

Methods of development of consecutive translation

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Annotation: The following article provides a partial overview of consecutive translation. In addition, it is discussed about the methods that can be used in the process of consecutive translation and how to further improve the process and bring it to a professional level. You can also gain an understanding of the difficulties we may face in consecutive translation and the discussions that will be conducted on them.

Key words:

Consecutive translation, strategy and tactics of interpreters, liaison interpreting, the reception phase, the productive phase, psychomotor process, simultaneous interpreting.

Interpreting plays a crucial role in today's globalized society. It is the process of conveying spoken or signed language from one language to another in real-time. Interpreters facilitate communication between people who do not speak the same language, enabling them to interact and exchange information.

In today's world, interpreting is essential in various fields such as business, healthcare, education, government, and international relations. It helps people to communicate across borders, cultures, and languages, breaking down linguistic barriers and promoting understanding and cooperation.

There are three main types of interpreting, simultaneous interpreting, consecutive interpreting and whispered interpreting. In this article we are going to find out the notion of consecutive interpreting and get information about the process on consecutive interpreting.

Consecutive interpreting involves a large number of cognitive, psychomotor and affective processes running almost simultaneously, which presents significant challenges for the interpreter that must be dealt with simultaneously. The interpreter is often faced with unexpected situations that he has to deal with, while already working at the limit of his available processing power (Gile 1995). It is therefore crucial that interpreter training is as effective as possible, during which future professional interpreters develop a series of strategies or tactics that can be used to solve problems that arise. Gile (1995; 2009) described some of the tactics and strategies interpreters use when problems arise during interpreting. He distinguished between the terms tactics and strategy. The author believes that a strategy is a planned action with a specific goal, and a tactic is an online decision and action made by a

translator to overcome the difficulties encountered when performing a task. He limits the use of both terms to conscious decisions and actions aimed at preventing or solving problems. In this study, we prefer to use the term strategy to denote both immediate and long-term actions to solve problems. However, as we will see from the findings, given that our analysis was based on students' retrospective reflection after completing the task, it was impossible to determine whether students were using the correct strategies when faced with interpretive problems. Be conscious and intentional, or unconscious, spontaneous actions and responses to difficulties [3].

Consecutive interpreting differs from liaison interpreting only in the length of the segments to be translated. In consecutive interpreting, the speaker can speak without interruption for five minutes. In order to store the content of a speaker's five-minute speech, interpreters usually use a special scoring system consisting of symbols representing words - keys and symbols such as: consistency, negation, emphasis, reasoning, etc. In this system, the interpreter does not include memorized words, but reflects the meaning of the speaker's information [6].

In conclusion, future research in the area of problem-strategy relations in consecutive interpreting will contribute to a better understanding of the acquisition and development of the interpreting process in order not only to improve the teaching of the discipline, but also to provide advanced professional interpreters with further enhanced quality of work means [3].

The reception phase in consecutive interpreting includes those moments in the process when the interpreter perceives the original speech, decodes the material, retains a portion of the information in his/her working memory and notes down the linguistic and informative elements that he/she considers relevant to the proper completion of the task. The production phase includes those moments in the process when the interpreter calls on his/her long-term memory, reconstructs the structure and the information of the original speech and recodes the message in the target language (Gile 1995)[3].

Consecutive interpreters take notes consisting of a unique, language-neutral combination of abbreviations and symbols, which they use in conjunction with their memory to enable them to reconstruct the original speech in a different language two, five or even ten minutes after it has been delivered[4].

Consecutive interpretation—a crucial skill in both court and medical settings—requires mastery of techniques that help maximize accuracy. This webinar will introduce the techniques and skills used in consecutive interpreting, including chunking, visualization, notetaking, and situational control, among others. Participants will have the opportunity to practice these skills during the webinar. This language neutral webinar is taught entirely in English and is open to interpreters in all languages[5].

Consecutive interpreting entails a large number of almost concurrent cognitive, psychomotor and affective processes, all of which pose major challenges for the interpreter who has to deal with them simultaneously. The interpreter is constantly

confronted with unexpected situations that must be dealt with while he/she is already working at the limits of his/her available processing capacity (Gile 1995). It is therefore crucial that interpreter training should be as effective as possible and that during their training period, future professional interpreters should develop a series of strategies or tactics that can be used to solve the problems encountered. Gile (1995; 2009) describes a series of tactics and strategies interpreters apply when problems in the interpreting process arise. He establishes a distinction between the terms tactics and strategies. According to this author, strategies are planned actions with specific objectives and tactics refer to online decisions and actions taken by the interpreter during the execution of the task to overcome the difficulties encountered. He restricts the use of these two terms to deliberate decisions and actions aimed at preventing or solving problems. In the present study, we prefer to use the term strategy to refer to both immediate and longer-term actions taken to solve a problem. At the same time, as we shall see in the results of the study, and bearing in mind that our analysis is based on a retrospective reflection by the students after having completed a task, it is impossible to determine whether the strategies adopted by the students when faced with an interpreting problem are conscious and deliberate, or whether they are unconscious, spontaneous actions and reactions in response to a difficulty[3].

Consecutive interpretation differs from liaison interpreting only in the length of the fragments to be translated. In consecutive interpreting the speaker may speak without interruption, even for five minutes. To store the contents of five-minute speech by the speaker, interpreters often use a special system of notes, consisting of symbols representing words – keys and characters such as: consistency, negation, emphasis, entailment, etc. In this system, an interpreter is not to memorise words, but to recreate the meaning of the information from the speaker[6].

In summary, future studies in the field of the problem-strategy relationship in consecutive interpreting will contribute to gain a better insight into how the processes involved in interpreting are acquired and developed, with a view not only to enhancing the teaching of the discipline, but also to providing advanced professional interpreters with the means to continue to improve the quality of their work[3].

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