) designed by practitioners for other professional interpreters. They worked well enough and are still being used by parts of the community, mainly for their ease of use. Interplex and LookUp Pro constituted the next evolutionary step towards supporting the entire workflow in conference interpreting, offering multi-glossary searches, project cascades and document management

functions. LookUp Pro was designed as a test bed to verify hypotheses derived from interdisciplinary research. It goes to show just how important reality checks are for academic research that the state-of-the-art lexicographical entry structure of LookUp Professional was largely ignored by professionals. It became obvious that lexicography and knowledge management were insufficient to map interpreters' needs.

Improvements in terminology management and retrievability and the sine qua non feature of looking up terminology during simultaneous came at the price of sacrificing most nonlexicographical content: While hand-written glossaries contain a plethora of information beyond word equations, such as word fields and concept systems, explanations, the use of symbols and layout to organize the information – most of this is lost in simple electronic glossaries. The same holds true of the chronology of the entries, which reflects the line of argument in the prepared manuscript, and the allocation of term groups to the session or speaker to be interpreted next, for the purpose of reactivating terms just before your turn. To develop a workflow-support system that delivers the best of both worlds, it is necessary to determine what categories of information are found in hand-written glossaries and manually prepared speaker manuscripts, when that information is collated and noted and how it is reactivated. It also helps to understand why this information is researched and noted, which requires a detailed model of the workflow of the preparation for a technical conference, and an interpreting model that covers the whole process, not just the situation during simultaneous, for these purposes.

Such models exist (F. Pöchhacker 2000), but need to be adapted and combined with elements of cognitive psychology, psycholinguistics and interpreting models such as process analysis (B. Moser 1978) and the capacity model (D. Gile 1985). It goes without saying that interpreting strategies (S. Kalina 1998) are central to any attempt to understand the process.

By combining the approaches of some of the fundamental models of interpreting, the overall process becomes graphic: D. Gile's capacity model, which looks at the allocation of cognitive resources to different massively parallel processing operations during simultaneous; B. Moser's process analysis, which looks at the sequence of cognitive processing steps; Kalina's strategies, which explain a lot of the overarching and preemptive strategic decisions and reflexes and sub-competences in interpreting. A learner's cognitive situation could be visualized as follows: In a classic case of an interpreting student at the University of Heidelberg, a cognitive tsunami builds up due to the lack of conceptualization during the listening phase. Words are transliterated, compression and efficiency strategies (I. Kurz, S. Kalina) are neglected, B. Moser's discard current input for logically anticipated content is rendered ineffective. D. Gile's meta strategies for concentration resource allocation are likewise not employed. The resulting volume of non conceptualized input builds up and exceeds the 100% total concentration capacity line.

D. Gile uses the formula  $E+M+P+C=T$  where  $E$  = hearing analysis,  $M$  = memory,  $P$  = production (formulation),  $c$  = contrôle and  $T$  = total capacity.

If learners tend to procrastinate conceptualization, i.e. push it downstream along B. Moser's process chain with the detrimental effects on interpreting quality shown by the bow wave of cognition forming when shown from Gile's capacity perspective, could not the reverse be true of professional conference interpreters?

D. Gile himself, while arguing for a local analysis in a recent article (Gile 2008 p. 3) speaks of imported cognitive load across sentence boundaries. His adaptation of his model to include shifts of cognition up- and downstream during simultaneous within the confines of short term memory (*décalage*) bodes well for the direction in which this study has been evolving: In a bold attempt of applying his model to the subject under review, could we extend his formula to  $E+M+P+C=T < D+K_v$ , adding pre-recorded cognition ( $K_v$ ) to the currently needed trunk capacity during simultaneous ( $D$ ) which would make  $D+K_v > T$ ?

To verify this hypothesis, the workflow of conference interpreters was detailed and analyzed for pre-recorded, importable cognitive load in the fields of 1) terminology 2) discourse analysis and

### 3) interpreting strategies.

All three were extensively found in hand-written notes of both glossaries and manually prepared speaker's notes. The derived professional conference interpreting workflow model was used as a basis for the blueprint of the interpreter's workbench which moves cognition systematically upstream, automates many of the repetitive activities during preparation, reorganises the workflow along a best practice approach and develops the structure and user interface of the next generation interpreter's workbench.

## BOOKS

**Diriker, Ebru.** 2018. (ed.) *Türkiye'de Sözlü Çeviri 1: Eğitim, Uygulama, Araştırmalar (Interpreting in Turkey 1: Training, Practice, Research)*. Istanbul: Scala.

\* *Abstract: This edited volume focuses on interpreting in Turkey and/or with Turkish. It brings together contributions by well-known researchers who explore the history, current practice, research and training of interpreters in court, conference, healthcare, sports, virtual settings and in both spoken and signed languages. (HE)*

**Gumul, Ewa.** 2017. *Explicitation in simultaneous interpreting. A study into explicating behavior of trainee interpreters*. Katowice: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Śląskiego.

\* *The main aims of the study (p.13) are to analyse the tactical ("strategic" in Gumul's words) dimension of explicitation in simultaneous interpreting (SI) and the effect of directionality in explicitation behavior in students, and to see to what extent explicitation patterns are idiosyncratic. As a conceptual framework, Gumul used Gile's Effort Models and associated models and hypotheses, with the help of Hatim and Mason's model of textuality factors. She analyzed her data with a 15-item taxonomy based on surface forms. Her method combined an experiment with the analysis of transcripts and recordings as well as retrospective protocols (students were asked to report all their conscious decisions, but no direct question was put to them about explicitation). Participants were 120 interpreting students from 3 Polish universities with 120 or 150 hour of training into conference interpreting behind them who interpreted from English to Polish and vice-versa.*

*Gumul found inter alia that over 90% of the explicating shifts in students were not deliberate (p.151), and that the most frequently performed explicating shift was the addition of connectives (p. 154), followed by reiteration, and then by the addition of modifiers or qualifiers. There is also an interesting characterization of individual styles as regards explicitation.*

**Sorrentino, Gianluca.** 2013. *L'interpretazione di conferenza*. Scuola Superiore per Mediatori Linguistici-Istituto Universitario "Carlo Bo".

\* *A fairly general monograph, with more emphasis than is usual in general interpreting textbooks on the professional market, in particular in Italy, with a didactic part and a part devoted to quality. The book also addresses cognitive issues.*

## OTHER

**Baylor Mitch, Eleanor.** (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro). 2011. *Estratégias na interpretação simultânea*. Monografia. Departamento de letras. Programa de pós graduação.

\* *This short text (43 pages including the bibliography), presented as a "monograph", combines the Effort Models, relevance theory and the concept of expertise to discuss coping tactics. Very general.*

**Santamaría Cirodia, Leticia.** 2015. *Manual de buenas prácticas docentes en interpretación*. Technical report. Facultad de Traducción e Interpretación, Universidad de Valladolid, Campus Duques de Soria.

*\* More than 60 pages of practical advice on how to teach conference interpreting in plain, concise and clear language, covering various types of interpreting, materials, feedback, student progress, evaluation etc. Very good work, which deserves to be translated into other language and disseminated.*

## ... AND BEYOND CONFERENCE INTERPRETING

### SIGNED LANGUAGE INTERPRETING

#### Articles

**Conker, Nesrin.** 2019. İşaret Dili Çevirmenliğinin Türkiye'deki Gelişimi (The Development of Signed Language Interpreting in Turkey). In Ebru Diriker (ed). *Türkiye'de Sözlü Çeviri 1: Eğitim, Uygulama, Araştırmalar (Interpreting in Turkey 1: Training, Practice, Research)*. Istanbul: Scala Publishing House. 57-85. (HE)

**Halley, Mark** (Gallaudet University). 2019. Interpreting as Ideologically-structured Action: Collective Identity between Activist Interpreters and Protesters. *New Voices in Translation Studies* 20:54-85.

*\* A paper based on the author's doctoral dissertation at Gallaudet University. In 1988, a seventh hearing person was appointed as president of Gallaudet University, an institution created for the Deaf. The president-elect had two deaf competitors. Her appointment led to wide protests, on campus and beyond, in which dozens of (hearing) interpreters participated. The author analyzes their motivation, on the basis of interviews of 21 interpreters, 5 deaf protesters and one deaf member of Gallaudet administration. His data show that interpreters provided support mainly out of solidarity with the deaf community, to which they felt strongly attached, and that they had respect for deaf people and considered they were capable of and entitled to self-determination.*

**Rodrigues, Carlos** (Federal University of Santa Catarina) & **Beer, Hanna** (Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora/Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina) 2015. Os estudos da tradução e da interpretação de línguas de sinais: novo campo disciplinar emergente? (Signed language translation and interpreting studies : an emerging new disciplinary field?). *Cad. Trad., Florianópolis*, v. 35, nº especial 2, p. 17-45

*\* Adapted from the English abstract: Brazilian studies on translation and interpreting from/into/ between sign languages can be combined into 'Sign Language Translation and Interpreting Studies' (SLTIS). We reflection on the emergence of this new academic field and its direct connection to Translation Studies (TS) and Interpreting Studies (IS). Hence, we shall present the interdependence and fundamental distinction between TS and IS, search for references in the interpreting and translation of sign languages in major TS and IS writings, and reflect on SLTIS in Brazil. This reflection is based on sign language translation and interpreting research carried out in graduate school and on the four editions of the National Conference on Sign Language Translation and Interpreting Research. We have observed that while SLTIS stand out for involving a visual-gestural language, they also maintain an undeniable and necessary link to their origins, since they have no existence beyond the TS and IS academic fields.*

*Editor's note: mostly conceptual, and highlighting the fact that in major reviews of TIS, there is little reference to signed language translation and interpreting. The authors also offer some factual indications on the development of SLTI in Brazil, including a list of theses and dissertations completed over the last two decades.*

**Wehrmeyer, Ella** (North-West University, South Africa). 2019. A corpus for signed language interpreting research. *Interpreting* 21:1. 62-90.

\* *This paper is particularly interesting as an account of a first experience in constructing a signed language interpreting corpus, in this case SASLIC, the South African Sign Language Interpreting Corpus, for the purpose of analyzing lexical, syntactic and discourse idiosyncrasies. In particular, the author talks about materials selection, recording, metadata, transcription, the notation system, gloss systems and annotation.*

## MA theses

**Conker, Nesrin**. 2017. *The professionalization of sign language Interpreting in Turkey: interpreter training and public interpreting services*. MA thesis, Boğaziçi University. 125 pages

\* *An overview and critical analysis of the Turkish scene.*

**Zachová, Zuzana**. 2019. *Model úsilí Daniela Gila a jeho aplikace na simultánní tlumočení projevů nasycených vlastními jmény. Porovnání dvou jazykových kombinací: francouzština-čeština a český znakový jazyk-čeština. (Daniel Gile's Effort Model and its application to texts containing proper nouns. Comparing two language pairs: French-Czech and Czech Sign Language-Czech)*, in Czech. MA thesis, Institute of Translation Studies, Charles University.

### **Abstract:**

*This thesis verifies the applicability of the Daniel Gile's Effort Model on two language pairs, French – Czech and Czech Sign Language – Czech.*

*The theoretical part offers a brief explanation of the process of simultaneous interpreting, of Gile's Effort Model of simultaneous interpreting for spoken and sign languages, of quality in interpretation, of reasons for failure during the transmission of messages and of coping strategies and tactics. The experiment focused on proper nouns (names) and their influence on the interpreter's discourse. The last part is devoted to proper nouns and their use in Czech and in Czech Sign Language and their transmission during interpreting, as experts agree that they are problem triggers.*

*The empirical part consists of an experiment. Its aim was to verify the applicability of the Effort Model on two language pairs by using a discourse containing proper nouns. Three variables were examined – the successful transmission of proper noun during interpreting, the successful transmission of the speech segment containing names and of the following segment.*

*The participants were 14 last-year interpreting students and 2 professional interpreters. The experiment showed that proper nouns cause problems: often, they were not interpreted, and speech segments containing them as well as the following speech segments were not rendered correctly. The results suggest that although Czech Sign Language as a visual-motoric language differs considerably from spoken audio-oral Czech, the process of interpreting is the same and the same phenomena were found in both language pairs.*

## Doctoral dissertations

Editor's note: My apologies to colleagues who kindly sent me their doctoral dissertation and will not find them in this issue of the *Bulletin*. I wished to read them fully and report on them on this basis, which required more time than was available until closure time for this *Bulletin*. They should find their dissertations in the next *Bulletin*, in January 2020.

**Crawley, Victoria Louise**. 2016. *Achieving understanding via interpreter participation in Sign Language / English Map Task dialogues: an analysis of repair sequences involving ambiguity and*

*underspecificity in signed and spoken modes*. Doctoral dissertation, The University of Leeds York St John University Business School.

*\* The author studied clarification occurrences (“repair” in her words) in interpreter-mediated Map Tasks. She used material which had been produced by earlier investigators, with data in the form of audio-visual recordings collected in a Map Task experiment. The data included 6 out of a total of 8 available dialogues, with six women, including two interpreters, two deaf BSL users and two hearing English users. Dialogues had been filmed and partly transcribed years before the study was started, in English and British Sign Language. Each dialogue involved one deaf participant, one hearing participant, and one interpreter. The author looked at repairs, defined by her for the purposes of this dissertation as “anything that INT says in either language which does not have a corresponding previously produced equivalent in either language”. (Usually, such shifts would be considered ‘additions’ or ‘errors’). The author identified 77 examples of INT repair, when INT produced a repair which was not an interpretation, but was self-generated, and came from a need to have more information due to a problem with hearing/seeing, producing or understanding, and due to the fact that interpreters have reasons for listening/watching other than the other two participants’: they listen/watch for someone else as well as for themselves, for the purpose of interpreting. The author chose to focus on two types of sources of repair, ambiguity (13 cases out of 77) and underspecificity (25 cases). 9 cases of repair were associated with language differences (linguistically induced information in Gile’s terminology in ‘Basic Concepts and Models’). In 8 cases, the interpreters were overwhelmed by the visual richness of information provided in BSL and had to choose what to edit out in English.*

*In her conclusions, to research question 1: In which environments does the interpreter most commonly ‘repair’, the author states: “it has been seen that the amount of specificity differs between English and BSL, and that INT’s job of interpreting means that what is specific enough in one language may not be specific enough to be interpreted”. This is common when translating/interpreting between spoken languages as well, but the author does not refer to the relevant literature. Also interesting is an example (among a few examples of the same kind) in which the interpreter more or less explicitly tells the Deaf person that from the Hearing person’s statement, she cannot determine some element that would be necessary to interpret (in this case, ‘leftness’ or ‘rightness’). The author ascribes that to an attempt to explain that the problem is not due to the interpreter’s incompetence in order to maintain trust. Such phenomena are also found in spoken language interpreting, but they are probably far less frequent. The author also makes the interesting observation that the behavior models that interpreters are required to comply with are under constant evolution, and that against this background, it is natural that interpreters ask for clarification without shame.*

**Mole, Heather.** 2018. *Narratives of power: Critical reflections on signed language interpreting*. Doctoral dissertation, Heriot-Watt University, Department of Languages and Intercultural Studies.

*\*A highly ideological dissertation: the very first line of the author’s introduction, a quotation, reads: “At one level, inequity is at the very heart of the interpreting task”. A bit later, she states that she positions herself as a researcher who is aligned with the value of social justice and equal rights for deaf people. She investigates how signed language interpreters in the UK talk about power dynamics within their professional practice. Against the theoretical background of theories of power by Foucault and Bourdieu, drawing on ‘white studies’ and investigating work in Deaf studies, she analyzes a collection of reflective journals from ten volunteer signed language interpreters who write about their experience and analysis of perceptions of power dynamics taken from their professional experience. These are followed up by the analysis of semistructured debrief interviews. Analysis involved a combination of narrative inquiry and critical discourse techniques.*

*According to the author, the data reveal that signed language interpreters do describe managing power dynamics, often in favour of the deaf signer. However, an entrenched metaphor of interpreting (the machine or conduit model) interferes with described attempts to address unequal power dynamics. Furthermore, when a deaf signer is perceived as having intersecting characteristics that could*

*potentially increase his/her marginalisation in society, the signed language interpreters is even more likely to describe attempting to address power inequalities. At the end of her dissertation, the author introduces the concept of “emancipatory interpreting”.*

*An honest, reflexive piece of work which could help outsiders understand what seems to be a major concern among many signed language interpreters and spoken language public service interpreters. In this reviewer’s mind, two questions arise most saliently: Firstly, would hearing signed language interpreters be as likely to side with the deaf if they did not find it difficult to be accepted as trustworthy by them? Secondly, what do other concerned parties say, meaning the deaf on one hand, and the hearing on the other? Do they feel interpreters always have authority, or even the required acuity and correctness of perception, to judge whether professionals manage their interaction with the deaf appropriately or not and what consequences their interventions have or could have? It would be interesting to read studies by non-interpreters on these questions.*

*Also note that Voinova’s 2018 dissertation introduced in this issue of the Bulletin is also based on narratives (of spoken-language community interpreting students). SLIs and spoken-language community interpreters should definitely meet and work together, as comparisons could be very fruitful. (DG)*

**Sheneman, Naomi.** 2018. *Does extralinguistic knowledge really matter? An examination of the impact of deaf interpreters’ personal and professional experience on cancer-related translated texts.* Doctoral dissertation, Gallaudet University.

*\* The author introduces herself as a Deaf interpreter who works as a health care interpreter and is a cancer survivor herself, which gives this honest, reflective and self-reflective dissertation a personal dimension. Two Deaf interpreters, one with markedly more extralinguistic knowledge about cancer than the other, were asked to sight-translate an introductory English text about cancer into ASL. The author compared the way they translated a set of technical terms it contained, and the way their translated product was perceived by deaf users of interpreting (using a focus-group approach, after they viewed recordings of the output). She also compared the way the two interpreters translated these terms and the way a Deaf oncologist expressed the same concepts in a narrative he created on the basis of a list with the same terms.*

*Unsurprisingly, the interpreter with more extralinguistic knowledge and the oncologist managed to convey the concepts in a richer variety of forms, but his product, which was closer to the ‘iconic’ spirit of signed languages and more remote from the English form of the text, was less appreciated than the other interpreter’s.*

*On page 4 of her dissertation, the author says that her overarching question was “to what extent do personal and professional experiences impact an interpretation?”, referring more specifically in this case to previous personal and professional experience with cancer. The most natural way to go about answering such a question would be to compare a large enough sample of interpreters with and without such experience. A comparison of two interpreters only was not likely to result in a robust answer because of the probable large confounding effect of many factors, including personality, cognitive style and working style to mention just a few that are difficult to control. It turned out, not unexpectedly, that the two interpreters were different in more than their previous personal and professional experience with cancer, and that the users’ preferences expressed through the focus groups had to do with their interpreting style rather than with factors that could directly be attributable to the existence of more or less extralinguistic knowledge. However, the exercise was successful in eliciting very interesting observations on attitudes on signing styles and preferences, some of them unexpected, which challenged the author’s and many interpreters’ ideas about what deaf users of interpreting prefer. Very interesting, and thought-provoking for interpreters not familiar with the world of signed language interpreting.*

*One further observation from a French perspective: from the editor's experience with Sophie Pournin's work in Paris and from contacts with other French sign language interpreters, there seems to be a strong ideological opposition among signed language interpreters in France to fingerspelling and to non-iconic, more French-like interpreting, and even to statements about the very existence of lexical gaps when interpreting between French and French Sign Language. Sheneman's research questions could not have arisen if it had not been for the existence of such endemic lexical gaps in ASL vs. English interpreting. This reviewer's feeling is that by acknowledging this fact and tackling the issue directly, Sheneman, whose positive, empowering-seeking attitude towards deaf users of interpreting service users can be felt throughout the text, provides much (good) food for thought. (DG)*

## **OTHER INTERPRETING RELATED PUBLICATIONS**

**Abi-Mikasa, Michaela & Ehrensberger-Dow, Maureen.** (Zurich University of Applied Sciences). 2019. ITEL – Emerging interests in Interpreting and Translation Studies. In Gentile, Paola & Dal Fovo, Eugenia (eds). *Convergence, Contacts, Interactions in Translation and Interpreting Studies*. Peter Lang. 45-62.

**Alimen, Nilüfer.** 2018. Toplum Çevirmenliğine Genel Bir Bakış ve Eğitime Yönelik Yöntem Arayışları (A General Survey on Community Interpreting and Questions of Methodology in Training). In Seda Taş (ed.). *Çeviribilimde Güncel Tartışmalardan Kavramsal Sorgulamalara (From Recent Discussions to Conceptual Reflections in Translation Studies)*. Istanbul: Hiperlink. 249-284.

*\* Abstract: As millions of people have been immigrating or seeking refuge, especially since civil war broke out in Syria, the need for professional community interpreters has increased in Turkey. This situation calls for designing a curriculum and using teaching methods that foster integration of immigrants and refugees in society, and most importantly, that help them with basic humanitarian needs. Using an undergraduate-level community interpreting course as a case study, the author offers a community interpreting course curriculum and explains how to use role-playing in the teaching environment.*

*The study begins with the definition of community interpreting and its branches, and presents key concepts and issues, such as role of community interpreters, code of ethics, and professional standards in community interpreting. It argues that there is a need for establishing community interpreting as a reputable profession in Turkey. The study then introduces an undergraduate-level community interpreting course by presenting the aims and content of the course. The author explains role-playing in community interpreter training in general and in this particular course as a way to help students to internalize the theoretical knowledge by acting out real life scenarios. The study concludes that as community interpreting is a relatively new area in Turkey; governmental and non-governmental institutions, ad-hoc interpreters and interpreter trainers must cooperate to make headway. In this respect, ad-hoc interpreters will play an important role in training professional community interpreters by sharing their experiences with trainers and helping them design courses that meet the needs of both service users and service providers. (HE)*

**Bulut, Alev.** 2019. Türkiye'de Spor Alanında Sözlü Çeviri: Uygulama ve Araştırmalar (Interpreting in the Context of Sports in Turkey: The Field and Research). In Ebru Diriker (ed). *Türkiye'de Sözlü Çeviri 1: Eğitim, Uygulama, Araştırmalar (Interpreting in Turkey 1: Training, Practice, Research)*. Istanbul: Scala Publishing House. 245-267.

*\* This article/ book chapter offers a history of sports and sports Interpreting in Turkey and discusses developments, with a special focus on football Interpreting. (HE)*

**Çurum Duman, Duygu & Ataseven, Füsün.** 2019. Türkiye’de Sağlık Çevirmenliği Mevzuattan Sahaya (Healthcare Interpreting in Turkey: From Legislation into the Field). In Ebru Diriker (ed). *Türkiye’de Sözlü Çeviri 1: Eğitim, Uygulama, Araştırmalar (Interpreting in Turkey 1: Training, Practice, Research)*. Istanbul: Scala Publishing House.192-215.

*\* Abstract: In Turkey, which has been receiving mass immigration in the last decade, strides have been made in an effort to meet the need for interlingual and intercultural communication, which became more visible in line with the linguistic and cultural diversity of the patients. One of the steps toward specifying and setting the legal framework for healthcare interpreting has been the introduction of legislation regarding the organizational position, the duties and responsibilities, and the level of linguistic competence of the interpreter. This paper reviews the current state of healthcare interpreting legislation in Turkey and discusses its repercussions on interpreters in the field. To this end, legal framework related to interpreting in healthcare settings is described, and the duties and responsibilities of the interpreter as well as linguistic requirements are explained in detail. 28 healthcare interpreters working in hospitals in Istanbul were interviewed and the information they provided about their duties and responsibilities and their linguistic skills were studied comparatively. This comparative analysis revealed that the duties undertaken by interpreters varied from one institution to the other. Their accounts were discussed in detail under the sections entitled inter-institutional relations, written translation, accompaniment, guidance, training and other responsibilities in terms of whether they were covered in legislation or not. In conclusion, the need for a legal framework that would prevent the expansion or limitation of the scope of the task of healthcare interpreters, and a revision of linguistic requirements in terms of consistency was underscored. (HE)*

**Dastyar, Vorya.** 2019. *Dictionary of Education and Assessment in Translation and Interpreting Studies (TIS)*. Cambridge Scholars Publishing. Place of publication: Newcastle upon Tyne. ISBN 9781527521483. Pp. 320.

*\* Another dictionary in the series of similar volumes on which Dastyar has been working during the past few years. A review by Sara Laviosa can be found at <http://www.intralinea.org/reviews/item/dictionaryofeducationandassessmentintranslationandinterpretingstud>*

**Eraslan, Şeyda & Şener, Olcay.** 2019. Türkiye’de Hastane Çevirmeninin Rolüne Sosyolojik Bir Yaklaşım (A Sociological Approach to the Role of Healthcare Interpreters in Turkey). In Ebru Diriker (ed). *Türkiye’de Sözlü Çeviri 1: Eğitim, Uygulama, Araştırmalar (Interpreting in Turkey 1: Training, Practice, Research)*. Istanbul: Scala Publishing House. 175- 204.

*\* Abstract: The objective of this study is to analyze the role of interpreters in depth, providing an overview of the field based on real-life data in Turkey. With this aim in mind, the case study conducted entails a triangulation of several types of data and different research methods. In accordance with the fieldwork strategy, the focus is on the interviews with fourteen healthcare interpreters, participant observation and audio-recordings of interactions between healthcare providers and patients in Istanbul, Aydın and Izmir. The role of interpreters is analyzed at two levels: during and beyond interpretation at micro and macro levels. Decisions and strategies taken by the interpreters during interpretation at a micro level have been associated to the broader issues of role and ethics beyond interpretation at a macro level. These decisions and strategies related to role and ethics were analyzed through Bourdieu’s concepts of “habitus” and “capital”. (HE)*

**Jirkovská, Marketa.** 2019. *Etické kodexy ve světle současné tlumočnické praxe (Codes of Ethics in the Light of Current Interpreting Practice)*, in Czech. MA thesis, Institute of Translation Studies, Charles University

**Abstract**

*The theoretical part starts with a general introduction to ethics and professional ethics. It is followed by an overview of research into ethics in interpreting studies, and a brief outline of the history of codes of ethics for interpreters. The following chapters discuss ethical challenges in different interpreting settings and briefly introduce major Czech and foreign professional organizations of interpreters. The core of the theoretical part compares ten selected codes of ethics of different Czech and international professional interpreter's organizations; based on this comparison, basic rights and obligations of interpreters are identified and further analysed in the empirical part.*

*The empirical part of the thesis presents and discusses the results of a questionnaire survey focusing on selected topics of interpreting ethics discussed in the theoretical part. The aim of the survey, which was conducted among 54 interpreters working in various settings, was to find out if interpreters comply with the principles prescribed by the codes, and if variables such as the number of years of interpreting practice or the affiliation with a professional organization have an influence on their performance of the profession in terms of adherence to ethical standards. The survey also included some ethically-challenging interpreting scenarios, the aim of which was to analyse how interpreters address moral dilemmas, and outline the main ethical considerations guiding their reasoning and course of action. (IC)*

**Pöhhacker, Franz; Rogl, Regina; Risku, Hanna.** 2019. *Richtlinien für die Redaktion (translations-)wissenschaftlicher Arbeiten*. Zentrum für Translationswissenschaft. University of Vienna.

*\* These 34-page guidelines for students who write TIS texts, mostly MA theses, but also seminar papers, focus on form with clear advice and examples (but they do start out by stressing the importance of systematic reviews of the literature). Useful.*

**Ross, Jonathan Maurice.** 2019. *Türkiye’de Toplum Çevirmenliği Eğitimi: Uluslararası Uygulamalar, Yerel Gerçekler, ve Araştırmanın Önemi (Community Interpreting Training in Turkey: Local Realities, International Practices, and the Importance of Research)*, In Ebru Diriker (ed). *Türkiye’de Sözlü Çeviri 1: Eğitim, Uygulama, Araştırmalar (Interpreting in Turkey 1: Training, Practice, Research)*. Istanbul: Scala Publishing House. 283-312.

*\* Abstract: Community Interpreting is the name given to the type of interpreting that enables people who do not speak the official language(s) of a country to communicate with providers of public services such as doctors, police officers and judges. In some countries such as Australia, Sweden and Canada, as far back as the 1970s, systems were developed to ensure the provision of such interpreting by trained and accredited professionals. In Turkey, it is only in the last two decades, and especially in response to mass immigration from Syria since 2011, that serious efforts have been made to supplant ad hoc solutions and to institutionalise this provision, as well as creating training opportunities for community interpreters. The first part of this paper describes some of these training opportunities. The second part focusses on the undergraduate-level community interpreting course I teach at Boğaziçi University. It presents my attempts at developing a fruitful synergy between lifelike interpreting practice, activities and readings intended to familiarise students with the realities surrounding Community Interpreting in Turkey, and the study of Community Interpreting practice in other countries. (HE)*

**Rovira-Esteva, Sara** (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona); **Franco Aixelá, Javier** (University of Alicante); **Olalla-Soler, Christian** (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona). 2019. Citation patterns in Translation Studies: a format-dependent bibliometric analysis. *Translation & Interpreting*, 11:1. 147-171. doi: 10.12807/ti.111201.2019.a09.

*\* The authors make the important point that academic citation patterns can differ considerably from one discipline to another and argue in favor of bibliometric studies specifically devoted to TIS as a solid basis for the use of citations in the evaluation of the impact of publications, authors and institutions. Drawing on data from BITRA, which, at the time the study was prepared, contained about*

70 000 references, they studied close to 30 000 publications that were published between 1960 and 2015 and contained each at least one citation. They found *inter alia* that books (including both monographs and collective volumes) were cited more than twice as often as articles or book chapters, that first citations now come in much faster than a few decades ago (often within one or two years of their publication, as opposed to up to 6 years in earlier periods). The half-life of book citations is also longer than that of other publications, but differences by publication types are far smaller (and getting shorter).

*A very interesting quantitative analysis with interesting results in spite of the limitations mentioned by the authors. One concern by this reviewer, however, is that it treats TIS as a single entity, whereas TIS embraces various topics and types of research, and the type of research concerned – in particular empirical vs. theoretical/ conceptual – probably has a major influence on citation patterns. What would be required to gain a more accurate view of citation patterns in the discipline would be studies on subsets of TIS, by types of research, by branches of TIS and/or by topics: for instance, process studies, cognitive load studies and empirical studies on quality run across both translation and interpreting. (DG)*

**Şener, Olcay.** 2017. Healthcare Interpreting in Turkey: Role and ethics from a sociological perspective. Master's Thesis, Dokuz Eylül University, Izmir Turkey.

*\* Abstract: The objective of this thesis is to analyze in depth the role of interpreters in relation to ethics. The study triangulates several types of data and different research methods in order to provide a deeper understanding of the interpreter's role in Turkish healthcare settings: interviews with fourteen healthcare interpreters working in private hospitals in Turkey and with five patients, participant observation and a total of twenty-seven audio-recordings of interactions between healthcare providers and patients in Istanbul, Izmir and Aydın. Surprisingly, no association has established codes of ethics and of professional conduct for healthcare interpreters in Turkey, in contrast to developed countries which have made significant attempts to institutionalize the profession of community interpreting, including healthcare interpreting. This study also analyzes the implications of this lack of codes of ethics and conduct and of national standards on the role of interpreters in healthcare settings in Turkey. Decisions and strategies taken or not taken by the interpreters during interpretation are discussed in the broader context of role and ethics beyond interpretation at a macro level. These decisions and strategies related to role and ethics are analyzed through Bourdieu's concepts of "habitus" and "capital". The data show that the lack of an explicit job description and code of ethics/conduct in Turkey is a source of challenges for healthcare providers and interpreters as well as patients and is associated with a risk for the quality of service. The study also shows that there may be a gap between what the interpreters say they do and what they do in real-life situations. (HE)*

**Šindelářová, Marie.** 2019. *Dítě jako tlumočnick (případová studie) - (Children as Interpreters – a case study)*, in Czech. MA thesis, Institute of Translation Studies, Charles University, Prague.

*\* This thesis is about dialogical communication interpreted by children. Our aim was to analyze dialogical interpreting and the mode of addressing of other participants in situations in which the mediator of the communication is a child and to identify strategies child language brokers use when interpreting negative criticism about themselves. We discovered that dialogical interpreting with a child language broker has its specific features and children use some strategies to mitigate or totally avoid criticism that concerns them directly. They do not interpret as a neutral interpreter should do. (IC)*

**Skadchenko, Yulia.** 2019. *Strojový překlad a automatické tlumočení (Machine Translation and Machine Interpreting)*, MA thesis - in Czech, Charles University, Institute of Translation Studies, dir. PhDr. Tomáš Svoboda, PhD., May 2019.

*\* This thesis aims to provide an in-depth overview of machine translation and machine interpreting, describing their history, development, and current state, as well as their place on the market and their potential use. The thesis describes machine translation and machine interpreting on theoretical, practical, and technological levels, including basic principles, evaluation criteria, obstacles and challenges, and the scope of their use. It also includes a practical test of one currently available machine interpreting program – Microsoft's Skype Translator. The aim of the test is to determine whether the program can facilitate successful communication between two people who do not speak the same language, and to describe the users' experience. (IC)*

**Voinova, Tanya.** 2018. *Self-presentations of students participating in a Community Interpreting course* (in Hebrew). Doctoral dissertation, Bar-Ilan University.

*\* This dissertation explores self-presentations of students participating in a community interpreting course which includes vocational training in class and volunteering in public institutions and social organizations. The study examines written and oral self-presentations collected during four academic years (2009-2012) of the Community Interpreting course at Bar-Ilan University (Israel), and looks at what the student-interpreters narrate, how and why, using multiple data types, theories and methods, and paying attention to the contexts in which the student-interpreter self-presentations were produced.*

*The participants whose self-presentations make up the data sources (73 female and male students of indigenous and immigrant minorities, Arabic, Russian, Amharic and Spanish speakers). Written self-presentations were compiled into an electronic corpus, and prominent keywords were compared to those in a much larger and far more heterogeneous corpus) and a further in-depth holistic deductive method.*

*Three thematic inter-dependent dimensions were revealed by the analysis: a time dimension, a space dimension relates to the course as a general framework, as well as to the volunteering settings, meaning the professional fields in which the students interpreted: healthcare, social services, and human rights organizations, and an interaction dimension, which addresses two course elements: class participation, including training and interaction with various agents (fellow students, course instructors, university), and volunteering as community interpreters in various fields with their agents (service providers, clients and ad hoc interpreters). In all three thematic dimensions and in the themes identified within them, significant trends and commonly-held views were found, an indication of the student-interpreters as a distinctive group.*

*Inter alia, the narratives revealed that students learn that what they previously termed "helping" is actually the important community interpreting profession, which requires training and institutionalization, with a certain body of knowledge and best practices determining role boundaries. Students often refer to their occupation as assistance, and willingness to help is considered one of the vital traits necessary for community interpreting – an assistance motivated by emotion, primarily empathy and reaction to the distress of clients – that eventually leads to another emotion, primarily satisfaction. According to the student-interpreters' self-presentations, the community interpreting occupation is a form of "help".*

*The broader context also plays a crucial role. However aware the students may be of its importance, at times prevailing over the importance of community interpreter training, in most self-presentations they reflect and reproduce complexities of the Israeli macro-context, particularly as regards indigenous and immigrant minorities, language accessibility and community interpreting.*

*While findings of the present study are valid only in relation to the self-presentations of students participating in the Community Interpreting course, it is nevertheless assumed that the phenomena may be present in the self-presentations of other community interpreters undergoing training and interacting with various agents in time and place. In a broad sense, these findings may shed light on community interpreting and contribute to other studies focusing on translators and interpreters conducted in Israel and elsewhere.*

**ZHAO, Yanfei & MA, Huijuan.** (Beijing Foreign Studies University). 2019. Mapping translation studies in China based on Holmes/Toury Map. *Forum* 17:1. 99–119.

*\* An analysis of TIS in China based on a sample of 1283 papers published in the Chinese Translator Journal from 2004 to 2016, the main analytical operation being the classification of articles in the map of Translation Studies initially developed by James Holmes and later adapted by Gideon Toury. To a large extent, it is more about the map and its use than about the development of Chinese TIS. Actually, in its topic, its underlying concept, its logic, its presentation and its conclusion, it is a replication of an earlier paper about Korean TIS (LEE Hyang, 2015, Mapping Translation Studies in Korea Using the Holmes Map of Translation Studies.” *Forum* 13:1. 65–86). The existence of LEE’s paper is briefly acknowledged in the beginning of ZHAO and MA’s paper, but the authors do not acknowledge the extent to which their work was inspired by LEE’s study and do not compare their observations and findings with LEE’s. Disturbing.*

\* \* \*

## Present Nodes

*Nodes* are local institutional or individual members who represent CIRIN in their respective geographical area. Members *volunteer* to become Nodes; they cease to operate as such at any time after notifying headquarters in Paris of their intention.

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