

THE CIRIN BULLETIN

Conference Interpreting Research Information Network

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

BULLETIN n°46

July 2013

Editor: Daniel Gile

Contributors to this issue: Dörte Andres (DA), Damian FAN (DF), Ivana Čeňková (IC),
Ziyun XU (ZX), Rafael Barranco-Droege (RBD), Margus Puusep (MP)

Editorial address:

D. Gile, 4bis, rue des Pierres, 92190 Meudon, France

e-mail: 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.

* * *

EDITORIAL

This issue of the *Bulletin* introduces a large amount of material from China thanks to Ziyun XU, who not only collected the information, but also formatted it for the *Bulletin* and rewrote English abstracts when necessary.

Note the special issue of The *Interpreters' Newsletter* on Television Interpreting. In the first paper (Dal Fovo, 2011), readers will find one more illustration of the advantage of collective work around an existing corpus and/or around a central supervisor/leader (another striking example from a recent past being the series of quality parameter studies conducted in Granada around Collados Aís), in this case the Italian corpus of Television Interpreting: this corpus provided a convenient opportunities for research for a number of MA students.

As more empirical research is conducted, an increasing number of replications and follow-up studies can be identified. These are indispensable if findings are to be validated as robust, as opposed to artifacts or results of random constellations of conditions, and were rather rare in the past. Training issues and quality perception are research areas where replications and follow-up studies are particularly conspicuous. In this *Bulletin*, several studies are devoted to the relationship between form parameters and quality perception. The importance of language quality was stressed by trainers early on, but what is becoming clearer with converging results across populations of different nationalities in

different parts of the world spanning inter alia Spain and China is that accent and prosody may play a big role in the confidence or lack thereof with which delegates listen to interpreters regardless of the intellectual and linguistic quality of the interpreters' speech (see CHEUNG, 2013; HU & RAO, 2012; LIN, CHANG & KUO, 2013).

More generally, the contrast is striking between early studies on interpreting, in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s, when central topics tended to be tackled holistically and somewhat prescriptively on the basis of intuition, introspection and tradition by most authors, and the present body of research, with an ever increasing number of empirical studies focusing on specific issues and on practical, almost mundane topics such as actual features of television interpreting assignments or recruiting policies (Andres & Fünfer, 2011), preparation or the interpreters' glossaries (JIANG, 2013), techniques for interpreting names of Chinese dishes (DONG, 2012) to quote just three examples. This editor's impression is that we have finally reached the stage where findings of empirical research are starting to become a potentially serious source of input for ideas in training programs about the interpreting process, its difficulties, about directionality, quality perception and requirements, the efficiency of various training methods etc. Intuitions deserve to be taken seriously and are certainly a valid basis for professional practice and training, but some may be local context-bound or mistaken and empirical research offers the possibility of reconsidering them on the basis of data and rigorous methods and of correcting some misperceptions (though the power of research is often insufficient to provide clear-cut answers to research questions). The development is welcome.

Daniel Gile

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

ARTICLES

Amato, Amalia & Gabriele Mack. (Università di Bologna). 2011. Interpreting the "Oscar Night" on Italian TV: an interpreter's nightmare? *The Interpreters' Newsletter* 16. 37-60.

**A study of the renditions of proper names and culture-bound references in the simultaneous interpreting on TV of two Oscar ceremonies, in 2000 and 2007, using the concepts of "close renditions", "zero renditions", "reduced renditions", "divergent renditions" and "expanded renditions".*

Andres, Dörte & Sarah Fünfer. (Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz/Germersheim). 2011. TV interpreting in Germany: the television broadcasting company ARTE in comparison to public broadcasting companies. *The Interpreters' Newsletter* 16. 99-114.

**Three editors and six interpreters from German television broadcasters ARD and SDZ and ARTE interpreters were asked to fill out a questionnaire. Questions related to items such as frequency of assignment, recruitment criteria, preparation and planning of assignments, equipment, skills and abilities, quality-related criteria, stress factors, feedback and recognition.*

Bale, Richard. (UK, Univ. of Surrey). 2013. Undergraduate Consecutive Interpreting and Lexical Knowledge. The Role of Spoken Corpora. *The Interpreter and Translator Trainer* 7:1. 25-50.

Chen, Huihua. 2012. An analysis of interpreting techniques used in NPC press conferences (In Chinese). *Journal of Mudanjiang Normal University* (Guangxi Normal University), 170, 114-116.

(jian lun zhong wai ji zhe zhao dai hui kou yi ji qiao)

**Abstract: This paper studies the interpreting techniques used during press conferences for the National People's Congresses from 2003 to 2012. Using various examples from them, the author explores the use of contextualization, generalization, reformulation and condensing in high-quality Chinese-English interpreting. (ZX)*

Cheung, Andrew. (Hong Kong Polytechnic University). 2013. Non-native accents and simultaneous interpreting quality perceptions. *Interpreting* 15:1. 25-47.

**Quality perception was measured in native Hong Kong Cantonese speakers of the same simultaneously interpreted speech in Cantonese with native accent, Mandarin accent and English accent obtained through experimental manipulation. There were ten questionnaire items to be rated on a 5-point Likert scale, plus a general comment section. The perception was lower in the English-accented version than in the Mandarin-accented version and lower in the latter than in the Cantonese accented rendition. With respect to qualitative results, respondents mentioned that understanding required extra effort, felt that the interpreter with an accent was not reliable and reported a feeling of insecurity associated with the 'foreign' accent.*

Colucci, Chiara. (Italy Trieste). 2011. Modalisation and pragmatics in simultaneous TV interpreting. A case study: American presidential debates. *The Interpreters' Newsletter* 16. 61-80.

**Modality markers from American presidential debates in both the original speeches in English and their interpretation in Italian on TV were analyzed, and the author analyzes the potential impact of the differences.*

Dal Fovo, Eugenia. (Italy Trieste). 2011. Through the CorIT looing-glass and what MA students found there. *The Interpreters' Newsletter* 16. 1-20.

**An account of a series of MA studies on TV interpreting conducted by students of interpreting from the University of Trieste and of Bologna in Forlì on data from the ItalianCorpus of Television Interpreting CorIT.*

Deng, Yanling. 2012. The introduction of sight translation in the teaching of consecutive interpreting (In Chinese). *Foreign Language Teaching* (Guangdong University of Finance), 179-180. (tan tao jiang shi yi xun lian na ru kou yi jiao chuan jiao xue)

** Abstract: Sight translation has often been regarded as a stepping-stone between consecutive and simultaneous interpreting in the training process. The author defines sight translation and assesses whether or not it is necessary and feasible to include it in consecutive interpreting courses. She also makes suggestions on how to effectively incorporate sight translation into consecutive interpreting pedagogy. (ZX)*

Djovčoš, Martin & Zuzana Djovčoša. (M.D.: Matej Bel University, Slovakia, Z. D.: speech and language therapist). 2013. Aphasia and interpreting: Aphasia-based interpreting exercises. *Forum* 11:1. 23-49.

** A rather peculiar paper, which starts with background (very basic) information on aphasia, then goes into a cognitive-neuropsychological model of language processing, and then proposes exercises which seem to be predicated on a mostly bottom-up view of processing, at the lexical level and below. No rationale is presented as to why these exercises should be particularly useful to interpreting students, and no empirical evidence is presented as to their efficiency.*

Dong, Liqun. 2012. A Survey of interpreting techniques for names of Chinese dishes (In Chinese). *English Square: Academic Research* (Gansu Agricultural University), 19(7), 31-33.

(zhong can cai ming de kou yi ce lue yan jiu)

**Abstract: Many interpreters face significant challenges when asked to interpret the names of Chinese dishes, especially when unprepared and under time pressure, because of the differences between the culinary cultures of the West and China. Using mainstream interpreter training theories as a guide, this paper applies three requisite interpreting techniques - literal interpreting, meaning-based interpreting with annotations, and transliteration with elaboration - to the subject of gastronomy.(ZX)*

Duan, Yan & Wang, Wenyu. 2012. Exploring the efficacy of short-term memory training in interpreting (In Chinese). *Contemporary Foreign Languages Studies* (Suzhou University of Science and Technology), 11, 51-56.

(kou yi duan shi ji yi xun lian fang fa shi zheng tan suo)

**Abstract: Based on existing research on working memory and discourse analysis, this paper explores the effectiveness of working-memory training in improving the performance of interpreters. The authors divide two groups of beginner-level interpreting students into an experimental and a control group of roughly equal numbers for an 8-week experiment. By comparing the students' scores in interpreting before and after the training well as data from questionnaires and interviews, the authors conclude that working-memory training has significantly improved interpreting performance in the experimental group, while there has been no statistically significant improvement in the control group. In addition, different techniques in working-memory training have yielded mixed results.(ZX)*

Funayama, Chuta. (Kobeshi Gaikokugo Daigaku) 2012. Thinking for interpreting (in Japanese). *Interpreting and Translation Studies* 12. 3-19.

** On language and thought, conceptualization and thought, considering the specific case of interpreting. The author believes that conceptualizing for producing a target speech in interpreting situations deserves to be fostered as a focal point for research.*

Gong, Yi & Xu, Guozhu. 2012. An empirical study of the impact of concept mapping on the working memory of interpreters (In Chinese). *Overseas English* (Northwest Normal University), 142-144.

(gai nian tu yong yu kou yi ji yi de shi zheng yan jiu)

**Abstract: Numerous scholars address the importance of visualization in interpreter training. Basing their work on Joseph Novak's Concept Map Theory, the authors present a group of 20 translation majors with a passage on language learning in English. Initially, the subjects are asked to take notes and interpret the passage into Chinese. A week later, they are provided with a concept map for the same passage and sufficient time to assimilate it, before being asked to listen to the material, take notes and interpret again. The results suggest that concept maps are useful tools for helping interpreters connect fragmented information and significantly improve interpreting performance.(ZX)*

He, Tingting. 2012. Strategies for reforming the training of escort and conference interpreters based on semantic and communicative translation theories (In Chinese). *English Square: Academic Research* (Nanchang Business College of JXAU), 24, 36-37.

(jiao ji fan yi yu yi fan yi guan zhao xia de pei tong kou yi yu hui yi kou yi jiao xue gai ge yan jiu)

**Abstract: The author proposes different approaches to teaching escort and conference interpreting. She first reviews Peter Newmark's theory on semantic and communicative translation and points out the differences between the two types of interpreting. Working from these differences (colloquial vs. formal) and evidence from a case study, she posits that a communicative translation approach should be emphasized in the training of escort interpreters, whereas semantic translation is more applicable to conference interpreting.(ZX)*

Hiratsuka, Yukari. 2012. Oral History of Japanese-Chinese Interpreters: How Interpreting Norms are Fostered. *Interpreting and Translation Studies* 12. 69-82.

Hlavac, Jim. (Monash University). 2013. Interpreting in one's own and closely related languages. Negotiations of linguistic varieties among interpreters of the Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian languages. *Interpreting* 15:1. 94-125.

**Are Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian different languages or not? What are the implications when interpreting? This study analyzes data from a survey conducted among Australian-based interpreters, probably community interpreters rather than conference interpreters, and talks about sociolinguistic issues and the interpreters' decisions as to adaptation to the principals' variety of language in the interpreted interaction. Beyond this specific case study, questions arise with respect to interpreting into other languages which are referred to under the same name but are actually sets of closely related languages. One is Arabic, the standard form of which as used in the booth is generally not the interpreters' native language. Beyond the question of adaptation, cognitive issues are relevant: arguably, in such cases, interpreters work into what can be considered a B-language, not an A-language. What are the implications of such a situation? Another potentially interesting area to explore.*

Hu, Yu & Rao, Yuling. 2012. The role of intonation in interpreting: An analysis of the simultaneous interpreting at the opening ceremony of ASEAN (In Chinese). *Manager's Journal* (Guangxi University). Retrieved February 7, 2013, from www.cnki.net.

(ying yu yu diao zai kou yi yu pian zhong de gong neng: yi zhong guo dong meng bo lan hui kai mu shi ji gao guan hui xian chang tong chuan wei li)

** Abstract: Intonation is an important component of English pronunciation - it serves as an effective tool in communicating extra-linguistic information. In daily conversations people use different intonation patterns to express their feelings or attitudes. Most research on intonation is carried out in the field of linguistics, but research on its role in interpreting is scarce. This paper cites examples taken from the simultaneous interpreting of remarks made at the opening of ASEAN to explore techniques for using various intonation patterns in interpreting.(ZX)*

Jia, Jingchao & Niu, Xiaoli. 2012. Improvised speeches: Strategies for interpreters (In Chinese). *English Square: Academic Research* (Mechanized Infantry Academy), 13, 36-37.

(lun ji xi fay an de te dian ji kou yi ce lue)

**Abstract: Improvised speeches present particular challenges to interpreters, who may not be able to prepare for them beforehand. The authors examine various situations where the interpreter needs to deverbalize, maintain coherence, condense, and reorganize the flow of logic in order to have natural-sounding delivery.(ZX)*

Jiang, Hong. (Hong Kong Polytechnic University). 2013. The interpreter's glossary in simultaneous interpreting. A survey. *Interpreting* 15:1. 74-93.

**The presentation of results from two surveys, one conducted on site during a UN conference, and one online, with close to 500 respondents, most of them AIIC interpreters. Practical questions on topics such as the sources used, medium, format, editing, sharing with colleagues, and a comparison of staff interpreters vs. freelancers.*

Jiménez Serrano, Óscar. 2011. Backstage conditions and interpreter's performance in live television interpreting: quality, visibility and exposure. *The Interpreters' Newsletter* n°16. 115-136.

Kang, Zhifeng. 2012. On-the-job anxiety and its effect on consecutive interpreting performance (In Chinese). *Chinese Science & Technology Translators Journal* (Fudan University), 25(1), 18-21. (kou yi jiao lu dui jiao ti chuan yi de xiao ying yu ying xiang)

** Abstract: This paper reviews Spielberger's State-Trait Anxiety Theory, Cassady and Johnson's Test*

Anxiety Model and Chen and Tang's Anxiety Scale. It then proposes the Interpreting Anxiety Degrees (IAD) model, a new scale for interpreters which comprise three different anxiety levels. Using the results of an experiment involving 90 non-English major college students, the author concludes that interpreting performance is most adversely affected by anxiety among individuals classified as having higher 'background' anxiety levels. Meanwhile, people with medium levels of anxiety perform the best, whereas those with lower anxiety tend to perform poorly.(ZX)

Kellett Bidoli, Cynthia J. & Rita Sala. (SSLMIT, University of Trieste). 2011. Interpreting conflict from speech to sign on Italian television. *The Interpreters' Newsletter* 16. 199-226.

Kondo, Masaomi. (Daitoubunka) 2012. Essay on the Principles of Interpreting. *Interpreting and Translation Studies* 12. 119-132.

Kraviarová, Zuzana. (Matej Bel, Slovakia). 2013. Assessing Source Speech Difficulty for Research Purposes. *Forum* 11:1. 51-75.

* An important topic. A number of different methods were used to assess speech difficulty: The evaluation of difficulty by students who had to interpret them, by the author and by other interpreters, a proposition per minute count, various readability indicators (word length, Flesch reading formula, Flesch Kincaid formula, Weirdness Metric, accent, speech rate).

Li, Fangqin. 2012. A model for teaching college-level interpretation students based on the functionalist theory of translation (In Chinese). *Foreign Language and Literature* (Sichuan International Studies University), 28(2), 93-97.

(gong neng fan yi li lun guan zhao xia de fan yi zhuan ye ben ke kou yi jiao xue mo shi tan suo)

* *Abstract: Undergraduate interpreting programs generally aim to give students a good foundation in the subject; they can then develop their skills further at graduate level. In this paper the author reviews the leading models for interpreter training and proposes a new one for undergraduates based on the Functionalist Theory. It combines in-class and extracurricular practice, instruction in both interpreting and translation, textbook and real-world conference material, and self-guided and group study, as well as a combination of in-class learning and field practice.*(ZX)

Li, Qiang. 2012. Use of Skopos Theory for explicitation of four-character phrases (In Chinese). *Overseas English* (Tianjin University of Science and Technology), 6, 150-152.

(mu di lun shi jiao xia han ying si zi jie gou kou yi xian hua yan jiu)

**Abstract: Working within the framework of Skopos Theory and its three principal rules (Skopos; coherence; fidelity), this article attempts to clarify highly contextual ideas in Chinese, describing their content, and their linguistic and cultural features. The author argues that explicitation can help interpreters best translate four-character Chinese phrases into English.*(ZX)

LIM, Hyang-ok. (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Korea). 2013. A Jury of your Peers: Peer Assessment in consecutive interpretation pedagogy. *Forum* 11:1. 77-97.

**A discussion of the role of peer assessment of students' consecutive interpreting performance in class, and presentation of the results of a questionnaire-based study on the perception of such peer assessment.*

LIN, I-Hsin Iris, CHANG, Feng-lan Ann, KUO, Feng-lan (National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan). 2013. The impact of non-native accented English on rendition accuracy in simultaneous interpreting. *Translation and Interpreting* (trans-int.org) 5:2.30-44.

**Based on LIN I-Hsin's MA thesis. (references not indicated in the paper)*

Four groups of graduate interpreting students simultaneously interpreted four versions of an English speech read by the same speaker in English (non-native), with prosodic and phonemic deviations being manipulated deliberately by the speaker according to instructions. The accuracy of their renditions was assessed by two freelance interpreters. The students also filled out questionnaires after listening to their own renditions and commented on their difficulties.

The authors report that all the frequently misunderstood vocabulary items involved a mispronounced r sound. They also interpret their findings as suggesting that deficient prosody hinders comprehension more than deficient phonemics.

Lin, Xiaohong. 2012. Linguistic and cultural differences in interpreting (In Chinese). *Journal of Jiamusi Education Institute* (Quanzhou Vocational College of Economics and Business), 111(1), 256-258. (kou yi zhong de yu yan yu wen hua cha yi chu yi)

**Abstract: The author argues for the importance of cultural translation as opposed to “linguistic transcoding” in interpreting. She reviews theories from the applied linguistics and interpreting communities and breaks differences between Chinese and English-speaking cultures down into categories such as culturally loaded words, cultural symbols, and customs.(ZX)*

Liu, Meng & Huo, Hong. 2012. Overcoming asymmetrical language features in Chinese-English interpreting (In Chinese). *Journal of Hubei University of Economics: Humanities and Social Sciences* (Yangzhou University & Shanghai International Studies University), (6), 139-140.

(chun yu yan shi yu xia kou yi zhong de bu dui chen xing shi yan jiu)

** Abstract: To succeed in Chinese-English interpreting, one has to communicate meaning in the foreground against a backdrop of widely differing linguistic structures. This paper examines various phenomena which need to be overcome during Chinese-English interpreting, including differences in grammar and the use of linking words, descriptors and references, and terms without equivalents in English. It provides some theoretical foundation that can be applied to actual interpreting.(ZX)*

Liu, Xiaoping. 2012. Fluency in Chinese-English interpreting (In Chinese). *Journal of Social Science of Jiamusi University* (Tianjin Foreign Studies University), 30(2), 176-178.

(han ying kou yi liu li xing de fang tan yan jiu)

**Abstract: Verbal fluency is an important indicator for the communicative skills of a foreign language learner. The author uses the Chinese text from the China Accreditation Test for Translators and Interpreters (May, 2005, level 3) to test 100 third-year English majors in college on interpreting. She compares the performances of high- and low-scoring students, specifically looking at the numbers of pauses during their interpreting tests. Post-testing interviews, she summarizes the underlying reasons for the observed differences in verbal fluency and provides practical suggestions for teaching Chinese-English interpreting.*

Liu, Xiaoping. 2012. An empirical study on pauses in Chinese-English interpretation (In Chinese). *Journal of Ningbo University* (Tianjin Foreign Studies University), 34:3, 101-104.

(han ying kou yi yu pian zhong de chen mo jiao xue qi shi)

**Abstract: The author uses the Chinese text from the May 2005 level 3 China Accreditation Test for Translators and Interpreters (CATTI) as the testing material for her experiment. She selects 60 students who have taken the level 4 Test for English Majors (TEM 4), with equal numbers of high- and low-scoring students, and uses Cool Edit to keep track of the number of pauses they make during her tests on them. The results indicate that students with lower scores in their English proficiency tests are more likely to pause near the end of each interpreting segment. Using information gathered during post-test interviews, the author summarizes the underlying reasons for the observed differences and*

proposes two effort models that illustrate the production of pauses in Chinese-English interpreting.(ZX)

Matsubara, Shigeki (Nagoya University). 2012. Current status and research issues of simultaneous interpreting technologies. (in Japanese). *Interpreting and Translation Studies* 12. 21-30.

** Very general, with a focus on linguistic transformations associated with syntactic differences, the aim being to come up with algorithms for automatic simultaneous interpreting.*

NAM, Won-Jun. (Korea, Hankuk). 2013. Teaching Translation & Interpreting at the Undergraduate Level in Korea. *Forum* 11:1. 159-179.

Niemants, Natacha S. A. (Università di Modena e Reggio Emilia). 2011. Quand les interprètes font les journalistes: une analyse linguistique. *The Interpreters' Newsletter* 16. 137-155.

**A corpus-based linguistic comparison of the language of Italian journalists reporting the latest news from Iraq and of updates provided by the interpreters to the audience on the basis of CNN and Al-Jazeera reports they watch from the booth. Original, mostly because it reports on a role which interpreters do not generally have and for which they are generally not trained.*

Pöchhacker, Franz. 2011. Researching TV interpreting: selected studies of US presidential material. *The Interpreters' Newsletter* n°16. 21-36.

Qin, Xiuyu. 2013. Discussions on interpreting training from the Learning Pathway perspective (In Chinese). *English Square: Academic Research* (Dongfeng Nissan Passenger Vehicle Company), 25, 64-66.

(cong xue xi lu jing tu li lun tan tao kou yi yi uan neng li pei yang lu jing)

** Abstract: Capacity-building for professional interpreters has long been a focus for academics and psychologists. This article summarizes mainstream opinion on the subject and examines it from the perspective of the widely-adopted Learning Paths methodology developed by business management theorists, Jim Williams and Steve Rosenbaum. The author sets out the typical specialized and general tasks that constitute the core competence of professional interpreters. She proposes a learning path that modifies the current design of interpreter training programs in China, which is intended to improve the capacity-building of professional interpreters.*(ZX)

Reithofer, Karin. (University of Vienna). 2013. Comparing modes of communication. The effect of English as a lingua franca vs. interpreting. *Interpreting* 15:1. 48-73.

**See the abstract for the dissertation, also completed in 2013.*

Ren, Shan. 2012. The application of Relevance Theory to interpreting (In Chinese). *Studies in Language and Linguistics* (Jilin Normal University), 22, 194-195.

(lun guan lian li lun zai kou yi guo cheng zhong de ying yong)

**Abstract: This article applies the Relevance Theory, as developed by Dan Sperber and Deirdre Wilson in their book Relevance: Communication and Cognition, to Chinese-English interpreting. The author examines the different types and features of interpreting and uses examples to discuss how the Relevance Theory can be used in actual interpreting.*(ZX)

SHAO, Wei & Peiyan YANG. (Beijing Foreign Studies University). 2013. Une quantification expérimentale des messages restitués dans la courbe d'apprentissage de l'interprétation. *Forum* 11:1. 223-255.

Shinzaki, Ryuko & Yumiko Ishiguro. 2012. Comprehension of Japanese Speech: an Application of the CMM Theory to Instruction in Japanese-to-English Interpreting. *Interpreting and Translation Studies* 12. 51-67.

* *Coordinated Management Theory was used to analyze the output of consecutive interpretation by students and professionals working from Japanese into English.*

Song, Jie. 2012. An introduction to methods for clarifying ambiguity in Chinese-English interpreting (In Chinese). *Journal of Luohe Vocational Technology College* (Yangtze University), 11(1), 119-120. (qian xi kou yi zhong mo hu yu yan ji qi fan yi)

**Abstract: The inherent ambiguity in languages presents dilemmas for interpreters, who must decide when to maintain vagueness in the target language and when attempt to clarify the speaker's intent. The author gives a few examples of approaches to the subject, analyzes the underlying reasons for lack of clarity in the source language, and offers some practical strategies for dealing with different scenarios.*(ZX)

Straniero Sergio, Francesco. (SSLMIT, Università di Trieste). 2011. Language mediation in news making: from simultaneous interpreting to other (hybrid) transfer modes. *The Interpreters' Newsletter* 16. 175-197.

Sun, Na. 2013. Increasing the mental stamina of students in interpreter training (In Chinese). *English Square: Academic Research* (Xi'an Fanyi University), 25, 113.

(kou yi jiao xue zhong ru he xun lian xues heng ying ji he kang cuo zhe xin li)

**Abstract: Given China's increasing need for cooperation with the rest of the world, highly effective training of interpreters in university programs is very important. The author trained small groups of interpreting students using different methods, in order to compare the effects of criticism, encouragement and a more neutral training approach on interpreting performance. The results of the experiment indicate that criticism was most effective at improving student performance, whereas encouragement tended to make students more proactive in class. Meanwhile, the neutral approach to training had the least effect on students' performance.*(ZX)

Takahashi, Kinuko. (Sophia University, Tokyo). 2013. Comparison of the Interpretations between Untrained Returnee Students and Untrained Japanese EFL Learners. *Forum* 11:1. 257-276.

Takeda, Kayoko. (Rikkyo Daigaku) 2012. On interpreter training in Japan. *Interpreting and Translation Studies* 12. 105-117.

Tsuruta, Chikako. (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies). 2011. Broadcast interpreters in Japan: bringing news to and from the world. *The Interpreters' Newsletter* 16. 157-173.

Wang, Binhua. 2012. Constructing models for assessing interpreting performance: Criteria and norms (In Chinese). *Shanghai Journal of Translators* (Guangdong University of Foreign Studies), (3), 49-54. (cong kou yi biao zhun dao kou yi gui fan: kou yi ping gu mo shi jian gou de tan suo)

* *Abstract: Research on assessment of interpreting performance dates back to the late 1980s. Early research focused on identifying criteria and parameters for assessing the quality of interpretations based on the results of surveys conducted among interpreters or their end users. However, research in more recent years has become much more detailed. The quality of interpretations is now seen as quite fluid, dependent on such variables as participants, working conditions, interpreting scenarios and socio-cultural environment. Researchers now understand that they cannot determine the interpreting quality by using static criteria, but rather need to describe actual interpreting activities. This article proposes*

two models based on describing norms in interpreting: one for assessing an interpreter's competence, and the other for assessing his performance.(ZX)

Wang, Binhua. 2012. Corpus-based interpreting studies: A breakthrough in research into interpreting aids (In Chinese). *Foreign Languages in China* (Guangdong University of Foreign Studies), 9(3), 94-100.

(yu liao ku kou yi yan jiu: kou yi chan pin yan jiu fang fa de tu po)

* *Abstract:* For a long time interpreting researchers have focused on the cognitive process in interpreting, and most of their experiments have used only small and "decontextualized" samples. Therefore, their results can hardly claim ecological validity and to be applicable universally. The situation is changing with the emergence of interpreting corpora in recent years. This article first deals with the significance of Corpus-based Interpreting Studies (CIS) in constructing theories and developing methodology in the budding discipline of interpreting studies. It then summarizes the research topics of CIS and illustrates with a case study for the building of the "Corpus of Chinese-English Interpreting for Premier Press Conferences" (CEIPPC).(ZX)

Yang, Lin. 2012. Lexical Reiteration applied to Interpreting: A study of a 2011 press conference on foreign policy held by Mr. Jiechi Yang, the Chinese Foreign Minister (In Chinese). *Journal of Yili Normal University* (Beifang University of Nationalities), 3, 97-99.

(ying han xin wen yu pian zhong ci hui fu xian de xing shi gong neng yu kou yi: yang jie chi wai zhang jiu zhong guo wai jiao zheng ce he dui wai guan xi da ji zhe wen wei li)

* *Abstract:* Lexical reiteration is a cohesive device that spells out the logical and semantic relationships between various lexical items. This paper examines how this theory can be applied practically in Chinese-English interpreting dealing with formal political discourse. The author borrows examples from Mr. Jiechi Yang's press conference in order to discuss different forms of lexical reiteration in detail, and offers insights on how to find equivalent expressions when interpreting.(ZX)

Zhang, Jie. 2012. Techniques for interpreting the names of Chinese dishes (In Chinese). *Journal of Yangtze University* (Wuhan Polytechnic), 35(4), 125-126.

(zhong can cai ming kou yi ce lue tan xi)

* *Abstract:* The author examines the drastic differences between Chinese and Western food, describing the two cultures' disparate cooking techniques, perspectives on appreciating gourmet food, and culinary philosophies. With these differences in mind, he makes several suggestions for interpreters who would like to: (1) improve their speed and accuracy when putting Chinese menu items into English; (2) develop a good command of basic cooking terminology, as well as ingredients and their equivalents in English; (3) become familiar with Chinese gourmet culture; (4) use the Western technique of menu-item naming; and (5) make liberal use of transliteration and paraphrasing.(ZX)

Zhang, Wei. 2012. Review of the current status and trends in corpus studies of interpreting: The past decade (In Chinese). *Journal of Zhejiang University* (Beijing Language and Culture University), 42(2), 193-205.

(jin shi nian lai kou yi yu liao ku yan jiu xian zhuang ji fa zhan qu shi)

* *Abstract:* Corpus studies on interpreting began in the late 1990s. As of 2012, fewer than ten corpus databases are dedicated to research on interpreting. The largest is relatively small, with only about one million words, and its sole focus is conference interpreting. In addition, most of the research on corpus leans heavily towards linguistic features or certain processes in interpreting (e.g. disfluency, EVS, and speed of delivery). The author argues that it is important to consider including different types of corpora in corpus studies, such as parallel and comparative interpreting corpora, the increase in size of corpora and diverse search functionalities of corpora. Corpus studies should adopt multiple

approaches in order to explore major issues such as text types, interpreting strategies and translation units.(ZX)

Zheng, Xiaoli. 2012. Examining Chinese-English interpreting using the Linguistic Adaptation Theory (In Chinese). *Journal of Lanzhou Institute of Education* (Jiangsu Rudong Senior High School), 28(4), 151-152.

(ji yu shun ying li lun de han ying kou yi yu yan te dian ge an fen xi)

**Abstract: The author applies the Linguistic Adaptation Theory, as explained in Verschueren's Understanding Pragmatics, in her analysis of Chinese-English interpreting passages. She emphasizes the importance of making adaptations in interpreting based on different contexts, registers and linguistic structures.(ZX)*

Zhu, Jingyan. 2012. Metaphor in interpreting (In Chinese). *Journal of Baicheng Normal University* (Guangxi Normal University), 26(1), 72-74. (ren zhi yin yu yu kou yi)

** Abstract: This paper first reviews the history of metaphor research; it also examines the cognitive challenges presented by metaphors in interpreting. Basing his ideas on the theories of Newmark and Miqing Liu, the author offers four specific strategies for dealing with metaphors: direct translation, use of analogies, identification of functionally equivalent expressions, and transliteration.(ZX)*

M.A. AND GRADUATION THESES

Eisele, Michaela. 2013. *Dolmetschen im deutsch-spanischen Kontext: das Dritte Reich, die Bundesrepublik und Franco-Spanien.* Masterarbeit. Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz/FASK Germersheim.

** This M.A. thesis tries to shed some light on the interpreting profession in the Spanish-German context – before and after 1945. Accordingly, it can be divided into two parts that are each introduced by a chapter providing the necessary historical background. The first of these two chapters describes the political tensions within Spain leading up to Franco's coup d'état in 1936, as well as Nazi-Germany's intervention in the subsequent Spanish Civil War. Spanish-German negotiations on Spain's entry into World War II serve as the starting point for the actual purpose of research: examining the nature of interpretation in the Spanish-German context. Based on archives research at the German Department for Foreign Affairs, the thesis primarily focuses on interpreters who worked for the Department for Foreign Affairs or other governmental organizations. The following chapters introduce a very heterogeneous group of interpreters with considerable variance in educational and political background, as well as motivation. The extent of political influence some of them were able to wield over Spanish and German high-ranking officials alike is simply startling. After this astonishing insight, the second chapter containing background information takes a closer look at the relations between the two countries after World War II. In the immediate aftermath of the war, they found themselves in a very similar situation, but the newly democratic Federal Republic of Germany soon underwent a period of vast economic growth and subsequently became a member of several international organizations, while impoverished Spain remained under Franco's authoritarian rule – a position largely isolated from the international community. After the main issue between Germany and Spain – the dispute over German property in Spain – had been resolved, the German government not only continued pushing for international acceptance of the Iberian country, but also strove toward close bilateral relations. In the ensuing chapters, a number of interpreters are introduced who worked for the Federal Republic of Germany in high-level talks and trade negotiations. Because most of the research was conducted using archived materials at the German Department for Foreign Affairs, the*

thesis mainly focuses on the German interpreters of the time. In doing so, the question of Hitler's interpreters possibly continuing to work for the Federal Republic of Germany is raised. Despite rigorous denazification efforts, former Nazis still occupied important posts in German society, simply because there was a lack of qualified personnel. The thesis goes on to demonstrate the government's ambiguous position towards interpreters who used to work for Hitler. By means of an analysis of archived material, results prove that at least one interpreter continued to work for the Federal Republic of Germany, even though he had worked for the Nazis, while another one was forced to quit because she had married a former Nazi.

Lerke, A.-K. 2010. *Qualitätsbeurteilung von Live-Mediendolmetschungen aus Zuschauerperspektive am Beispiel Dometschen bei Arte*. Unpublished MA thesis, Institut für Angewandte Linguistik und Translatologie, University of Leipzig.

Tite, Barbora. 2013. *Vnímání rychlosti tlumočnickem a posluchačem v procesu simultánního tlumočení (teoreticko-empirická studie na francouzsko-českém materiálu)*. *The Interpreter's and Listener's Perception of Speed in the Process of Simultaneous Interpretation: An Analysis of Theory and Practice Pertaining to French-Czech Material*. Institute of Translation Studies, Charles University in Prague, January 2013, M.A. thesis, Dir. prof. PhDr. Ivana Čeňková, CSc.

* *Abstract*

This thesis addresses the issue of the subjective perception of the speaker's speed during simultaneous interpretation. It partially replicates the method used by Aneta Mandysová in her master's thesis focusing on German-Czech material (2011), which was defended at the University of Vienna under the supervision of prof. Franz Pöchhacker. For the purposes of comparing the results of this thesis with those of Mandysová (2011), it is especially the method of the experiment presented in the empirical section of this thesis that has been replicated. The theoretical section of this thesis does not follow the structure used by Mandysová (2011), but given the identical subject of both theses, it concentrates on similar issues: various approaches to measuring speech speed, the relation between objective speed and simultaneous interpreting, the determinants of speech speed and prosodic features influencing the subjective perception of speed.

The theoretical grounding of both theses is based on Karla Déjean Le Féal's doctoral thesis (1978), which first introduced the notion of subjective speed, whereby two speeches of equal objective speed (as measured in syllables/min.) are perceived as having different speeds. The conclusions of Déjean Le Féal's thesis demonstrate that interpreters usually experience a faster subjective speed when interpreting speeches which were prewritten and then read aloud. Impromptu speeches are usually perceived as being slower than read speeches.

The empirical section of this thesis consists of an experiment which aims to verify Déjean Le Féal's conclusions using French-Czech material. The method used in the present thesis involved recording two different speeches in French which have the same objective speed, one prewritten and one impromptu. The speeches were then interpreted into Czech by two groups of interpreters: students and professionals. A third group of participants only listened to the original speeches. Two additional groups of listeners listened to the interpretations, bringing the total number of groups of participants to five. After having listened to the speeches or interpreted them, the participants filled in a questionnaire about their subjective perception of the speed of both speeches. The results of this study confirm that interpreters perceive prewritten speeches as faster and more difficult to interpret than impromptu speeches. The group of participants who only listened to the original speeches yielded ambiguous results, those who listened to the students' interpretation marked the impromptu speech as faster, while those who listened to the professionals' interpretation perceived the prewritten speech as faster. Keywords: simultaneous interpreting, perception of speed, prewritten speech, impromptu speech, subjective speed, objective speed, French, Czech, interpreter, recipient of interpreting. (IC)

Žilková, Anna. 2013. *Elektronické zdroje pro přípravu konferenčních tlumočnicků (Virtual on-line resources for conference interpreter training)*, Institute of Translation Studies, Charles University in Prague, January 2013, M.A. thesis, Dir. prof. PhDr. Ivana Čenková, CSc.

* Abstract

The aim of this study is to describe the influence of modern technologies on interpreting and interpreter training. It focuses on the content of a good interpreting course and summarizes the main features of remote interpreting, telephone interpreting, videoconference interpreting and interpreting over the internet. It contains an overview of eLearning tools used in interpreter training with the last chapter dedicated to a brand new tool – the ORCIT project. The main outcomes of this work are recommendations for project partners regarding functionality and efficiency of this educational platform.

Keywords: eLearning, interpreter training, modern technologies, remote interpreting, virtual learning environment, ORCIT. (IC).

RECENT MA THESES FROM CHINA

* This list was compiled by XU Ziyun, who kindly accepted to have it published in the Bulletin.

Bo, Fanxu. 2011. *A strategic analysis of cultural differences in interpreting (In Chinese)* (Unpublished master's thesis). Tianjin University.

(guan yu kou yi huo dong zhong wen hua cha yi de ce lue xing fen xi)

* *Abstract:* For a long time, interpreting has been classified as a type of language communication, while its properties of cross-cultural communication have been ignored. This thesis focuses on the cultural differences involved in interpreting, the obstacles that these cultural differences pose during interpreting and interpreting strategies that can be adopted to deal with cultural differences. Cross-cultural awareness among interpreters is the key means to solving the problems related to cultural differences, and the author provides some suggestions for how to improve interpreters' intercultural communication abilities.(ZX)

Chen, Dongping. 2010. *A study of positive treason in interpreting based on the Skopos Theory (In Chinese)* (Unpublished master's thesis). Shanghai International Studies University.

(cong mu di lun jiao du kan kou yi zhong de ji ji xing pan ni)

* *Abstract:* Fidelity has long been viewed as one of the most important criteria for defining good translation work. However, it is impossible to achieve complete faithfulness in translation and interpreting while reproducing the exact meaning, style, wording, rhetoric and cultural nuance of the source text. The challenges of immediacy, unpredictability, individuality and high pressure make fidelity especially difficult for interpreters. As a result, interpreters must utilize proper treason in their work. In this thesis, the author draws on the core theory of German Functionalism, the Skopos theory, for theoretical support to the concept of positive treason. After an introduction to the Skopos Theory, Chen analyzes positive and negative treason, explaining in detail the existence of positive treason in interpreting. Four major positive treason strategies - amplification, omission, paraphrase and summarization - are then described, along with examples of their proper usage. The author concludes with a discussion of how to control the degree of positive treason in interpreting.(ZX)

Chen, Miaomiao. 2009. *On interpreter's subjectivity from an interdisciplinary perspective (In Chinese)* (Unpublished master's thesis). Shanghai International Studies University.

(kua xue ke shi jiao xia de kou yi yi zhe zhu ti xing)

* *Abstract*: In this thesis, Chen discusses subjectivity in interpreting in China and throughout the world. The author carries out a comprehensive analysis of both internal and external factors influencing interpreter's subjectivity, including historical, cultural and social, psychological, cognitive and inter-subjective factors that depend on the speaker, the interpreter and the audience. Citations from many other disciplines, namely cognitive psychology, neuropsychology, psycholinguistics and neurophysiology, provide insight to the discussion. Finally, the author borrows from Seleskovitch's interpretive theory in order to explore the interpreter's subjectivity in the interpreting, de-verbalization and reformulation stages of the interpreting process.(ZX)

Chen, Qianrong. 2009. *Directionality and its impact on Chinese/English simultaneous interpreting* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Shanghai International Studies University.

(kou yi de fang xiang xing dui ying han huan jing xia tong sheng chuan yi de ying xiang)

* *Abstract*: Many scholars have explored the impact of directionality on simultaneous interpreters' performances. Some recent studies on this subject have challenged the traditionally dominant view that simultaneous interpreters fare better when working from foreign language into native tongue. In 2002, Al-Salman and Al-Khanji published a paper that suggested that Arabic interpreters perform better when interpreting from Arabic into English, not vice versa. In this thesis, Chen explores directionality in Chinese/English interpreting and the influence of directionality on simultaneous interpreters' performances more generally. The study follows Al-Salman and Al-Khanji's method. It analyzes the qualitative and quantitative data gathered from of a survey of experienced simultaneous interpreters regarding their performances under different interpreting directions along with audio recordings of actual simultaneous conference interpreting.

Interpreters are found to perform better when working from their native language into a foreign language. The author posits that "input constraints" - that is, disturbances like foreign accents, idioms and unfamiliar speech content - faced by interpreters at the stage of information input make it impossible for interpreters to adopt interpreting strategies to modify their output, and may explain the influence of directionality.(ZX)

Chen, Yan. 2010. *The effects of note-taking language choice in consecutive interpreting* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Shanghai International Studies University.

(bi ji yu yan xuan ze dui jiao ti kou yi de ying xiang)

* *Abstract*: In this study, Chen discusses the effects of note-taking language choice on performance in Chinese-English and English-Chinese consecutive interpreting. By carrying out two experiments, the author seeks insight into the following research questions: (1) What governs an interpreter's choice of note-taking language during consecutive interpreting, the source language or the target language?; and (2) Which note-taking language is more effective in the reproduction process, the source language or the target language? The Information Processing System and Gile's Effort Model form the theoretical foundation for the study.(ZX)

Cui, Qian. 2009. *On cultural elements in interpreting from the perspective of globalization and glocalization* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Shanghai International Studies University.

(cong quan qiu hua he quan qiu ben di hua kan kou yi zhong wen hua yin su de fan yi)

* *Abstract*: Little existing literature on globalization and glocalization in interpreting focuses on cultural aspects of interpreting. In this thesis, Cui analyzes interpreting as a cultural phenomenon and a dynamic communicative process. The author proposes the incorporation of more cultural elements into the interpretive theory, suggesting specific methods to do so in the treatment of words and phrases, sentences and texts, pragmatic communicative systems and non-verbal systems.(ZX)

Ding, Yongqian. 2009. *Research on legal interpreting* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Shanghai International Studies University.

(fa lv kou yi chu tan: fa ting kou yi ji he tong tan pan kou yi bi jiao yan jiu)

* *Abstract:* With the development of China's economy, cases involving foreign parties are increasingly held in Chinese courts, and more and more business relationships are being established between Chinese enterprises and overseas entities. Given this trend, legal interpreting has emerged as a prominent branch of interpreting, one that has begun to attract the attention of Chinese scholars in the 21st century. In this study, the author tries to find the common rules in legal interpreting by comparing its two main fields - court and contract interpreting - with special attention to the different skill sets the two fields require. While both fields have many similarities, they are also distinct. Court interpreting is focused on the procedure of the trial and the maintenance of order in the trial process, while contract interpreting focuses on the trial's contents and is intended to expedite the process. Further, court interpreters are outsiders to the court, while contract interpreters are relative insiders who are more familiar with each case's contents and background information. The author describes specific skills that are required in legal interpreting settings and recommends the establishment of an interior interpreting and translation department in Chinese courts.(ZX)

Ding, Zhigang. 2006. *Analysis of the conference interpreting audience* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Shanghai International Studies University.

(hui yi kou yi ting zhong yan jiu)

* *Abstract:* Interpreting is a type of dynamic and special intercultural communication that includes the original language speaker, the interpreter and the target language audience. Interpreting is intended for the target language audience, and both the speaker and the interpreter serve the audience. Only when the audience receives and understands the information can the goal of communication be achieved. In this thesis, Ding analyzes the categories, needs, attention, understanding and feedback of the audience, using examples from conference interpretation transcripts. The interpreter should adapt to the features and needs of the audience and use necessary tactics in the process of interpreting so that the target language audience can best receive the source language information. Moreover, interpreters can learn about the audience's expectations and thereby improve their performance in the future by listening to its feedback after interpreting.(ZX)

Fan, Zhijia. 2006. *User expectations in interpreting quality evaluation* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Sichuan University.

(kou yi zhi liang ping gu zhong de yong hu qi wang)

* *Abstract:* With the growing interest in research on interpreting quality evaluation, studies on user expectation have become more common. With this thesis, Fan provides a systematic overview of these studies and their findings and primary challenges to date. After explaining basic concepts and the relationship between user expectations and interpreting quality evaluation, the author describes existing research on user expectation. On the one hand, the empirical studies indicate that users have reached some consensus on criteria for good interpreting and place more importance on the content of interpreting than on its form. On the other hand, however, these studies are somewhat problematic. For example, the comparability among individual studies is low; the questionnaires for user surveys in different studies have not been streamlined; the definitions of criteria adopted in questionnaires are ambiguous; and the studies' findings may have limited applicability.(ZX)

Feng, Wei. 2008. *A construction of the processing model of interpreting based on the Interpretive Theory* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Tianjin Normal University.

(shi yi li lun guan zhao xia de kou yi guo cheng mo shi gou jian)

* *Abstract:* In this thesis, the author constructs the Processing Model of Interpreting, using the Triangle Model from Seleskovitch's Interpretive Theory and the results of an experiment as a foundation. Feng's Processing Model consists of (1) Listening and Analysis; (2) Deverbalization; and (3) Reverbalization, which are similar to the three sections of the Interpretive Theory (Understanding, Deverbalization and Re-expression). The author postulates that the objective of interpreting is the sense of the source language rather than the language itself and that sense is the product of deverbalization. Therefore, sense is presented as the product of deverbalization in the Model. Schema, memory, Parole Plan and other concepts from cognitive fields that can help explain some phenomena in interpreting are discussed.(ZX)

Gu, Qiupei. 2006. *Public speaking strategies in interpreting* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Shanghai International Studies University.

(tan jiu kou yi biao da zhong de gong gong yan jiang ce lue)

* *Abstract:* In this thesis, Gu analyzes different classic models of the interpreting process, commenting on the interpreter's role and how public speaking strategies influence interpreting production. Drawing on personal experience, interviews with winners of the National English Speech Contest and a literature review, the author highlights the similarities between public speaking and interpreting delivery, along with the importance of public speaking skills in the production stage of interpreting. Various communication processes from the Paris School's Theory of Communication that are related to interpreting and public speaking are discussed. The author points out certain limitations of modern interpreting training programs and explores how more emphasis on public speaking strategies might improve these programs.(ZX)

Hu, Xiaolin. 2009. *A study on the model of equivalent thinking response in interpreting instruction* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Jiangxi Normal University.

(kou yi ke cheng jiao xue de dui deng si wei fan ying mo shi yan jiu)

* *Abstract:* Despite the abundance of research on interpreting and its instruction in China and around the world throughout the past few decades, there is still room for improvement in practical interpreting instruction. Based on Nida's theory on intercommunicative dynamic equivalence, Bickerton's perspective on language learning and thought and other relevant theories and rules, the author explores a new approach to interpreting teaching, the model of equivalent thinking response.

This model utilizes complementary training in both thinking and performing processes. The author tests the model via an experiment, in which two groups of junior students in business English programs take part in different interpreting classes over a 16-week period. One of the groups is taught based on the model of equivalent thinking, and the other follows a more traditional training model. From the results of pre- and post- experiment tests, individual interviews and a questionnaire, the author concludes that the model of equivalent thinking response, when applied to interpreting instruction, leads to improvements in students' comprehensive interpreting abilities. Hu offers some suggestions for interpreting instructors based on these results and identifies areas for future research.(ZX)

Hu, Xiaoqing. 2011. *Applying the schema theory to the interpreting of Chinese classical poetry* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Central South University.

(tu shi li lun yu kou yi zhong gu dian shi ci de fan yi)

* *Abstract:* Given the forces of globalization and recent reforms in China, political, cultural, and economic communication between China and other countries in the world has increased tremendously. Interpreters play a crucial role in facilitating international communication. Chinese leaders often quote Chinese Classical Poetry (CCP) in answers to questions posed by Chinese and foreign correspondents. CCP helps leaders illustrate the information they are trying to convey while also demonstrating respect for traditional cultural wisdom. However, CCP presents considerable challenges to interpreters. In this

thesis, Hu draws on the Schema Theory to explore the process of CCP interpreting, looking specifically at how the Theory might inform various phases of the process, including preparation, listening, comprehension and output.(ZX)

Kong, Jufang. 2007. *Long-term memory in consecutive interpreting: A cognitive approach* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Shanghai International Studies University.
(cong ren zhi jiao du qian xi jiao ti kou yi zhong de chang shi ji yi)

* *Abstract:* Since its emergence in the mid-1950s, cognitive psychology has increasingly exerted an influence on other fields. For example, Daniel Gile's "Effort Model," widely recognized and adopted in the field of interpreting, draws on research into "attention" in cognitive psychology, and in particular, on Kahneman's "energy assignment pattern." Kong explores the relevance of cognitive psychology to interpreting before launching into a close cognitive study of long-term memory, discussing the semantic storage of long-term memory and Collins and Quillian's network model. The author then analyzes the complete process of interpreting from a cognitive psychological perspective and uses an example from a business negotiation to demonstrate the importance of long-term memory in the interpreting process. The author encourages other scholars to adopt a cognitive approach in interpreting studies.(ZX)

Li, Guoli. 2007. *Applying the Optimal Relevance-Adaptation Theory to the interpreting of metaphor in conference speeches* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Tianjin University of Technology.
(zui jia guan lian zai hui yi kou yi zhong chu li yin yu de ying yong)

* *Abstract:* Interpreters often struggle to deal with metaphors encountered in conference speeches or lectures, and existing training exercises and preparatory strategies for transforming metaphors quickly and efficiently are inadequate. In this thesis, Li aims to remedy this, proposing workable and pragmatic techniques derived from Optimal Relevance Theory. Li illustrates these techniques with examples of metaphor taken from conference speeches.(ZX)

Li, Keke. 2009. *The influence of note-taking skills on English-Chinese consecutive interpreting performance* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). China Foreign Affairs University.
(qian xi bi ji ji qiao dui ying han jiao ti kou yi zhi liang de ying xiang)

* *Abstract:* Despite the importance of note-taking in the interpreting profession, the academic study of note-taking techniques in China is relatively undeveloped. In this thesis, Li examines the influence of note-taking (NT) skills on consecutive interpreting (CI) performance through an empirical study. The author first reviews relevant literature, especially on the processing capacity consumption of NT in consecutive interpreting within the framework of Gile's Effort Model. Li's experiment gathers data during CI exercises using tape-recordings, notes and questionnaires. Results suggest that NT skills are indeed related to CI performance, especially for those with less advanced NT skills. Interpreters lacking an effective NT system tend to experience problems and errors in their performance. Further, inappropriate allocation of attention during note-taking is likely to lead to inefficient notes and eventually undermine the quality of reproduction.(ZX)

Liang, Jie. (2007). *Listening for interpreting* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Shanghai International Studies University.
(ting li yu kou yi: cong ren zhi de jiao du kan ting li ji neng xun lian zai kou yi ji kou yi jiao xue zhong de zhong yao xing)

* *Abstract:* In China, interpreting studies is a relatively young field. Research to date has focused on the oral features and principles of interpreting, interpreters' qualifications and the content of interpreting training programs. Few English teaching programs in Chinese colleges and technical books on interpreting teaching emphasize listening skills training, and the author's own teaching experience

suggests that many students lack sufficient listening skills when they begin interpreting programs. This thesis explores the importance of integrating listening skills into interpreting teaching from the perspective of cognition. The author posits that some advanced listening comprehension skills training during the semester before the start of interpreting programs will improve the impact of the interpreting course. Additionally, the author suggests some ways to improve listening comprehension skills training in interpreting teaching.(ZX)

Liao, Quan. 2009. *Evaluation of three current interpreting course books* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Huazhong University of Science and Technology.

(ping xian xing san tao kou yi jiao cai: shi jian kou yi jiao cai ping jia biao)

* *Abstract:* Interpreting coursebooks are a critical aspect of interpreting teaching. Evaluations of these coursebooks to date, however, have suffered from the lack of a common evaluation standard. In this thesis, the author analyzes foreign coursebook evaluation systems and establishes an interpreting coursebook checklist that covers the following elements, each with related questions: (1) Aims and Approaches; (2) Organization; (3) Content; (4) Comprehension Skills Training; (5) Recording Skills Training; (6) Re-expression Skills Training; (7) Methodology; and (8) Auxiliary Materials. Three current interpreting course books, “An Advanced Course of Interpretation”, “Field Interpreting”, and “Challenging Interpreting: A Course Book of Interpreting Skills”, are evaluated against the checklist. In addition to identifying the advantages of these coursebooks for students, the author provides a basis for compiling and evaluating interpreting coursebooks.(ZX)

Luo, Yujing. 2010. *An empirical study of attention allocation during simultaneous interpreting of presentations with Powerpoint materials* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Sichuan International Studies University.

(huan deng pian tong sheng chuan yi zhong jing li fen pei de shi zheng yan jiu)

* *Abstract:* Ongoing developments in information technology lead to new challenges for interpreters. Simultaneous interpreting of presentations involving PowerPoint materials is a relatively new phenomenon within interpreting, involving different techniques for attention sharing. According to Gile's Effort Model, interpreting can succeed only when different efforts are well coordinated. The Effort Model involves four types of effort, namely listening and analysis, production, memory and coordination. The author argues that SI with PowerPoint materials includes a fifth type of effort, reading effort, and examines the effect of reading effort on the other types of effort and on the whole interpreting process. After providing an overview of past research on attention sharing and simultaneous interpreting, the author presents the results of an empirical study. Proper use of PowerPoint materials is found to improve interpreting performance, while improper use hinders performance. The paper concludes with recommendations on interpreting training and coping tactics for integrating PowerPoint into SI.

Lv, Jie. 2009. *An interdisciplinary study on the cognitive foundation of interpreting theories* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Shanghai International Studies University.

(yi kua xue ke de shi jiao lun kou yi li lun de ren zhi ji chu)

* *Abstract:* Despite its relatively short history, the field of interpreting studies has become much more sophisticated in recent years, especially where it has integrated concepts from other disciplines. In this thesis, the author focuses on the cognitive aspects of four influential interpreting theories, including the Information Processing Theory, the Interpretive Theory, the Effort Model and the Relevance Theory, that emerged from the four periods of interpreting study. Concepts such as attention, processing capacity, memory, knowledge, language comprehension, context and information processing are not only the theoretical foundation and constructional elements of interpreting theories, but are also broadly

discussed and investigated in cognitive science. The formation and development of interpreting theories are closely linked with the research and development of cognitive science.(ZX)

Mou, Yun. 2007. *An overview of professional business interpreting* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Qingdao University.

(guan yu shang wu kou yi de tan tao)

* *Abstract:* Interpreters are indispensable for bridging the language barrier between different countries. With the fast development of global economy and increasing contacts and cooperation in politics, science, technology, education, economy and culture, the demand for qualified interpreters has reached an unprecedented level. Though relatively new, the field of business interpreting is flourishing. However, the supply side of the business interpreting market lacks the capacity to satisfy existing demand. Furthermore, the field is still unregulated and unsupported by research. Scientific commentary on business interpreting to date is simply the byproduct of more generic consecutive and simultaneous interpreting studies. In this thesis, the author introduces four aspects of business interpreting, including its history, its definition and features, the criteria for assessing its quality and the requirements of professional business interpreters.(ZX)

Ouyang, Qianhua. 2006. *Applying the Schema Theory to the design of reading materials in interpreting coursebooks* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Guangdong University of Foreign Studies.

(tu shi li lun yu kou yi jiao cai yue du bu fen she zhi)

* *Abstract:* In this paper, the author applies some of the basic concepts and typical methods of Schema Theory to the design of reading material in interpreting coursebooks. The author starts by reviewing relevant cognitive research on the interpreting process and studies on Schema Theory, including works on schemata storage, background information accumulation and activation of schemata in the interpreting process. Interpreters must contend with heavy cognitive loads during information processing, and some researchers have argued that background knowledge could relieve the cognitive load and thereby enhance interpreting performance. The author reports on a set of two experiments designed to test the effectiveness of reading material based on the Schema Theory by looking at the reading material's impact on students' background information accumulation patterns. In the resulting analysis, Ouyang argues that such reading materials can ultimately enhance students' performance.(ZX)

Pan, Weitao. 2011. *An analysis of barriers to listening comprehension and memorization in technical interpreting* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Xidian University.

(ji shu kou yi ting bian li jie yu ji yi guo cheng zhang ai fen xi yan jiu)

* *Abstract:* Interpreting involves multi-tasking and high intensity decision-making and problem-solving, activities that test the limited processing capacity of human brain. Interpreters must rapidly react to the source language and transfer it into the target language on the basis of source language listening, comprehension and memorization. In this thesis, Pan examines the listening comprehension and memorization processes used in interpreting on the basis of three widespread theories, including the Theory of Sense, the Effort Model and the Schema Theory. For both processes, the author identifies potential impediments to effective interpreting, providing examples from personal experience, and offers coping strategies and practical tactics to overcome these challenges. (ZX)

Pei, Weijia. 2010. *Linear interpreting in English-Chinese consecutive interpreting* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Shanghai International Studies University.

(ying han jiao ti kou yi zhong de shun yi)

* *Abstract*: Linear interpreting has been a frequent topic of simultaneous interpreting studies in China and around the world. However, empirical studies of this strategy within the field of consecutive interpreting are still lacking. In this paper, the author describes cognitive and linguistic aspects of linear interpreting. The author then focuses on the English-Chinese language pair and discusses the feasibility of linear interpreting from English to Chinese. Based on the Theme-Rheme theory, the author describes corresponding strategies in consecutive interpreting, using examples to illustrate the strategies' application in different situations. In conclusion, the author stresses that linear interpreting is an important strategy in consecutive interpreting and should therefore be incorporated into interpreting teaching.(ZX)

Qi, Miaomiao. 2008. *Empirical study on interpreting faithfulness evaluation* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Changsha University of Science and Technology.
(ping gu kou yi zhong cheng du de shi zheng yan jiu: ji yu shi yi li lun)

* *Abstract*: It is widely accepted that faithfulness is the most important factor in interpreting quality evaluation. At present, however, there is limited empirical research in the field of interpreting quality evaluation. Consequently, reliable data for interpreting quality evaluation is lacking. In this thesis, the author proposes a relatively objective, scientific and practical formula, the "faithfulness evaluation formula," for evaluating faithfulness of interpreting. The author uses the formula to calculate the faithfulness of the interpreting performance of 15 English majors, and then tests the formula for reliability through a correlation analysis of the experiment's scores and the students' TEM8 scores. The author argues for a place for "hard" sciences in interpreting quality evaluation.(ZX)

Qi, Xiaorui. 2009. *A communication-oriented approach to interpreting quality assessment* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Shanghai International Studies University.
(yi jiao ji wei dao xiang fen xi kou yi zhi liang ping gu)

* *Abstract*: Interpreting is an inter-lingual and cross-cultural communication process mediated by the interpreter. Communication-oriented analysis offers an approach for assessing interpreting quality. Since the aim of interpreting is to achieve desired communicative effects between speaker and listener, the author contends that quality of interpreting should be assessed according to its effectiveness in facilitating communication. Consequently, the question "What determines effective communication during interpreting?" can be used to develop an assessment of interpreting quality. After analyzing interpreting based on the communicative process, the author presents three basic criteria for effective communication in interpreting, along with a means of assessing situationality. The author describes additional factors that may affect communication during interpreting and proposes several strategies to help achieve effective communication.(ZX)

Qian, Fang. 2007. *An evaluation of faithfulness in interpreting based on the Schema Theory* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Guangdong University of Foreign Studies.
(cong tong shi li lun kan kou yi zhong shi du de ping gu)

* *Abstract*: The Schema Theory is widely applied in foreign language comprehension and listening. In this study, the author uses the Schema Theory to explore how faithfulness as an interpreting quality criterion is evaluated. After a general review of literature on interpreting quality criteria research, specifically on the core in interpreting quality faithfulness, Qian summarizes the achievements and limitations of previous studies. The author then provides a detailed analysis of the relationship between evaluating faithfulness in interpreting and Schema Theory and presents a comprehensive assessment tool for interpreting quality, consisting of qualitative and quantitative methods.(ZX)

Su, Wei. 2006. *Principles of memory in interpreting* (In Chinese) (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Xiamen University.

(kou yi ji yi yuan ze)

* *Abstract*: The process of interpreting consists of three phases: information input, memory and production. Memory is key to the execution of the other two phases and to overall success in interpreting performance. The author constructs a memory model to describe the process of memory in interpreting and examines principles of memory and their pedagogical applications. After an explanation of three types of memory (sensory store, short-term store and long-term store), the author details the complete memory process, which includes processing and storing phases. Processing involves phonological recognition, lexical identification, syntactic processing and discourse processing, while storing includes surface representation, propositional representation and situational models. The author analyzes two existing memory models and introduces a new model, explaining its advantages.(ZX)

Sun, Tingfang. 2011. *A study on the interpreting process from the Relevance-Adaptation perspective* (Unpublished master's thesis). Nanjing Normal University.

(guan lian shun ying mo shi xia de kou yi guo cheng yan jiu)

* *Abstract*: In this thesis, the author explores the interpreting process using the Relevance-Adaptation approach, developed by combining Sperber's and Wilson's Relevance Theory and Verschueren's Adaptation Theory. According to the Relevance-Adaptation approach, oral interpreting is a form of cross-cultural communication among the speaker, the interpreter and the audience, with the interpreter at the center. Within this framework, the interpreting process is understood as both a relevance-seeking, ostensive-inferential process and a dynamically adapting process. The interpreting process is divided into the Utterance-Comprehending Communicative Process (UCCP) and the Utterance-Producing Communicative Process (UPCP), though these two processes overlap during oral interpreting. In UCCP, the interpreter endeavors to mobilize his available cognitive resources to choose the correct contextual assumptions in the hope of capturing the speaker's informative and communicative intentions. The interpreter must correctly process the information of optimal relevance to the speaker's communicative intention. In UPCP, guided by this optimal relevance, the interpreter consciously makes linguistic choices at different levels of the target utterance-building inputs to convey the speaker's intentions or to manipulate his informative intention by ensuring the cognitive consonance of the audience. This continuous decision-making process is characterized with variableness, mediation and adjustability. The thesis offers a new pragmatic theoretic perspective on the study of oral interpreting and proposes some key strategies for coping with cultural-specific rendering in interpreting.(ZX)

Tang, Lingling. (2011). *Quality assessment in conference interpreting: A comparative study of monologic and dialogic modes* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Hunan University.

(hui yi kou yi zhi liang zhi du bai shi kou yi yu dui hua shi kou yi de ping gu cha yi)

* *Abstract*: Guided by Hymes' theory of communication and B elanger's "questions-programmes" communication model, the author presents two case studies representing different "modes," including a business negotiation meeting (dialogic mode) and conference interpreting of a welcome speech (monologic mode). The author explores the two modes' interpreting quality and assessment models, finding that the seven communication factors listed in the "questions-programmes" are all different in the two modes. This supports the hypothesis that different communication contexts bring about different interpreting tasks. The results of these case studies, along with those from a qualitative survey, suggest that the quality assessment standard should change according to the interpreting mode. The author proposes two models for these standards.(ZX)

Tao, Chang'an. 2010. *The "Meeting-the-Mind" Approach to interpreting* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Nanjing University of Finance and Economics.

(hui yi kou yi fa)

* *Abstract*: In this thesis, Tao presents the “Meeting-the-Mind” Approach to interpreting practice, developed based on the Relevance and Schema Theories and the author’s personal experience. This new approach promises to help the interpreter to prepare for interpreting and summarize while interpreting. Situational contexts should be built in order to store information for communication. The Schema Theory can be used to prepare for interpreting, while interpreters should adopt the Relevance Theory during actual interpreting in order to look for information, produce effects for situational contexts and improve the overall quality of their output.(ZX)

Wang, Fang. 2009. *The role of long-term memory in interpreting* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Shanghai International Studies University.

(chang qi ji yi zai kou yi zhong de zhong yao zuo yong)

* *Abstract*: Scholarly work on interpreting has focused much more on the function of short-term memory, or working memory, than on that of long-term memory (LTM). While short-term memory, comprehension and anticipation have long been recognized as pillars of interpreting, LTM is actually necessary to interact with these three pillars in order to achieve high-quality interpreting performance. In this thesis, the author explains the nature of these interactions and details several strategies for improving LTM.(ZX)

Wang, Li. 2008. *Treatment of conjunctions in interpreting* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Qufu Normal University.

(kou yi zhong luo ji lian jie ci de chu li)

* *Abstract*: While studies have shown that the proper treatment of conjunctions contributes to the coherence of text or discourse and enhances the quality of text in translation, systematic studies of conjunctions in interpreting are lacking. Drawing from the theory of cohesion and coherence, this thesis explores the role played by conjunctions in achieving coherence. Senior English majors are divided into two experimental groups and one control group. The comparison of the results of pre- and post-tests suggest that explicit introduction of the strategies used in interpreting conjunctions can help to improve students’ performance. Higher quality of conjunction treatment in the experiment was correlated with better SI performance.(ZX)

Wang, Tong. 2008. *A Dialog approach to interpreting* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Ocean University of China.

(kou yi zhong de dui hua)

* *Abstract*: In his Dialog Theory (DT), Bahktin proposed a series of ideas that have been adopted in the research of philosophy, anthropology, literature, linguistics, ethics, pedagogics and social sciences. In this thesis, Wang explains interpreting using the Dialog approach. After introducing the DT and some basic definitions and characteristics of interpreting as well as interpreting principles, the author hones in on the concepts of surplus of vision, extralocality and active comprehension.(ZX)

Wang, Xiaona. 2008. *Interpreting quality evaluation using text classification and translation methods* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Guangdong University of Foreign Studies.

(bi te niu ma ke de wen ben fen lei he fan yi fang fa guan zhao xia de kou yi zhi liang ping gu)

* *Abstract*: Within interpreting quality assessment research to date, the most common methodology has been that of corpus-based observation, that is, comparing the transcription of the original speech with the target output. In this thesis, the author analyzes various examples of work by experienced interpreters, in light of Peter Newmark’s text classification and translation methods. When dealing with texts with expressive function, interpreters are best off applying semantic interpreting, maintaining as many elements of language and culture as possible so as to faithfully reproduce the target language. Where texts involve language with informative and vocative functions, interpreters generally apply communicative interpreting and are granted more freedom in the rendering. Samples taken from actual

interpretations of seven speeches are discussed as successful examples of Newmark's translation methods in action. Interpreters who adopt the interpreting methods appropriate for the functions of a particular sentence, paragraph or discourse are more likely to be successful in producing accurate output.(ZX)

Wang, Yifei. 2011. *Evaluation of the level 2 consecutive interpreting test for translators and interpreters from the perspective of the Communicative Language Testing Theory* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Huazhong University of Science and Technology.

(jiao ji yu yan ce shi li lun xia de quan guo fan yi zhuan ye zi ge shui ping kao shi er ji kou yi shi wu shi ti you yong xing ping gu)

* *Abstract:* With the growing demand for interpreters, many interpreting training centers and tests have emerged in recent years. However, there is no standardized tool for evaluating an interpreter's capacity. Research on interpreting tests in the western world did not begin until the 1960s. Since then, it has progressed through three phases, including pre-scientific testing, psychometric-structuralist testing and communicative language testing. Since its inception in 2003, the China Accreditation Test for Translators and Interpreters (CATTI) has gained renown for its authoritative and extensive qualities and has become one of the top three translation proficiency tests in China. In this thesis, Wang draws on Bachman's Communicative Language Testing Theory in order to evaluate the usefulness of CATTI's Level 2 consecutive interpreting test. The test is found to have sufficient validity but to be deficient in other aspects. For example, the total number of words in the test's texts should be normalized. Furthermore, the situational and communicative authenticity of the test is inadequate, and the use of real speeches and live recordings is strongly recommended. The test's impact could increase if it touched on a greater diversity of topics, while videotape recordings and booths for test takers would improve its practicality.(ZX)

Xu, Lili. 2009. *A study of effort coordination strategies in simultaneous interpreting* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Shanghai International Studies University.

(cong tong chuan guo cheng tan tong chuan jing li xie tiao fen pei ce lue)

* *Abstract:* In this thesis, Xu analyzes effort coordination throughout the simultaneous interpreting process, dividing it into the following components: auditory perception of source language speech, visual input, comprehension, deverbalization, memory storage, speech production and self-monitoring. For each component, the author discusses and analyzes specific problems and strategies, with an emphasis on effort coordination. The author proposes a practical, integrated system of strategies designed to help simultaneous interpreters.(ZX)

Xue, Peiwen. 2007. *A minicorpus-based study of explicitation in Chinese-English conference interpreting* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Shanghai Jiaotong University.

(ji yu xiao xing yu liao ku de hui yi kou yi zhong xian hua xian xiang yan jiu)

* *Abstract:* In this thesis, Xue presents the results of a minicorpus-based study of explicitation in Chinese-English press conference interpreting. While many authors have explored explicitation in translation texts, few have studied it as it occurs during the process of interpreting. A comparative analysis of translated and original versions of English texts reveals that explicitation is obvious in interpreting. In this thesis, the author analyzes the numbers of connectives used during interpreting with the help of two corpora, the Chinese-English Conference Interpreting Corpus and the Original English News Corpus, and then provides a new typology of explicitation. In addition, Xue examines the motivations of explicitation based on the characteristics of interpreting itself, the habits of different interpreters and the distinct linguistic norms of the Chinese and English languages.(ZX)

Yang, Jinjing. 2009. *A study of cultural discrepancies and corresponding coping tactics in Chinese-English interpretation* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Shanghai International Studies University.

(lun kou yi zhong de wen hua cha yi yi ji ying dui ce lue)

* *Abstract:* Interpreting is not only a bilingual process of transferring meaning, but also a communicative activity that exchanges underlying cultural connotations. Interpreters must have a profound understanding of the cultural discrepancies between the source and target languages, in addition to language competence and technical skills. One of the major cultural differences is between collectivism and individualism, which predominate in China and the English-speaking world respectively. The two corresponding communicational tendencies are high- and low-context communications. The author explores these two phenomena as well as cultural discrepancies between China and western countries more broadly, and then presents coping tactics, emphasizing the importance of their flexible and comprehensive application.(ZX)

Zhang, Fengxia. 2004. *A study of fidelity in interpreting* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Shanghai International Studies University.

(cong jiao ji de shi jiao kan kou yi zhong de zhong shi xing)

* *Abstract:* It is widely accepted that fidelity is an indispensable criterion for evaluating the quality of interpreting. However, for a number of reasons, it is impossible to remain completely faithful to the original text when interpreting. In this paper, the author explores faithfulness in interpreting in terms of fidelity to the message originator, to the target language and to the message's recipient. Zhang argues that the distinct national style of language requires that interpreters make appropriate adjustments to suit the aesthetic psychology of the audience of the target language. Further, because interpreting is intended to promote communication, adjustments are often necessary to make the message better understood by the receiver. In short, adjustments are actually necessary for fidelity in interpreting.(ZX)

Zhang, Yunfei. 2007. *Aspects of Chinese diplomatic interpreting* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Xiamen University.

(zhong guo wai jiao kou yi mian mian guan)

* *Abstract:* In this thesis, Zhang presents an overview of Chinese diplomatic interpreting (DI). The author first reviews the history and specific features of DI in the world and then provides information about diplomatic interpreters in China. Strategies are proposed for the specific problems that Chinese diplomatic interpreters encounter. Drawing on the Skopostheorie, the author argues that literal interpreting, coupled with other techniques to guarantee effective understanding on the part of the listeners, should serve as a guiding principle for the sake of cultural diplomacy. The thesis concludes with an explanation of how to become a diplomatic interpreter in China, focusing on institutional training and self-training, and how to prepare for an interpreting assignment.(ZX)

Zhang, Ying. 2009. *China Daily and press conference interpreting* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Ocean University of China.

(cong mu di lun kan zhong guo ri bao dui xin wen fa bu hui kou yi de zuo yong)

* *Abstract:* Conference interpreting requires interpreting at the highest level, and press conference interpreting is one of its most common forms in today's society. High-level press conference interpreters are in increasing demand. While several higher education programs have emerged to offer preparatory programs for interpreting, their quality needs to be improved. Meanwhile, the newspaper *China Daily* is regarded as one of the country's most authoritative English media outlets and as an important source of information on Chinese politics, economics, society and culture. In this thesis, Zhang reviews Vermeer's Skopos Theory and Nord's "function plus faithfulness" model to illustrate the close relationship between the production of *China Daily* and press conference interpreters'

responsibilities on site. She suggests that China's interpreting training institutes make full use of the newspaper in their curricula in order to improve student interpreters' competence within a highly demanding profession.(ZX)

Zhao, Yan. 2008. *On short-term memory and approaches to improving interpreters' performance under pressure* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Shanghai International Studies University. (lun kou yi yuan de ji yi ya li ji ti gao kou yi yuan xian chang biao xian li de fang fa)

* *Abstract:* Many interpreting experts have long assumed that interpreting performance depends more on short-term memory than on anything else, and thus that only those with excellent short-term memory capacity can do interpreting tasks well. This paper challenges this assumption, based on detailed research into the human memory mechanism and a case study conducted among post-graduate interpreting students. The author argues that memory alone does not determine the quality of an interpreter's performance under pressure, but instead that a variety of factors, including the interpreter's language ability, psychological state, interpreting skills and techniques, voice quality and even physiology or personality are also important. The author proposes a complete, systematic program to improve the performance of interpreters under pressure.(ZX)

Zheng, Fu'an. 2008. *Relevance, adaptation and the nature of oral interpreting* (Unpublished master's thesis). Heilongjiang University.

(guan lian shun ying yu kou yi de ben zhi)

* *Abstract:* The dissertation is a tentative pragmatic study on the oral interpreting process using the Relevance-Adaptation Model, which is based on the two important pragmatic theories: Relevance Theory by Sperber and Wilson and Adaptation Theory by Verschueren. Relevance Theory describes the relevance principle in verbal communication and the mechanism of utterance comprehension, while Adaptation Theory explains the adjustability of context and language structure. The Relevance-Adaptation Model combines the two theories to establish a pragmatic theoretical framework for explaining verbal communication, expounding on how the cognitive system of the interpreter works in comprehending the source information and reproducing it in the target language. In the comprehending process, the interpreter adapts to the contexts from which he chooses the correct contextual assumptions to capture the communicative intention that the speaker intends to convey to the hearer. In the reproduction process, meanwhile, the interpreter adapts to the context to make linguistic choices about the target language in order to convey the speaker's intentions to the listener. The process in which the interpreter continuously makes choices is characterized by variability, negotiability and relevance-adjustability. In this dissertation, the author offers a new pragmatic, theoretical model on the study of oral interpreting.(ZX)

Zhou, Jing. 2010. *Strategies for short-term memory in interpreting based on Gile's Effort Models* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Central South University.

(cong ren zhi fu he mo shi kan kou yi zhong duan shi ji yi de ce lue)

* *Abstract:* Short-term memory is key to successful interpreting. In this thesis, the author explores strategies for improving short-term memory based on Gile's Effort Models. Zhou begins by presenting Gile's Models, and then explains the role of short-term memory in interpreting, emphasizing its importance in simultaneous interpreting in particular. The author then describes the factors affecting short-term memory quality in interpreting, including both the limitations of short-term memory and the influence of interpreting context on short-term memory. Finally, Zhou analyzes three strategies - long-term, preparatory and onsite - for improving short-term memory in interpreting, based on Gile's Effort Models.(ZX)

Zhou, Lan. 2008. *Application of the Schema Theory in interpreting* (In Chinese) (Unpublished master's thesis). Shanghai International Studies University.
(tu shi li lun zai kou yi zhong de yun yong)

* *Abstract:* Over the past two decades, numerous studies have explored the relationship between the Schema Theory and language learning, specifically looking at listening and reading comprehension in second language acquisition. In this thesis, the author examines the relationship between interpreting and the Schema Theory, focusing on the application of schema throughout the whole process of interpreting. With insight from Daniel Gile's Effort Model and Comprehension Equation, the author mainly focuses on how schema influences the role that background and extra-linguistic knowledge plays in interpreting. The Schema Theory states that new information triggers the activation of background knowledge already stored as various schemata or sub-schemata in an individual's mind to facilitate the understanding, encoding and retrieval of the original message. Schemata play a key role throughout interpreting, strengthening memorization and helping interpreters to forecast the expression of the source language. To maximize the benefits of schemata, interpreters should form efficient schemata and be able to activate them efficiently. Accordingly, the Schema Theory should be consciously realized in interpreting training, with a focus on how to activate and form new schemata.(ZX)

DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS

Ersöz Demirdağ, Hande. 2013. *L'enseignement de l'interprétation consécutive: une étude de cas turc-français*. Doctoral dissertation, ESIT, Université Paris 3 Sorbonne Nouvelle.

The evolution of weaknesses of third year Turkish undergraduate students of French being trained in consecutive interpreting from French into Turkish was monitored over the through the scrutiny of their consecutive interpretation of speeches (recordings of their speeches, study of their notes, retrospective interviews after listening to recordings of their target speeches) in the framework of Gile's Effort Models. Findings show clear progress in the students' consecutive interpreting performance over the two semesters under consideration, the main progress being not linguistic (better comprehension of French), but 'professional', with tactics and awareness which characterize professional interpreting.

Editor's comments: this very thorough study provides rather convincing evidence that the principles of professional interpreting can be learned by students who still do not meet the language skills requirements often described in the past as a prerequisite for admission into conference interpreter training programs. According to later interviews with the students, the research method used by Ersöz Demirdağ was also much appreciated by the students as a didactic tool.

FAN, Chia-Ming (Damian). 2013. *Sentence comprehension in expert and novice interpreters: An ERP study*. Doctoral dissertation. Graduate Institute of Translation and Interpretation, National Taiwan Normal University

Past studies showed that expert interpreters are better than novice interpreters at using contextual cues to anticipate upcoming information. The present study aims to identify the neural correlates of anticipation by using event-related potentials (ERPs) to explore whether interpreters of different levels of expertise differ in their anticipation of sentence-final target words in contextually constraining sentence pairs. Sentence pairs that were entirely in Chinese or switched to English in the second sentence were aurally presented to expert interpreters, novice interpreters, and post-graduate interpreting students. Results revealed that between 300 to 600-ms post target onset, expert interpreters showed a significantly larger semantic congruity effect in the left hemisphere than

interpreting students, indicating that the former used a more predictive process. However, the larger effect was due to an attenuated N400 for the congruent targets. An attenuated N400 could reflect easier lexical access. Due to training and work experiences, expert interpreters may have constructed rich retrieval structures to these lexical items; therefore they accessed the congruent items more easily. In addition, in the 600 to 900-ms time window of congruent conditions, a distinctive frontal positivity existed in the frontal regions of expert interpreters. Late positivities could reflect the updating of mental representations. Expert interpreters could be accustomed to deeper processing so as to prepare optimal mental representations for later translation. Therefore, even though the only task was to judge the logicity of the sentence pairs, expert interpreters still spent more efforts in updating the mental representations to congruent sentences instead of those of incongruent ones. This is because congruent sentences conform to their usual working condition. In addition, the brainwave pattern of novice interpreters seemed to be migrating from that of interpreting students to that of expert interpreters, suggesting that training and experience might be potentially beneficial to improving anticipation capability. (DF)

Reithofer, Karin. 2011. *Englisch als Lingua Franca und Dolmetschen – Ein Vergleich zweier Kommunikationsmodi unter dem Aspekt der Wirkungsäquivalenz*. Doctoral dissertation, University of Vienna.

**In spite of its title, the dissertation is not about the effect of interpreting, but about a comparison of comprehension by delegates of simultaneous interpreting output vs. listening to the original speaker when said speaker is a non-native of the relevant language. This was done experimentally by taking a speech by one Italian speaker with a strong accent talking in English about a specialized economic topic and having him listened to by students in the same discipline, half of whom listened directly and half through an interpreter. Various reception parameters were measured, as well as complementary parameters which are not directly linked to the main research questions. The measurements show that those who listened through interpreting scored better than those who listened directly.*

Tymczyńska, Maria. 2011. *Lexical processing in online translation tasks. The case of Polish-English-German professional and trainee conference interpreters*. Doctoral dissertation. University Adam Mickiewicz.

** An empirical study which investigates the speed and accuracy of the translation of isolated words between English, German and Polish in order to test hypotheses about the mental lexicon of conference interpreters, the idea being that conference interpreting practice establishes certain trans-linguistic lexical links.*

BOOKS

Andres, Dörte, Martina Behr & Stone Dingfelder (eds). 2013. *Dolmetschmodelle – erfasst, erläutert, erweitert*. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang.

** This collection of papers highlights a selection of interpreting process models; while some focus on the cognitive processing of the input, others investigate the interactive exchange of the communication partners or explore interpreters' role conceptualizations in the context of diverse interpreting situations. These models, originally relating largely to simultaneous interpreting, are critically examined by the authors before being adapted so as to be applicable to other modes or settings as well. Thus, the book provides an overview of the diversity and adaptability of existing interpreting models, bearing testament to the complexity of the act of interpreting itself.*

Puusepp, Margus. 2013. *Suuline tõlge [Interpreting]*. (In Estonian) Tallinn: Eesti Keele Sihtasutus [Estonian Language Foundation].

** The book is the first in-depth treatment of interpreting in Estonian. It is structured as a handbook of fourteen loosely connected chapters, exploring practical as well theoretical issues of interpreting. The book begins with an overview of the history of interpreting in the world and Estonia, including some original research by the author concerning the history of interpreting in Estonia (noting, inter alia, that Estonian interpreters were first mentioned in the old chronicles of the 12th and 13th centuries, and the first school of interpreters with Estonian was opened by Jesuits in Tartu in 1584). The book contains extensive practical chapters on consecutive and simultaneous interpreting. In separate chapters, specificities of conference interpreting, community interpreting, court interpreting, interpreter's ethics, etc, are discussed. The text is illustrated with numerous practical real-life examples, drawn from the author's own experience as well as interpreters' autobiographies. For the first time in Estonian, the author has tried to systematise the terminology of interpreting, adding an explanatory glossary of Estonian terms with English and many French, German and Russian equivalents at the end of the book. (MP)*

... AND BEYOND CONFERENCE INTERPRETING

LeBlanc, Matthieu (Moncton University, Canada). 2013. Translators on translation memory (TM). Results of an ethnographic study in three translation services and agencies. *Translation & Interpreting* 5:2. 1-13.

**The author spent a full month in three translation environments in Canada, observing and interviewing staff translators (no freelancers) (more than fifty, plus some managers) working for the Canadian market in the English-French combination. In these environments, TMs, which have been introduced recently, meaning that translators can remember times when they weren't, are integrated in all workstations and are used mandatorily. The author lists advantages of the use of TMs and drawbacks as commented on by interviewees. Interestingly, many say that the mandatory use of TMs changes their relationship to the text which they cannot longer perceive as an entity per se, translation being changed into a sentence by sentence replacement activity, that it tends to make translators 'lazy' and that it actually dulls their skills.*

Moratto, Ricardo. (National Taiwan Normal University). 2013. Taiwan Sign Language (TSL) and its Challenging Areas. *Forum* 11:1. 99-134.

** A paper devoted to signed language interpreting in Taiwan. Historical aspects, professional aspects, technical aspects such as the translation of metaphors and figurative speech.*

Present Nodes

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

For **Albania**: Erida Prifti, Lagia "Dëshmorët", Nr. 1309, 0000 Vlora erida.prifti@gmail.com

For **Argentina**: Silvia Veronica Lang, Coletta 373 2804, Campana, Provincia de Buenos Aires

For **Australia**: JC Lloyd-Southwell, Department of Language and International Studies, Faculty of Language, Education and Community Services, RMIT University, Melbourne - Telephone (03) 9527- 4160 or mobile 0414-614-022

For **Austria**: Franz Pöchhacker, Center for Translation Studies, University of Vienna, Gymnasiumstr. 50, A-1190 Wien - e-mail:

Franz.Poechhacker@univie.ac.at

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

For **Canada**: Stephen Capaldo, Interpretation and Translation Service, Legislative Offices, Room 3657, Whitney Block, Queen's Park, Toronto, Canada M7A 1A2

For **Chile**: Gertrudis Payàs, Escuela de Lenguas y Traducción, Facultad de Artes y Humanidades, Universidad Católica de Temuco, Avda.

Alemania 0422, Temuco, C.P. 4810296, CHILE payas@lagerta.com

For **China (Hong Kong)**: Andrew Cheung, Department of Chinese and Bilingual Studies, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Kowloon, Hong Kong - e-mail: profakc@gmail.com

For **China (Shanghai)**: Ailing (Irene) Zhang, Graduate School of Interpretation and Translation, Shanghai International Studies University, 550 Dalian Road (W), Shanghai 200083, P.R.China - e-mail: azhang@shisu.edu.cn

For **China (Taiwan)**: Riccardo Moratto, Fu Jen Catholic University/National Taiwan Normal University (NTNU), personal address Rm. 11,

19F., No.23, Minquan Rd., Danshui Township, Taipei County 251, Taiwan (R.O.C.) - e-mail: riccardomoratto@gmail.com

For **Costa Rica**: Priscila Siu, Apartado 846-2350, San Francisco de Dos Rios San Jose, Costa Rica - e-mail: prissiu@sol.racsca.co.cr

For **Cuba**: Lourdes Arencibia, 17 No.357 (altos) esquina a G. Vedado. La Habana 4 - e-mail: lourdes@cubarte.cult.cu

For the **Czech Republic**: Ivana Cenková, Charles University, Institute of Translation Studies, UTRL FF UK, Hybernska 3, 110 00 Praha 1 tel 42 02 216 195 13 fax 42 02 216 195 28 - e-mail: IVANA.CENKOVA@ff.cuni.cz

For **Denmark**: Helle Dam, Handelshøjskolen i Aarhus, Fuglesangs Allé 4, DK-8210 Århus V - e-mail: HD@asb.dk

For **Egypt**: Sania Sharawi-Lanfranchi 4, El-Saleh Ayoub, Zamalek 11 2 11, Cairo shara11@hotmail.com

For **Estonia**: Margus Püusepp, Vallikraavi12-15, 51003 Tartu, Estonia. mpuusepp@hotmail.ee

For **Finland**: Yves Gambier, University of Turku - Centre for Translation and Interpreting, Koskenniemenkatu 4 - 20500 TURKU, Finland - yves.gambier@utu.fi

For **France**: Daniel Gile, 4bis, rue des Pierres, 92190 Meudon - e-mail: daniel.gile@yahoo.com

For **Germany**: Sylvia Kalina, Fachhochschule Köln, Fachbereich Sprachen, Mainzerstr. 5, 50678 Köln - e-mail: Sylvia.Kalina@fh-koeln.de

For **Greece**: Anastasia Parianou, Ionian University, Megaro Kapodistria, 49100 Corfu - e-mail: papik1@otenet.gr

For **Hungary**: Krisztina Bohak Szabari, Eötvös Lorand University Budapest, Zsalya u. 3, H-1141 Budapest, bohak@mail.inext.hu

For **India**: Ujjal Singh Bahri, Editor, International Journal of Translation. - e-mail: bahrius@del6.vsnl.net.in

For **Ireland**: Michael Cronin, School of Applied Languages, Dublin, City University, Dublin 9, Ireland - e-mail: croninm@dcu.ie

For **Israel**: Miriam Shlesinger, Bar Ilan University, 12 Recanati Street, 69494 Ramat-Aviv, Shlesm@mail.biu.ac.il

For **Italy**: Scuola Superiore di Lingue Moderne per Interpreti e Traduttori, Università degli Studi di Trieste, Via Filzi 14, 34132 Trieste - e-mail: laurag@ssmit.univ.trieste.it

For **Japan**: Masaomi Kondo, Daito Bunka University, Dept. of Economics, 1-9-1 Takashimadaira, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo, Phone: 935 1111 - e-mail: omikondo@amber.plala.or.jp

For **Mexico**: CESLAA (Dra Georganne Weller), Tlaxcala 78-501, Col. Roma Sur, México, D.F. 06760 - e-mail: gemavaniki@yahoo.com

For **Peru**: ASPTI - Asociación de Profesionales en Traducción e Interpretación de la Universidad Femenina del Sagrado Corazón, Calle Raymundo Carcamo 912, Urb. Santa Caline, Lima - 13

For the **Philippines**: Ms. Ross Alonzo, University of the Philippines. 52 Apacible St. Area 1, U.P. Diliman Campus, Quezon City 1101

For **Poland**: Bartłomiejczyk, Magdalena Univ of Silesia, Institute of English, ul. Zytunia 10, 41-205 Sosnowiec, Poland:

magdalenabartlomiejczyk@hotmail.com

For **Portugal**: Manuel Santiago Ribeiro, Rua Correia Teles, 32-2º PT - 1350-100 Lisboa, tel/fax: + 351.21.386.9429 - e-mail: msr@aiic.net

For **Romania**: Doina Motas, 3, Nicolaie Iorga Str., Bucarest 1, 71117

For **Russia**: Elena Alikina, Perm State Technical University elena_alikina@ecology.perm.ru

For **Spain**: John MATTHEWS, Facultad de Traducción e Interpretación, Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, Edifici M, 08193 Bellaterra, Cerdanyala, Barcelona, tel/fax +34 3 580 65 45 - e-mail: jmatthews@grn.es

For **Sweden**: Cecilia Wadensjö, Dept. of Communication Studies, Linköping University, S-581 83 Linköping - e-mail: cecwa@tema.liu.se

For **Turkey**: Hande Ersöz-Demirdağ, Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi Fen- Edebiyat Fakültesi Bati Dilleri Ofis: B1018, Davutpasa Cad no: 127, 34210 Esenler/İstanbul Turkey, tel: +90 212 449 15 58 handeersoz@hotmail.com

For the **United Kingdom**: Udo Jörg, 378 Ivydale Road, London SE15 3DG - e-mail: UdoJorg@aol.com

For **Uruguay**: Maria Julia Sainz, Facultad de Derecho/Traductorado, Universidad de la Republica, Bvar. Artigas 210

11.300 Montevideo, Uruguay tel/fax (598 2) 711 54 56 - e-mail: mjsainz@adinet.com.uy

For the **USA**: Adelina Hild, 130 Mitchell Road, Somers, NY 10589, Tel: (914) 239 3551 adelina@gmx.ch

To become a CIRIN Member, please write to D.Gile and ask for your name or the name of your organization to be added to the list. Membership entails no financial or administrative commitments, but indicates willingness to share CIR information, in particular through the *Bulletin*. Please report any relevant IR information (bibliographical items, research activities, etc.) to your Regional Node or directly to Paris. The *Bulletin* is a speedy and flexible information vehicle, but

ITS VALUE DEPENDS ON MEMBERS' CONTRIBUTIONS.