



PNU University

Oral Translation Method 1

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پیشگفتار ناشر

کتاب‌های دانشگاه پیام نور حسب مورد و با توجه به شرایط مختلف یک درس در یک یا چند رشته دانشگاهی، به صورت کتاب درسی، متن آزمایشگاهی، فرادرسی، و کمک‌درسی چاپ می‌شوند.

کتاب درسی ثمره کوشش‌های علمی صاحب اثر است که براساس نیازهای درسی دانشجویان و سرفصل‌های مصوب تهیه و پس از داوری علمی، طراحی آموزشی، و ویرایش علمی در گروه‌های علمی و آموزشی، به چاپ می‌رسد. پس از چاپ ویرایش اول اثر، با نظرخواهی‌ها و داوری علمی مجدد و با دریافت نظرهای اصلاحی و متناسب با پیشرفت علوم و فناوری، صاحب اثر در کتاب تجدیدنظر می‌کند و ویرایش جدید کتاب با اعمال ویرایش زبانی و صوری جدید چاپ می‌شود.

متن آزمایشگاهی (م) راهنمایی است که دانشجویان با استفاده از آن و کمک استاد، کارهای عملی و آزمایشگاهی را انجام می‌دهند.

کتاب‌های فرادرسی (ف) و کمک‌درسی (ک) به منظور غنی‌تر کردن منابع درسی دانشگاهی تهیه و بر روی لوح فشرده تکثیر می‌شوند و یا در وبگاه دانشگاه قرار می‌گیرند.

مدیریت تولید محتوا و تجهیزات آموزشی

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IN THE NAME OF GOD

Preface

This volume is written for English Translation Majors who are expected to increase their practical skills in interpreting. Although it can be used independently for the enhancement of interpreting skills, this book is accompanied by four audio cassettes that are intended to improve your listening comprehension skill, and to help you promote your consecutive interpreting ability.

The cassettes are specially recorded for this purpose: you will hear a couple of sentences followed by individual statements of the same piece with a pause after each sentence to allow you to interpret it consecutively. You should render these sentences into Persian as soon as you hear them.

Introduction

Interpretation is the prompt and proper rendering of an oral message into another language so as to bring out the meaning or particular conception of it. In other words, it is the auditory perception of a message in a language and the prompt and proper transferring of the concept of that message in another language.

Consecutive interpreting is widely used at international meetings: conferences, congresses, symposia, seminars, forums, etc. In consecutive interpreting, the speaker states one, two or several sentences then the interpreter renders these statements into another language. Obviously, there exist some time lags between the speaking and interpreting, which may range from a few seconds to a few minutes. The quality of rendering is affected by the number of sentences uttered by the speaker. Bowen (1993: 6-7) maintains that the interpreter should be endowed with certain potentials in order to be able to render the statements in an acceptable way. In other words s/he must:

- a. be willing to listen.
- b. reduce the number of detrimental distortions through developing the protective listening device.
- c. make efforts over the speaker's chain of thought.
- d. have full control over the speaker's anomalies and ideas widely different from those of his/hers.
- e. put into use all his sensual capacities.
- f. immediately figure out who the speaker is, what the subject is that he is about to talk on, who the audience is, and whether the speech would be informative, persuasive or commemorative.

Prospective interpreters are required to improve their note-taking skill to the extent that they can cope with fast speakers during the process of consecutive interpretation. They should also enhance their memory span by

concentrating on concepts rather than words. Miremadi (1993: 226) states that the major problems of interpreters include:

- a. Not being able to write as fast as the speaker delivers his/her speech and not being able to read what one writes.
- b. Not being able to remember all portions of the speech delivered.
- c. Not being able to make pace with the speaker's speech delivery.

It is also well-known in language community that there are numerous interpreters who are incapable of performing written translation, and it is just as well known that there are numerous translators capable of translating from several languages, who are unable to speak any one of them with fluency or fluidity. There is a distinct difference between a translator and an interpreter, notwithstanding the fact that within the language community they are called "sister professions." Bierman (1994: 165) argues that:

The differences between the two reside in the fact that the processing of written language occurs in a different part of the brain from where the processing of oral language takes place.

Study Guide

Vocabulary

This part includes the definitions and exemplifications of the terms that are assumed to be popular among native speakers with respect to the topic of the relevant unit. You are advised to learn the meanings of these terms and render the statements that follow them into Persian.

Part 1. Oral Translation of Key Terms

The main purpose of this part is to check and improve your overall ability to tell the meaning of underlined words or phrases in your own language. The statements presented in this part are equally useful for interpreting practice.

Part 2. Interpretation: English- Persian

The sentences provided in this part should be rendered into Persian. Although the statements are numbered, they are usually related to one another or at least to the topic of the same unit.

Part 3. Interpretation: Persian – English

In contrast to the preceding part, the sentences introduced here should be rendered into English. Iranian interpreters usually have more difficulty in rendering the oral expressions into English. As a result, this part of each unit is of paramount significance.

Answer Key

You may find the answers to the questions of every unit in Appendix 1.

Lexicon

The English –Persian Lexicon in Appendix 2 includes all the key terms used in this volume.

Audio Tapes

The improvement of listening comprehension skill is of prime significance in interpretation courses. A little practice every day is more valuable than a lot of practice concentrated in a short time. You should improve your listening comprehension by both intensive and extensive practice.

Intensive practice for the improvement of both listening comprehension and interpretation consists of reports presented in the four audio tapes accompanying this book.

Extensive practice may include listening to and watching IRIB English radio and television programs, English radio programs of other countries as well as online resources. You should record some parts of these programs and render them into Persian later.

This book is so designed as to improve your interpreting skills. Nevertheless, only with continuous extensive practice you are likely to become a successful interpreter.

1

War and Peace

General Aims

This unit is designed to familiarize you with some political, social and cultural terms frequently used in interpreting; to increase your communication skills; and to prepare you for interpreting similar texts.

Behavioral Objectives

After carefully reading this unit, you are expected to:

1. Define the meaning of the words presented in the introductory part.
2. Define the meaning of the underlined words in Part 1.1
3. Render the sentences provided in Parts 1.2.1, 1.2.2 and 1.2.3 into Persian.
4. Render the sentences provided in Parts 1.3.1, 1.3.2 and 1.3.3 into English.

2 Oral Translation Method 1

Vocabulary: Words Definitions and Examples

rebel *noun*

a person who fights against the government of their country

An interim agreement reached on Saturday between the Sudanese government and **rebels** of Sudan's Liberation Army has raised hopes that the country's long-running civil war may actually come to an end.

slavery *noun*

the practice of buying and selling people who are forced to work for people who buy them

If so, it is hoped the end of the war may also mean the end of **slavery** in Sudan.

conflict *noun*

a violent situation or period of fighting between two groups, countries, etc.

Estimates of the number of slaves in Sudan vary widely, from 10,000 to as many as 100,000. But many observers believe, once the **conflict** is settled, slavery too will end.

record *noun*

the facts that are known about sb/sth

Though it has deep roots in Sudan, **records** show that slavery was practiced by Arab and Turkish traders about 200 years ago, it has been illegal in Sudan since 1924.

activist *noun*

a person who works to achieve political or social change, especially as a member of an organization with particular aims

But human rights' **activists** say the practice was revived shortly after the latest phase of the country's civil war that began in 1983.

pit *verb*

to test sb or their strength, intelligence, etc. in a struggle or contest against sb/sth else

The conflict **pits** the forces of the Islamic government, which is strongest in the Arabic-speaking north, against the largely Christian, or animist, African rebels, based in the south of the country.

civil war *noun*

a war between groups of people in the same country

Earlier this year, a U.S.-led commission, as part of an effort to end the **civil war**, traveled to Sudan to investigate slavery.

militia *noun*

a group of people who are not professional soldiers but who have had military training and can act as an army

In a report on its findings, the commission blamed the majority of abductions on **militia** forces loyal to the government.

civilian *noun*

a person who is not a member of the armed forces or the police

It (The commission) accused them of attacking rebel areas in the south, burning villages, stealing cattle and raping and killing **civilians**.

abduct *verb*

to take sb away illegally, especially using force; kidnap

It (The commission) also said the militias **abduct** and enslave men, women and children.

attack *noun*

an act of violence to try to hurt or kill sb

According to the report, most of the **attacks** take place against civilians who live in the area of Bahr el Ghazal in the south of the country.

plunder *verb*

to steal things from a place, especially using force during a time of war

The main rail line in Bahr el Ghazal links the south to the north, and the militias make use of it to bring goods they **plunder** and the people they abduct to the north.

capture *verb*

to catch a person or an animal and keep them as a prisoner or in an enclosed place

Once there, many of the **captured** women are forced to work as domestics and sometimes as sex slaves; the young men and boys are forced to do manual labor.

4 Oral Translation Method 1

for that matter *idiom*

so far as that is concerned; as for that

Numeiry Mohamed Ibrahim looks about 15 years old. He does not know his exact age, nor **for that matter** does he know what name his parents gave him, nor whether they are still alive.

military *noun*

the army

What he does know is that he was captured as a child and taken north, where he was forced to work as a camel herder for an Arab man who was in the **military**.

tribe *noun*

a group of people of the same race, and with same customs, language, religion, etc.

He speaks Dinka, the language of his **tribe** in Bahr el Ghazal.

master *noun*

a man who has people working for him, often as his servants in his home

He says he walks with a limp because his **master** hammered nails into his knees a few years ago to punish him for failing to complete some work.

border *verb*

to be next to sth

After years of slavery, he escaped from his master during a trip to a market **bordering** the Dinka area. Now, he says, his life is better.

earn *verb*

to get money for work that you do

He **earns** a living by helping out at a restaurant in Malualkan. He dreams of going to school, but he doubts he will ever get the chance.

deny *verb*

to say that sth is not true

The government in Khartoum **denies** that its militias play any role in the slave trade

eliminate *sth/sb* *verb*

to remove or get rid of sth/sb

Ahmed El Mufti heads an organization called CEAWC, (The Committee for the Eradication of the Abduction of Women and Children), which was created by the government to **eliminate** abductions.

blame *verb*

to think or say that sb/sth is responsible for sth bad

According to him, only a few of the cases CEAWC handles, 200 out of 1000, can be **blamed** on the militias.

feuding *adjective*

having an angry and bitter argument between two people or group of people that continues over a long period of time

As he says the Sudan government maintains **feuding** tribes are responsible for the vast majority of the abductions. He says CEAWC is doing its best to investigate these cases.

allegation *noun*

a public statement that is made without giving proof, accusing sb of doing sth that is wrong or illegal

"The government is saying that this whole problem is a tribal problem. This is a small commission, a commission set up regarding these **allegations**, and measures have been taken on this concern," Mufti said.

document *verb*

to record the details of sth

Mr. Mufti says CEAWC, since it was created in 1999, has **documented** 2,500 abductions, and has reunified 700 people with their families

track down *phrv*

to find sb/sth after searching in several different places

The Dinka community in Bahr el Ghazal says it, in fact, has the greatest success in **tracking down** and returning abducted people.

head *verb*

to lead or be in charge of sth

Deng YulAkwei**heads** one of the Dinka groups that is involved in rescuing slaves. Mr. Akwei says, by working with Arab traders, these groups have freed as many as 15,000 slaves from the north.

6 Oral Translation Method 1

Solidarity *noun*

support by one person or group of people for another because they share feelings, opinions, aims, etc.

Perhaps the group that has received the most attention for its efforts to free slaves is Christian **Solidarity** International (CSI).

critic *noun*

a person who dislikes and expresses disapproval of sth or sb

It (The group) says that since 1995 it has helped to free more than 70,000 people, largely by paying for their release. But Christian Solidarity has its **critics**.

redeem *verb*

to exchange sth/sb for money

Some say that by paying money, the usual fee is about \$33, to **redeem** each slave, the group may actually be fueling the slave trade

official *noun*

a person who is in a position of authority in an organization

But John Eibner, a Christian Solidarity **official** who was in Bahr el Ghazal in June on a trip to free slaves, says there is no evidence that CSI (Christian Solidarity International) is encouraging slave traders.

raid *noun*

a short surprise attack on an enemy by soldiers, ships or aircraft

If this were so, he says, the people of Bahr el Ghazal, which has suffered the most from militia **raids**, would not support what his group is doing.

chief *noun*

a leader or ruler of a tribe

"The local **chiefs** know what is happening to their people. The local leaders here know what is happening."

enslave *verb*

to make sb a slave

And, if what we do were to mean that their villages were being burned down, more of their people being killed, more of their people being **enslaved**, more of their cows and goats being stolen, they would say, 'Let's not do this anymore.'

community *noun*

all the people who live in a particular area, country, etc., when talked about as a group

And they would prevent us, if we were to insist. But of course, our policy is to work in partnership with the local **community** here.

fuel *verb*

to make sth stronger

"They (The local leaders) encourage us to continue, because they know that it (CSI) does not **fuel** the slave trade," he said.

step *noun*

one of a series of measures taken to achieve a goal

Recently, there have been more **steps** to end Sudan's slave trade.

envoy *noun*

a person who represents a government or an organization and is sent as a messenger to talk to other governments or organizations

Last week, the U.S. special **envoy** for Sudan, John Danforth, announced that new monitoring efforts have begun in the Sudanese capital, Khartoum and in Rumbeck, in Bahr el Ghazal.

Investigate *verb*

to carefully examine the facts of a situation, an event, a crime, etc. to find out the truth about it or how it happened

He says it will now be possible to **investigate** reports of abductions more quickly.

initiative *noun*

a plan for dealing with a particular problem or for achieving a particular purpose

"When there are alleged attacks on civilians and also with respect to the slavery **initiatives**, when there are allegations that either have occurred, then a fact-finding mission could be dispatched to find out the facts and bring the pressure of the world community to bear on that," Mr. Danforth said.

ignore *verb*

to pay no attention to sth

International pressure, or even attention, is something new for Sudan. Its civil war, though one of the longest in the world, has gone relatively

8 Oral Translation Method 1

ignored.

cost

verb

to cause the loss of sth

Yet, it is estimated the war has **cost** the lives of about two million people, more lives lost than in Bosnia, Rwanda and Kosovo combined. There are no estimates, however, of how many Sudanese have died because of slavery.

1.1. Render the underlined parts into Persian.

1. An Ivorian official involved in peace talks with rebel factions near Paris, has accused the French mediator of trying to organize a coup d'etat in Ivory Coast.

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2. The president of the country's National Assembly said he walked out of the talks in protest.

.....

3. Ivorian National Assembly President Mamadou Koulibaly accused French mediator Pierre Mazeaud of using the Ivorian constitution in an attempt to overthrow the government.

.....

4. The negotiations Mr. Mazeaud has been chairing among government

A

representatives, political parties, and rebel factions have reportedly produced agreement to change the constitutional requirements for running

B

for president in ways that favor the rebels and the political opposition.

..... الف ب

5. Speaking to the French news agency, AFP, Mr. Koulibaly accused Mr. Mazeaud of doing what the rebels had failed to do militarily.

.....

6. Mr. Koulibaly, a close associate of Ivorian President Laurent Gbagbo,

A

said he walked out of the closed-door talks Monday, although he did not

B

reveal it immediately.

..... الف ب

7. The French Foreign Ministry had no comment on Mr. Koulibaly's

A

statements or on rebel accusations that government negotiators tried to bribe them, with envelopes full of cash, to change their position.

B

..... الف ب

8. The ministry had earlier said the talks were going well.

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9. The talks, which are supposed to be completed by Friday, are also under pressure from external events.

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10. A French military spokesman says two French soldiers were wounded in fighting with a rebel faction late Tuesday in Ivory Coast, and one of them

A

B

had to have a forearm amputated.

..... الف ب

11. Several rebel fighters are also believed to have been hurt in the clash

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12. France has 2,500 troops in Ivory Coast to enforce a cease-fire among the three rebel groups and government forces.

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1.2.1. Render the following sentences into Persian.

1. South Korean officials say rival North Korea has expressed regret for a deadly naval clash, which raised tensions on the divided peninsula for nearly a month.

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2. The North is now proposing the two sides hold a new round of talks aimed at reconciliation.

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3. South Korea's Unification Ministry says North Korea sent a letter expressing regret and suggesting joint efforts to prevent another military skirmish between the two Koreas.

10 Oral Translation Method 1

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4. The communist North also proposes working-level talks early next month to discuss resuming stalled reconciliation projects, including family reunions and the restoration of railroad links.
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5. Pyongyang's conciliatory gesture is a dramatic turnaround from the verbal attacks that have followed the June 29 sea battle.
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6. North and South Korea have traded blame for starting the 20-minute skirmish, which sank a South Korean patrol boat and killed five South Korean sailors.
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7. The North says it also suffered casualties, but has not said how many died.
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8. The maritime clash was the worst between the two sides in three years.
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9. In 1999, a series of North Korean border violations sparked the first naval battle.
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10. One North Korean ship sank and 30 sailors were reportedly killed.
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11. As late as Wednesday, Pyongyang warned of renewed clashes unless a disputed sea border at the heart of the naval battle is redrawn.
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12. The North does not recognize the maritime border known as the Northern Limit Line.
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13. The United Nations drew the line after the Korean War ended in 1953 in a military truce rather than a peace treaty.

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14. South Korean officials say they are viewing the letter from Pyongyang as an apology, which could revive inter-Korean relations.

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15. The government in Seoul says it will thoroughly assess the North Korean proposal to resume talks in the North in August.

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16. The development could be a major boost for South Korean President Kim Dae-jung.

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17. For weeks, the president, who leaves office in February, has been stung by criticism that his four-year effort to engage the North has left South Korea vulnerable to attack.

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18. His so-called "sunshine policy" toward North Korea has stalled since early last year, partly because of tension between Pyongyang and Washington, which is South Korea's closest ally.

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1.2.2

1. China's defense minister says the mainland will not renounce the use of force against Taiwan.

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2. Beijing also expresses dissatisfaction with warming ties between the United States and Taiwan.

12 Oral Translation Method 1

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3. As China marked the 75th anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army, a top defense official warned the army is determined to safeguard national sovereignty.

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4. The official *China Daily* newspaper quotes Defense Minister Chi Haotian as describing China as a "Great Wall of Steel".

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5. The newspaper quotes Mr. Chi as saying that China will try its utmost to peacefully reunite with Taiwan, but that the country does not renounce the use of force to retake the island.

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6. He reportedly said China will step up military training with high-technology weapons and enhance the combat readiness of its troops.

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7. Robert Karniol, Asia editor for *Jane's Defense Weekly* in Bangkok, says Mr. Chi's speech held no surprises.

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8. "That's another reiteration of a long-standing policy rather than an expression of any new ideas or new initiatives," he said.

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10. China considers Taiwan its territory, and has long threatened to attack the island if it declares independence or drags its feet on unification with the mainland.

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10. The island has been governed separately since Chinese Nationalists fled there in 1949 after losing a civil war against the communists.

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11. Separately, China's Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan said he is seriously concerned about warming ties between the United States and Taiwan.

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12. Mr. Tang made the comment Wednesday at a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell on the sidelines of the annual meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in Brunei.

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13. Mr. Tang called on Washington to stop arms sales to Taiwan, and to end military contacts with the island.

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1.2.3

1. The Vietnam War is considered by many to be one of the most controversial wars in American history.

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2. More than 58,000 Americans were killed in that conflict, which lasted from the early 1960s until 1975.

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3. The country was bitterly divided at the time between those who believed the United States was perpetuating a cycle of violence and those who felt it was America's duty to fight Communism in Southeast Asia.

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