

Wadensjö (1998: 107-108)

as-text approach

Close renditions. In principle, to qualify as a ‘close rendition’, the propositional content found explicitly expressed in the ‘rendition’ must be equally found in the preceding ‘original’, and the style of the two utterances should be approximately the same.

Expanded renditions. An ‘expanded renditions’ includes more explicitly expressed information than the preceding ‘original’ utterance.

Reduced renditions. A ‘reduced rendition’ includes less explicitly expressed information than the preceding ‘original’ utterance.

Non-close renditions: those instances in which the propositional content of the interpreter’s utterances does not diverge from the original in terms of explicitness, implicitness, or a combination of both, but rather because it states *something different*. Our suggestion is that the difference may lie in the variation of illocutionary value, in a piece of information that does not correspond to the one(s) contained in the original, or in the addition of information that do not account for a greater degree of explicitness than in the original – as it would be for expanded renditions. (Dal Fovo/Falbo in print)

Zero rendition. When comparison starts out not from the ‘renditions’ but from the ‘originals’, looking for correspondances among interpreters’ utterances may result in cases of ‘zero rendition’, that is, cases when ‘originals’ are left untranslated.

Summarized renditions. A ‘summarized rendition’ is a text that corresponds to two or more prior ‘originals’. In some cases, it may consist of constituents related to two or more ‘originals’ provided by one and the same interlocutor. In other cases, the ‘summarized rendition corresponds to two or more utterances voiced by different individuals. Sometimes an interpreter’s utterance and an ‘original’ can together provide the information summarized in a succeeding ‘rendition’.

Two-part or multi-part renditions. The text of a ‘two-part rendition’ consists of two interpreter’s utterances corresponding to one ‘original’, which is split into parts by another interjected ‘original’ utterance, the propositional content of which is not reflected in the ‘rendition’.

Non-rendition. A ‘non-rendition’ is a text which is analysable as an interpreter’s initiative or response which does not correspond (as translation) to a prior ‘original’ utterance.