

1 ☐ **ADI**

PSPTIS 080

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2 ☐ **Teaching Hours**

- Lecture 10:00 - 15:30
- Lunch Break 12:30 - 13:00
- Flex hours 15:30 - 17:30
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3 ☐ **Weekly Schedule**

4 ☐ **Lecture Agenda**

- Dialogue Interpreting
- Sight Translation
- Consecutive Interpreting
- Chuchotage

5 ☐ **Dialogue interpreting**

6 ☐ **Tasks**

- The dialogue will be played twice
- During the 1st round
 - interpret the whole dialogue by yourself
 - note-taking is allowed
 - reasonable time between each segment will be given for self-practice
- During the 2nd round
 - go through the key terms, concepts, interpreting skills with the instructor

7 ☐ **What's common assault?**

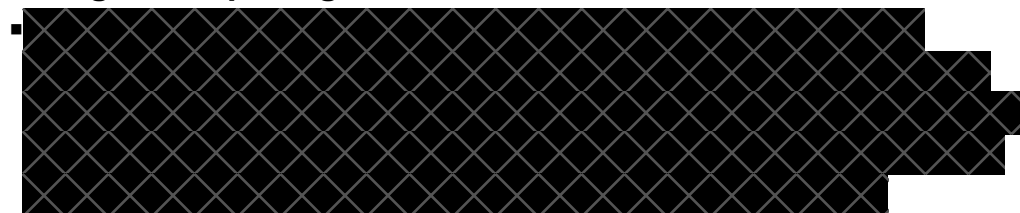
- Common assault is a criminal offense involving the application of
- unlawful force to another person, or even an act that causes another to
- apprehend the use of unlawful force. It may encompass actions like

- hitting, pushing, or otherwise causing physical harm, as well as actions
- that cause someone to fear that they will be physically harmed. The
- offence of common assault could be further categorized and legislated
- differently based on jurisdictions.

8 ☐ Dialogue Interpreting

- Common assault is a crime under section 61 of the Crimes Act 1900 (NSW), however it is defined under the common law. It includes both: Any act which causes another person to fear immediate personal violence (threat of force), and. A striking, touching or application of force against another person (use of force).
- An offence of Common Assault is committed when a person either assaults another person or commits a battery. An assault is committed when a person intentionally or recklessly causes another to apprehend the immediate infliction of unlawful force.
- Some other offence related to assault also include:
 - Armed assault (持械袭击)
 - Indecent assault (猥亵)
 - Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm = assault resulting in bodily harm(攻击并造成人身伤害)
 -

9 ☐ Dialogue Interpreting



- claim & usage in different scenarios
- What's "Miranda Warning" ?

10 ☐ Claim

- He made a claim for damages against the other driver.
- After the accident, she filed an insurance claim.

- The worker made a claim for overtime pay.
- The distant relative put in a claim on the estate.
 - In inheritance or estate contexts, a "claim" could involve asserting a right to a portion of a deceased person's estate.
- The plaintiff is making a claim for emotional distress.
- The man claims ownership of the abandoned property.
 - In an ownership context, "claim" refers to asserting ownership over something.
- Creditors must file their claims before the bankruptcy is finalized.
 - In a bankruptcy context, a "claim" refers to demands made by creditors for payment of debts by the bankrupt entity.

11 ☐ **What's Miranda Warning?**

- The Miranda Warning, originating from the United States, is a legal warning that must be given to individuals before they are subjected to custodial interrogation by the police or law enforcement agencies. The warning is designed to protect an individual's Fifth Amendment right to refuse to answer self-incriminating questions.

12 ☐ **Miranda Warning**

- English:"You have the right to remain silent. Anything you say can and will be used against you in a court of law. You have the right to an attorney. If you cannot afford one, one will be provided for you. Do you understand the rights I have just read to you? With these rights in mind, do you wish to speak to me?"
- Chinese:"您有权保持沉默。您所说的任何事情都会在法庭上用来对您不利。您有权获得律师的协助。如果您请不起律师，将为您指定一名律师。您理解我刚才宣读给您听的权利吗？考虑到这些权利，您现在愿意和我说话吗？ ”

13 ☐ **Dialogue Interpreting**

- 

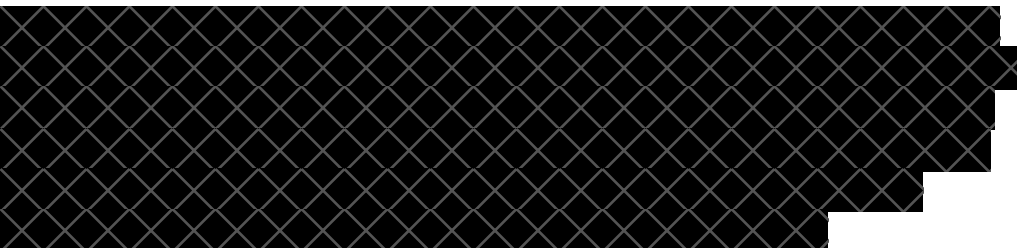

- 出于自卫
- 主动打人

- pick , start, provoke
- 主动做某事
 - take the initiative to do something
 - offer to do something
- I understand Sir. I have told you on the way here that it was self-defence. How could I start a fight?
-

14 ☐ Self Defence

1. A person is not criminally responsible for an offence if he or she carries out the conduct constituting the offence in self- defence.
2. A person carries out conduct in self-defence if and only if he or she believes the conduct is necessary:
 - 1.(a) to defend himself or herself or another person;
 - 2.or(b) to prevent or terminate the unlawful imprisonment of himself or herself or another person;
 - 3.or(c) to protect property from unlawful appropriation, destruction, damage or interference;
 - 4.or(d) to prevent criminal trespass to any land or premises;
 - 5.or(e) to remove from any land or premises a person who is committing criminal trespass;and the conduct is a reasonable response in the circumstances as he or she perceives them.
- 3.(3) This section does not apply if the person uses force that involves the intentional infliction of death or really serious injury:
 - 1.(a) to protect property;
 - 2.or(b) to prevent criminal trespass;
 - 3.or(c) to remove a person who is committing criminal trespass.

15 ☐ Dialogue Interpreting

- 

- complain
- complaint
 - general

- legal proceedings
- causing bodily harm

16 ☐ **What's bodily harm?**

- Grievous bodily harm is defined as 'really serious harm' – including permanent and serious disfigurement. Examples include broken bones, damage to internal organs, or the killing of a foetus.

17 ☐ **Dialogue Interpreting**

• [Redacted text block]

- 胡说八道
 - nonsense
- 骂骂咧咧
 - curse and swear
 - become abusive
- 围上来
 - surround someone
- Nonsense! I did not ask them to end the party but turning down the volume. They refused, and also swore. Several people enclosed me and they started the fight.

18 ☐ **Dialogue Interpreting**

• [Redacted text block]

- 挑衅的
 - provocative adj.
- One-punch offence

19 ☐ **One punch offence**

- 一拳罪行
- a literal translation, the specific term might not be widely recognized in Chinese-speaking regions as it is in Australia,

- given the particular social and legal context in which it emerged
- "One punch" offences, also sometimes referred to as "king hit" offences or "coward punch" incidents, pertain to violent assaults where a single punch causes serious injury or death. The term is often used in Australia, where public concern over several high-profile cases involving one-punch assaults has led to new laws and sentencing guidelines.

20 ☐ **Dialogue Interpreting**

- [REDACTED]

- I admitted that I was emotional/was quite worked up, but it was because my baby was sleeping, and I did not start the fight/ didn't throw the first punch. They were all drunk at that time, with bottles piled up. I bet they also had marijuana.
- be stoned
- Weight n.
- Glassing

21 ☐ **Glassing offence**

- "Glassing" refers to a type of assault involving a glass or bottle as a weapon, often by smashing it and using its shards to cause injury, or by striking someone with a bottle. It is recognized as a serious and potentially lethal form of assault.
- 玻璃袭击

22 ☐ **Dialogue Interpreting**

- [REDACTED]

- claim 常见的法律解释

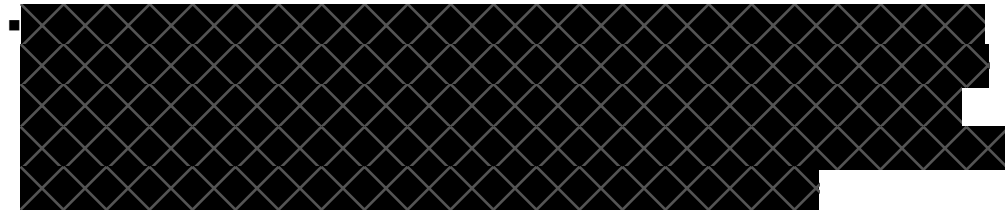
23 ☐ **Dialogue Interpreting**

- [REDACTED]



- What about me? I was injured too! You see the bruise on my arm. Do you think it was caused by me? Officer, you can not only listen to his one-sided story that it was self-defence on my part.
- bruise [c]
- Don't listen to his side of the story
- Don't take his word for it

24 ☐ Dialogue Interpreting



- Magistrate n. 法官 (local court - NSW)

25 ☐ How to address 法官 in Australia?

- Address the Magistrate as “Your Honour”, or “Sir” or “Madam”. Address the Court Registrar as “Registrar”. Address others only by their titles and surnames, including lawyers, witnesses and Court staff. Stand when the Magistrate speaks to you and when you speak to the Magistrate.

▪

26 ☐ Magistrate Court in NSW

- In New South Wales it is called the Local Court (previously called Courts of Petty Sessions), and is established under the Local Court Act 2007. In other states and territories the lower court is called the Magistrates Court. Local Court hearings are presided over by judicial officers called magistrates.

27 ☐ Usual court procedure for common assault

- Charging by DPP
- First appearance
 - The accused will have an initial appearance in court. This might be a bail hearing or an arraignment where the accused is formally presented with the charges and asked to enter a

plea (guilty, not guilty, or no contest).

- Pre-trial conference
 - This is a meeting between the prosecution and the defense, sometimes also with a judge, to discuss the case. They might negotiate a plea deal or discuss the evidence and witnesses.
- Trial
- Verdict
- Sentencing
- Appeal

28 ☐ **Dialogue Interpreting**

▪ [REDACTED]

- 保释
- 假释
- 缓刑
- Hold sb in custody / detain
- before the magistrate / before the court 庭上
- Represent 代理 vt.
- Legal representation

29 ☐ **Dialogue Interpreting**

▪ [REDACTED]

- Ok, I will call my solicitor and have him to bail me out. Please talk to my lawyer if you have any questions.
- 支付保释金
- pay the bail bond
- 办理手续 complete / arrange + ... procedures, paperwork
-

30 ☐ **Sight translation**

31 ☐ **How to do sight-translation?**

1. Preview the Text: Before starting, quickly skim through the entire Chinese text to get a general understanding of its content and structure.
2. Stay Calm and Composed: Even if you encounter unfamiliar terms or phrases, don't panic. Context is key, and as you move through the text, the meaning may become clearer.
3. Maintain Natural Flow: Translate the text as naturally and fluently as if you were reading the original text in English. Aim for clarity and coherence rather than a word-for-word translation.
4. Pace Yourself: Don't rush. It's more important to be accurate and clear than fast. Ensure you understand the sentence in Chinese before translating it into English.
5. Use Techniques: Apply key techniques such as chunking, paraphrasing, and leveraging cognates when appropriate.

32 ☐ Tasks

- 5mins to read through the text
- *Caution: following questions are not tested in the CI examination*
 - What's the gist of the text?
 - Area
 - Language features
 - formality (register)
 - Sentence structure
 - Terminologies
 - Difficulties & others

33 ☐

- 在刑法上，人身攻击或袭击包含着殴打，触击，未经允许的触摸、在他人身上施加动力、或者使他人感受将被袭击的威胁。袭击行为包含多种形式，所受刑罚视情节严重程度而言。
- In criminal law, personal assault or attack includes actions such as hitting, striking, unauthorized touching, applying force on someone, or making someone feel threatened with an assault. Assault actions come in various forms, and the penalties depend on the severity of the situation.

34 ☐

- 一般的打架事件属于普通袭击刑事责任。若是没导致身体受伤，警察多数不会追究立案。普通袭击最高惩罚是入狱 18 月及 罚款 \$18000。如果人身攻击 情节加重，最高惩罚是入狱 3 年及罚款 \$36000。
- Typical fighting incidents fall under the criminal liability of common assault. If no physical injury resulted, the police often won't file charges. The maximum penalty for common assault is 18 months in prison and a fine of \$18,000. If the assault is aggravated, the highest penalty is 3 years in prison and a \$36,000 fine.
- ...offence carries ... of jail time

35 ☐

- 若是受害者能通过医生报告证实身体的确受到损伤，警方则可能立案侦查。袭击导致身体损伤的惩罚可高达7 年牢刑。若是袭击导致了严重的人身伤害，伤害人惩罚可高达10年。一旦被认定为严重的人生伤害，则能够逃脱监禁徒刑的机会极小。
- If the victim can verify physical injuries through a medical report, the police might investigate. Penalties for assault leading to physical injuries can be up to 7 years in prison. If the assault causes severe bodily harm, the punishment can be as high as 10 years. Once determined to be a severe injury, the chance of avoiding incarceration is minimal.

36 ☐

- 情节严重的袭击（aggravated assault）是指在以下情况下攻袭他人：
- 受害者与施暴者有家庭关系；
- 实施暴力时有小孩在场；
- 在禁止令约束之下施暴；
- 受害者是 60岁以上的高龄人士，
- 或者触犯的动机是由种族歧视引起。

An aggravated assault refers to attacking someone under the following circumstances:

- The victim and perpetrator are related;
- Children are present during the violent act;
- The assault is committed under a restraining order;
- The victim is a senior citizen aged 60 or above,
- Or the assault's motive was driven by racial discrimination."

37 ☐ **What's restraining order?**

- A restraining order in New South Wales (NSW), Australia, is commonly referred to as an "Apprehended Violence Order" (AVO).
- There are two types of AVOs in NSW: Apprehended Domestic Violence Orders (ADVO) for those in domestic or familial situations, and Apprehended Personal Violence Orders (APVO) for others.

38 ☐ **Chuchotage**

39 ☐ **What's chuchotage?**

- whispered simultaneous interpreting
- Keep your voice low but clear. "Whispered" doesn't mean inaudible. The listener(s) should understand you perfectly.
- Be prepared
 - As with all types of interpreting, be familiar with the subject matter. This helps anticipate terms and structures.
 - Develop a vast vocabulary in both source and target languages.
- Attention split
 - Active listening
 - Meaningful delivery
- Practice makes perfect
 - Shadowing: Listen to a speech or recording in the source language and "shadow" the speaker, repeating what they say. Over time, begin translating into the target language as you listen.
 - Pair Work: Work with a partner where one person speaks or reads a text, and the other practices chuchotage.

- Handle Challenges Gracefully
 - If you miss a word or phrase, don't panic. Focus on conveying the main ideas.
 - Maintain your composure. External factors, like background noise, can be a challenge. Stay calm and do your best.

40 Tasks

-
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hdNhtqt6idk>
- Task 1
 - Listen to the clip and familiarize yourself with the main ideas of the text
 - If you come across unfamiliar words/ concepts, what to do?
- Task 2
 - Use a recording device to record your chuchotage (the clip will be played again to you)
 - You may take notes though it usually helps less compared to CI

41 Take-aways

- Redness
- Bruising
- Occasioning actual bodily harm 导致实质的身体伤害
- A ... is any act ..intentionally or recklessly
- Without touching
- ...that is what we call a 'battery'
- It would normally be pressed if there is no physical injury
- Press / lay a charge against someone
- With actual bodily harm occasioned
- Cause the third to apprehend immediate violence
- Immediate and unlawful violence
- Main defences 主要的辩护 (理由)
- Duress
 - Force you to commit the offence under threat
 - Negotiate the withdrawal of the charge
 - Who has a proven track record in those types of cases

42 ☐ Consecutive Interpreting

43 ☐ What's consecutive interpreting?

- Consecutive interpreting is a mode of interpretation where the interpreter listens to the speaker's message, often taking notes, and then delivers the translation in the target language once the speaker pauses.
- Challenges involve:
 1. Memory: The interpreter must remember significant portions of the original message before rendering it in the target language.
 2. Note-taking: This is essential, especially for long passages, but the interpreter needs to develop a personal system that's both quick and understandable.
 3. Cultural Nuances: Sometimes, cultural references or idioms in the source language don't have direct equivalents in the target language.
 4. Accuracy: Conveying the exact message without adding, omitting, or altering content is vital.
 5. Pace: Speakers might speak too fast, making it challenging to keep up or take accurate notes.
 6. Stress and Fatigue: Consecutive interpreting requires intense concentration, which can be mentally exhausting.

44 ☐ How to do it better?

1. Note-taking:
 1. Develop a shorthand or symbols to represent common words or concepts.
 2. Focus on jotting down key points, numbers, names, and specific details.
 3. Practice regularly to improve speed and comprehension.
2. Active Listening:
 1. Fully concentrate, understand, respond, and remember what's being said.
 2. Anticipate the structure of the speech.
3. Chunking:
 1. Break the information down into manageable "chunks" or segments.

- 2. This aids in understanding and remembering the content.
- 4. Reformulation:
 - 1. Understand the message's essence and reformulate it in the target language if a direct translation isn't clear or idiomatic.
 - 2. Remember: The goal is to convey the message accurately, not necessarily word for word.
- 5. Cultural Bridging:
 - 1. If a concept doesn't exist in the target culture, provide an explanation or choose the closest cultural equivalent.
- 6. Stay Neutral:
 - 1. The interpreter should remain impartial and not show personal reactions to the content.
- 7. Feedback:
 - 1. After the session, if possible, seek feedback. It helps in identifying areas for improvement.
- 8. Continued Learning:
 - 1. Regularly update vocabulary and stay informed about current events, especially if they pertain to your area of specialization.

■

45 ☐ CI Violence Against Women

46 ☐ Brief

- The following passage is adapted from a speech delivered by the Executive Director of UN Women on the topic of gender inequality and violence against women.
- Executive Director 总干事
- UN Women 联合国妇女署
- What have you got ready so far?

47 ☐

- Ladies and Gentlemen:
- The issue of gender-based violence is at the heart of human rights. It is in fact [笔记中不写] in many ways [英文常用的非正式强调] a determining factor as to whether we can ever have a just society.

■

48 ☐

- The level of tolerance[在下一个意群出来前无法判断这个词的“色彩”] for all aspects of gender inequality, including violence against women, sustains a narrative that almost accepts that you can oppress half of society and life goes on as if nothing has happened.
- Sustain 支持 A narrative that ... 注意that从句是在解释具体内容, 所以不需要在记忆和笔记中记录“narrative”
- rhetoric

49 ☐

- Our ability to change that narrative, along with [+] many other people who are not with us and who might even disagree with us, is something that we have to find a way of addressing significantly.
- “插入语”长, 需要边听边做语法分析, 否则会遗忘主句的“主谓”关系
-

50 ☐

- We are now for the first time in a world with such a high proportion of young people.
- Fifty per cent of the world's population are under 30: there are 1.1 billion girls in the world, and a quarter of them call Africa their home.

51 ☐

- The capacity of girls to change the world for the best would be missed if we are unable to address the issue of violence against women and girls对女性的暴力 because they are facing all of the risks that are associated with violence against women.
-

52 ☐

- Their life trajectories are a major factor in the world's future stability and prosperity.

- 她们能过上怎样的生活（生活轨迹）会大大影响（major factor）世界未来的稳定和繁荣

▪

53 ☐

- Their lives and those of millions of women and girls around the world are being stunted or halted by the violence that prevails in their everyday life.
- Stunt vt. 阻碍生长；妨碍发展；遏制；n. 噱头
- And because so much of this violence happens at home, for many of them there is nowhere to escape, nowhere to run to.

▪

54 ☐

- A place where you call home, your refuge, is actually where you are most vulnerable. And if you are a young girl, and a child, where else do you go, if the home is not safe?
- Women refuge
- 妇女避难所

▪

55 ☐

- In 2015, we convened a forum of Heads of State and Government. Our feeling as UN Women was that issues of gender equality should not be left to ministers of women and gender, who in many countries have small budgets and limited capacity, and they are not always given the support that they need.
- 因为在很多国家，这些部门预算不多、能力有限、无法得到所需支持。
- Ministerial portfolio
- Minister for Women's Affairs Australia
- The Minister for Women in the Government of Australia is Katy Gallagher, who since 23 May 2022 has been a member of the Albanese Ministry.

56 ☐

- The mobilization of men and boys is an important component of our response. It is important to engage men in changing their own behaviour more than protecting women and girls. Because there's nothing wrong with women and girls. If men's behaviour changes, there would be no need to protect girls. We need this dialogue between men to be much stronger than it is today, so thank you to all of you here today to fuel that narrative.
- They don't make any wrongdoing.
- Victim blaming and stigma
-

57 ☐

- Gender inequality and violence against women are two sides of the same coin. So, we should fight this equally and in the same way. We cannot fight for focus on one and neglect the other, because, again, we will not get sustainable and life-changing results.
- 性别不平等和针对女性的暴力是同一问题的两个表现
-

58 ☐ **CI 网络安全**

59 ☐

- The following passage is adapted from a speech delivered at Cyber Security Forum discussing the impact of technology on the banking services and security. The title of the speech is "Securing Banks in a Digital World".
- 金融科技 Fintech
- 监管科技 Regtech
- 保险科技 insuretech
-

60 ☐

- Ladies and gentlemen:
- The banking environment faces a multitude of risks, which are evolving and changing daily. Fraud, at the top of the list,(!),

leads to significant losses and

- if not controlled, today more than ever, banks are laser-focused on(!) minimizing fraud attempts and must adopt a proactive approach to remain one step ahead.
- 1. 为什么提到“不控制”，它会带来什么“坏的后果”
- 2. 什么是“最小化欺诈努力” – 看懂第一个动宾没？
- 3. proactive 没有发现是 one step ahead 的近义词解释；stay ahead of the curve 防患于未然
- A multitude of 大量的
- Magnitude
- Reactive被动防御机制 -> proactive主动防御机制 mechanism
- 应急计划 contingency plan

61 ☐

- Most banks have invested heavily in physical and network security to protect against traditional threats, but today greater threats loom on the horizon, and the increasing number of periphery devices residing on the corporate networks.
- Loom over
- Peripheral 周围的，周边的
- Such devices include video surveillance, identity and access management and other physical security systems that are critical to the day-to-day operation of financial services firms. ///
- Biometrics (facial recognition, iris scan, finger authentication) 生物特征识别
- Cash transfer <> universal basic income <> e.g: JobKeeper
- Financial institutions : banking -- ; non-banking –
- Bank: neo-banks ; systemically significant banks – “too big to fail” - a bailout plan

62 ☐

- these technologies, which were once analog-based and largely segregated from other IT systems, have become based on internet protocol and are becoming greater cybersecurity threats

themselves. With the proliferation of IT, a significant portion of which is comprised of security sensors, this problem is only going to grow. According to research firm Gartner, more than 8 billion connected devices were in use in 2017 and that is forecast to grow to more than 20 billion by 2020.

- 这些技术曾经是模拟技术，并与其他IT系统独立

63 

- Discreet adj. / discretion n.
- Break the silos 打破“孤岛效应”
- Analogue 相似化合物
- Analogy 可类比物
- Proliferation 扩散
- Non-proliferation of
- Connected devices 联网设备
- 物联网 IoT Internet of Things
- 互通互联 connectivity
- Gartner 高德纳
- McKinsey 麦肯锡
- Accenture 埃森哲
- PWC Pricewaterhouse coopers
- KPMG
- Delloit
- Earnst & Young
- Greater China Practice 大中华区业务

64 

- Cybersecurity is only one crucial challenge on the minds of today's banking leaders. To stay up to speed with a constantly shifting risk landscape and progressing threats, financial institutions must not only plan for today but also look ahead to ensure the most innovative technologies and solutions are leveraged in the constant fight against fraud.

- As new trends and strategies emerge, security leaders should stay prepared and continuously work to gather as much data and intelligence as possible to modernize, simplify and automate their businesses.
- Emerge; ascend ~ appear
- Intelligence agents
- To streamline the work processes of the government
- 放管服
- Autonomous adj. ~ development 自我发展
- ~ prefecture 自治州