

ARTS3454

Chinese English Interpreting



Week 3

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目录

Content

- ❑ **1. Interpreting Series and Techniques 2 - Public Speaking and Delivery Skills**
- ❑ **2. Active Listening and Public Speaking Practice**
- ❑ **3. Interpreting Exercises-Dialogue Interpreting and Speech Interpreting**



Interpreting Assessment 1

- ❑ **When and where:** Tutorial Week 4 (13 August)

- ❑ In interpreting assessment 1, there will be:
 - 1 ✕ sight interpreting (English to Chinese)
 - 1 ✕ dialogue interpreting (1 of the 3 dialogue interpreting exercises on Moodle)

- ❑ **Interpreting Assessment 1 Marking Criteria**
 - **Delivery:** confidence, fluency, volume, pitch, enunciation, speed...
 - **Accuracy:**
 - **Naturalness:** using idiomatic target language?

第一部分

Interpreting Theories and Techniques 2

— Public speaking and delivery skills 演说技巧

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Public speaking and delivery skills

- *A good interpreter must be a good trained public speaker.*
- Jean Herbert (a pioneer CI interpreter)

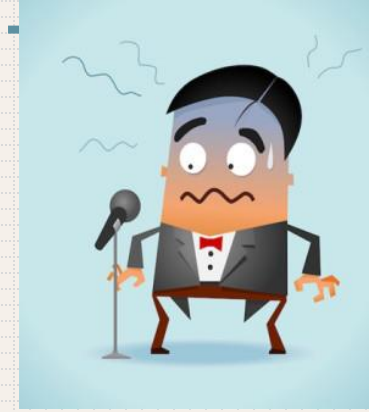
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Public speaking and delivery skills

Non-verbal

1. Confidence 自信-the key to credibility

- ✓ BE (or at least ACT) confident, be sincere and natural.
- ✓ How to achieve confidence?
 - good preparation beforehand
 - know your working place beforehand
 - overcome **stage fright** through presentation practice
 - concentrating on interpreting
 - getting to know the audience beforehand if possible



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Public speaking and delivery skills

Non-verbal

2. Eye contact with the audience 目光交流

✓ Hold eye contact with one person for a few seconds, then switch, covering all parts of the room.

✓ Visually monitor the audience's understanding, reactions and other non-verbal feedback.



1

Public speaking and delivery skills

Non-verbal

3. Adopt an appropriate posture and demeanor

- ✓ Stand or sit up straight (but not ramrod).
- ✓ Use confident, open body language.
- ✓ Match **gesture, movement** and **facial expression** to content.
- ✓ **Don't** slouch, fidget, spin a pen around or fiddle with an object, touch your hair, put your hands in your pockets, lean to one side, constantly shift weight from one foot to the other, roll your eyes or grimace...

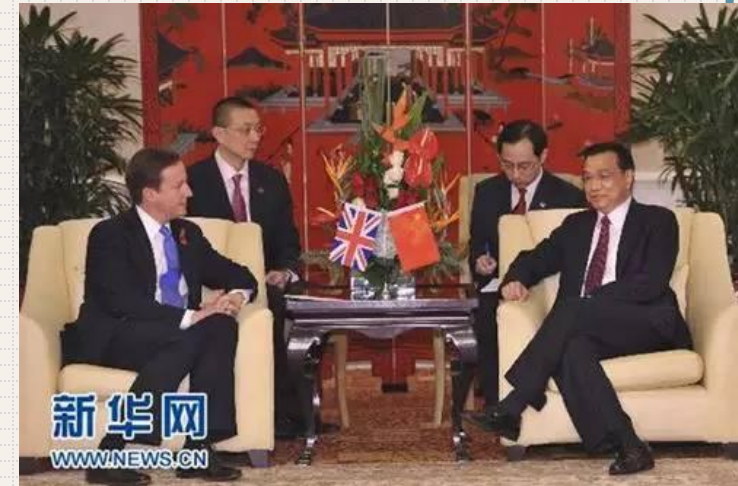
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Public speaking and delivery skills

Non-verbal

4. Interpreter's attire

- ✓ Find the dress code beforehand, if possible
- ✓ Inconspicuous-interpreters should be heard, not seen
- ✓ Modest and comfortable
- ✓ Overdressing can cause some clients to feel 'disempowered'



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Public speaking and delivery skills

Verbal

1. Project your voice

- ✓ be clearly audible to all

2. Eliminate all fillers 避免口头语

- ✓ avoid fillers like *um, er, ah*, 嗯, 这个, 那个.....,
- ✓ **PAUSE** instead, if necessary.

1

Public speaking and delivery skills

Verbal

3. Control your speed 控制语速

- ✓ Vary your rhythm to hold the audience's attention, but in tune with the message.
to **pause** 停顿 deliberately:
 - after rhetorical questions
 - before important points
 - after recapping a key idea
 - before switching to a new topic.
- ✓ Don't rush ahead breathlessly, nor bore your audience to tears by speaking unnaturally slowly.

1

Public speaking and delivery skills

Verbal

4. Vary your pitch 变换音调

- ✓ Don't speak in a monotone, use intonation to accentuate key words, nuance the message, and help the audience tune in to your meaning.

5. Enunciate clearly 发音清晰

- ✓ Don't mumble or slur your words.
- ✓ Pronounce names, titles, unusual terms and numbers especially clearly (e.g. 14 vs. 40, million vs billion)

1

Public speaking and delivery skills

Verbal

6. Avoid backtracking 避免改口

- ✓ Finish each sentence the way you start into it
- ✓ **Speak in complete sentences.**

Public speaking and delivery skills Summary

Non-Verbal

- BE (or at least ACT) confident, be sincere and natural.
- Eye contact with the audience
- Adopt an appropriate posture and demeanor

Verbal

1. Project your voice
2. Eliminate all fillers
3. Control your speed
4. Vary your pitch
5. Enunciate clearly
6. Avoid backtracking: use complete sentence

第二部分

Active Listening and Public Speaking Exercises

Active Listening Practice

Active Listening: Listen for meaning and logic, at the 'macro' level

- [Active Listening and Deverbalisation Practice 1: Chinese to Chinese/English](#)
- [Active Listening and Deverbalisation Practice 2: \(English to Chinese\)](#)

Active Listening Critiquing Criteria

1. **Reliability**-has your retelling accurately captured the main points and logic of the passage?
2. **Naturalness**-is the expression normal-sounding for an articulate native speaker and easy to understand?

Questions to think about when you do the practice.

How would you imprint the information in your memory?

- What key word(s) would you assign to 'tag' the point(s)?
- What mental image could you conjure up to go along with that verbal tag?
- Which finger will you assign this point to?

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Active Listening Exercise-What makes a good interpreter

- 1. Veteran:** ['vetərən] (n. or adj.): (1) having been involved in a particular activity for a long time; (2) You use veteran to refer to someone who has been involved in a particular activity for a long time. 经验丰富的, 资深的, 老练的; 经验丰富的人
- 2. motto:** ['mɒtəʊ] (n.) a motto is a short sentence or phrase that expresses a rule for sensible behaviour, especially a way of behaving in a particular situation. 箴言; 格言; 座右铭
- 3. multifaceted:** [ˌmʌltiˈfæstɪd] Multi-faceted means having a variety of different and important features or elements. 多方面的; 包罗万象的
- 4. consistent:** [kənˈsɪstənt] always behaving or happening in a similar, especially positive, way 一致的; 连续的; 不矛盾的; 坚持的

第三部分

Interpreting Exercises-

Dialogue Interpreting and Speech Interpreting