

THE CIRIN BULLETIN

Conference Interpreting Research Information Network

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

BULLETIN n°40

June 2010

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This Bulletin aims at contributing to the dissemination of information on conference interpreting research (CIR) and at providing useful information to members of the CIR community worldwide. It is intended to achieve maximum coverage of research into this sub-field of interpreting, and only occasionally refers to research and publications in other sub-fields. The *Bulletin* is published twice a year, in December and June. For further information and electronic or paper copies of early issues (the last issue is available on the Web site at any time), please contact D. Gile.

Note: the mini-abstracts are 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 D.Gile, who takes responsibility for the comments and for any errors introduced by him.

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EDITORIAL

This issue lists 70 texts, 34 of which (48,6%) report empirical research. Though this sample is not random and cannot be considered representative in the statistical sense, it is one more sample of recent research which suggests that the proportion of empirical studies in the field is on the rise. Also note that out of the 13 theses listed, 10 (77%) report empirical research, which confirms their potential for innovation (out of the 37 papers listed in this *Bulletin*, 23 (62%) report empirical research). It is also interesting to note that an increasing number of such studies are conducted on/with professional interpreters as opposed to students and with the use of inferential statistics, and replication and follow-up studies are becoming frequent. We are making headway.

This issue of the *Bulletin* reports on a number of papers on conference interpreting in China, taken from an interesting special issue of *Interpreting* guest-edited by Robin Setton. It also includes a list of recent MA theses from Taiwan, contributed by Riccardo Moratto. Overall, though the data reported in the *Bulletin* are incomplete, it can be seen that research into conference interpreting in China is in full swing (37% of the entries in this *Bulletin*) – and that much of it is in Chinese. How many of these texts will find its way into the ‘West’? Will there be translations into English? What about Japanese and Korean texts? And Spanish, German and French texts? Citation analysis shows regularly that in Interpreting Studies and more generally in Translation Studies, there is a definite disadvantage in terms of readership in not writing in English. One thing translation schools could do to help would be to

undertake the translation of Translation Studies texts deemed important or particularly interpreting into one or several languages. This would be good training for translation students in scientific/technical translation, make these texts more widely accessible, and help maintain multilingualism and the possibility for authors to write in their own language.

Welcome back to the *Interpreters' Newsletter*, the first journal devoted to research into interpreting. After a break of several years, it comes back in a renewed format and with a new Editorial Board headed by Alessandra Riccardi. The 2009 issue, n°14, is devoted to research conducted at the SSLMIT of the University of Trieste.

Finally, the second International Conference on Interpreting Quality will be held in Almuñecar, Spain, in March 2011. Interpreting Quality is one theme within Interpreting Studies on which considerable empirical work is being done, with a remarkably cohesive effort coordinated by a team in Granada under the leadership of Ángela Collados. The first announcement can be found in the online version of this *Bulletin*.

Daniel Gile

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

ARTICLES

Alonso Bacigalupe, Luis. 2007. Cara a unha nova visión do procesamiento da información en interpretación simultánea: resultados experimentais. *Viceversa. Revista Galega de traducción* n°13. 55-77.

Bartłomiejczyk, Magdalena. 2009. Simultaneous Interpreting from One's Native Language: The case for Polish. In Laplace et al. 39-52.

** A discussion of directionality on the basis of the study of interpreting tactics (called 'strategies' by the author) and of theoretical considerations on processing capacity limitations. The author basically argues that the influence of some language-specific factors has been underestimated.*

Bevilacqua, Lorenzo. 2009. The Position of the Verb in Germanic Languages and Simultaneous Interpretation. *The Interpreters' Newsletter* n°14. 1-31.

** A paper based on the author's 2003 thesis (see CIRIN Bulletin n°30). Bevilacqua compared the Italian output of 15 professional interpreters simultaneously interpreting from Dutch or German into Italian. Inter alia, the more rigid SOV structure of German as opposed to Dutch was found to be associated with longer ear-voice span. Another piece of evidence in favour of the language-pair specificity of interpreting on cognitive grounds.*

CAI, Xiao Hong. 2008. A Performance-keyed Study of an Interactive Model for Teaching Interpreting. *Chinese Translators Journal* n°4 (2008). 45- (in Chinese)

** Abstract: Current researches on interpreting pedagogy are marred by four salient flaws: that they are not theoretically informed; that they dwell on an abstract and impractical discussion of syllabus design; that they disregard the IT-enabled new teaching environment and that they fail to attach sufficient importance to the performance of interpreting training. In an effort to remedy these problems, we have designed a scientific system for studying and assessing a model for teaching interpreting that we have put into practice on an experimental basis. This is a model that centers on competence development and presupposes an IT-enabled interactive environment of teaching and learning. By constantly carrying out performance-keyed studies of the new teaching method in the process of our experiments to check out its*

merits and demerits, we are able to make timely adjustments in the pace of training, enhance teacher-student collaboration, and bring the potential advantages of the methodology into full swing.

CAI, Xiao Hong. 2009. Informational Fidelity, Contextual Relevance and Communicative Effectiveness. The Multi-faceted Assessment of Interpreting Quality (in Chinese). *East Journal of Translation*. 18-24.

CHANG, Chia-Chien & Michelle Min-chia WU. 2009. Address form shifts in interpreted Q&A sessions. *Interpreting* 11:2. 164-189.

** An investigation of how address forms, by personal name and by pronoun, are handled in interpreter-mediated Chinese and English Q&A sessions. A case study, with recordings from two conferences with the same team of two interpreters. The authors explain that address forms in these settings present challenges to interpreters, largely due to different prevalent norms in forms of address in the relevant languages and to the fact that participants in the communication who are not aware of them make mistakes (for instance, by mistaking Western first names for family names), and show that the interpreters tend to intervene and make corrections to facilitate the flow of information.*

CHEN, Zhendong. 2008. "Students, Mock Practices, and Skills": A Model for Teaching Interpretation. *Chinese Translators Journal* n°4 (2008). 49- (in Chinese)

** Abstract: Interpretation is a compulsory course for senior English majors. Taking the peculiarities of this course into full consideration and drawing from the insights of constructivism as well, this paper proposes a pedagogical model for its teaching that is student-centered, mock practice-oriented and skills cultivation-targeted. A discussion on how the model could best be put into practice is also offered.*

Key words: interpretation teaching; student-oriented; mock practice; skills

CHEUNG, Andrew Kay-fan. 2009. Numbers in Simultaneous Interpreting: An experimental study. *Forum* 7:2.61-88.

** This experimental study, designed within the framework of Gile's Effort Models, checked the impact of half-an-hour's training in interpreting numbers in isolation or with reference elements on the interpreters' rendition of numbers while interpreting right after the training period. Participants were undergraduate students who had taken Simultaneous Interpreting as an elective for 9 weeks before the experiment. They were asked to interpret simultaneously into Chinese a two-and-a half minute English speech which contained 5 numbers which required syntactic conversion and the numbers of omissions, incorrect renditions and approximately correct renditions in the three groups were compared. Approximately correct renditions were most frequent in the group trained in interpreting numbers in context, incorrect renditions were most frequent in the group trained in interpreting numbers in isolation, and omissions were most frequent in the group with omissions.*

Christoffels, I., de Groot, A. & Kroll, J. 2006. Memory and language skills in simultaneous interpreters: The role of expertise and language proficiency. *Journal of Memory and Language* 54.324-345.

Déjean Le Féal, Karla. 2009. Les phases critiques de la formation en interprétation : approches didactiques. In Laplace et al. 239-245.

** Tips from this veteran conference interpreter trainer on how to help students in four phases of training which she identifies as critical: the very first contact sessions, the very beginning of note-taking in consecutive, the use of sight-translation as preparation for simultaneous and the gradual transition from consecutive to simultaneous.*

Delisle, Jean. 2009. Cinquante ans d'interprétation parlementaire. *Forum* 7:2. 107-124.

* *On the history of parliamentary interpreting in Canada.*

Donovan, Clare. 2009. A Study of Changing Patterns of Language Use in International Conferences. In Laplace et al. 53-69

* *An analysis of language distribution in international conferences and in the use of interpreting which goes beyond the usual cliché of English taking over. This analysis is partly based on findings from a questionnaire with about 50 interpreter-respondents.*

Gile, Daniel. 2009. Theories and Models for Research, Theories and Models for Training. *Dong Fang Fan Yi (East Journal of Translation)* 1:1.33-38.

* *This paper was written for Dong Fang Fan Yi and translated into Chinese by a team led by Ailing ZHANG.*

Ibrahim-González, Noraini. 2010. Current State and Challenges of Interpreter Education in Malaysia. *Forum* 8:1. 103-127.

* *An overview and critical analysis.*

IIZUKA, Hideki. 2009. The Significance of Interpreter Training with Regard to SLA and its Application to English-Language Pedagogy from an Interdisciplinary Perspective. *Interpreting and Translation Studies (Tsuuyakuhonyakukenyuu)* n°9. 107-122 (in Japanese)

* Another paper on this topic which is very popular in Japan, namely the use of training in interpreting for the purpose of enhancing language skills.

ITO-Bergerot, Hiromi. 2009. L'enseignement de l'interprétation - Principe universel et connaissances spécifiques. In Laplace et al. 247-262.

* *The author reports on her attempt to identify comprehension and production difficulties encountered by students in their second semester of (graduate) interpreter training during interpreting exercises involving Japanese and French and reflects upon their language-specific or universal nature..*

ITO-Bergerot, Hiromi. 2010. Ecrire un manuel de l'interprétation consécutive pour les étudiants au Japon. *Forum* 8 :1. 129-159.

* *The author's explanations about the structure and rationale underlying her own handbook of consecutive for Japanese students Yoku wakaru chikuji tsuuyaku (see Bulletin n°39).*

Kent, Stephanie Jo. 2009. A discourse of danger and loss. Interpreters on interpreting for the European Parliament. In Hale, Sandra, Uldis Ozolins & Ludmila Stern (eds). *The Critical Link 5. Quality in Interpreting – a shared responsibility.* Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins. 55-70.

* *A reflection, supported by citations from European Parliament interpreters, on the deleterious effects of MEPs using languages other than their own in Parliament.*

Kurz, Ingrid & Elvira Basel. 2009. The Impact of Non-native English on Information Transfer in Simultaneous Interpretation. *Forum* 7:2. 187-213.

* *A paper based on Basel's 2002 doctoral dissertation. Short authentic impromptu speeches in English by a French and a Spanish speaker were interpreted into German by 12 advanced students and 6 professional interpreters. It was found that as expected, knowledge of the speaker's native language by the interpreter was correlated with better rendition of information, but other correlations were less clear.*

- LI, Changshuan.** 2010. Coping Strategies for Fast Delivery in Simultaneous Interpretation. *Jostrans* n°13. 19-25.
 * *A discussion of the present situation with respect to actual speed of delivery in Chinese speeches, which demonstrate the existence of a real problem for interpreters.*
- LI, Chunyi.** 2009. Discourse Linearity versus Syntactic Linearity: Tactics in Simultaneous Interpretation. *Chinese Translators Journal* n°3 (2009). 69- (in Chinese)
 * **Abstract:** *Many problems which students encounter when practicing simultaneous interpretation are caused by sentence structures that do not facilitate syntactic linearity in interpreting. In searching for a way to deal with such structures, the paper distinguishes between syntactic linearity and discourse linearity. Drawing from the theme-rheme theory and the interpretive theory, it concludes that "de-verbalization" at the syntactic level is needed for effective information delivery.*
Key words: *syntactic linearity; theme-rheme theory; interpretive theory; tactics ; simultaneous interpretation*
- LIM, Hyang-Ok.** 2010. Doing a Double-Take on Note-Taking. *Forum* 8:1. 161-179.
 * *An empirical study of notes in consecutive comparing students at two points along their training and professionals.*
- LIU, Heping.** 2009. The Cognitive Characteristics of Interpreting and Corresponding Skill Training Strategies. (in Chinese). *Dong Fang Fan Yi (East Journal of Translation)* 1:1. 39-44.
- LIU, Minhua & Yu-Hsien CHU.** 2009. Assessing source material difficulty for consecutive interpreting: Quantifiable measures and holistic judgment. *Interpreting* 11:2. 244-266.
 * *An interesting attempt to identify objective indicators of source material difficulty on the basis of surface level parameters (Flesh Reading Ease score, information density, new concept density...). Interestingly, none of these objective indicators seemed to predict the difficulty of consecutive interpreting of the source speeches accurately.*
- Padilla, P., Bajo, M.T. & Macizo, P.** 2005. Articulatory Suppression in language interpretation: Working memory capacity, dual tasking and word knowledge. *Bilingual: Language and Cognition* 8:3. 207-219.
- PENG, Gracie.** 2009. Using Rhetorical Structure Theory (RSD) to describe the development of coherence in interpreting trainees. *Interpreting* 11:2. 216-243.
 * *An innovative way of looking at coherence in interpreted speeches and an interesting application thereof, with an empirical study which showed that coherence was more global in professional consecutive rendering of speeches and that cohesion was more local in the case of trainees, also that awareness-raising during training improved performance in terms of cohesion of the target speech.*
- Pérez-Luzardo Díaz.** 2009. Estudio sobre la eficacia et un sistema de ejercicios para la práctica de la interpretación simultánea. *Sendeban* 20:257-287.
 * *This paper presents the results of a study analysing the efficiency of a system of exercises in practical classes of simultaneous interpretation. First, the basic theories which gave rise to the study are outlined, together with the context and experimental design (groups of students, methodology and materials). The subjects' initial levels of competence were established through preliminary evaluation, while post-experimental evaluation results and an SI exercise were used to assess their possible evolution. Analysis of the data allows us to classify the subjects of the main group according to their initial skills.*

The results would seem to confirm the need for students to possess firm linguistic and cultural grounding in order to be able to achieve an acceptable level in practical SI classes.

Keywords: *simultaneous interpreting, didactics, re-formulation, re-structuring.*

Pinochi, Diletta. 2009. Simultaneous Interpretation of Numbers: Comparing German and English to Italian. An Experimental Study. *The Interpreters' Newsletter* n°14. 33-57.

** English and German speeches with numbers were interpreted into Italian by 16 interpreting students. The error rate was high for both languages (around 41%), with no significant differences as a function of the source language. However, transposition errors (digits are reformulated with permutations with respect to the correct number) were significantly higher when working from German.*

Pippa, Salvador. 2009. L'évaluation sommative de l'interprétation simultanée : une réflexion sur les objectifs, les critères et sur les risques d'erreur. *The Interpreters' Newsletter* n°14. 99-109.

Pöchhacker, Franz. 2009. Conference interpreting: Surveying the profession. *Translation and Interpreting Studies* 4:2. 172-186. (special issue on Profession, Identity and Status: Translators and Interpreters as an Occupational Group, edited by Rakefet Sela-Sheffy and Miriam Shlesinger).

** Abstract (from the Benjamins web site):*

This paper offers a review of survey research among conference interpreters as a way of gaining knowledge about the profession, including the role perception of individual practitioners. A corpus of 40 survey research studies is examined with regard to such research design issues as sampling and question type, and categorized by topic. The conference interpreter's role emerges as one of the dominant concerns in recent survey research, selected findings from which will be presented.

Keywords: *qualitative data, questionnaires, role, sampling, survey research*

RYU Koichiro, Haibei YU & Shigeri MATSUBARA. 2009. Corpus-based Analyses of Simultaneous Interpreters' Speech Rates. *Interpreting and Translation Studies (Tsuuyakuhonyakukenyuu)* n°9. 21-32. (in Japanese)

** An interesting use of the Nagoya University corpus of simultaneous interpreting focusing on delivery speeds. The analysis of 88 simultaneous renderings into Japanese of 22 English lectures by 17 interpreters yielded a number of findings, including the lack of correlation between the interpreters' and speakers' speech rates, a higher speed in the output at the end of an utterance in the source speech and a higher rate of speech of the interpreter's output during pauses in the source speech.*

Spinollo, Nicoletta & Christopher John Garwood. 2010. to Kill or Not to Kill: Metaphors in Simultaneous Interpreting. *Forum* 8:1. 181-211.

** An interesting use of the European Parliament Interpreting Corpus (EPIC) created at the University of Bologna in Forlì. The authors looked at the way metaphors were translated by interpreters. Inter alia, they found numerous hesitations and false starts as well as hedging phenomena in the target speech when the source speech contained metaphors, which suggests they are intrinsically difficult to translate. The authors did not analyze these phenomena as 'problem triggers' in terms of cognitive requirements, with a short, dense speech segment with no readily available target-language counterpart requiring an immediate reformulation which would sound natural in the target language.*

TAKAHASHI, Kinuko & Tomohiko OOIGAWA. 2009. Identification of English Consonants by Interpreting Students and Professional Interpreters. *Interpreting and Translation Studies (Tsuuyakuhonyakukenyuu)* n°9. 55-69.

** The perception of the consonants /l/, /r/, /s/ and /θ/ by Japanese interpreting students and professional interpreters in carrier sentences ("Repeat X twice", where X was a word which contained the relevant*

consonant) was investigated. No significant differences between the groups were found. The idea for this test arose when student interpreters blamed poor consonant perception for omissions in their interpreting output.

Takeda, Kayoko. 2009. The Interpreter, the Monitor and the Language Arbiter. *Meta* 54:2. 191-200.
* *The trustworthiness of translators and interpreters has long been an issue in the profession. In some cases, a set of procedures are established to ensure the trust of clients and end-users. In the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (1946-1948), such procedures took on remarkable form. During the trial, three ethnically and socially different groups of language personnel engaged in three different functions within the overall interpreting process: Japanese nationals as interpreters, Japanese Americans as monitors, and U.S. military officers as language arbiters who ruled on the disputed interpretations. Socio-political aspects such as trust, power and control are evident in this hierarchical structure. In such political settings, and in others seen today, the trustworthiness of the interpreter may override the quality of interpreting.*
Keywords: International Military Tribunal for the Far East, monitor, language arbiter, trust, power, control

WANG, Binhua. 2007. From interpreting competence to interpreter competence – a tentative model for objective assessment of interpreting. [‘kouyi nengli’ pinggu he ‘yiyuan nengli’ pinggu – kouyi de keguan pinggu moshi chutan]. *Foreign Language World [Waiyujie]* 2007(3). 44-50.

WANG, Binhua & MU Lei. 2008. Approaches and methods of interpreting studies: retrospect and prospects. [kouyi yanjiu de lujing yu fangfa: huigu yu qianzhan]. *Foreign Languages in China [Zhongguo waiyu]* 2008(2). 85-90.

WANG, Binhua & MU Lei. 2009. Interpreter training and research in mainland China. *Interpreting* 11:2. 267-283.
* *An overview of recent developments.*

WANG, Jianhua. 2009. Experiments on Improving Sight-interpretation Memorization for Simultaneous Interpretation. *Chinese Translators Journal* n°6 (2009). 25- (in Chinese)
* *Abstract: To find ways for improving memorization in simultaneous interpretation, the author has conducted several psychological experiments on student-interpreters by testing different summarization models for different interpretation texts. The results show that for greater mnemonic efficiency in simultaneous interpretation, different summarization models should be adopted for different types of texts, with “topic sentence + key words” for texts of economy, “title + key words” for texts of culture and “title + topic sentence + key words” for texts of politics.*
Key words: simultaneous interpretation; sight interpretation; memorization; summarization; model

WU, Gunagjun & WANG, Kefei. 2009. Consecutive Interpretation: A Discourse Approach. Towards a Revision of Gile’s Effort Model. *Meta* 54:3. 401-416.
Guangjun Wu (Beijing International Studies University, Beijing, China)
Kefei Wang (Beijing Foreign Studies University, Beijing, China)
* *The authors attempt to supplement Gile’s Effort Model for consecutive and 1) advance a solution to the dilemma that, in processing large segments in consecutive interpreting, the working memory capacity available is more often than not smaller than the capacity required; 2) specify the rules of discourse transformation in consecutive interpretation; based upon the features of memory and consecutive interpretation, we deem that each segment, be it large or small, shall be processed as a discourse, the transformation of which is presumed to be the said solution; 3) and subsequently identify the optimal*

discourse transformation model, which is both capable of embodying the source text to the largest extent possible and achievable in terms of memory load. In addition, the authors, through an observational study, justified the hypothesis. The validity of this theory, however, still requires further experimental evidence.

Keywords: Effort Model, capacity required, capacity available, discourse transformation, consecutive interpretation

WU, Michelle & CHANG, C. 2007. The worst case scenario: How interpreters cope with terrible speakers. *Proceedings of the 12th Taiwan Symposium on Translation and Interpretation Training*. Tainan, Taiwan.

ZANG, Wei. 2009. Interpreting Corpus: Some Theoretical and Practical Issues. *Chinese Translators Journal* n°3 (2009). 54- (in Chinese)

* **Abstract:** *At present, the studies of corpus-linguistics is gaining momentum and extending its influences to more and more fields. Following a detailed analysis of the significance of interpreting corpus for the studies and the pedagogy of interpretation, and for undertaking all language-based projects as well, this article goes on to 1) review both the favorable and the unfavorable conditions for the construction of interpreting corpora; 2) identify the guiding principles to be upheld and the precautions to be taken in this endeavor; and 3) stress the need for there to be a proper coordination between interpreting corpus and other methodologies in order to make a qualitative difference in the studies of interpreting.*

Zwischenberger, Cornelia. 2009. Conference interpreters and their self-representation: A worldwide web-based survey. *Translation and Interpreting Studies* 4:2. 239-253. (special issue on Profession, Identity and Status: Translators and Interpreters as an Occupational Group, edited by Rakefet Sela-Sheffy and Miriam Shlesinger).

* *Abstract (from the Benjamins web site):*

In this paper an analysis of the way conference interpreters describe their role and how they perceive their importance for successful communication in simultaneously interpreted conferences will be undertaken. These findings are an excerpt from a recent worldwide web-based survey among members of the International Association of Conference Interpreters (AIIC). The focus will be on a comparison between already existing metatexts on the conference interpreter's role and the newly collected ones from this web-survey. The paper will also briefly outline the methodological potential and limitations of web-based surveys which have been employed since the mid-1990s and have gradually found their way into translation studies.

Keywords: *AIIC, conference interpreting, self-representations, web-based surveying*

M.A. AND GRADUATION THESES

*From Taiwan, with special thanks to **Riccardo Moratto**.*

呂淑娥. 2009。臺灣專業會議同步探源-經濟與傳承，碩士論文。國立臺灣師範大學翻譯研究所。論文頁數：145。語文別：中文。

Lu, Shu-O. 2009. *The Origins of Professional Simultaneous Conference Interpretation in Taiwan – The Experience*. M.A. Thesis, National Taiwan Normal University. 145 pages, in Chinese.

* **Abstract:** *Modern conference interpretation originated from the inter-governmental negotiations after the World War I. The Nuremberg Trial after the World War II was a significant milestone for the development of*

simultaneous conference interpretation. The growth of the international organizations around the world also enhanced the development of the conference interpretation. In the globalized world, international conferences are held more frequently and that also helps the growth of the simultaneous conference interpretation. Unlike the Western countries, Taiwan is neither a multilingual environment nor a political heavyweight. Few international conferences were held in Taiwan. As a result, the development of the conference interpretation in Taiwan did not follow the world trend. Therefore, it is worth of investigating the origins of conference interpretation here in order to connect to the world. This thesis begins by depicting the origins and early development of the conference interpretation in the world and then focuses on Taiwan. By adopting the oral history methodology to interview people involving in the early development of the simultaneous conference interpretation in Taiwan, this thesis aims to trace and record the origins of the simultaneous conference in Taiwan. In addition, this research also provides suggestions for the future development of the conference interpretation in Taiwan.

*** Key Words:** *conference interpretation in the world; simultaneous conference interpretation in Taiwan; origins; oral history*

張莞昕。2007。臺灣會議口譯專業化初探研究：利害關係人對資格認證之觀點，碩士論文。國立臺灣師範大學翻譯研究所。論文頁數：227。語文別：中文。

Chang, Woan-Shin. 2007. *Professionalization of Conference Interpreting in Taiwan: A Preliminary Study of the Stakeholders' Perspectives on Accreditation*. M.A. Thesis, National Taiwan Normal University. 227 pages, in Chinese.

*** Abstract:** *The conference interpreting profession in Taiwan does not enjoy the professional status of a full-fledged profession. It is of this study's interest to find out how the conference interpreting profession can move on to the next stage of professionalization and in time become a full-fledged profession. To solve the challenges arise during professionalization, quality control mechanisms such as reputation or accreditation are adopted to control quality, admission, set up clear professional standards and create evaluation indicators for all groups related to the professional activity. The conference interpreting profession also has to face these challenges and adopt the most suitable mechanism if it is to become a true profession. This study looks at the potential impact government accreditation as quality control mechanism has on the conference interpreting profession and the other participants of conference interpreting activities. To this end, the study gathered information through qualitative interview approach from groups related to conference interpreting activities. The results suggest that government accreditation will facilitate the progress of professionalization only if the test is reliable and valid. Presently the evaluation of conference interpreting performance is still largely based on experience and inner conviction and the conference interpreting discipline is still building its theory base. Accreditation tests that do not have root in standard professional requirements and demands will not be reliable and valid. Therefore, government accreditation may not benefit the conference interpreting profession greatly at this stage.*

*** Key Words:** *Conference Interpreting; interpreters; certification; licensure; accreditation; professionalization*

徐楨。2007。會議口譯工作環境研究：臺北地區固定式口譯間之初探，碩士論文。國立臺灣師範大學翻譯研究所。論文頁數：250。語文別：英文。

Hsu, Jen. 2007. *An Exploratory Study of the Working Environment of Conference Interpreters: Built-In Booths in Taipei*. M.A. Thesis, National Taiwan Normal University. 250 pages, in English.

*** Abstract:** *The environmental/physical factors of simultaneous interpretation booths are one of the factors known to influence the quality of conference interpretation. However, empirical research in Taiwan is lacking. This study focuses on the factors of booth size, access, visibility, ventilation, lighting, acoustics, seating, and working surface of built-in booths for simultaneous interpretation, the needs of interpreters with regard to booth design, and the compliance of current conditions with interpreters' needs and International Standard ISO 2603 Booths for Simultaneous Interpretation. To this end, this study has gathered qualitative and quantitative data*

from field studies, questionnaire, and interviews. The results suggest that booth factors can indeed affect interpretation quality. In addition, much of the discrepancies between current conditions, ISO 2603, and interpreters' needs can be attributed to the lack of understanding for interpreters' needs by the designers of the booth. Together, these findings suggest that more research and promotion of the importance of interpretation is needed to improve booth conditions, for the benefit of interpreters, audience members, and conferences as a whole.

* **Key Words:** conference interpretation; simultaneous interpretation; interpretation booths; ISO 2603.

陳凱怡。2007。臺灣地區口譯員工作價值觀與工作滿意度調查研究，碩士論文。國立臺灣師範大學翻譯研究所。論文頁：177。語文別：英文。

Chen, Kai-Yi. 2007. *An Initial Investigation of Interpreters' Work Values and Job Satisfaction in Taiwan*. M.A. Thesis, National Taiwan Normal University. 177 pages, in English.

* **Abstract:** *Interpreting has been having talented individuals join the line over the past few decades as it emerges as a sought-after profession. To better understand how the practitioners fare, this study explores the needs of interpreters and investigates how current working conditions are measuring up to their expectations. To this end, the method of questionnaire with open-ended questions has been utilized to gather the necessary data for analysis. The results suggest that interpreters attach high value to self-actualization, sense of security and leisure, and personal growth, and are most satisfied with the intrinsic aspects of the interpreting work, enjoying the opportunity to take on a variety of tasks and deriving a great sense of achievement from them, and the flexibility of work hours. On the other hand, how interpreting fails to provide for steady employment, welfare benefits, and sufficient means available for professional development, along with uncooperative clients disappoint interpreters most. Together, the findings suggest that it is essential to enhance public understanding of the profession so as to safeguard interpreters' interest and increase autonomy. More research and effort in initiating professional development programs and a professional association could prove helpful in reaching the goal.*

* **Key Words:** interpretation; conference interpretation; work values; job satisfaction

洪惠芬。2002。台灣會議口譯人員工作壓力分析，碩士論文。雲林科技大學應用外語系碩士班。論文頁數：120。語文別：英文。

Hong, Hui-Fen. 2002. *Job Stress Among Conference Interpreters in Taiwan*, M.A. Thesis, Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Department of Applied Foreign Languages. 120 pages, in English.

* **Abstract:** *International contacts are on the rise because we live in an international communication era. Consequently, more and more conferences are held and the need to communicate with people who speak different languages increases too which helps to develop the profession of conference interpreting. In the late 1980s, conference interpreting started developing rapidly thanks to the international conferences organized by Taipei World Trade Center and the supply of conference interpreters. Much literature has been written on job stress among conference interpreters in Europe and America since as early as 1960s. However, little literature has been written on that of in Taiwan which prompts the researcher to discuss job stress among conference interpreters in Taiwan in this study.*

This research uses qualitative method and employs interview texts analysis to analyze the texts. The results are:

- 1. Conference interpreters in Taiwan are under tremendous job stress that is very similar to their counterparts in Europe or America. Yet, owing to the small market for conference interpreting, conference interpreters in Taiwan have one stressor that does not exist in previous foreign studies: job insecurity.*

- 2. Techniques of solving job-related difficulties, problems and stress.*

- 3. The requirements for a lousy conference interpreter are explored in order to highlight the qualifications needed for a competent conference interpreter.*

Practical suggestions for conference interpreters and MA program of Translation and Interpretation are given as follows:

- 1. Pay attention to international organizations (WTO, WHO, etc.) and issues related to Taiwan;*

2. *Emphasize on special knowledge of every domain and its future trend;*
3. *Highlight language training of interpreting in two directions, both into and out the mother tongue, Chinese.*
4. *Based on the trend and demand of the market for interpreting, training schools should gradually incorporate interpreting-related courses, for instance, interpreting news, movies, editing & translating and rewriting. Conference interpreters should improve the abovementioned skills to branch out into different forms of interpreting.*

* **Key Words:** *conference interpreter; job stress*

曾仁德。2005。台灣口譯產業分析：以中英會議口譯次產業為例，碩士論文。雲輔仁大學翻譯學研究所。論文頁數：98。語文別：中文。

Tseng, Jente. 2005. *Industrial Analysis of the Interpreting Industry in Taiwan : Taking Chinese-English Conference Interpreting Industry as an Example*, M.A. Thesis, Fu-Jen Catholic University. 98 pages, in Chinese.

* **Abstract:** *As Taiwan advanced to the ranks of developed countries, the rapid internationalization of its economy spurred the demand for conference interpreting. To meet this fast growing demand, a number of colleges established interpretation-related departments and graduate institutes. The number of professional interpreters started to rise, and the competition intensify. Through the analysis of the Chinese-English conference interpreting industry, this research intends to shed a better light on the competition among interpreters, the entry barriers of the industry, and the consumers' first priorities in selecting a conference interpreter, hoping to help all the stake-holders to have a better understanding of the industry and make informed decisions accordingly. The research reviews the literature about conference interpreting and market, and designs surveys accordingly. The surveys were then collected and analyzed through statistical tools to acquire useful information. The survey results show that the Chinese-English conference interpreting industry in Taiwan can be characterized as a monopolistic competition industry, where there is significant information asymmetry between the suppliers and consumers. It is also found that the consumers of conference interpreting have a high level of consumer loyalty, and do not see price as their first concern. The evidence also shows that very few interpreters ever successfully increased their revenues by cutting price or marketing themselves. The surveys suggest that an interpreter database set up by the government may solve the problem of information asymmetry and help strengthen the market.*

* **Key Words:** *conference interpreting; information asymmetry; customer loyalty*

李盈荳。2008。口譯教學評量：與音樂表演評量之比較研究，碩士論文。雲輔仁大學翻譯學研究所。論文頁數：135。語文別：中文。

Li, Ying-Hong. 2008. *Conference Interpreting training Assessment: Lessons from Music Performance Assessment*, M.A. Thesis, National Taiwan Normal University. 135 pages, in Chinese.

* **Abstract:** *Interpreter assessment is a complicated subject faced by many interpretation training schools. On one hand, the assessment must clearly evaluate student performance and educational attainment, yet, at the same time, it must not ignore the expectations of the marketplace while actively striving to meet professional standards. However, past research into this topic has been scant and research methods lacking. As such, this present study will use an interdisciplinary approach in hopes of finding an assessment model that may be used within the context of interpreter educational training.*

This study first compares two activities: musical performance and interpretation. Their respective general characteristics, performance processes, and role of agents are compared. Results show both activities share some commonalities, which serve as ground for further comparisons – regarding performance assessment. Developments in interpretation and musical performance assessments are then analyzed and compared. Results indicate that the two fields occupy common ground on several issues, from assessment judges, performance criterion, to training of judges and assessment procedures. This study also finds that research into music performance assessment has been taken to a greater depth than corresponding research in the field of interpretation. Based on above findings, this study proposes the following suggestions for future development in interpretation assessment:

1. *Based on the music performance assessment process model, an interpretation assessment model can be established. This model is comprehensive enough to take into account the many factors that might influence assessment results.*
2. *Research methods and statistical tools used in musical performance assessment are tools that can be used in the field of interpretation assessment in future experiments and studies.*
3. *Discussions concerning the selection of criterion in interpretation assessment often parallel their counterparts in the field of music performance. Interpretation research can look into whether factors affecting assessment results are similar to that of a musical performance, i.e. whether there exists influences outside of purely technical factors – such as individual characteristics and styles – which influence judges' perception and performance assessment.*

* **Key Words:** *educational assessment; interpretation; music performance*

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Barranco-Droege Rafael. 2009. *La transmisión correcta del sentido como parámetro de calidad en interpetación simultánea*, MA thesis, Universidad de Granada, Departamento de Traducción et Interpretación.

* *The author looked at links between the number of problem triggers as defined by Gile (plus other problem triggers) in source speeches and fidelity in interpreting, but also at other links involving fluency, intonation, overall assessment and delivery speed in 4 recordings of interpretations of authentic German speeches from European Parliament plenary into Spanish. Findings point to some correlations.*

Hubaud, Camille. 2010. *Der Dolmetscher in der französischen Öffentlichkeit. Zwischen Fiktion und Realität – Analyse anhand Alain Fleischers „Prolongations“ und Artikel aus den Zeitungen „Le Monde“, „L'Express“ und „Le Nouvel Observateur“*. M.A. Arbeit. FTSK Germersheim.

The Interpreter in the French Public Opinion. Between Fiction and Reality – An Analysis Based on Alain Fleischer's „Prolongations“ and Newspaper Articles from „Le Monde“, „L'Express“ and „Le Nouvel Observateur“.

* *This thesis aims at analysing the image of interpreters in the eyes of the French public. The study is based on how that image is portrayed in the different media sources. The study follows a two-pronged approach, analysing the 2008 novel “Prolongations” and discovering a rather idealized and fantasy-based stereotypical portrayal of interpreters for the EU institutions, while also scrutinising the use of the word “interprète” in the three French newspapers, examining who the word is used and in which contexts and which connotations it conveys. The analysis and comparison of the two different kinds of sources revealed that the profession of conference interpreters seems to be still widely unknown, appearing both fascinating and suspicious to the French public.*

HU, Yun. 2008. *The role and designing principles of theoretical components in interpreting textbooks*. MA thesis, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies.

JIAN, Zhi Han. 2009. *The effect of speakers' gestures on the EVS of English into Chinese simultaneous interpreting*. MA thesis. Graduate Institute of Translation and Interpretation, National Taiwan Normal University.

Kostyal, Judith. 2010. *Expertiseentwicklung beim Simultandolmetschen und die Bedeutung von Übung und Motivation*. Diplomarbeit. FTSK Germersheim.

The Development of Expertise in Simultaneous Interpretation: The Significance of Practice and Motivation.

* *This thesis aims at showcasing the significance of students' motivation and practice habits for the development of expertise in simultaneous interpreting, encompassing all necessary professional skills. In the first part of the thesis, the progression from novice to expert in general and in the field of*

interpretation is examined, and necessary skills for this progression in simultaneous interpreting are identified. In the second part, the results of a survey, conducted among students of conference interpreting, encompassing questions on their respective interpreting classes, their practice habits outside of the classroom, and their motivation, are analysed.

Lonchamp, Stéphanie. 2010. *Dolmetschen beim Europäischen Parlament*. M.A. Arbeit. FTSK Germersheim.

Interpreting for the European Parliament.

** This thesis provides an insight into the interpretation services at the European Parliament (EP) from the point of view of the interpreters. First of all, the European setting in which the interpretation takes place is described, along with a historical overview of the setup of the European Union. While the study presents the different European institutions, special attention is given to the European Parliament. The thesis also explores multilingualism and its use and implementation in the interpreting context. Based on the results of an empirical study conducted by means of interviews, the interpretation process at the EP is analyzed, highlighting the key players, the recruiting process, the working conditions and the stress factors facing the interpreters at the European Parliament.*

DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS

Will, Martin. 2008. *Dolmetschorientierte Terminologearbeit (DOT). Zur Konstitution und Verwendung fachlicher Strukturen beim Simultandolmetschen: Modell und Methode*. Doktorarbeit zur Erlangung des akademischen Grades eines Doktors der Philosophie der Philosophischen Fakultäten der Universität des Saarlandes. Saarbrücken.

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Laplace, Colette, Marianne Lederer & Daniel Gile (eds). 2009. *La traduction et ses métiers. Aspects théoriques et pratiques*. Cahiers Champollion N° 12. Caen: Lettres Modernes Minard.

** A selection of papers from a colloquium held at ESIT on the 9th and 10th of November 2007 for its 50th anniversary. Papers on conference interpreting are listed in the Articles section. Papers on other types of interpreting and on translation are listed in the February 2010 update of the Recent Publications section on the EST website (www.est-translationstudies.org)*

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LIU, Heping. 2005. *Interpreting theory and interpreter training [kouyi lilun yu jiaoxue]*. Beijing: Zhongguo duiwai fanyi chuban gongsi.

LIU, Minhua. 2008. *Consecutive Interpreting and Note-taking*. (in Chinese). Taipei: Bookman Publishing.

Nam, Hui Kim. 2009. *Der Umgang mit Deutschen Relativsätzen beim Dolmetschen ins Koreanische*.

Berlin: SAXA Verlag. (published PhD dissertation)

* *An empirical study of how Korean interpreters cope with German subordinate clauses when interpreting into Korean.*

Pöchhacker, Franz. 2008. *Tsuuyakyunyuumon 通訳入門 (Introducing Interpreting Studies)*. Tokyo: Mizusubo.

* *The Japanese translation of the English book, published in 2004. The translation team leader was Kumiko TORIKAI of Rikkyo University, Tokyo.*

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Will, Martin. 2009. *Dolmetschorientierte Terminologearbeit. Modell und Methode*. Tübingen: Gunter Narr.

* *The published version of Will's 2008 doctoral dissertation.*

YANG, Chenshu. 2005. *Interpreter training: theory and practice*. [kouyi jiaoxue yanjiu – lilun yu shijian]. Beijing: Zhongguo duiwai fanyi chuban gongsi.

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