

SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING

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Conference Interpreting Explained ,chapter4

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Topic To Cover

- **The Techniques of Simultaneous Interpreting**
- **Reformulation**
- **Reformulation meaning and examples**
- **Respecting target language structure**
- **Aims achieved by interpreters**
- **Word by word Translation**
- **Advantages of Reformulation**
- **Consecutive interpreting**
- **Simultaneous interpreter**
- **Setting about reformulation**



Reformulation

Reformulation , also known as equivalence, is defined as producing an equivalent text in the target language by using completely different stylistic and structural methods. This happens to render more elaborate structures between SL and TL.

Examples:

Ouch!

Interjections

Damn it!

idioms

Proverbs

Respecting Target Language Structure

Provides a translation that is:

1. Convincing
2. Easy to listen to
3. Comfort for listening
4. Maximizing communication

Aims achieved by interpreters

- 1. Easier life for them by avoiding complex grammar and syntax**
 - Simplified verbal forms
 - Avoid being tied in knots
- 2. A reformulation that respects the distinctive character of language**
 - Rendering meaning
 - Better style
 - Rendering ideas of speaker
 - Improvement of form and content

Word by word Translation

Compatible syntax of SL and TL

Disadvantages:

1. Works in some of time
2. Extricable situation
3. Loss of translation
4. Mistranslation
5. Bad and blurred meaning

Advantages of Reformulation

1. Overcoming the problem of multi-translation
2. Dealing with and understanding unknown words
3. Interpreting unknown words in the SL (Source Language).
4. Expressing ideas without having to use an unknown word

Consecutive Interpreting

- Having the whole speech
- A number of possibilities
- Gapsing meaning from context
- Gapsing general meaning
- Rendering words
- Generic term
- Clarification

Simultaneous Interpreter in the middle

1. Simultaneous interpreter do have some context

- unknown words occur
- artificial context
- lexical problems

2. Interpreter is just behind the speaker

- short distance to react

3. Reformulating



Setting about Reformulation

First: Reformulation comes about a matter of course

Second: Being cautious about following speakers line

Third: reformulation is a kind of second nature to interpreter

- Rich and varied
- Fully touch with TL
- Rendering widely

thank

you!

References

1. Walinski, J. (2015). *Translation Procedures*. University of Lodz.
2. Benjamin, A. (2012). Translation • ambiguity: Towards a reformulation. *Journal of Literary Translation*, Monash University.