

AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
International Relations Department  
Chair of Diplomatic Translation  
**Translation business in the field of international and legal relations**  
**Practice of Simultaneous Interpretation**  
2021-2022 academic year spring semester

**Lecture**

**Module 1: General Principles in Training Translators and Interpreters**

**Lecture 3: Main features of Consecutive Interpretation**

**Plan of the lecture**

1. Introduction
2. Consecutive interpreting, processing capacity and note-taking
3. Conclusion
4. References

**Aspects of the lecture**

1. Listening and Analysis Effort
2. Nature of note-taking
3. Short-term Memory operations
4. Coordination

**Goals of the lecture**

1. Explain the phases of consecutive interpreting
2. Introduce note-taking techniques
3. Familiarize with sentence-by-sentence consecutive
4. Highlight the importance of coordination and presentation skills

**Basic concepts**

Note-taking, Model efforts, short term and long term memory, production lag, speech processing and etc.

The fact that in consecutive, speech comprehension and speech production are separated in time is a major difference which distinguishes it from simultaneous. It lowers markedly the pressure on target speech production as well as short-term memory load arising from syntactic differences between the source language and the target language:

interpreters can take down information in notes as it arrives, as opposed to simultaneous, where they have to keep it in short-term memory until it can be put together and reformulated into a succession of natural-sounding target language sentences. The fact that during the second phase of consecutive interpreting, more capacity and time are available for speech production than in simultaneous may explain why some interpreters who refuse to work into B in simultaneous are willing to do so in consecutive. As for the first phase, which is paced by the speaker, it does not necessarily generate the same constraints as simultaneous, because note-taking allows more freedom than speech production. Note-taking is not governed by rules of linguistic acceptability – lexical, syntactic, stylistic, or otherwise. As explained below, notes can be taken with much latitude. When processing capacity requirements for the Listening and Analysis Effort become high, some resources can be freed by reducing the quantity of notes being taken. In simultaneous, slowing down speech production results in some lag, which has a cost in Memory Effort load and may have to be made up later at the expense of increased capacity requirements for Production. In consecutive, reducing the amount of information that is written down in notes does not necessarily result in much increase in information to be stored in short-term memory and reformulated in the target language at a later stage.

Source-language speech

“... because every child has the same needs, and the right to a basic education, the right to food, the right to shelter, and the right to basic health and every child needs a friend ...”

### **Follow-up questions**

1. Describe first phase of consecutive interpreting
2. Develop your own translation symbols
3. Explain the difference between short term and long term memory
4. Describe short-term memory operations

### **References**

1. Basic concepts and models for interpreter and translator training / Daniel Gile. -- Rev. ed. – 2009
2. Комиссаров, Вилен Наумович. Лингвистическое переводоведение в России: учеб. пособие / В. Н. Комиссаров ; предисл.и ред. Б. Ольховикова. М.: ЭТС, 2002

3. Чернов Г.В. Теория и практика синхронного перевода. М.: Междунар. отношения, 1978