

Join the Conversation about A New Model of Interpreting



Holistic View of Interpreting: Sociocultural Model of Interpreting

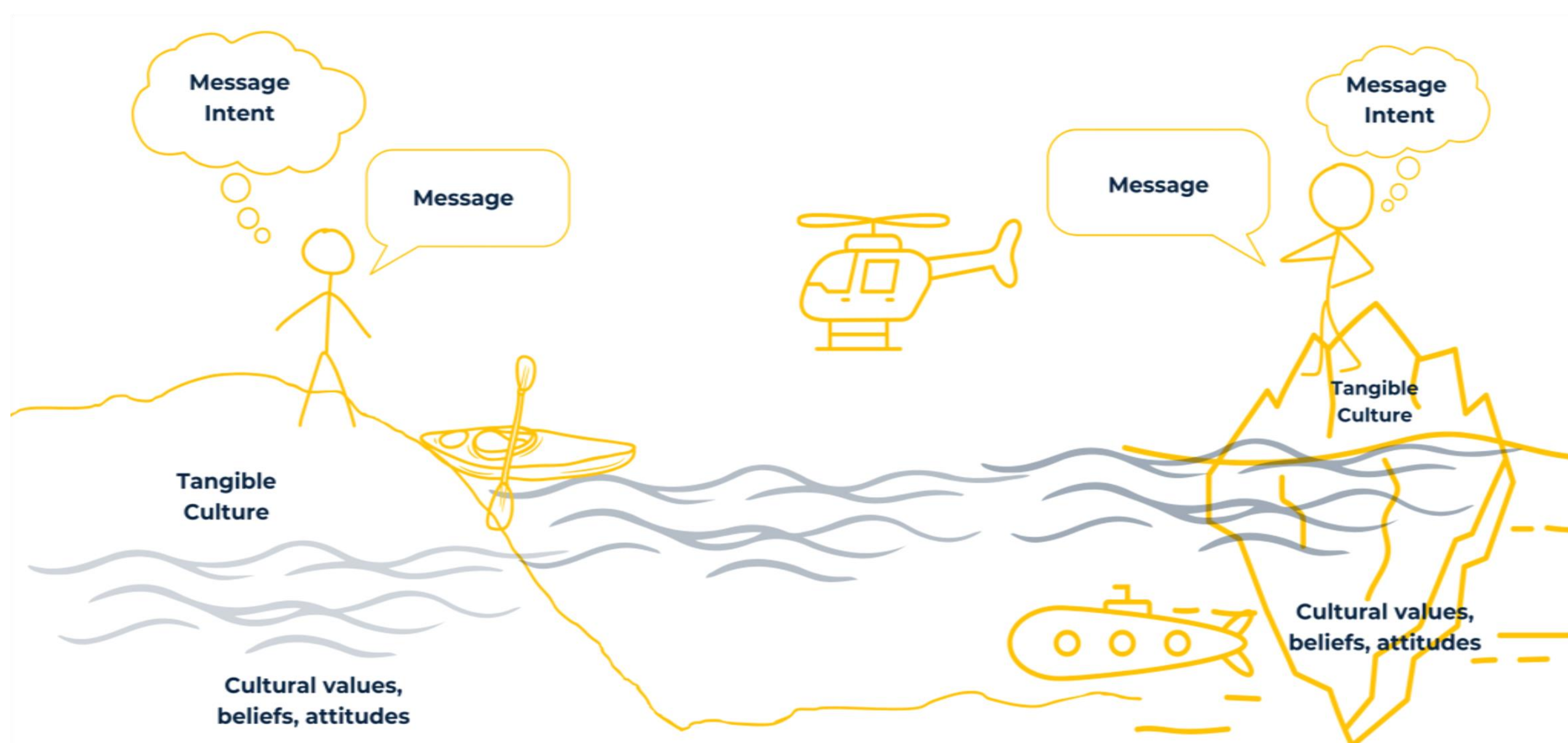
Key Concepts

Culture - all messages are rooted in culture, which includes observable aspects as well as values, beliefs, and attitudes.

Communication – people have a message intent, and they share it with others. The message is understood through communication norms and co-construction of meaning.

Interpreter – The interpreter is not a neutral actor; they have agency, positionality, and identity that influence the communication, interlocutors, and the message.

Communication Participants – interlocutors, they have communication goals, agency, positionality, and identity that influence the communication, interlocutors, and the message.



Key Processes

Navigate the interaction – using social-emotional intelligence and “soft skills” to manage the way the interpreter enacts their role, such as interacting with participants and managing the flow of the message (i.e., turn-taking, pace, etc.).

Monitor – attending to the impacts of the interpretation and interaction to determine the effectiveness.

Process and convey meaning – The processes, resources, and tools that the interpreter employs to comprehend the source message, co-construct meaning, then craft and render the message into the target language.

Assess & Reflect – assessment, evaluation, and/or reflection on the interpretation and interaction decisions with the purpose of identifying how the interpreter can improve upon the rendering or the process in the future.