CENTRE FOR TRANSLATION STUDIES SURREY.AC.UK/CTS



SHIFT in Orality data session

SHIFT in Orality Summer School of Remote Interpreting Forlì, June 11th-16th, 2018







Data session

- Observation and discussion of authentic examples which present one or a set of phenomena which have been found to occur and/or to be magnified in RI
- Paradigmatic examples sequences of varying length (corpus of recorded video remote interpreting provided by Veasyt EN-IT and ES-IT
- Examples show what interpreters did 'there an then': the aim is not to label 'good' or 'bad' practices but understand how they responded to specific challenges and think about possible alternative options.

Data session

'RULES OF THE GAME'

- Minimum contextual and interactional background
- Guiding questions (see observation sheet handout)
- Watch the videos without any preconceived ideas
- Do <u>not</u> assume intentionality but look for <u>evidence</u> to support what you think in the data
- Start by highlighting <u>anything</u> that you deem interesting and worth pointing out

AIMS

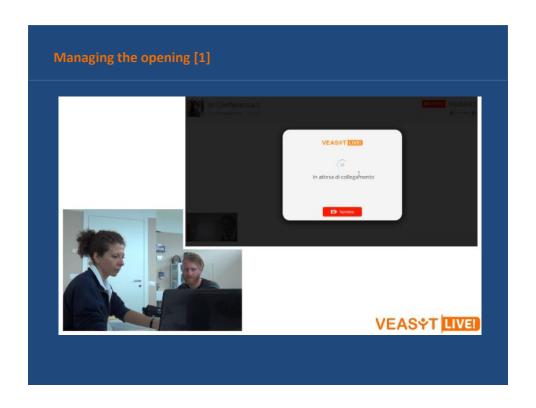
- Gaining more insights into <u>complexity</u> of real-life scenarios (prescriptive role vs what happens in reality; active participation)
- Gaining awareness of <u>what can happen</u> and how someone <u>can react</u> and thinking about alternative behaviours and their impact

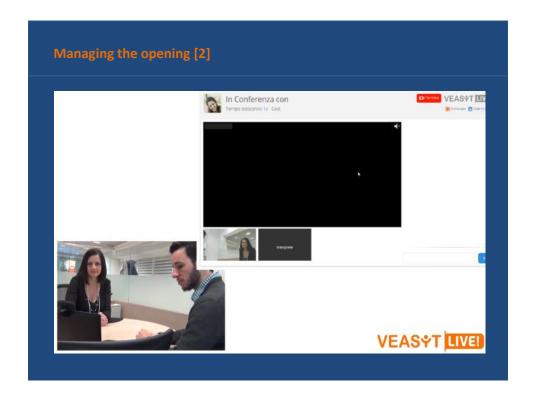
Managing the opening

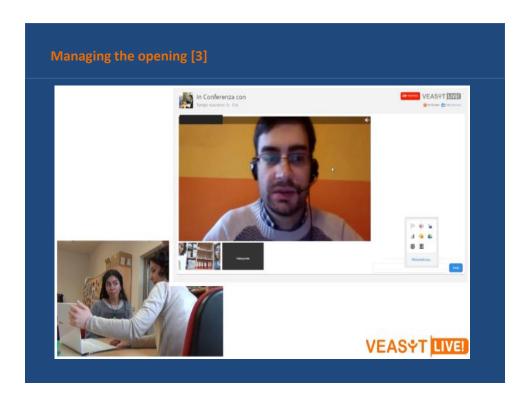


- Agreeing procedures for the opening of the session (e.g. introducing oneself briefly or requesting an introduction; explain the video link if need be, if so how)
- Checking the suitability of the set-up and embodied resources;
 visual/sound check
- Establishing one's role as a coordinator, outlining your role
- Agreeing some ground rules for communication management (e.g. hand gesture)
- Requesting information/checking what participants know (if need be)

VEASYT GUIDELINES





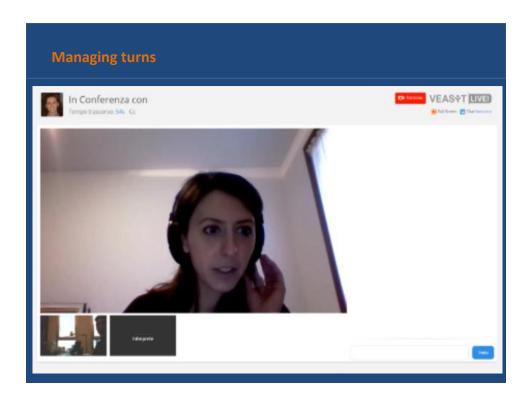


Communication management categories



Managing turns

- phenomenon occurring in both FTF and RI (inherent in dialogic nature of exchange)
- resources (verbal, embodied, combined) used by interpreters to handle turn length, signal comprehension problems or needs for clarification, take the floor are linked to the communicative situation
- decision-making depends on a number of contextual, individual and interactional variables:
 - nature of turn (e.g. factual vs narrative)
 - speaker style
 - interpreting skills
 - self-perception of own role
 - mutual access to visual resources
- this can lead to differences between onsite interpreting and technology-mediated interpreting



Communication management categories



Handling objects/artefacts/unexpected events

- Different modalities (onsite, telephone, video-mediated interpreting) and configurations (distribution of primary participants and interpreters) create different challenges and affordances for the handling of objects
 - When the interpreter is remotely located, how can s/he make sure that the artefact handled by the primary participants is visually accessible?
 - When the parties are together, what is the 'best' way for interpreters to describe what is being shown?
 - What is the impact of different participant distributions (including remote location of interpreter) and spatial organisations on the way artefacts are manipulated?

