Fifth Lecture...

To make things even more challenging, interpreters also have to **handle punctuation** and **insert new lines**.

In other words, in addition to repeating everything that's said, the interpreter has to give voice commands to the software such as:

- *Comma*
- *Full stop*
- *New line*
- *Exclamation mark*
- *Question mark*

Example: If the news anchor says

Today, dear viewers, is the day we finally get the opportunity to interview Mr ABC.

what the interpreter will have to say is something along the lines of

Today **comma** dear viewers **comma** is the day we finally get **new line** the opportunity to interview Mr ABC **full stop**

This is a relatively new (and very exciting!) type of interpretation that has been made available to us by the advent of technology.

Liaison Interpreting (*Dialogue Interpreting*)

Liaison interpreting is a short form of <u>CI</u>.

It's most widely used in public service settings such as medical assignments, polices interviews, legal meetings, prison visits, school meetings, and so on.

In general, it's applied whenever there's a need to mediate a conversation between a reduced number of people. It's characterised by being a 2-way mode, for the interpreter has to work back and forward between the two languages.

It mostly works with short sentences. Note-taking is often not necessary.

This mode is not as complex from a technical point of view, but it bears a huge number of challenges other modes don't.

Assignments may be **emotive or even confrontational** at times. Knowing how to handle such heavy situations requires experience and a great deal of emotional control.

Other Types of Interpretation

Some interpreting modes are not as easily classified as a belonging to the simultaneous or to the consecutive group.

Below is a list with some of the most well known examples.

Conference Interpreting

As already discussed, conference interpreting tends to be regarded as synonymous with simultaneous interpreting.

While that equivalence is not 100% accurate, it's true that nowadays most conferences involve simultaneous interpretation.

In reality, conferences may also be adapted to the consecutive mode – even though that's quite rare these days.

Remote Interpreting

The name is suggestive: **remote interpretation** applies to assignments of any type where at least one of the participants is connecting from a remote location.

Any mode, whether simultaneous or consecutive, can be done remotely, although the dynamics will always have to be slightly adjusted (there are connection issues to deal with, lack of eye contact, etc.)

Depending on the type of event and what tool is used to connect the participants, it may also be referred to by the following names:

- Telephone interpreting
- Video-conference interpreting
- Video remote interpreting
- Remote liaison interpreting
- Remote simultaneous interpretation
- Skype interpreting
- MS Teams interpreting
- Zoom interpreting

New names keep being created as new tools come into existing, so this list is far from exhaustive.