

Glossary

A language	The 'A' language is the interpreter's mother tongue (or its strict equivalent) into which they work from all their other working languages in both consecutive and simultaneous interpretation. (AIIC)
Automatization	See internalization.
B language	A 'B' language is a language in which the interpreter is perfectly fluent, but is not a mother tongue. An interpreter can work into this language from one or several of their other working languages... (AIIC).
Bottom-up	To learn about the process by starting with the result rather than vice versa. Here this means using a note-taking system to help learn how to analyse a source speech, rather than using speech analysis to create notes.
C language	A 'C' language is one which the interpreter understands perfectly but into which they do not work. They will interpret from this (these) language(s) into their active languages. (AIIC)
Chuchotage	See <i>Whispered Interpreting</i>
Community Interpreting	A specific type of interpreting service often used in areas with large ethnic communities to help members of those communities access

services such as healthcare, justice and social services.

Concept	The underlying meaning of a word, or more often several synonymous words, e.g. propose, suggest, put forward. Often called an <i>idea</i> by interpreters without distinguishing between <i>concept</i> , <i>idea</i> and <i>section</i> .
Consecutive mode	Another way of saying consecutive interpreting, as opposed to simultaneous interpreting.
Court interpreting	Interpreting in a courtroom. In national courts usually in consecutive or whispered modes.
Escort interpreting	In escort interpreting, an interpreter accompanies a person or a delegation, usually providing whispered interpreting, as and when required.
Hierarchy	The order of importance of the elements noted should be visible in the way the notes arranged on the page.
Idea	That which is expressed by a Subject Verb Object group. Not to be confused with <i>concept</i> or <i>section</i> which are also called <i>idea</i> by some.
Internalization	The process of learning to complete a task successfully so that that task can be carried out with a minimum of mental effort. Also called automatization. Requires very little theoretical knowledge and lots of practice.

Liaison interpreting	Interpreting between a small number of people, usually in short consecutive or whispered mode. Can be in a variety of settings. There is no standard definition of the scope of this term.
Links	In purely grammatical terms these are usually conjunctions. They are words and expressions which describe the relation between two ideas.
Macro-thinking / macro-approach	Looking at the bigger picture of how a speech is built up rather than just the words and sentences. For example, identifying the sections of a speech.
Margin	A column of 2 or 3 cm at the left of the page, bordered by a vertical line, in which the interpreter can note elements of particular importance.
Medical interpreting	Interpreting in a medical setting. Also known as health-care interpreting.
Mind map	A way of organizing information on a piece of paper. Typically an organic chart laid out on a large sheet of paper. It contains words and drawings that are connected to one another in various ways. By tapping into the way the mind associates and recalls information it helps us organize and remember information.
Mini-summary	A very brief summary of a speech, where each section of the whole is described in just a few words.

Modes	<p>An interpreting mode is a way in which interpreting is provided.</p> <p>There are 3 modes in conference interpreting - simultaneous, consecutive and whispering.</p>
Multi-tasking	Doing several things at once.
Notepad	Usually, but not exclusively, a reporter's notepad of 10 x 15 cm on which interpreters make notes when working in consecutive mode.
Organic forms	One basic form, often a symbol, which, through the addition of other elements, gives rise to a whole family of related symbols.
Parallel values	Two elements of a passage which carry equal weight in the speaker's mind and delivery are noted vertically parallel to one another on the page in order to highlight this equivalence.
Production phase	In the whole process that is consecutive interpreting this is when the interpreter is speaking to their audience; using their notes to recreate their version of a source speech.
Pro-forms	For our purposes, an expression that refers back, not to one person, or thing, but to a whole passage, a whole idea, or series of events.
Recall line	If a concept is repeated in quick succession so that the interpreter will note it twice on the same page or on successive pages it may be quicker to draw a line from the first notation of the concept to the place it would have appeared the second time rather than rewrite

the word or redraw the symbol.

Section	A single cohesive part of a speech. Roughly equivalent to a paragraph. Sometimes called an <i>idea</i> . See also <i>concept</i> and <i>idea</i> .
Shifting values	Placing elements in your notes according to their importance to one another. The more important something is the further to the left it will appear on the page.
Simultaneous interpreting	A speaker speaks into a microphone in a meeting room. The interpreter listens via headphones from a sound-proof booth and translates orally in real time, speaking into a microphone that allows listeners in the room to hear the interpreting via headphones provided.
Source language	The language of the speech which you are reading or listening to, and which you are going to interpret from into another language.
Source text/ speech	The speech (in its written or spoken form).
SVO	Subject Verb Object. The basic word order of most Indo-European languages. (Although some languages have a certain flexibility in respect of word order (like German or the Slavic languages) the starting point is still SVO.)

Symbol	Any mark in your notes, be it a picture, short word or single letter, which represents a family of synonymous concepts.
Target language	The language into which you are going to interpret a source text.
Tiering	Noting diagonally across the page. Also shift.
Transcode	A term that you wish to transfer from the source language into your target language version in order to be sure to be faithful to the speaker's message. The transcoded term will be pronounced and used as though it were a correct term in the target language although, strictly speaking, it may not be.
Version at the back of the book	This means <u>a</u> version, and does NOT mean <u>the only</u> correct version.
Verticality	The technique of noting from top to bottom on the page rather than from left to right. First described by Rozan (1956).
Whispered interpreting	Simultaneous interpreting without microphones or headphones. The interpreter whispers their interpretation directly to the listener who must be sitting/standing next to them. Also known as <i>Chuchotage</i> from the French word meaning <i>whispering</i> .

Written transcripts The written record of a speech that has been delivered orally in public by the speaker, transcript.