

# ***THE CIRIN BULLETIN***

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

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

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***BULLETIN n°42***

***July 2011***

***Editor: Daniel Gile***

***Contributors to this issue:***

Dörte Andres (DA), Ivana Čeňková (IC), Franz Pöchhacker (FP), Manuel Sant'iago Ribeiro (MSR),  
Wang Binhua (WB)

**Editorial address:**

**D. Gile, 46, rue d'Alembert, 92190 Meudon, France**

**e-mail: [daniel.gile@yahoo.com](mailto:daniel.gile@yahoo.com)**

**Web site: <http://www.cirinandgile.com>**

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 January and July. 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 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 D.Gile, who takes responsibility for the comments and for any errors introduced by him.

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### **EDITORIAL**

An organisational change: from now on, the *Bulletin* will come out in January and July, which are more convenient dates than December and June. Also, as announced and explained in the last issue of the *Bulletin*, its editorial policy will be larger in scope and more flexible than in the past, with more references to publications and activities other than those directly related to conference interpreting or broadcast interpreting.

In this same mindset, a new page will be opened in the CIRIN site: "Research Issues" is a follow-up to and renewed version of the "Beginner's corner" in the *EST Newsletter* and of the EST website page "Research Issues" (see the introductory note on the CIRIN site). Since these issues have to do not only with conference interpreting, but also with other types of interpreting and translation, and actually with academic research more generally, the issues will not be integrated into the *Bulletin*. It goes without saying that *CIRIN Bulletin* readers are invited to read the Research Issues page and to contribute with texts and comments.

Note in this issue of the *CIRIN Bulletin* a relatively high number of doctoral dissertations on conference interpreting, including 4 from China, one more indicator of the increasing importance of China on the Interpreting Studies scene. Also note intensive research activity on interpreting quality from the University of Vienna under the leadership of Franz Pöchhacker. A further publication on quality

should come out of the second International conference on interpreting quality organized by ECIS and the university of Granada, Spain in Almuñecar conference, which was held in March this year (see <http://ecis.ugr.es/2011.htm>).

Issue n°15 of *The Interpreters' Newsletter* has come out with a selection of papers from the session "From interpreting theory to the interpreting profession" in the conference on "Emerging Topics in Translation and Interpreting" which was convened in Trieste in June 2010. This was a good idea, and many of the interpreters are very interesting. See some comments in the Articles section.

Daniel Gile

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

### ARTICLES

**Andres, Dörte.** 2011. Ein integrativ konzipiertes Dolmetschprozessmodell. *Studia Universitatis Babeş-Bolyai. Philologia.* Nr. 1/2011. 81-103.

\* **ABSTRACT:** *Interpreting at the dawn of the 21st century: an integrating process model.* The study outlines a complex theoretical model of the interpreting process, based on the already existing models of the translation/interpreting process and incorporating the various types and contexts of interpreting. It also offers new directions for validation, research or hypotheses by focusing on: the role of the self in interpreting (the Self Concept); the development of a macrostrategy; the important role played by associative skills on connections and intuition; the interaction between the controlled component (a set of already internalized rules) and the uncontrolled one and the importance of the meta-cognitive control mechanism, of the central processor and of managing the workload.

Keywords: Process model, interpreting, macrostrategy, cognitive, working area, self concept, working memory, managing the workload, control instance.

**Baigorri-Jalón, Jesus & Maria Manuela Fernández-Sánchez.** 2010. Understanding High-Level Interpreting in the Cold War: Preliminary notes. *Forum* 8:2.1-29.

\* *A historical account*

**Boéri, Julie & Jesús de Manuel Jerez.** 2011. From Training Skilled Conference Interpreters to Educating Reflective Citizens: A Case Study of the Marius Action Research Project. *The Interpreter and Translator Trainer* 5:1. 41-64. (Special Issue "Ethics and the Curriculum: Critical Perspectives", Guest Editors: Mona Baker & Carol Maier)

**Boyd, Michael S. & Claudia Monacelli.** 2010. Politics, (con)text and genre: applying CDA and DHA to interpreter training. *The Interpreters' Newsletter* 15. 51-70.

\* *CDA stands for Critical Discourse Analysis and DHA for Discourse-Historical Approach.*

**Donovan, Clare.** 2010. Adapting Training to the Changing Professional Landscape: The example of video conferencing. *Forum* 8:1. 55-71.

**Donovan, Clare.** 2011. Ethics in the Teaching of Conference Interpreting. *The Interpreter and Translator Trainer* 5:1. 109-128. (Special Issue "Ethics and the Curriculum: Critical Perspectives", Guest Editors: Mona Baker & Carol Maier)

**Fox, Brian.** 2010. EU multilingualism: the looming challenges. *The Interpreters' Newsletter* 15. 19-31.  
\* *Not a research paper, but one with interesting information and reflections. Brian Fox mentions a rather extensive satisfaction survey available on the internet, which shows inter alia a strong correlation between overall satisfaction of users of interpreting services and their satisfaction with the terminological aspect of the interpreters' rendering. The paper also shows a remarkable effort on the part of SCIC to train and integrate newcomers.*

**Galhano Rodrigues, Isabel.** 2007. Body in interpretation – nonverbal communication of speaker and interpreter and its relation to words and prosody. In Schmitt, Peter a Heike E.Jüngst (eds). *Translationsqualität*. Leipzig: Universität Leipzig.  
\* *An interesting exploratory study by a non-interpreter on a case study, namely an authentic conference on vaccines, with a comparison of the prosody and the gestures of a speaker and his interpreter. Inter alia, the author says that the interpreter uses more beats than the speaker, which is an indication of cognitive efforts, and that iconic movements often precede the parts of speech to which they are related, which could be a way to help the interpreter to structure his/her speech, that they seem to be an important memory aid for the interpreter. Interestingly, the author concludes by calling on interpreters to conduct such research themselves, "as they are the ones who best understand what happens during interpretation...". (Information on this paper was provided by MSR).*

**Gile, Daniel.** 2010. Cognitive-load Related Coping Tactics in Simultaneous Interpreting. In Liao Qi Yi (ed). 2010. *Contemporary Translation Studies in the West: a Reader*. Beijing: Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press. 255-273.  
\* *Based on chapter 8 of Basic Concepts and Models for Interpreter and Translator Training.*

**Gile, Daniel.** 2010. Testing the Effort Models' Tightrope Hypothesis in Simultaneous Interpreting. In Liao Qi Yi (ed). 2010. *Contemporary Translation Studies in the West: a Reader*. Beijing: Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press. 337-358.  
\* *A slightly updated version of the paper published in Hermes 23(1999).*

**Holub, Elisabeth.** 2010. Does Intonation Matter? The impact of monotony on listener comprehension. *The Interpreters' Newsletter* 15. 117-128.

**Ishizuka, Hiroyuki.** 2010. Construction of a Causal Event Structure by a Simultaneous Interpreter. *Interpreting and Translation Studies* 10:1-20 (in Japanese).

**Lisboa Freire, Ewandro.** 2008. Teoria interpretativa da tradução e teoria dos modelos dos esforços na interpretação: proposições fundamenatis e inter-relações. *Cadernos de Tradução* 2:22.151-174  
<http://www.periodicos.ufsc.br/index.php/traducao/article/download/9279/9413>  
\* *A comparison of Interpretive Theory and the Effort Models.*

**LIU, Heping & XU, Jun.** 2010. Etude sur l'interprétation en Chine: Résultats et enjeux. *Forum* 8:2. 47-73.

**Mullender, Garry.** 2010. Admissions Testing and Some Considerations for Course Design for Interpreter Training in Mozambique. *Forum* 8:2.75-95.

**Ooigawa, Tomohiko & Kinuko Takahashi.** 2010. Identification of English words embedded in sentences by Japanese professional interpreters with different language experiences. *The Interpreters'*

*Newsletter* 15. 159- 171.

**Orlando, Marc.** 2010. Digital pen technology and consecutive interpreting: another dimension in note-taking training and assessment. *The Interpreters' Newsletter* 15. 71-86.

\* *The digital pen technology is a simple device which can help at a very low cost to monitor and analyse the behaviour of interpreting students in their acquisition of skills in consecutive, and to conduct research on the same subject. This is illustrated in this paper.*

**Pagura, Reynaldo.** 2010. O consenso internacional sobre a formação de intérpretes de conferência. An international consensus on interpreter training. **Tradução & Comunicação**, Brazil, v. 0, n. 21, p. 11-29 <http://sare.unianhanguera.edu.br/index.php/rtcom/article/view/2774/999>

**Pöchhacker, Franz.** 2010. Eye to IS: On Qualitative Research in Interpreting Studies. In I. M. Mees, F. Alves & S. Göpferich (eds) *Methodology, Technology and Innovation in Translation Process Research* (pp. 67-86). Copenhagen: Samfundslitteratur Press.

**Pöchhacker, Franz.** 2010. Why Interpreting Studies Matters. In D. Gile, G. Hansen & N. K. Pokorn (eds) *Why Translation Studies Matters* (pp. 3-14) Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.

**Pöchhacker, Franz.** 2010. Entwicklungslinien der Dolmetschwissenschaft. In N. Grbić, G. Hebenstreit, G. Vorderobermeier & M. Wolf (eds) *Translationskultur revisited: Festschrift für Erich Prunč* (pp. 84-97) Tübingen: Stauffenburg.

**Pöchhacker, Franz.** 2010. The Role of Research in Interpreter Education. *Translation & Interpreting* 2:1 (2010), 1-10.

**Pöchhacker, Franz.** 2010. Interpreting. In Y. Gambier & L. van Doorslaer (eds) *Handbook of Translation Studies. Volume 1* (pp. 153-157) Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.

**Pöchhacker, Franz.** 2010. Interpreting Studies. In Y. Gambier & L. van Doorslaer (eds) *Handbook of Translation Studies. Volume 1* (pp. 158-172) Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.

**Pöchhacker, Franz.** 2011. Simultaneous interpreting. In Kirsten Malmkjaer & Kevin Windle (eds). *Oxford Handbook of Translation Studies*, Oxford University Press. (pp. 275-293).

**Pöchhacker, Franz.** 2011. Consecutive interpreting. In Kirsten Malmkjaer & Kevin Windle (eds). *Oxford Handbook of Translation Studies*, Oxford University Press. (pp. 294-306).

**Pöchhacker, Franz.** 2011. Conference interpreting. In Kirsten Malmkjaer & Kevin Windle (eds). *Oxford Handbook of Translation Studies*, Oxford University Press. (pp. 307-324).

**Reithofer, Karin.** 2010. English as a lingua franca vs. Interpreting: battleground or peaceful coexistence? *The Interpreters' Newsletter* 15. 143-157.

**Rennert, Sylvi.** 2010. The impact of fluency on the subjective assessment of interpreting quality. *The Interpreters' Newsletter* 15. 101-115.

\* *An empirical study conducted in Vienna on the relationship between the perception of fluency and the overall perception of interpreting quality with a well-designed experiment with business students, in the tradition started by Collados Aís from Granada, where the interpreters' findings corroborate*

previous findings from Granada to the effect that single quality parameters seem to affect rather strongly the overall quality perception by users.

**Setton, Robin.** 2010. From practice to theory and back in interpreting: the pivotal role of training. *The Interpreters' Newsletter* 15. 1-18.

\* *Once again, Robin Setton writes a perceptive analysis of the prospects of research seen from the angle of professional and training applications. Among noteworthy comments: "Today, Interpreting Studies owes its existence to the commitment of a few enthusiastic researchers and the thesis requirements of a few schools rather than to any direct appeal from the profession or recognised application of its findings to the practice of interpreting. It can thus only survive as part of a self-nourishing cycle in which the pivotal link is interpreter training."*

*Setton's ideas about the type of theory which could be used in the classroom (only "if a clear, lively and pedagogical picture can be extracted that trainees can immediately connect with their own experience") also offer a reasonable solution for an interface between theoretical activity and the classroom.*

*The one reservation I have is about this paper has to do with the author's references to positions which are difficult to identify in the literature or in the field and which may well be illusory. For instance, on page 3, Setton talks about "...a tension...between misplaced scientism that puts exclusive trust in quantified approaches and...". Without specific references, one is left wondering who in the world of IS puts exclusive trust in quantified approaches, and if there are such people, whether they represent a sufficiently high proportion of the community to deserve this reference.*

**Sunnari, Marianna & Adelina Hild.** 2010. A multi-factorial approach to the development and analysis of professional expertise in SI. *The Interpreters' Newsletter* 15. 33-49.

**Takeda, Kayoko.** 2009. War and interpreters. *Across Language and Cultures* 10:1. 49-62.

**Ting Chi Hsiang.** 2010. A case Study about the Use of Linear Translation and Reverse Order Translation for Simultaneous Interpreting with a Manuscript from Chinese to Japanese: The Speech of Wen Jiabao, Chinese Prime Minister, at the Diet in Japan. *Interpreting and Translation Studies* 10. 193-206.

**Tripepi Winteringham, Sarah.** 2010. The usefulness of ICTs in interpreting practice. *The Interpreters' Newsletter* 15. 87-99.

**WATANABE, Tomie.** 2009. Interpretation at the Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal: An Overview and Tojo's Cross-Examination. *TTR* 22:1. 57-91.

**ZHANG, Jiliang.** 2010. Looking into the Hypothesis of Deverbalization. *Forum* 8:1. 213-236.

**Zwischenberger, Cornelia.** 2010. Quality criteria in simultaneous interpreting: an international vs. a national view. *The Interpreters' Newsletter* 15. 127-142.

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

**Baranowski, Monika.** 2009. *Professionalität von Berufsdolmetschern in Spielfilmen*. 125 pages. With 1 DVD. Master's thesis, University of Vienna.

**Brandstötter, Maria.** 2009. *Die Berufszufriedenheit von DolmetscherInnen in Österreich.* 113 pages. Master's thesis, University of Vienna.

**Göstl, Stefanie.** 2010. *Das Simultandolmetschmodell von A. F. Schirjajew.* 88 pages. Master's thesis, University of Vienna.

**Hasibeder, Martina.** 2010. *Die Entwicklung der englischen Sprache zur internationalen Lingua Franca und die Auswirkungen auf das Konferenzdolmetschen : am Beispiel Wiens als international führender Kongressstadt.* 119 pages. Master's thesis, University of Vienna.

**Kadová, Alžběta.** 2011. *Počátky neurolingvistického výzkumu v oblasti tlumočení v Itálii (SSLMIT Terst) a další vývojové tendence (teoretická studie) Neurolinguistic Approach to Interpreting Research in Italy (SSLMIT Trieste): Beginning and Recent Trends.* (in Czech). MA thesis, Charles University, Prague.

**\* Summary**

*An important field of interpreting research, neurolinguistic approach emerged soon after the shift towards an interdisciplinary approach to research into interpreting. The mutually beneficial collaboration between neurolinguists and interpreters has been centred mainly on the issue of language representation in interpreters as bilingual subjects, namely on the role each of the two cerebral hemispheres plays depending on the task (automatic speech production, shadowing, translation of single words or phrases, simultaneous interpreting), choice of interpreting strategy (literal vs. meaning-based interpretation) or on the direction of interpreting (B to A vs. A to B language).*

*The thesis focuses on the research into hemispheric lateralization done at SSLMIT, University of Trieste, Italy – the place where, in the 80s, the neurolinguistic approach was first adopted. The Trieste School then remained its centre for approximately ten years.*

*The beginning chapters of this theoretical study present the fundamentals of neuroanatomy, neurophysiology and neurolinguistics, necessary for understanding of the mental processes underlying simultaneous interpretation. Furthermore, relevant neuroimaging methods are introduced that either have already been used in or could be applied to interpreting research in the future.*

*The thesis also describes and attempts to evaluate the experiments carried out at the Trieste School. Despite the undeniable importance of their outcomes, the studies also seem to present several shortcomings regarding the methodology used (unhomogenous groups of subjects, inadequate choice of method of statistical analysis of the results). In some cases the outcomes of the studies and subsequent conclusions drawn by the scientists are even antagonistic.*

*The thesis compares the research conducted at Trieste to the experiments carried out by other scientists (Sylvie Lambert, Adele Green et al., Ingrid Kurz, Jorma Tommola et al., Charlotte Momäür, Vincent Ch.-Y. Chang). Each study represents the application of a different research method. The choice of neuroimaging method might have contributed to the fact that the aforementioned scientists, too, have come to substantially divergent results.*

*The thesis shows that experiment outcomes can be to a great extent influenced by a number of factors. Also, it is rather difficult to compare studies in which different methods were used. Thus, in the future, the demands regarding the use of rigorous scientific methods and cautious designing of the experimental paradigm will have to be increased and research in the field will have to be more consistent.*

**Ladychenko, Viktorija.** 2010. *Rjurik K. Minjar-Belorutschew als Vertreter der Sowjetischen Schule der Dolmetschwissenschaft.* 104 pages, Master's thesis, University of Vienna.

**Märzluft, Stephanie Sandra.** 2010. *Sprachliche Unterschiede der österreichischen und binnendeutschen Simultandolmetschung am Beispiel der 3. US-Präsidentschaftsdebatte 2008.* 170

pages, Master's thesis, University of Vienna.

**Moritz, Katharina.** 2010. *Prosodie beim Mediendolmetschen : eine Pausenanalyse am Beispiel der Amtsantrittsrede von Präsident Obama.* 93 pages, Master's thesis, University of Vienna.

**Neuberger, Barbara.** 2010. *Mediendolmetschen und Rhetorik : eine corpusbasierte Analyse.* 136 pages, Master's thesis, University of Vienna.

**Nosenzo, Giorgia.** 2010. *Berichterstattung über das Dolmetschen in italienischen und österreichischen Printmedien : eine Inhaltsanalyse ausgewählter Tageszeitungen* (Media coverage of interpreting related subjects in Italian and Austrian print media ; a content analysis of selected newspapers). Master's thesis. University of Vienna, 151 pages.

**Scheible, Daniela.** 2011. *Damals und heute. Gerichtsdolmetschen im Wandel der Zeit am Beispiel des International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE) und des International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY).* (Now and then. Court Interpreting in the course of time. A comparison between the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE) and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY)). Masterarbeit FTSK Germersheim/Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz.

\* *How were war criminals tried 60 years ago, how are they tried today? How has international court interpreting changed over the last decades? Which interpreting modes were/are used? What do we know about the interpreters' working conditions, needs and emotions? What are the court interpreters' positions at the international tribunals? This thesis is treating these central questions and gives answers if possible. In order to do so, it starts by presenting the courts' historical background, their structure and competences. However, priority is given to the interpreters' work and their view of the Tribunals, their criticism and suggestions for improvement. Due to this approach, conclusions can be drawn regarding the functioning of the language services and new ideas formed concerning the interpreting arrangements at these international courts.* (DA)

**Schützler, Anne.** 2011. *Statisten auf diplomatischer Bühne: eine Untersuchung zur Rolle des Dolmetschers in der Außenpolitik* (A study on the interpreter's role in foreign policy). Masterarbeit FTSK Germersheim/Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz.

\* *Interpreters working for heads of states and during high-level political meetings are an integral part of international relations. Still, they remain invisible. This thesis investigates the interpreter's role in foreign policy with a focus on Germany. A qualitative study based on insights from social sciences was conducted, interviewing three interpreters of the German Foreign Office. First of all, the analysis concentrated on detecting requirements for interpreters in foreign policy. For this cause, a set of preliminary categories was developed which was then refined in the course of the interview analysis. Preparation, diplomatic speech, empathy, trust, confidentiality, objectivity, diplomatic protocol, stress resistance, self-criticism and cooperation with colleagues turned out to be relevant requirements. Secondly, it was analysed whether interpreters in foreign policy perceive their roles as rather visible or invisible. The findings suggest that interpreters mostly see themselves as invisible and neutral mediators. However, there are situations where they will take on a rather visible role, if this serves to ensure the success of a political meeting.* (DA)

**Schwarthorner, Michaela.** 2010. *Mediendolmetschen aus Zuschauer- und Zuhörersicht am Beispiel der Amtsantrittsrede von Präsident Obama.* 125 pages, Master's thesis, University of Vienna.

\* *This work on the perception of quality of two interpretations into German of Obama's inaugural speech, with a comparison of perceptions by lay people and interpreting students, can be viewed online*

at [http://othes.univie.ac.at/11003/1/2010-09-01\\_0304126.pdf](http://othes.univie.ac.at/11003/1/2010-09-01_0304126.pdf).

**Winter, Miriam.** 2011. *Das Dolmetscherwesen im Dritten Reich: Gleichschaltung und Indoktrinierung*. Masterarbeit FTSK Germersheim/Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz.

*\* This thesis aims to explore the interpreting profession in the Third Reich and seeks to demonstrate the different ways in which the ruling regime sought to ensure interpreters would further the National Socialist cause. Drawing on archive material and other primary sources, part one of this thesis focuses on the impact of the Gleichschaltung (or 'co-ordination') of German society on the training, accreditation, employment, working conditions, and professional representation of interpreters. Special attention is given to the respective work of two institutions which were heavily involved in regulating access to the interpreting market: the Deutsche Kongress-Zentrale and the Reichsfachschaft für das Dolmetscherwesen (RfD). Part two of this thesis presents the reader with an analysis of the English-language version of Dolmetscher-Bereitschaft, a monthly publication by the RfD intended for the education of interpreters. It is argued that the material was also designed to inculcate interpreters with National Socialist ideology. (DA)*

## DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS

**CHOI, Jung-Yoon.** 2008. *The effect of the Metacognitive Grid on the learning curve for consecutive interpreting: A metacognitive approach to learning and evaluating student performance*. Doctoral dissertation, ETI, University of Geneva.

**GAO, Bin.** 2008. *Conjectures and Refutations: An Inquiry into Researches on Cognitive Processes in Simultaneous Interpreting* [In Chinese]. PhD dissertation. Shanghai University of International Studies [Abstract]

*The complexity of simultaneous interpreting (SI) has aroused the interest of many researchers ever since the advent of SI in the 1940s. The development of cognitive science has greatly changed the landscape of SI studies in the past fifty years. While many studies examined the functions and skills of individual cognitive process(es) in SI, few addressed the evolution of SI research and developmental implications of relations between interpreting studies and cognitive science. The underlying driving force of the progression of SI studies remains to be unexplored. This dissertation explores the evolution of researches on cognitive processes in SI and relates it to the interaction between SI studies and cognitive science against a reconstructed historical background, and makes a comparative study of simultaneous interpreting studies in the western countries and in China. This dissertation is the first attempt to adopt an evolutionary approach to examine the progression of SI studies and to relate it to that of cognitive science. The dissertation investigates western SI studies from 1950 to 2007 both qualitatively and quantitatively on a case by case basis, followed by a corpus-driven research on SI studies' bibliography in the West (2000-2007) and in China (1994-2007). The results indicate that the development of SI studies in the West has been generally in line with Popper's evolutionary theory of knowledge in a much complicated pattern. To better illustrate the evolution process, a roadmap is proposed to account for conjectures, refutations and inheritance in SI studies. The dissertation identifies cognitive science as the main source of conjectures and refutations in SI studies, in the sense that SI studies rely significantly on theories and models of cognitive science in eliminating errors in previous researches. SI studies have successfully followed cognitive science in transforming from disembodied cognition to embodied cognition, broadened the scope of its inquiry to include subjectivity and context in situated cognition. However, in spite of the rapprochement it may have seemingly achieved in SI and cognitive science, the interface between the two fields has always been a problem of overriding importance that might hinder the potential growth for simultaneous interpreting studies. In contrast, the corpus-based analysis of*



*bibliography of Chinese interpreting studies' doesn't show similar progression pattern and interface discrepancy, which is not an inviting suggestion to interpreting studies in China. The data given in the present dissertation show the existence of a big gap between China and the West in terms of the quantity and quality of interpreting studies and simultaneous interpreting studies in particular. In view of the existing problems of SI research in China, a number of proposals are made to ameliorate SI studies and evolution of research in the future. (WB)*

**LEE, Yun-Hyang.** 2008. *Self-assessment in interpreter training: student-teacher interface model of assessment*. Doctoral dissertation, ETI, University of Geneva.

**PAGURA, Reynaldo José.** 2010. *A interpretação de conferências no Brasil: história de sua prática profissional e a formação de intérpretes brasileiros. Conference interpreting in Brazil: a history of its professional practice and the training of Brazilian interpreters*. 231p. PhD Dissertation. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas, Universidade de São Paulo.

<http://www.teses.usp.br/teses/disponiveis/8/8147/tde-09022011-151705/pt-br.php>

**Seeber, Killian.** 2007. *Cognitive load in simultaneous interpreting: A psychophysiological approach to identifying differences between syntactically symmetrical and asymmetrical language structures*. Doctoral dissertation, ETI, University of Geneva.

**WANG, Binhua.** 2009. *Description of Norms in Interpreting and Its Application – A Study Based on the Corpus of Consecutive Interpreting in Chinese Premier Press Conferences [In Chinese]*. PhD dissertation. Guangdong University of Foreign Studies.

#### **Abstract:**

*For a long period in its history, interpreting studies (IS) has focused on the exploration of cognitive processing in interpreting behaviors, which cannot be regarded as being the whole of IS. An adequate description of interpreting behaviors and activities, as the disciplinary foundation of IS, requires not only the exploration of internal cognitive processing factors but also the examination of external social and cultural factors. Interpreters' interpreting performance is shaped by all these factors in combination, the major forces of which include: a) the interpreter's interpreting competence, b) the cognitive conditions on site, and c) norms of interpreting. This dissertation intends to do a systematic descriptive study of norms in the interpreting activities of China's annual Premier Press Conferences (PPC). It attempts to explore the following three questions:*

- 1) What norms does the consecutive interpreting (CI) in PPC embody?*
- 2) Are there differences between the "actual norms" on site and the "perceived norms" represented by meta-textual documents? If there are, what differences?*
- 3) How can the description of norms in interpreting be applied to interpreting training and interpreting assessment?*

*The description of on-site actual norms is based on quantitative and qualitative analysis into the corpus of CI in 11 PPCs from 1998 to 2008. The norms of source-target language relations are described through an inter-textual comparison between SL and TL; the norms of target-language communication are described through an intra-textual analysis of the TL; the norms of professional ethics are described through an extra-textual analysis of the interpreters' interviews and reflections concerning their interpreting activities.*

*The description of perceived norms is conducted through the analysis of meta-textual documents of the interpreting profession. Then a systematic comparison is done between the actual norms and the perceived norms to discover their differences in norms of SL-TL relations, norms of target-language*

*communication and norms of professional ethics.*

*As the application of the results from description of norms, the dissertation then outlines a professional interpreting training model oriented to the cultivation of interpreter competence and constructs a norms-based model for the assessment of interpreter competence.*

*Major findings concerning the “actual norms” in on-site interpreting:*

*1) Norms of SL-TL relations: Interpreters tend to adhere to the ST-TT relation norm of adequacy, ST-TT relation norm of explicitation of logical cohesion and coherence, ST-TT relation norm of specificity of content and ST-TT relation norm of explicitness of message.*

*2) Norms of TL communication: Interpreters tend to adhere to the communication norm of optimizing bilingual communication and the communication norm of facilitating and promoting communication and the communication norm of optimizing communication effect.*

*3) Norms of professional ethics: Interpreters tend to adhere to the norm of professional ethics, according to which they try to balance their loyalty to the speaker, the commissioner, the audience and any other relevant parties and they abide by professional morals. Interpreters’ role is not transparent and invisible.*

*The study of comparison between “actual norms” and “perceived norms” yields the following major findings:*

*1) Norms of SL-TL relations: While the perceived norm of being accurate and complete is confirmed as an actual norm, the norm of faithfulness cannot be verified in a strong sense in on-site interpreting because on-site interpreters tend to be clearer in logic, more specific in content and more explicit in meaning and have a weak tendency of omitting, condensing and even changing.*

*2) Norms of TL communication: The actual norm of promoting communication is consistent with the perceived norm.*

*3) Norms of professional ethics: Most perceived norms of professional ethics are confirmed as actual norms, including Professional competence, Confidentiality, Avoiding conflict of interest, Professional conduct, Professional solidarity and Ensuring professional working conditions. However, interpreters are not so invisible in real-life interpreting as what is laid down in meta-textual documents.*

*The application of the present study is two-fold: First, the study of norms in interpreting can enlarge the scope of interpreting pedagogy. It suggests that “interpreter competence” can be a better orientation of goal for interpreting training. An initial exploration of the concept of interpreter-competence-oriented training is provided here. Second, the study of norms in interpreting may help to broaden the horizon of research into interpreting assessment. A model for the assessment of interpreter competence is constructed here.*

*The deficiency of the present study may be complemented by more description of other modes of interpreting in different interpreting settings, such as business interpreting, escort interpreting and court interpreting, which remain to be topics awaiting further exploration. (WB)*

**Zhang, Wei.** 2007. *Simultaneous Interpreting and Working Memory* [In Chinese]. PhD dissertation. Beijing University of Foreign Studies

**[Abstract]**

*This thesis, guided by the theories of linguistic information processing and memorial resources allocation, applies a synthetic methodology composed of experiment, survey and field observation in an effort to explore the relation between Simultaneous Interpreting (SI) and Working Memory (WM) in the context of SI between English and Chinese, thus attempting to develop a model demonstrating WM in SI.*

*This thesis is made up of seven parts, namely introduction, body (five chapters) and conclusion.*

*Chapter One starts with a brief account of the history of interpreting as well as interpreting’s nature and features, and goes on to review the researches on relation between memory and interpreting, highlighting the drawbacks of the forerunners and stating the possible future work for the followers.*

*Chapter Two details the key elements of the thesis: research purpose, research value, theoretical*

basis and research design. Firstly, the thesis sets its purpose as a exploration of the relation between SI and WM: 1) SI's impact on SI; 2) the correlation between WM and SI's performance; 3) the WM's growth in SI; 4) WM's role in different direction of SI. Besides, a model will consequently be formulated to reflect the relation between WM and SI. Secondly, the value of the thesis lies in 1) a clearer idea of interpreting's cognitive processing and new assessment of interpreting's theory; 2) a more objective view of memory in interpreting performance, thus a more effective training. Thirdly, the theoretical sources are 1) cognitive abilities' growth (WM); 2) controlled and automatic linguistic information processing. Fourthly, the thesis is designed to 1) combine experiment, survey and field observation, supported by quantitative and qualitative data; 2) link diachronic with synchronic approach for the memorial disparity between interpreters of varying levels as well as dynamic nature of memory resources at different interpreting stages.

Chapter Three presents a survey report on interpreters' natural views about the relation between SI and WM. The results of the survey are 1) memory is a major element affecting interpreting processing, but its effect is not so obvious as that of language knowledge and transfer skills; 2) non-interpreters attach more importance to the effect of memory on interpreting and the role of memory training than those interpreters. Besides, the professional interpreters are generally more open-minded about the effect of memory, stressing the significance of strategies awareness and communicative abilities in interpreting; while the interpreting learners pay more attention to memory and its relevant training.

Chapter Four offers a field observation of WM in interpreting, taking omission as the object of analysis. The findings of the observation are 1) WM is an essential factor affecting interpreting, but the flexible application of other interpreting strategies exert a greater impact on interpreting performance; 2) the role of WM is largely determined by the contextual factors in the real setting of interpreting; 3) WM is more involved in the processing of semantic information, and the interpreters are more aware of the memory-related interpreting problems.

Chapter Five conducts four experiments to probe deeper into the relation between SI and WM. The conclusions of the experiments are 1) SI imposes both positive and negative effects on WM, positive ones being more noticeable. On one hand, SI disturbs the WM's processing of incoming information (more evident under greater pressure of information processing); on the other, SI facilitates WM's growth, especially WM's efficient allocation; 2) in the beginning phase of SI practice, WM's amount exhibits a clearer correlation with SI, while in the higher phase of SI practice, WM's allocation efficiency shows a stronger correlation with SI; 3) WM is an essential factor affecting SI's processing and performance. WM's allocation efficiency exerts a greater impact on SI's performance than the mere amount of WM; 4) WM has a stronger correlation with B→A (from foreign language to mother tongue) SI than with A→B (from mother tongue to foreign language) SI. Under greater pressure of information processing, WMs' effect on B→A SI will be more evident, and B→A SI's performance will relatively suffer more than A→B SI's performance.

Chapter Six sums up the data-based relation between SI and WM, modifies the models proposed by other scholars, thus working out a new model consisting of interpreting context, memory system (WM at the core) and interpreting processing. The model 1) illuminates the restrictions of interpreting context on memory resources; 2) depicts the function of memory (esp. WM) in the whole information processing in SI: reception, storage, processing, monitoring, outputting and feedback, etc.; 3) exposes the mutually dependent relations between SI and WM.

Chapter Seven gives a general account of the major findings and defects of the research, and the prospects of follow-up studies in terms of more precise memory measurement in interpreting, more systematic methodology and interdisciplinary strategy.

In conclusion, the paper's major findings can be summarized as follows:

First, a handsome amount of empirical data about cognitive processing in interpreting has been recorded for the first time in China, rectifying the pure perceptual experience and solely theoretical expositions characterizing the earlier relevant researches in China, thus constituting essential reference

and basis for future explorations.

Second, confirmative and adjustive evidence has been found for the theory of cognitive resources allocation (Effort Model) and “deverbalization” (contained in *théorie du sens* born in France) respectively. 1) Empirical data have been obtained for the first time in the world to prove that presentation speed as well as linguistic structure of source language hinder the allocation of memory resources in interpreting, hence affecting the interpreters’ performance; 2) Objective data have been acquired for the first time in China to show that interpreters’ preservation of source information doesn’t necessarily entail loss of source linguistic form (be it key word, structure, etc.), highlighting the possibility of some special linguistic forms representing core information in interpreting, thus defying “deverbalization” as an inevitable phase in interpreting.

Third, a new Working Memory Model in Simultaneous Interpreting is designed for both a description of memory systems (WM being the core) involved in information processing in simultaneous interpreting and an explanation of the relationship between WM and SI.

Fourth, a first-ever account in the world has been made about the relation between WM and direction of interpreting. And the relevant empirical data have shown that WM exerts greater influence on B→A (from foreign language to mother tongue) SI than on A→B (from mother tongue to foreign language) SI.

Key words: working memory, simultaneous interpreting, cognitive processing, model (WB)

**Zhang, Jiliang.** 2008. *The Interpretive Theory of Translation in the Context of Modern Interpreting Studies* [In Chinese]. PhD dissertation. Shanghai University of International Studies

**[Abstract]**

*Deviating from the Anglo-American Analytic Philosophy, the Interpretive Theory of Translation is underpinned by the Embodied Philosophy. Both enlightened and inspired by psychology and cognitive science, the Paris School, represented by Danica Seleskovitch and Marianne Lederer, pioneered the study of psychological process of interpreting, a popular subject of modern interpreting studies. The Interpretive Theory of Translation sees interpreting proper as a means of communication which focuses on the transmission of messages. It holds that the perception and comprehension, deverbalization, reproduction of the intended meaning of the original speaker constitute the whole cognitive process of interpreting with deverbalization as the critical intermediate stage of information processing. Based on this understanding, Seleskovitch proposed a triangular model of interpreting process and the hypothesis of deverbalization. However, Seleskovitch and her disciples neither came up with a detailed explanation of how messages lose their linguistic package and get stored and retrieved, and what the carriers of deverbalized message are, nor did they elaborate on the way how linguistic information is processed. Inspired by the Language of Thought hypothesis proposed by modern psycholinguistics and cognitive psychology, the dissertation holds that human thinking precedes and is bigger than its linguistic presentation, and that it is carried by both verbal forms and non-verbal symbols, and the mental processing of linguistic information in interpreting entails 3 pairs of six different cognitive operations, namely, serial processing and parallel distributed processing, top-down processing and bottom-up processing, coupled with automatic processing and controlled processing. Theoretically underpinned by the Interpretive Theory of Translation, the Interpreter Training Model of ESIT is formulated in the social and linguistic context of Europe decades ago. The model stipulates that interpreting students are only allowed to practise SI into language A rather than language B, and that foreign language enhancement courses are not supposed to be the essential constituents of interpreter training programmes. As a matter of fact, this training model, if properly complied with, could ensure the high quality of conference interpreter training. However, in response to the fast changing interpreting market situations in Europe and the Far East over the past two decades, the once training taboo of SI into language B and a language enhancement course for interpreting students is now being broken. As practisearchers, Seleskovitch and Lederer show their immediate concern over interpreting practice and pedagogy, and this well accounts*

for the great popularity that their research work enjoys among the interpreting community. However, both Seleskovitch and Lederer make personal theorization by heavily relying on intuitive speculation rather than real scientific research which is favored by the somewhat heterogeneous scientific community of a new generation of research-minded practising researchers with more sophisticated research methodology and expertise, thus failing to make significant breakthroughs in updating their Interpretive Theory of Translation since its inception in the 1960s and 1970s. The Interpretive Theory of Translation, a pioneer in the study of the dynamic process of conference interpreting, is the cornerstone for interpreting practice and pedagogy, and has exerted significant and far-reaching impact upon the formation of interpreting community and the academization of interpreter training. It also throws light on the research in machine translation. However, Seleskovitch and her disciples have marginalized speech texts by refusing to adopt the linguistic approach in their interpreting research, and their failure to probe into the root causes of unsuccessful interpreting by focusing merely on successful scenarios has reduced its theoretical value and affected its reception. What is more, Seleskovitch and her research community failed to explain to what extent interpreters are supposed to “interpret” the original speech. Their refusal to recognize the existence of untranslatability, and to adopt the foreignization strategy of interpreting is likely to arouse disputes in the interpreting community. (WB)

### ...and BEYOND CONFERENCE INTERPRETING

**Andres, Dörte/Anke Szofer.** 2010. Zwischen den Lagern. Ha Jins *War Trash*, in: Kaindl, Klaus/Kurz, Ingrid (Hrsg.). *Machtlos, selbstlos, meinungslos? Interdisziplinäre Analysen von ÜbersetzerInnen und DolmetscherInnen in belletristischen Werken*. Wien: LIT. 65-73.

*Between two camps. Ha Jin's "War trash"*. The protagonist of Ha Jin's novel *War trash*, the Chinese officer Yu Yuan, is interned in an American prisoner of war camp during the Korean War. He speaks English, so he starts to work as an interpreter there. Yu Yuan is described as a cultured person eager for knowledge, working hard to improve his English skills. On the other hand, he feels superior to the prisoners and other interpreters, remains detached and opportunistic, which does not make him especially likeable. But while he may not be a selfless hero, he certainly is a “little hero”, who not only survives a war, but also acts responsibly and according to his moral standards while trying to remain neutral and to avoid conflict in order to save his life. In contrast to the majority of interpreter figures in literary works, Yu Yuan is neither a language machine nor torn between cultures. Instead he is a person endowed with a “broader view” and acting in a very human way.

**Andres, Dörte.** 2010. Den Balkankonflikt dolmetschen – eine translationsethische Betrachtung, in: Hebenstreit, Gernot/Grbic Nadja/Vorderobermeier, Gisella/Wolf, Michaela (Hrsg.). *Festschrift für Erich Prunč*. Tübingen: Stauffenburg. 340-352.

*Interpreting the Balcan Conflict. A reflection on translation ethics.*

Do interpreters in situations of conflict manage to say „almost the same thing in other words“ in a different language or are there limits to their mediating role? How do interpreters respond to the distrust they are often faced with? How can they protect themselves against being accused of treason?

This essay deals with the work of interpreters during the Balkan Conflict, addressing the issues of recruiting, the unique working conditions and the physical and psychological strain. Role behavior and neutrality are examined from the perspective of translation ethics in order to help analyse the specifics of the setting *interpreting in conflict situations*. As a result, it is shown that the “traditional” norm-oriented translation ethics reach their limits in this complex field of action. Therefore, the debate about translation ethics has to be taken in a new direction, for which Erich Prunč's publications offer numerous suggestions.

**Kellett Bidoli, Cynthia J.** 2010. Interpreting from speech to sign: Italian television news reports. *The Interpreters' Newsletter* 15. 173-191.

**Köllmann, Anke.** 2011. *Dolmetschen im psychotherapeutischen Setting: Eindrücke aus der Praxis*. Masterarbeit FTSK Germersheim/Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz.

\* *In this paper, the author focuses on the influence of the individual background of all three participants (therapist, interpreter, patient) on their interaction in a therapeutic setting. For that purpose, members of two 'therapeutic triads' were interviewed individually; their answers then were compared to one another as well as to examples described by other authors. Already in this small-scale study it became obvious that interaction in a therapeutic setting with three participants is remarkably influenced by several factors, including: a) training and therapeutic approach of the therapist as well as his/her approach to working with an interpreter; b) training, experience and biography of the interpreter; c) biography of the patient and special expectations towards the interpreter resulting from it. (DA)*

**Mohr, Claudia.** 2011. *Dolmetscher in Kriegs- und Krisengebieten: Asylpolitik am Beispiel Irak*. Masterarbeit FTSK Germersheim/Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz.

\* *The study aims at describing the life of local interpreters in Iraq after the withdrawal of the troops, the consequences of this withdrawal for interpreters, and the measures taken by employers to protect them. The author proposes ways to improve the situation of the interpreters; also, she calls upon governments, professional associations and professional interpreters to work towards improving the situation of interpreters in conflict and war zones. (DA)*

**Napier, Jemina.** 2010. An historical review of signed language interpreting research: featuring highlights of personal research. *Cadernos de Tradução* 2:26. 63-97.

<http://www.periodicos.ufsc.br/index.php/traducao> (In a special issue devoted to signed language interpreting, with papers mostly in Portuguese)

**Pires Pereira, Maria Cristina.** 2008. Interpretação interlíngua: as especificidades de interpretação de língua de sinais. *Cadernos de Tradução* 21:1.135-156.

\* *On the specific features of signed language interpreting.*

**Ren, Wen.** 2008. *A Study of Liaison Interpreters' Subjectivity Consciousness*. (in Chinese) PhD dissertation. Sichuan University.

**Abstract:** *Apart from Introduction and Conclusion, the dissertation is composed of six chapters. Chapter One, "Liaison Interpreters' Subjectivity Consciousness", identifies, expounds and constructs the concepts of subject, subjectivity and subjectivity consciousness. Chapter Two, "Liaison Interpreters' Ethical Consciousness", frames and sets a limit to liaison interpreters' subjectivity consciousness, i.e., liaison interpreters' subjectivity should be ethical. Chapters Three to Five elucidates the rationality and necessity of the main components of liaison interpreters' subjectivity consciousness as well as their respective ways of manifestation in discourse practice. If Chapters Three, Four and Five are to be defined as qualitative research, Chapter Six, "Questionnaire Survey and Data Analysis", is then quantitative research with an aim to further provide empirical evidence for the outcome of qualitative research to make the conclusion of this dissertation more persuasive. (WB)*

**YANABU, Akira; MIZUNO, Akira; NAGANUMA, Mikako (eds).** 2010. 日本の翻訳論アンソロジーと解題 (Japanese translation theory, an annotated anthology). Tokyo: Houseidaiagakushuppanyoku.

*\* This collective volume consists of 31 essays on Japanese views of translation ranging from the Meiji period to contemporary Japan, with annotations from translation theorists which often refer to international contemporary TS. An interesting and informative text, to my knowledge the first markedly scholarly book on translation of the kind. It shows well the extension of the interests of interpreting scholars from the former Japanese Association for Interpretation Studies, in this case Akira MIZUNO, into written translation. Let us hope someone will take the initiative of translating the book into English in the near future so that international readers can also have the benefit of its content.*

*Also note that **TTR**, the official journal of CATS, the Canadian Association for Translation Studies, published by Concordia University in Montreal, has published a special issue devoted to translation in Japan, **TTR 22:1(2009)**. This special issue includes, inter alia, an interesting paper by **Akira MIZUNO**, "A Genealogy of Literal Translation in Modern Japan", a paper by **Yukai Fukuchi Meldrum** on Translationese in Japanese Literary Translation and a paper by **Akira YANABU** on the so-called Cassette Effect.*

***Meta**, the well-known Canadian translation journal, also published in Montreal, had published a special issue devoted to translation and interpreting in Japan in 1988 in its 33(1) issue. It would have been nice to see at least a reference to that special issue of **Meta** in the special issue of **TTR**, and perhaps a comparison of what has changed over the past 22 years.*

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For **Belgium**: Erik Hertog, Lessius Hogeschool, St.-Andriesstraat 2, 2000 Antwerp Tel: 32 3 206 04 91 (ext. 264) Fax: 32 3 206 04 99 - e-mail: [erik.hertog@lessius-ho.be](mailto:erik.hertog@lessius-ho.be)  
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For **China (Hong Kong)**: Andrew Cheung, Department of Chinese and Bilingual Studies, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Kowloon, Hong Kong - e-mail: [profakc@gmail.com](mailto:profakc@gmail.com)  
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For **Denmark**: Helle Dam, Handelshøjskolen i Aarhus, Fuglesangs Allé 4, DK-8210 Århus V - e-mail: [HD@asb.dk](mailto:HD@asb.dk)  
For **Egypt**: Sania Sharawi-Lanfranchi 4, El-Saleh Ayoub, Zamalek 11 2 11, Cairo [shara11@hotmail.com](mailto:shara11@hotmail.com)  
For **Estonia**: Margus Püusepp, Vallikraavi12-15, 51003 Tartu, Estonia. [mpuusepp@hotmail.ee](mailto:mpuusepp@hotmail.ee)  
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For **France**: Daniel Gile, 46, rue d'Alembert, 92190 Meudon - e-mail: [daniel.gile@yahoo.com](mailto:daniel.gile@yahoo.com)  
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For **Greece**: Anastasia Parianou, Ionian University, Megaro Kapodistria, 49100 Corfu - e-mail: [papik1@otenet.gr](mailto:papik1@otenet.gr)  
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For **Ireland**: Michael Cronin, School of Applied Languages, Dublin, City University, Dublin 9, Ireland - e-mail: [croninm@dcu.ie](mailto:croninm@dcu.ie)  
For **Israel**: Miriam Shlesinger, Bar Ilan University, 12 Recanati Street, 69494 Ramat-Aviv, [Shlesm@mail.biu.ac.il](mailto:Shlesm@mail.biu.ac.il)  
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For **Portugal**: Manuel Santiago Ribeiro, Rua Correia Teles, 32-2º PT - 1350-100 Lisboa, tel/fax: + 351.21.386.9429 - e-mail: [mrsr@aiic.net](mailto:mrsr@aiic.net)  
For **Romania**: Doina Motas, 3, Nicolaie Iorga Str., Bucarest 1, 71117  
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For **Sweden**: Cecilia Wadensjö, Dept. of Communication Studies, Linköping University, S-581 83 Linköping - e-mail: [cecwa@tema.liu.se](mailto:cecwa@tema.liu.se)  
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