CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 BACKGROUND

According to previous investigations at the Universidad Francisco Gavidia there have never existed any of them regarding to Translation and Interpretation English-Spanish, there was only a proposal of an elaboration of a certificate in the field of Translation and Interpretation English-Spanish subject; for this reason the research group has focused on the area of the English language, as a contribution for students and teachers.

The work of translation and interpretation is as antique as human life; it means that the need of interpreters and translators has existed since the building of the Babel Tower, when, according to the Bible, all languages were created; under this circumstances humans had the necessity to communicate each other. The Universal history states that in the time of Pharaoh Tutankhamen, the interpreters and translators played an important and respectful role. During the existence of life, humans have tried to interpret and translate biblical text, and for this reason Hermeneutics appeared as a solution for the problem of understanding the Holly Scripture. In contemporary usage; hermeneutics often refers to the study of Biblical texts interpretation. However, it is more broadly used in contemporary philosophy to denote the study of theories and methods of the interpretation of all texts like cultural, historical, and literary context.

2.2 THEORETICAL BASES

2.2.1 Hermeneutics

It is important to know that Hermeneutics is not only interested about biblical translation; but also can be used in some other fields, for example: Sociology, Law, Computer Science and International Relations.
The term Hermeneutics originates from the Greek word "Ερμηνεύς" which means "interpreter", related to the Greek god Hermes, and his duty was to deliver the messages of the gods of the Olympus. Hermes is considered one of the first interpreters of that time; for this important role, the science of translating and interpreting was named Hermeneutics in his honor. Hermes was also known as a peculiar god, because he loved to play around using tricks on those he was supposed to give messages to, often changing the messages and influencing the interpretation.¹

On the other hand, Hermeneutics has a circle that states a process which consists of understanding a text individually but also it has to be integrated to a whole knowledge to get a complete idea. Hermeneutics is just similar as a puzzle; in which each part is important to get the whole picture.

However, this circular character of interpretation does not make it impossible to interpret a text, rather, it stresses that the meaning of text must be found within its cultural, historical, and literary context.

“With Schleiermacher, hermeneutics begins to stress the importance of the interpreter in the process of interpretation. Schleiermacher's hermeneutics focuses on the importance of the interpreter understanding the text as a necessary stage to interpreting it. Understanding, for Schleiermacher, it does not simply come from reading the text, but involves knowledge of the historical context of the text and the psychology of the author”.

As it was mentioned previously, Hermeneutics has a wide variety of uses, and in this case the interpreters cannot be limited just to listen and translate, because in order to have a better performance it has to deal with cultural backgrounds to make an easy and understandable interpretation.

It is important to mention in details the different areas where Hermeneutics is involved:

2.2.1.1 Applications of hermeneutics

**Sociology**

In sociology, hermeneutics means the interpretation and understanding of social events by analyzing their meanings to humans and their culture. It enjoyed prominence during the sixties and seventies, and differs from other interpretative schools of sociology in which it emphasizes the importance of the content as well as the form of any given social behavior. The central principle of hermeneutics is that it is only possible to grasp the meaning of an action or statement by relating it to the whole discourse or world-view from which it originates: for instance, putting a piece of paper in a box might be considered a meaningless action unless put in the context of democratic elections, and the action of putting a ballot paper in a box. One can frequently find reference to the 'hermeneutic circle': that is, relating the whole to the part and the part to the whole.

**Law**

Some scholars argue that law and theology constitute particular forms of hermeneutics because of their need to interpret legal tradition/scriptural texts. Moreover, the problem of interpretation is central to legal theory at least since 11th century. In the Middle Ages and Renaissance, the schools of glossators, commentators and uses moderns distinguished themselves right by their approach to the interpretation of "laws" (mainly, Justinian's Corpus Iuris Civilis). The University of Bologna created a "legal Renaissance" in the 11th century, when the Corpus Luris Civilis was rediscovered and started to be systematically studied by people like Irnerius and Gratianus. It was an interpretative Renaissance. After that, interpretation has always been in the center of legal thought.

**Computer Science**

Researchers in Computer Science, especially those dealing with artificial intelligence, computational linguistics, knowledge representation, and protocol

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2 The *Corpus Juris Civilis* ("Body of Civil Law") is the modern name for a collection of fundamental works in jurisprudence, issued from 529 to 534 by order of Justinian I Byzantine Emperor.
analysis, have not failed to notice the commonality of interest that they share with hermeneutics researchers in regard to the character of interpretive agents and the conduct of interpretive activities. For instance, in the abstract to their 1986 AI Memo, Mallery, Hurwitz, and Duffy have the following to say:

“Hermeneutics, a branch of continental European philosophy concerned with human understanding and the interpretation of written texts, offers insights that may contribute to the understanding of meaning, translation, architectures for natural language understanding, and even to the methods suitable for scientific inquiry in AI”.3

**International Relations**

Insofar as hermeneutics is a cornerstone of both critical theory and constitutive theory, both of which have made important inroads into the post-positivist branch of international relations theory, hermeneutics has been applied to international relations. Some scholars refer to hermeneutics as the principal way of grounding a foundationalist yet post-positivist international relation theory such as critical theory. An example of a post positivist yet anti-foundationalist IR paradigm would be radical postmodernism.

**2.2.2 Hermeneutics and Semiotics**

Every word is a symbol. Every sentence is a symbol. Every book is a symbol. The being of a symbol consists in the real fact that something surely will be experienced if certain conditions be satisfied. It will influence the thought and behavior of its interpreter. Just as, a photograph is an index having an icon incorporated into it, so a symbol may have an icon or an index incorporated into it, that is, the active law that may require its interpretation to involve the calling up of an image, or a composite photograph of many images of past experiences, as ordinary common nouns and verbs do; or it may require its interpretation to refer to the actual surrounding circumstances of the occasion of its embodiment, like such words as that, this, I, you, which, here, now, etc. Or it may be pure symbol, neither iconic nor indicative, like the words and, or, of, etc.

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2.2.3 Interpretation vs. Translation

Translation and interpretation are communication skills that a person acquires through a systematic and integral formation, and also an involvement in actual translation and interpretation work. One who knows two or more languages is not necessarily a good translator or interpreter, because not only linguistic issues, but other communicative and cultural aspects are also involved. Accordingly, a translator or interpreter always faces linguistic and non-linguistic challenges in performing a role, if they come to it unprepared. However, once these barriers are successfully overcome, the translator or interpreter will play a critical role in, and give a significant contribution to the communication between the parties involved.

Nowadays many people do not realize there is a difference between “translation” and “interpretation”, even people who work with translators tend to mix the terms asking someone “to translate the director conference, live” for example. The difference between them is that “translation” refers to translate from one language to another something which is frozen in time: a book, a letter, a play, etc., while “Interpretation” is a real-time exercise, it means interpret a conversation, speech, etc. is actually taking place. The interpreter is taking what is said in source language and communicating it in the target language. In other words the performer is interpreting at the same time as others are speaking, or sometimes the interpreter waits until the end of a chunk of speech and then interprets it into another language while the speaker pauses to wait for the interpretation.

The translator interacts with something which is fixed in time, complete, a separate unit. The translator only talks to people as a side activity. The translators are free to wander the chambers of theirs mind and to solve problems of their own; Interpretation, on the other hand, generally takes place in a group of people, because what it is going to be interpreted is generally the speech of or among people.

The translator has to be a skilled writer; and an interpreter has to be a good
speaker. An excellent translator must be excellent at writing; depending on the type of translation, proficiency may be required in many types of writing: technical, literary, expository, and/or dialogue writing. But a translator is seldom required to be a good public speaker.

**2.2.4 Roles of Translation and Interpretation**

According to the experience of Izak Morin, (teacher Translation Theory and Practice), himself has identified different roles for interpreters and translators:

a. Translators and interpreters play a crucial role in mediating between two parties, helping them reach an agreement.

b. The translator and interpreter play a crucial role in reducing the emotional tensions during a dialogue and in written communications. Three strategies can be used to reduce emotional tension during a dialogue:
   - Avoiding offensive utterances
   - Talking in a normal tone
   - Pausing during the interpretation process.

c. The translator plays a crucial role in editing written documents in the source language before translating them into the target language.

d. The translator is a writer.

Note that translation is a process of transferring a meaning, not form, from the source language into the target language. A the translator starts reconstructing similar meaning from the source language using the appropriate lexicon, grammatical structure, figurative speech, style, cultural context, and other linguistic and non-linguistic elements of the target language and combining them in a good piece of writing. The translator always has a particular audience in mind when writing the message.

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e. The interpreter is a speaker. 
An interpreter is not purely channeling a message from one language to another one, but also is a skilled speaker. Apart from the linguistic skill an interpreter acquires, it necessary to manage public speaking.

2.2.5 Modes of interpreting

There are three identified modes of interpretation: Simultaneous (while the utterance is spoken), Whispering, and Consecutive (immediately after the utterance is spoken).

Simultaneous interpreting
In such situations, the interpretation occurs while the source language speaker speaks, as quickly as the interpreter can formulate the spoken message to the target language. Simultaneous interpretation is used in various situations such as business conferences, graduation ceremonies, and any situation where there is not pause between each statement, allowing time for the interpreter to relay information to the interpretee. For example, at international conferences and at the United Nations, simultaneous interpretation is effected while the interpreter sits in a sound-proof booth, speaking into a microphone, and usually with a clear view of the source language speaker, while listening with earphones to the speaker's source language message. The interpreter then relays the message in the target language into the microphone to the target language listeners who wear headsets, listening to the interpretation occur at the same time the speaker speaks. Simultaneous interpreting is also the most common way used by sign language interpreters as there is no audible language interference while both languages are being expressed simultaneously.

Whispered interpreting
In whispered interpretation the interpreter sits or stands next to the small intended audience, whispering a simultaneous interpretation of the matter at hand; this method requires no equipment. Chuchotage interpretation often is used in circumstances where the majority of a group speaks one language, and
a minority (ideally no more than three persons) does not speak that language.

**Consecutive interpreting**

Normally, the interpreter sits or stands beside the speaker, listening and taking notes as the speaker progresses. When the speaker finishes speaking or pauses, the interpreter consecutively renders the message in the target language, in its entirety, as though he or she were making the original speech. Speeches or parts of them, interpreted consecutively have become progressively shorter over the years. 50 years ago an interpreter would regularly interpret speeches of 20 or 30 minutes consecutively, and longer was not unheard of. Nowadays 10-15 minutes is considered quite a long speech in consecutive.

Frequently, nowadays the speaker, often unaware that they may speak at length before the interpretation is given consecutively, will break off after each sentence and ask for interpretation. Sometimes it is the interpreter who asks the speaker to pause after each sentence. This sentence by sentence interpreting is less memory intensive, however, the interpreter does not have the advantage of having heard all of, or a significant part of the speech and it is therefore more difficult to choose the appropriate terminology and register.

Consecutive interpretation allows the full meaning to be understood before the interpreter renders the message into the target language. This often affords a more accurate and fully accessible interpretation than simultaneous.

**2.2.6 Types of interpreting**

**Conference interpreting**

It is the interpretation of a conference, either simultaneously or consecutively, although the advent of multi-lingual meetings has consequently reduced the consecutive interpretation in the last 20 years.

Conference interpretation is divided between two markets: the institutional and private. International institutions, holding multi-lingual meetings, often favor interpreting several foreign languages to the interpreters' mother tongues.
Legal and Court interpreting

It occurs in courts of justice, administrative tribunals, and wherever a legal proceeding is held (i.e. a conference room for a deposition or the locale for taking a sworn statement). Legal interpreting can be the consecutive interpretation of witnesses' testimony for example, or the simultaneous interpretation of entire proceedings, by electronic means, for one person, or all of the people attending.

Depending upon the regulations and standards adhered to per state and venue, court interpreters usually work alone when interpreting consecutively, or as a team, when interpreting simultaneously. In addition to practical mastery of the source and target languages, thorough knowledge of law and legal and court procedures is required of court interpreters. They often are required to have formal authorization from the State to work in the Courts—and then are called sworn interpreters.

Focus Group (Marketing) interpreting

In focus group interpreting, an interpreter sits in a sound proof booth or in an observer's room with the clients. There is usually a one-way mirror between the interpreter and the focus group participants, where the interpreter can observe the participants, but they only see their own reflection. The interpreter hears the conversation in the original language through headphones and simultaneously interprets into the target language for the clients. Since there are usually anywhere between 2 to 12 (or more) participants in any given focus group, experienced interpreters will not only interpret the phrases and meanings but will also mimic intonation, speech patterns, tone, laughs, and emotions.

Escort interpreting

In escort interpreting, an interpreter accompanies a person or a delegation on a tour, on a visit, or to a meeting or interview. An interpreter in this role is called an escort interpreter or an escorting interpreter. This is liaison interpreting.
Public Service interpreting

Also known as community interpreting is the type of interpreting occurring in fields such as legal, health, and local government, social, housing, environmental health, education, and welfare services. In community interpreting, there exist factors which determine and affect language and communication production, such speeches of emotional content, hostile or polarized social surroundings. The relationship among participants, and the interpreter's degree of responsibility, sometimes produces stress, because, in some cases even the life of the other person depends upon the interpreter's work.

Medical interpreting

Medical interpreting is a subset of public service interpreting, consisting of communication, among medical personnel and the patient and his or her family, facilitated by an interpreter, usually formally certified and qualified to provide such interpretation services. The medical interpreter must have a strong knowledge of medicine, common medical procedures, the patient interview, the medical examination processes, and the daily workings of the hospital or clinic were he or she works, in order to effectively serve both the patient and the medical personnel. Moreover, and very important, medical interpreters often are cultural liaisons for people (regardless of language) who are unfamiliar with or uncomfortable in hospital, clinical, or medical settings.

Sign language interpreting

When hearing person speaks, an interpreter will render the speaker's meaning into the sign language used by the deaf party. When a deaf person signs, an interpreter will render the meaning expressed in the signs into the spoken language for the hearing party, which is sometimes referred to as voice interpreting. This may be performed either as simultaneous or consecutive interpreting. Skilled sign language interpreters will position themselves in a room or space that allows them both to be seen by deaf participants and heard by hearing participants clearly and to see and hear participants clearly. In some circumstances, an interpreter may interpret from one sign language into an
alternate sign language. Deaf people also work as interpreters. They team with hearing counterparts to provide interpretation for deaf individuals who may not share the standard sign language used in that country. They also relay information from one form of language to another - for example, when a person is signing visually, the deaf interpreter could be hired to copy those signs into a deaf-blind person's hand plus include visual information.

2.2.7 Aspects considered in Translation and Interpretation

At the time of translating or interpreting, the professional must be well prepared in order to avoid linguistics mistakes. In the following part, certain aspects, considered important, about linguistics and semantics are going to be explained.

The calque

The term “calque” refers to a word or a phrase borrowed from another language it is used semantically but phonetically in everyday speaking. The calque consists on looking for a word by means of translation in the borrowed language. For example the English phrase "flea market" is a calque phrase that literally translates from French "marché aux puces"; there are also some examples of English words used in Spanish like “superman” - “super hombre”; “kindergarten”- “jardín infantil”.

According to some authors, there exists a calque classification in Spanish as follows:

Semantic Borrowings:
Haugen y Humbley\(^5\) distinguished two kinds of semantic borrowings: *analogues* and *homologues*, this last one is difficult to find in translations.

The analogue calque refers when the word in the source and target languages differs in meaning but it has at least a sema in common; some examples are:

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\(^5\) E. Haugen. 1950. The analysis of linguistic borrowing. Language. 26: 210-231.
Yo tengo **carácter**

*I have character.*

Yo tengo personalidad.

Es **excitante** cuando...

*It’s more exciting when...*

Es más emocionante cuando...

**Lexical borrowing:**
There are two types in this category: import borrowing and calque or substitution. This category refers when the target language receives a complete lexeme or in other cases the target language receives the word as it is in the source tongue, this is the import calque. The next are examples of importation:

Tu abuelo era **marine**

*Your granddad was a Marine.*

Tu abuelo era infante de marina. (Correct translation)

Sobre la lona del **ring**

*In the ring.*

Sobre la lona del cuadrilátero.

**Syntactic calque**

This category is subdivided in two main levels; the first one is when the target tongue uses a common structure of the source tongue that is permitted to use but with some restrictions. The second level is the “absolute calque” is when the target language uses a common expression of the source language that is not known by the target tongue.

Examples:

Si un policía nos detiene.

*If a cop stops us.*

Si nos detiene un policía.
Descargó su arma sobre el tipo.
*He unloads on this guy.*
Descargó el arma contra el tipo.

**The Dialect**

A dialect is a regional variant of a language distinguished by minimal lexical, grammatical, or phonological (pronunciation) differences from variants of the same language.
The amount of variation needed between two languages to classify them as dialects of a single language versus different languages is a matter of ongoing debate among linguists, dialectologists, and policy makers.
The dialect is characteristic of a particular group of the language's speakers.
The term is applied most often to regional speech patterns, but a dialect may also be defined by other factors, such as social class.
The number of speakers, and the geographical area covered by them, can be of arbitrary size, and a dialect might contain several sub-dialects. A dialect is a complete system of verbal communication (oral or signed but not necessarily written) with its own vocabulary and grammar.
A dialect that is associated with a particular social class can be termed a sociolect. Other speech varieties include: standard languages, which are standardized for public performance (for example, a written standard); jargons, which are characterized by differences in lexicon (vocabulary); slang; pidgins or argots. The particular speech patterns used by an individual are termed an idiolect.

**The Ideogram**

An ideogram or ideograph is a graphic symbol that represents an idea, rather than a group of letters arranged according to the phonemes of a spoken language, as is done in alphabetic languages, or a strictly representational picture of a subject as may be done in illustration or photography.
Examples of ideograms include wayfinding signs, such as in airports and other
environments where many people may not be familiar with the language of the place they are in, as well as Arabic numerals and mathematical notation, which are used worldwide regardless of how they are pronounced in different languages.

The term "ideogram" is commonly used to describe logographic writing systems such as Egyptian hieroglyphs and Chinese characters. However, graphemes in logographic systems generally represent words or morphemes rather than pure ideas.

The Idiom Connection

The Idiom Connection is a collection of idioms, phrasal verbs and proverbs. These expressions are common expressions that one would generally expect to find in the average home, family, workplace or community in most English speaking countries. They can be found either in spoken English or in written English.

An idiom is a combination of words that has a meaning that is different from the meanings of the individual words themselves. It can have a literal meaning in one situation and a different idiomatic meaning in another situation. It is a phrase which does not always follow the normal rules of meaning and grammar.

“To sit on the fence” can literally mean that one is sitting on a fence.

“I sat on the fence and watched the game”.

However, the idiomatic meaning of to sit on the fence is that one is not making a clear choice regarding some issue.

“The politician sat on the fence and would not give his opinion about the tax issue”.

Many idioms are similar to expressions in other languages and can be easy for a learner to understand. Other idioms come from older phrases which have changed over time.

“To hold one’s horses” means to stop and wait patiently for someone or something. It comes from a time when people rode horses and would have to hold their horses while waiting for someone or something.
"Hold your horses," I said when my friend started to leave the store. Other idioms come from such things as sports that are common in the United Kingdom or the United States and may require some special cultural knowledge to easily understand them.

“To cover all of one’s bases” means to thoroughly prepare for or deal with a situation. It comes from the American game of baseball where you must cover or protect the bases.

*I tried to cover all of my bases when I went to the job interview.*

**Structure of Idioms:**
Most idioms are unique and fixed in their grammatical structure. The expression *to sit on the fence* cannot become *to sit on a fence* or *to sit on the fences.* However, there are many changes that can be made to an idiom. Some of these changes result in a change in the grammatical structure that would generally be considered to be wrong.

*To be broken,* literally means that something is broken.

*The lamp is broken so I cannot easily read my book.*

*To be broke* is grammatically incorrect but it has the idiomatic meaning of to have no money.

*I am broke and I cannot go to a movie tonight.*

There can also be changes in nouns, pronouns or in the verb tenses.

*I sat on the fence and did not give my opinion.*

*Many people are sitting on the fence and do not want to give their opinion.*

Adjectives and adverbs can also be added to an idiomatic phrase.

*The politician has been sitting squarely in the middle of the fence since the election.*

It is for these reasons that it is sometimes difficult to isolate the actual idiomatic expression and then find it in a dictionary of idioms.

**Examples of idioms in English:**
1- “Don't give up the day job” (you are not very good at that, you could definitely
not do it professionally).

2- “A cash cow” (an easy way to earn money regularly).

3- "Income tax is a real cash cow for the government." (Trying to do something that is too difficult or time consuming to finish).

4- “Clear the air” (discuss something that was causing people to feel upset).

5- “Turn your back on” (give up on, or, abandon).

Spanish Idioms:

An idiom is a habit in a particular region, a linguistic custom and its principal function is save talk energy. The idioms are present in every language and in everyday speaking.

Sometimes the idioms tend to be confused with the “proverbs”; nevertheless there exists differences between them; for example the sayings or proverbs are used to educate people.

The idioms are originated in most cases in poetry. Every idiom has a new expression like a poetic figure that conveys its acceptation.

Examples of Spanish idioms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A buena hambre no hay pan duro.</td>
<td>Anything tastes good when you're hungry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caras vemos, corazones no sabemos.</td>
<td>You can't judge a book by its cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camarón que se duerme, se lo lleva la corriente.</td>
<td>You snooze, you lose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De la subida más alta es la caída más lastimosa.</td>
<td>The bigger they are the harder they fall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El hijo del gato, ratones mata.</td>
<td>Like father like son.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interpreting notes

The interpreter who translates a speech after he has listened to it, either in its whole length or cut in several portions, is said to be working in consecutive
mode uses notes to help his memory. These notes are not part of any conventional graphic system and everyone is free to develop his own technique. Nevertheless, a certain number of basic rules facilitate the recording of details of the speech, which would by their great number clog the interpreter’s memorizing capabilities or could be mixed up during the speech into the translated (target) language.

2.2.8 The Importance of Culture in Translation

According to the definition that Concise Oxford Dictionary gives, Culture, more specifically concerned with language and translation, refers to "the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expression".

Translation is a kind of activity which inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultural traditions. That is why translators are permanently facing the problem of how to treat the cultural aspects implicit in a source text (ST) and of finding the most appropriate technique of successfully conveying these aspects in the target language (TL).

The cultural implications for translation may take several forms ranging from lexical content and syntax to ideologies and ways of life in a given culture. The translator also has to decide on the importance given to certain cultural aspects and to what extent it is necessary or desirable to translate them into the TL. The aims of the ST will also have implications for translation as well as the intended readership for both the ST and TL.

The notion of culture is essential to considering the implications for translation and, despite the differences in opinion as to whether language is part of culture or not, the two notions appear to be inseparable.

2.2.8.1 General cultural implications for translation

Language and culture are close related, and both aspects must be considered for translation. When considering the translation of cultural words and notions,
Newmark proposes two opposing methods: transference and componential analysis. As Newmark mentions, transference gives "local colour," keeping cultural names and concepts. Although placing the emphasis on culture, meaningful to initiated readers, he claims this method may cause problems for the general readership and limit the comprehension of certain aspects. The importance of the translation process in communication leads Newmark to propose componential analysis which he describes as being "the most accurate translation procedure, which excludes the culture and highlights the message".

Considering the cultural implications for a translated text implies recognizing all of these problems and taking into account several possibilities before deciding on the solution which appears the most appropriate in each specific case. The different general procedures of treating the cultural implications for translation will be examined as well as analyzing the ST and the aims of the author. The translation process will also be treated using specific examples found in the ST before discussing the success of aforementioned theoretical methods applied to the TT.

Although corresponding to cultural categories examined, the title will be considered separately in order to determine the pertinence of conserving, highlighting, or excluding certain aspects. Due to these considerations, the title will be considered after the other aspects as all other cultural implications need to be examined before reaching relevant conclusions.

2.2.9 Preparing Conference Terminology

The interpreter is never going to become an expert cardiologist overnight anyway, so it is recommended to start with the speaker's published corpus, or if he/she represents an organization, the interpreter must familiarize with its institutional platform and activities, particularly the aspects that have something to do with the topic.

The interpreter needs to read the accessible documents and/or collect a set of

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6 (Newmark, 1988:96)
works representative of the position that the conference titles suggest, print them out, and highlight the terminology specific to them, and then list the terms as they appear, along with cryptic sentences or phrases. Make a separate list of proper names and significant numbers, next, alphabetize the list of terms, print out two copies, and write down the initial definitions on one of them.

Also the interpreter must choose validation tools: a field-specific bilingual dictionary (or two, for cross-checking), a general bilingual dictionary, an authoritative monolingual dictionary in the source language, the importance of this should never be underestimated, and, say, a good encyclopedia in target. Basically, the next task is measuring how familiar the interpreter is with these concepts.

Print out your short list with the authoritative definitions and whatever definitions of your own that you have validated against expert opinion. Your next task is now to reconcile the term and make it consistent, with the target audience in mind.

Ironic as it sounds, this last reductive step is the one that will mark the session. Don't be reluctant to give up the false feeling of security that comes from having many options. Rather, go for appropriate register. Physically, you'll see a reduced, much thinner glossary – but the job won't leave much time for more, anyway. Two pared-down, precision-researched sheets are better equipment than twenty beating about the bush and distracting your listener because of the rustle of turning pages. Print them out in case your notebook fails.

2.2.10 Effective Tips for Memory Retention

Exercise is one of the most effective ways to stay healthy - physically, mentally, and emotionally. Although exercise is directly equated to the physical aspect of individual, emotional and mental benefits can likewise be derived from it. While muscle mass is identified to physical exercise, memory retention is identified to mental exercise. This is made possible by answering crossword puzzles, memorizing quotes, poems or songs, playing cards, and trivial pursuits.
All these fun games and reading materials are exercising tools for the mind. Although these things are primarily designed for fun, their secondary purpose is to enhance the mind’s memory retention. Another way of practicing memory retention is by remembering instead of putting in writing a day’s schedule of activities that need to be done. If this is done with ease, you can even stretch your schedule to several days.

Consider these other tips:

- Relieve yourself from stress - When you are under stress, your body shows various symptoms. You become emotionally disturbed and your mind is preoccupied, so there is no room left to remember other things especially new ones. Therefore, you must unload the stress off your mind and unwind by utilizing relaxation techniques. Exercise is one of the best ways to get rid of your tensions. It also comes with a load of other health benefits.

- Associate with things - The association technique is an old way of remembering things, persons, names, numbers, and others wherein you associate someone or something with the first thing that comes to your mind. It might not be the best technique but it still works because it seems to be inherent within us. Here’s a list of 10 items you can associate with numbers, one to ten:
  One - me (one person)
  Two - shoe (it comes in pairs)
  Three - tree (it rhymes)
  Four - table (it has four legs)
  Five - fingers (one hand has 5 fingers)
  Six - sticks (5,6 pick up sticks)
  Seven - dwarfs (snow white and the seven dwarfs)
  Eight - cell phone (when you flip it open, looks like a number 8)
  Nine - playing cards (lucky 9)
  Ten - Indians (10 little Indian boys)

- Match names to pictures - When someone is introduced to you, do you find it difficult to remember his name? That may be a likely case. However, the
person’s face is not easily forgotten. If you come across that person again, the first thing that you might remember is his face; but it’s likely that you won’t remember his name. You may also forget where you met the person before. Try this: When someone new is introduced to you, identify something on the person to make you remember him - something different or noticeable on the individual that you may use to remember the next time you meet each other. Examples may include a mole in the face, a large nose, or shaggy hair.

- Call a person by name - The name is the sweetest sound to one’s ear. Repeating somebody’s name the first time you meet him is sub-consciously committing the person’s name to your memory. After your first meeting, recall his name once in a while. This strengthens the retention of the person’s name to your memory.

When trying to recall something you can’t remember but “it’s at the tip of your tongue,” try to be relaxed and you will recall it easier. Forcing yourself to recall something will put you under stress, thereby lessening your chances of retention success.

### 2.2.11 The importance of a booth for interpreter

The ISO 4043 established the creation of Mobile booths for simultaneous interpretation with the following General characteristics and equipment:

The aim of this International Standard, prepared at the request of the International Association of Conference Interpreters (AIIC) and the Joint Service Interpretation-Conferences (JSIC) of the European Commission (EU), is to provide optimal conditions for simultaneous interpretation using mobile booths. The design of a mobile booth is governed by four requirements:

a) Acoustic separation of different languages spoken simultaneously;

b) Good visual and two-way audio communication between the interpreters and the participants in the meeting;

c) Adequate working conditions for the interpreters, whose booths are their work-place, such as to enable them to sustain the intense effort of concentration required throughout the day's work;

d) Ease of handling and assembly and of lightweight, yet sturdy
2.2.12 The Translation Process

The problems when translating a text are therefore not only of a purely lexical character but also of an equally fundamental nature - the understanding of a social, economic, political and cultural context as well as connotative aspects of a more semantic character. As with all texts of foreign literature, historical, political and other such cultural references are always of a certain importance and the TT reader is unlikely to have a full understanding of such notions. When considering the cultural implications for translation, the extent to which it is necessary for the translator to explain or complete such an information gap should be taken into account; on the basis of conclusions reached concerning the ideal TT reader, the translator should decide how much may be left for the reader to simply infer.

2.3 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

It is necessary, for the purpose of the research, to understand the meaning of certain aspects and terms that are going to be used during the whole investigation, for that reason the following glossary is provided:

**Accreditation**
It is a formal process for evaluating the competence of a translator. This may include elements such as examinations and a review of educational qualifications and professional experience, etc.

**Accredited Translator**
An accredited translator is one that has successfully passed the relevant

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7 Available in [http://www.nettranslation.co.uk/resources_glossary.htm](http://www.nettranslation.co.uk/resources_glossary.htm)
examinations set by a professional translation body (such as the Institute of Linguists or the American Association) Once accredited, a translator agrees to abide by the standards of the accrediting organization and to regulate themselves by taking responsibility for their own improvement. (see also certified translator)

Active languages
Active languages are those languages into which the interpreter works. An active language can be one of two kinds:
A language: the interpreter’s mother tongue (or another language strictly equivalent to a mother tongue), into which s/he interprets from all other working languages, generally in the two modes of interpretation, simultaneous and consecutive.
B language: a language into which the interpreter works from one or more of her/his other languages and which, although not a mother tongue is a language of which s/he has perfect command.

Bilingual
A description applied to a person who is able to speak a primary language fluently and a secondary language with native or near-native proficiency in lexicon (vocabulary), semantics (meaning), phonology (pronunciation) morphology/syntax (grammar), and pragmatics (uses).

Certified translation
In the US and the UK, a certified translation is one where the translator has signed an oath before a notary public or a solicitor attesting to the accuracy and correctness of the translation, as well as to the fact that s/he is qualified to make such a certification.
Since the US and the UK have no restrictions as to who can or cannot be a translator, anyone willing to swear that he or she is qualified to translate into and from a language pair can certify a translation.

Certified translator
"It is the person whose interpretation or translation competence has been
tested and approved by a professional association or governmental body."

**Conference interpreter**
It is a professional linguist and communication experts who, at multilingual meetings, use simultaneous oral translation to convey the meaning of a speaker's message to listeners who would not otherwise understand.

**Consecutive interpretation**
The process of translate oral speeches into another language, after the speaker has finished speaking. The interpreter sits at the conference table with the delegates, listening to whoever is speaking in the source language and making notes as the speech progresses. When the speaker has finished, the interpreter reproduces (consecutively) the message in the target language, in its entirety and as though s/he were making the original speech.

**Court interpreter**
A court interpreter interprets for people who come before the courts who cannot communicate effectively in the language used during the hearing. These include defendants and witnesses in criminal courts as well as litigants and witnesses in family and civil courts. Interpreters also work in out-of-court settings such as attorney-client meetings, depositions, witness preparation sessions, and interviews with court support personnel.

**Interpretation, interpreting**
Interpretation means the unrehearsed transmission of a spoken or signed message from one language to another. The process of interpreting such a message from its source language involves the transfer of its semantic, connotative and aesthetic content into a second or "target" language, using the lexical, syntactic and stylistic resources of this second language. In order to do this it is necessary first and foremost to
understand the intended message perfectly. This can then be "detached" from the words originally used to convey it and subsequently reconstituted, in all its subtlety, in words of the target language.

Interpreter
It is a person who will use oral translation to liaise between two or more parties who speak different languages. As well as translating the words, professional interpreters transfer the real meaning and feeling of what is being said. Qualified oral interpreters commonly use two modes of interpretation: "consecutive" and "simultaneous" interpretation.

ISO 9000
ISO 9000 is a family of generic management system standards drawn up by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) which are primarily concerned with quality management when a supplier adheres to these standards; this provides an assurance that it will be able to fulfill agreed customer requirements. Implementing an ISO 9000 compliant system can provide improved efficiency and customer satisfaction, and be an effective marketing tool.

Mother tongue
It is the language which a person learned as a child and has continued to use.

Native language
The first language learned by a person, which may or may not be the person's dominant language or language of primary competence.

Native speaker
A person who speaks the first language he or she learned, which may or may not be the person's dominant language or language of primary competence.
Native speakers can have a grossly inadequate knowledge of their native language, depending on their education and the country where that
Simultaneous interpreting
This is the most specialized type of interpreting. The interpreter usually sits in a booth in front of a microphone, listens through headphones to the incoming message in the source language and communicates it over the microphone to whoever is listening in the target language.

Standard language
This is the written form of a language which is considered by educated native speakers of a particular society to be the most appropriate for community-wide purposes such as education, publication and broadcasting.
It is distinguished from others by its grammar, vocabulary, spelling and punctuation.
Note that the term "standard language" refers only to the written form of a language. There is no such thing as a standard for a spoken language.

Source language
1) Language in which the text to be translated is written.
2) The interpreter/translator's dominant language, into which he or she is competent to translate/interpret

Translation
The act of rendering written text from one language into another by transferring meaning across languages and cultures

Translator
A translator converts written material - such as newspaper and magazine articles, books, manuals or documents - from one language into another. This is not to be confused with an interpreter, who performs the same function with spoken material, such as speeches, presentations, depositions and the like. Although there is a connection between the abilities involved in translation and interpretation, translators cannot
necessarily interpret, nor can interpreters necessarily translate.

**Whispering Interpreting**
This refers to simultaneous interpretation without the use of interpretation equipment, where the interpreter sits close to the listener and whispers the interpretation. This approach is not recommended when there are more than two listeners or more than two interpreters working in the same room at the same time. Whispering requires a team of two interpreters and, since it is extremely taxing and hard on the vocal chords, is only appropriate for very brief one-on-one meetings.