



## Glossary

Term	Definition in English
<b>Advocacy</b>	<p>Advocacy seeks to redress the communication imbalance between service providers and their clients. Advocacy is also sometimes known as intercultural mediation.</p> <p><i>Training in Bilingual Advocacy, Sarah Podro (1994)</i></p>
<b>Advocate</b>	<p>An advocate seeks to mediate and facilitate communication between a service provider and a client. They also attempt to educate service providers, challenge racism and empower the client to make informed choices. An advocate may work within an institution or for an independent group but their loyalty is always with the client.</p> <p><i>Training in Bilingual Advocacy, Sarah Podro (1994)</i></p>
<b>Bilingual</b>	<p>A person who has some degree of proficiency in two languages. A high level of bilingualism is the most basic of the qualifications of a competent interpreter but by itself does not insure the ability to interpret. A bilingual employee who is not trained in interpreting cannot act as a professional interpreter.</p> <p><i>The Terminology of Health Care Interpreting (October 2001)</i></p>
<b>Community interpreting</b>	<p>This 'is about facilitating access to the public services by mediating between Service Users and Service providers who do not share the same language'.</p> <p><i>Workers' Educational Association (1997)</i></p>
<b>Conference interpreting</b>	<p>This takes place 'at national and international conferences, meetings and informal gatherings where the delegates speak different languages but need to communicate, learn and transact business.' Interpreters use simultaneous interpreting techniques.</p> <p><i>Institute of Translation and Interpreting</i></p>
<b>Consecutive interpreting</b>	<p>'The Interpreter interprets in short bursts or after the speaker has finished speaking.' The interpreter will take notes, while the speaker is speaking, such as dates, times, figures, names, amounts etc.</p> <p><i>Crystal CUP (1991)</i></p>
<b>Domain</b>	<p>'The field or area of work in which you interpret, e.g. law, health, local government or business'</p> <p><i>The National Standards in Interpreting, Languages NTO</i></p>

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<b>First person interpreting</b>	<p>‘The promotion by the interpreter of direct communication between the principal parties in the interaction through the use of direct utterances of each of the speakers, as though the interpreter were the voice of the person speaking, albeit in the language of the listener. For example, if the patient says, “My stomach hurts,” the interpreter says (in the second language), “my stomach hurts,” and not “she says her stomach hurts.”</p> <p><i>The Terminology of Health Care Interpreting (October 2001)</i></p>
<b>Heritage language</b>	<p>A Mother Tongue is usually described as the person’s first language learnt. This may or may not be a person’s strongest language.</p> <p><i>City University</i></p>
<b>Interpret/Interpreter</b>	<p>(vb) To express in another language, using the spoken word.</p> <p>(n) A person who transmits oral messages from one language to another language, impartially.</p> <p><i>Institute of Translation and Interpreting, City University</i></p>
<b>Interpreting</b>	<p>‘The process of understanding and analyzing a spoken or signed message and re-expressing that message faithfully, accurately and objectively in another language, taking the cultural and social context into account. The purpose of interpreting is to enable communication between two or more individuals who do not speak each other’s languages.’</p> <p><i>The Terminology of Health Care Interpreting (October 2001)</i></p>
<b>Liaison interpreting</b>	<p>‘The distinctive feature of ad hoc or liaison interpreting is that the interpreter makes active use of two languages, interpreting out of and into both’.</p> <p><i>Languages and your career, Institute of Linguists (1994)</i></p>
<b>Multilingual</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Person who has ‘perfect’ fluency in two or more languages/dialects</li> <li>2. Person with native-like fluency in one language/dialect and reasonable to moderate fluency in another</li> <li>3. Person who switches between one language/dialect and another in order to express solidarity or change of attitude/register</li> </ol> <p><i>City University</i></p>
<b>Professional interpreter</b>	<p>An individual with appropriate training and experience who is able to interpret with consistency and accuracy and who adheres to a code of professional ethics.</p> <p><i>For standards see: The National Occupational Standards in Interpreting CILT (2006)</i>  <a href="http://cilt.org.uk/home/standards_and_qualifications/uk_occupational_standards/interpreting.aspx">http://cilt.org.uk/home/standards_and_qualifications/uk_occupational_standards/interpreting.aspx</a></p> <p><i>The Terminology of Health Care Interpreting (October 2001)</i></p>

<b>Sight translation</b>	<p>This occurs when the ‘the interpreter reads and translates directly from what is written’. During an interpreting session, occasionally, the professional or the client may refer to, short written texts. These may be in English or the other language. These are read by the interpreter and then transmitted orally for the benefit of the professional and/or client.</p> <p><i>Interpreting as Interaction, Cecilia Wadensjo (1998)</i></p>
<b>Telephone interpreting</b>	<p>Interpreting carried out remotely, with the interpreter connected by telephone to the principal parties, typically provided through a speaker-phone or headsets. In social care and health care settings, the principal parties, e.g., doctor and patient, are normally in the same room, but telephone interpreting can be used in teleconferencing to serve individuals who are also connected to each other only by telephone.</p> <p><i>The Terminology of Health Care Interpreting (October 2001)</i></p>
<b>Translation</b>	<p>The conversion of a written text into a corresponding written text in a different language. Within the language professions, translation is distinguished from interpreting according to whether the message is produced orally or in writing. In popular usage, the terms “translator” and “translation” are frequently used for conversion of either oral or written communications.</p> <p><i>The Terminology of Health Care Interpreting (October 2001)</i></p>
<b>Whispered/simultaneous/chuchotage interpreting</b>	<p>‘The interpreter is listening, transmitting the message orally in another language and at the same time.’ This might take place in a meeting setting when only one person requires an interpreter.</p> <p><i>City University</i></p>