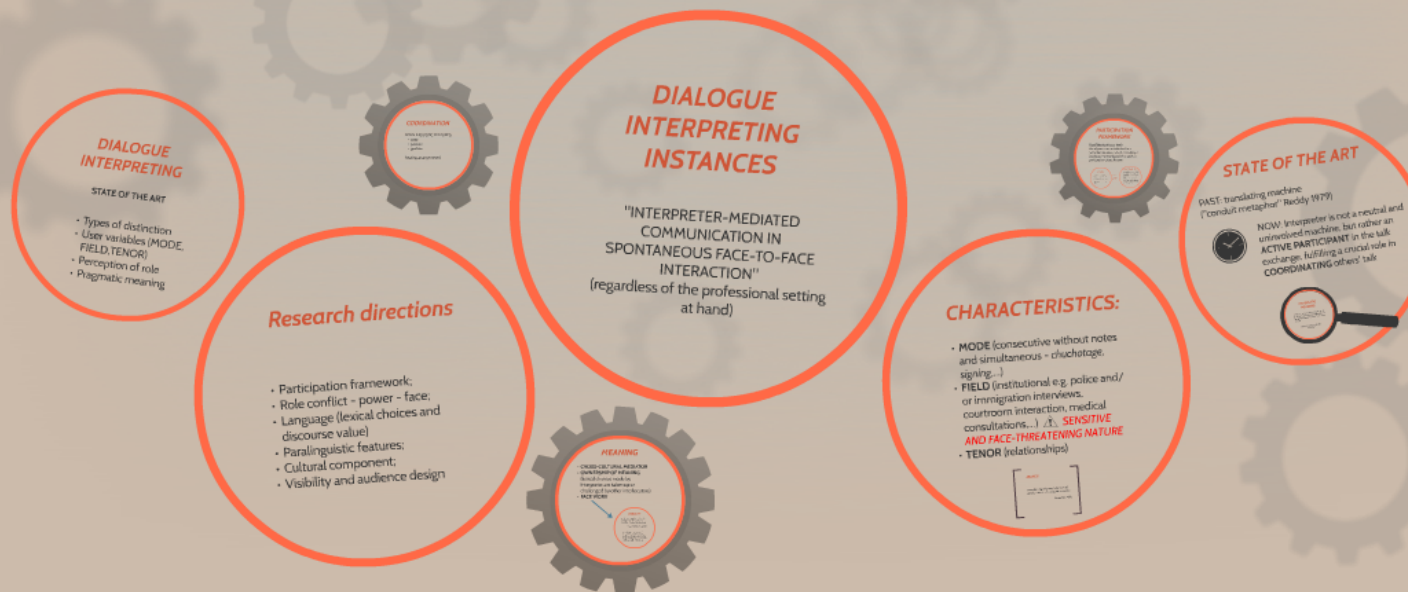
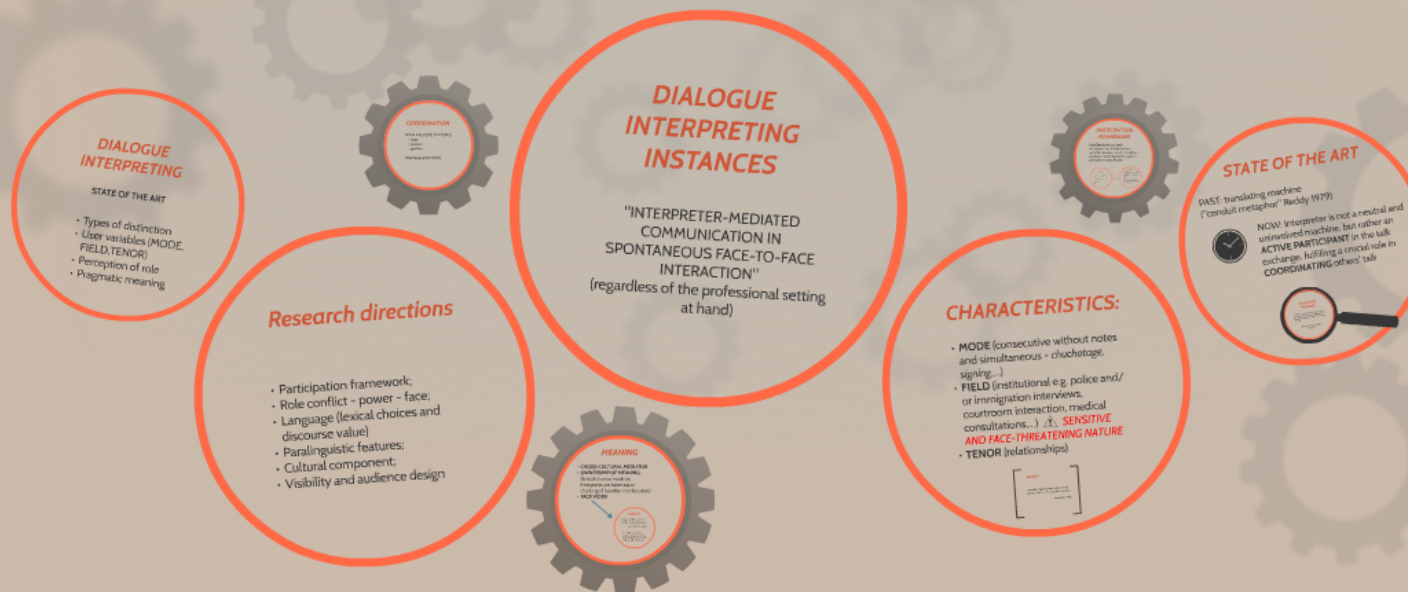


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DIALOGUE INTERPRETING

STATE OF THE ART

- Types of distinction
- User variables (MODE, FIELD, TENOR)
- Perception of role
- Pragmatic meaning

ables (MODE,
ENOR)
n of role
meaning

Research directions

- Participation framework;
- Role conflict - power - face;
- Language (lexical choices and discourse value)
- Paralinguistic features;
- Cultural component;
- Visibility and audience design

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• FACE WOR




DIALOGUE INTERPRETING INSTANCES

"INTERPRETER-MEDIATED
COMMUNICATION IN
SPONTANEOUS FACE-TO-FACE
INTERACTION"
(regardless of the professional setting
at hand)

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CHARACTERISTICS:

- **MODE** (consecutive without notes and simultaneous - *chuchotage*, *signing*,...)
- **FIELD** (institutional e.g. police and/or immigration interviews, courtroom interaction, medical consultations,...)  **SENSITIVE AND FACE-THREATENING NATURE**
- **TENOR** (relationships)

POWER

the advantage of power inherent in all positions which control scarce resources

Anderson 1976

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RECEPTION ROLES
1. **COGNITIVE** (Understanding the meaning of the message)
2. **EMOTIONAL** (Feeling the emotion of the message)
3. **RELATIONAL** (Understanding the relationship between the sender and the receiver)
4. **CONTEXTUAL** (Understanding the context of the message)

STATE OF THE ART

PAST: translating machine
("conduit metaphor" Reddy 1979)



NOW: Interpreter is not a neutral and
uninvolved machine, but rather an
ACTIVE PARTICIPANT in the talk
exchange, fulfilling a crucial role in
COORDINATING others' talk

PRAGMATIC MEANING

derivable only through matching of
words uttered to the sociocultural and
sociotextual context in which they are
uttered

NO LITERAL TRANSLATION
POSSIBLE!



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PARTICIPATION FRAMEWORK

FOOTING (Goffman 1981)

the alignment of an individual to a particular utterance, whether involving a production format (speaker) or solely a participation status (hearer)

SPEAKER

PRINCIPAL: showing commitment to and ownership of what is expressed

AUTHOR: responsible for the thoughts expressed and the words uttered

ANIMATOR: a sounding-box or talking machine

STANCES/FOOTINGS ARE
NOT JUST THE RESULT OF A FREE CHOICE ON THE
PART OF THE SPEAKER
THEY ARE
THE REACTION TO WHAT IS ASSIGNED
BY THE HEARING PARTIES
AS BEING THE APPROPRIATE
INTERPRETED ROLE
SUBJECT TO CONTESTANT REINTEGRATION

RECEPTION ROLES

RESPONDER: listening in anticipation of speaking as a primary participant or 'principal' es. 'Please, address your remarks to the attorney, not to me'

RECAPITULATOR: listening in order to repeat or give an account of what was said as 'author' es. (Ask him to spell his name) 'Please, spell your name'

REPORTER: assumed or ascribed role of listening in order to repeat words heard without assuming any responsibility for them es. (Spell your name please) 'Spell your name please'

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***STANCES (FOOTINGS) ARE
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***THE REACTION TO WHAT IS ASSUMED
BY THE PRINCIPAL PARTIES
AS BEING THE APPROPRIATE
INTERPRETER ROLE***

+

SUBJECT TO CONSTANT RENEGOTIATION



COORDINATION

PARALINGUISTIC FEATURES:

- gaze
- posture
- gesture

(seating arrangements)

MEANING

- **CROSS-CULTURAL MEDIATOR**
- **OWNERSHIP OF MEANING**
(lexical choices made by interpreter are taken up or challenged by other interlocutors)
- **FACE WORK**



VISIBILITY

the interpreter regards her role as that of an independent active party in the interaction, who, too, has a face to lose

Knapp-Potthof & Knapp 1986


- monitoring of the interpreter's performance by other speakers
- politeness strategies: downtoning, hedging... (Brown & Levinson 1987)
- audience design of utterances



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