

1. The activity of interpreting could be traced back to Akkadian, the ancient Semitic Language of Assyria and Babylonia around **1900 BC.**
2. The English Word ‘interpreter’, in contrast, is derived from **Latin *interpretes***
3. The English Word ‘interpreter’ (in the sense of ‘**expounder**’)
4. What distinguishes interpreting from other types of ‘translational activity is **its immediacy.**
5. Interpreting is **‘the oral rendering of spoken message’**
6. interpreting as a form of translation in which
The **source-language** text is presented **only once and thus cannot be reviewed**
7. Notions like **transfer, ideas, sameness, intention or culture** will carry over to our **definition of interpreting.**
8. The notion of ‘***activity***’ could be specified as a ‘**service**’
9. The scope of the interpreter’s task (mainly **production**)
10. Liaison Interpreting is a form of interpreting practiced mainly **in commercial negotiations**
11. Sign language interpreting where it normally takes place **in educational settings**
12. Bilateral interpreting is called **Liaison Interpreting.**

13. Multilateral Communication Interpreting is mainly called

Conference Interpreting.

14. Conference Interpreting emerged during World War I when

negotiations were held in French.

15. The type of Interpreting Typological Parameters :

Language Modality ,Working Mode , Directionality

16. The emergence of the sign language Interpreting, it is now used

as spoken-language interpreting

17. Working Mode, it was only in the 1920, when transmission equipment

18. Interpreting is mainly concerned with note-taking

19. Interpreters use different systems when taking notes, mainly 'symbol-based system.

20. Focusing on frequent faults of presentation, for example, one can realize that specific training in public speaking

21. A specific exercise in simultaneous verbal processing is shadowing, which is the immediate repetition of auditory input in the same language

22. Sight translation is a special form of interpreting that can be used as a preliminary exercise, or even an aptitude test.

23. Mode: consecutive , simultaneous whispered, sight,

24. Medium: human, machine, computer aided interpreting

25. The type of Problem the interpreter may encounter include **:simultaneity ,memory, quality ,stress ,effect ,role**
26. Apprenticeship, that is transfer of know-how and professional knowledge from master to student, mainly by exercise modelled **on real life tasks**
27. Cognitive skills (relating to **analysis, attention and memory**)
28. Personality traits (including **stress tolerance and intellectual curiosity**)
29. holistic communicative task such as :
bilingual or multilingual interview,
30. Personality traits could be:
motivation and learning style , doing well at Recall, as well as ‘subskills-based text of verbal fluency and comprehension ,coping with physical as well as emotional stress
31. International conference interpreting, itself an early example of a **‘global profession’**
32. The spread of international English is likely **to shrink the market for conference interpreters there as well.**
33. The trend of ‘localisation’ tends to sustain the need for conference interpreting services, in bilingual meetings involving **English and the local language**
34. The increasing presence of China and other Asian countries on the international stage and diverse developments in

these countries tend to have some broader implications for interpreting practice and interpreting studies.

35. Globalization is also applied to movement or migration of people which manifests itself in increasingly multi-ethnic and linguistically diverse societies

36. The role of technology is no less a long-standing issue in interpreting than globalization

37. The most visible manifestation of ‘the technologizing of interpreting’, is to remote interpreting in international conference settings and videoconferences

38. In communication involving deaf and hearing-impaired people, the increasing availability of audiovisual telecommunications equipment is likely to facilitate remote interpreting arrangement

39. , whereas more efficient technologies for converting speech to text, and written input into spoken output, may favour the use of script-based communication and make interpreters redundant.

40. The role of technology tend to have strong repercussions on interpreter training

41. Fieldwork involving discourse data can rely on digital, and less obtrusive, recording equipment, and subsequent transcription will be aided by specialised software and speech recognition systems. This will also enhance the feasibility of

applying corpus-linguistic methods to large corpora of source, target and parallel texts from authentic interpreted events.

42. Making your basic stance **as explicit as** possible for yourself, and for others, is an important step after all.

43. how to implement your research design by **collecting , processing and analysing various types of data**

44. the most appropriate interpreting of

"مشيت جوليا وسط الحطام الذي سببه الاعصار وقد شاهدت فجوة في سقف نومها حيث كانت تنام"

الاجابة

45. The most appropriate interpreting of

"I graugted with literature's degree in mid-1980s"

تخرجت من الجامعة بإجازة بالأدب في منتصف عام ١٩٨٠

46. The most appropriate interpreting of

قال السكان المحليون للصحفيين انهم سمعوا انفجارات طوال الليل من اتجاه بلدة مخيم الحامية العسكرية

الاجابة

47. The most appropriate interpreting of

"انتقل رجل مع زوجته الى منزل جديد منذ سنتين"

A man with his wife were moved into a new house

48. The most appropriate interpreting of " Many Muslims pilgrimage here , so if you are looking for a place to visit , come and visit the kaaba a great time for family " is

يحج كثير من المسلمين الى هنا ، لذلك اذا كنت تبحث عن مكان للزيارة ، قم
بزيارة الكعبة ، واقضى وقتا ممتعا مع اسرتك

49. The most appropriate interpreting of
استطرد المعلم قائلا : "لقد كان رجلا سعيدا لم اراه يوماً يستسلم لليأس جراء عودته
صفر اليدين"

The teacher went to say: "he was a happy man , I've never seen
him giving to despair when he return empty-handed.