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Ten years and five projects: the evolution of research in public service interpreting in Catalonia

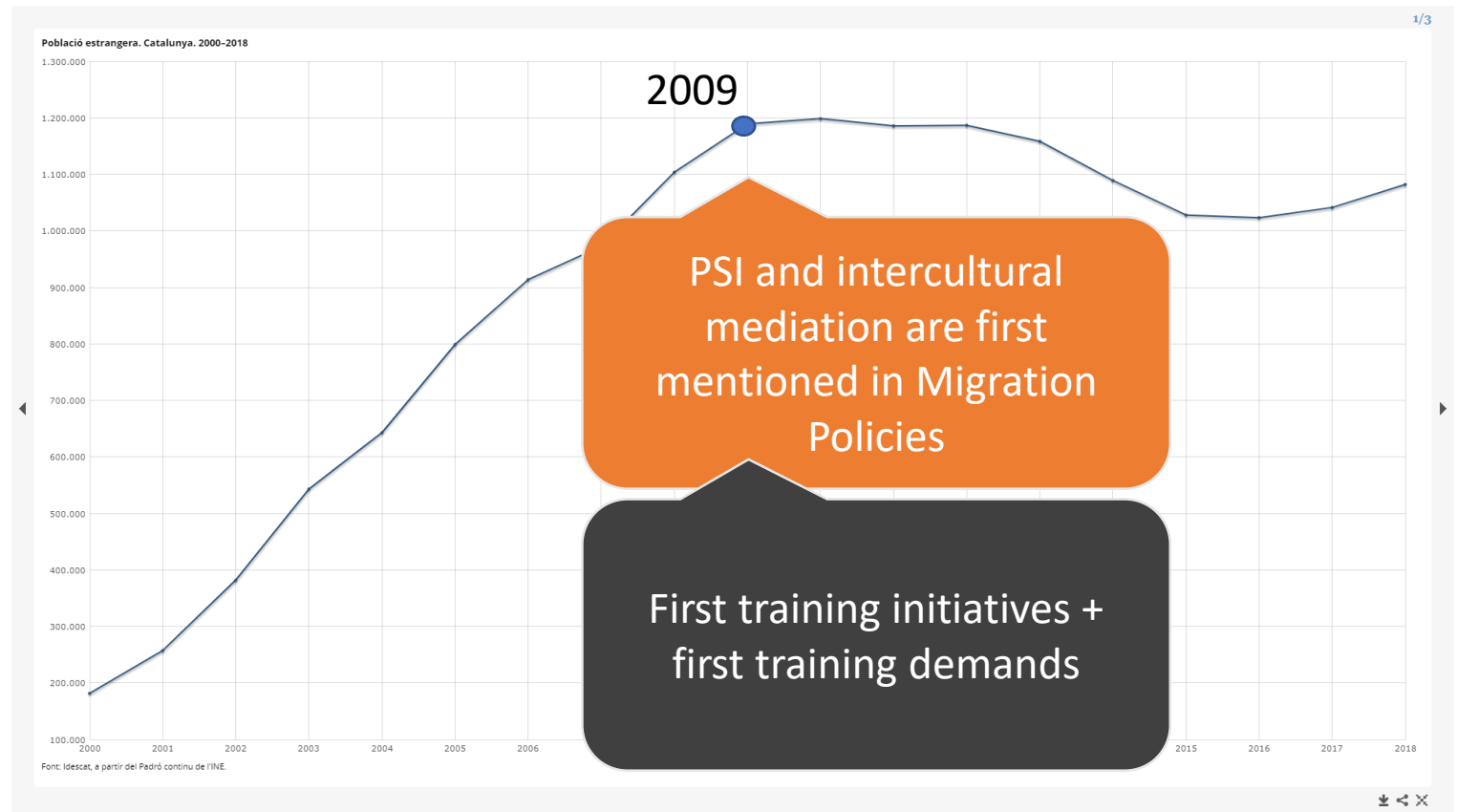


MIRAS
Mediació i Interpretació:
Recerca en l'àmbit social

Context (I)



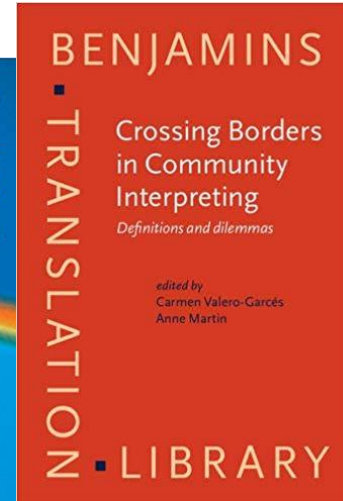
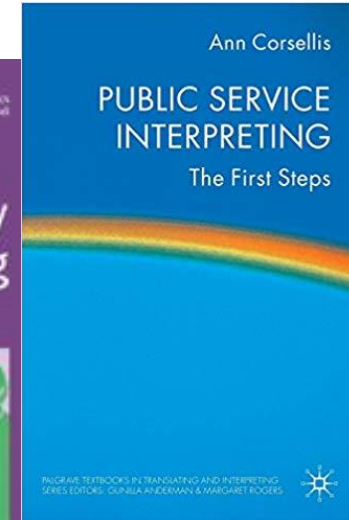
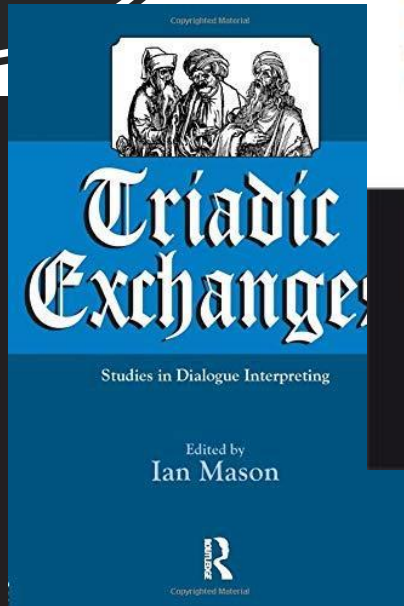
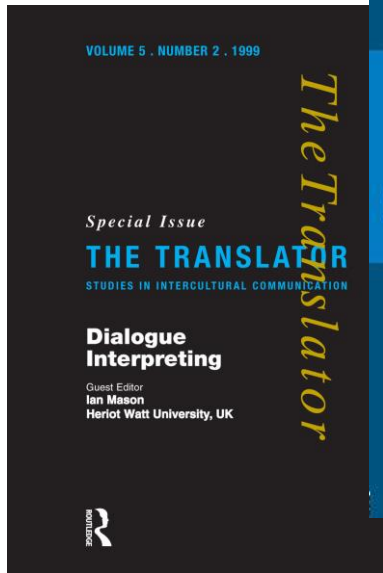
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Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia (Idescat)

Context (II)

Growing interest for PSI in the academia



2009

2010

2012

2014

2019

Panoramic overview
of PSI situation in
Catalonia

MIRAS' research

Results

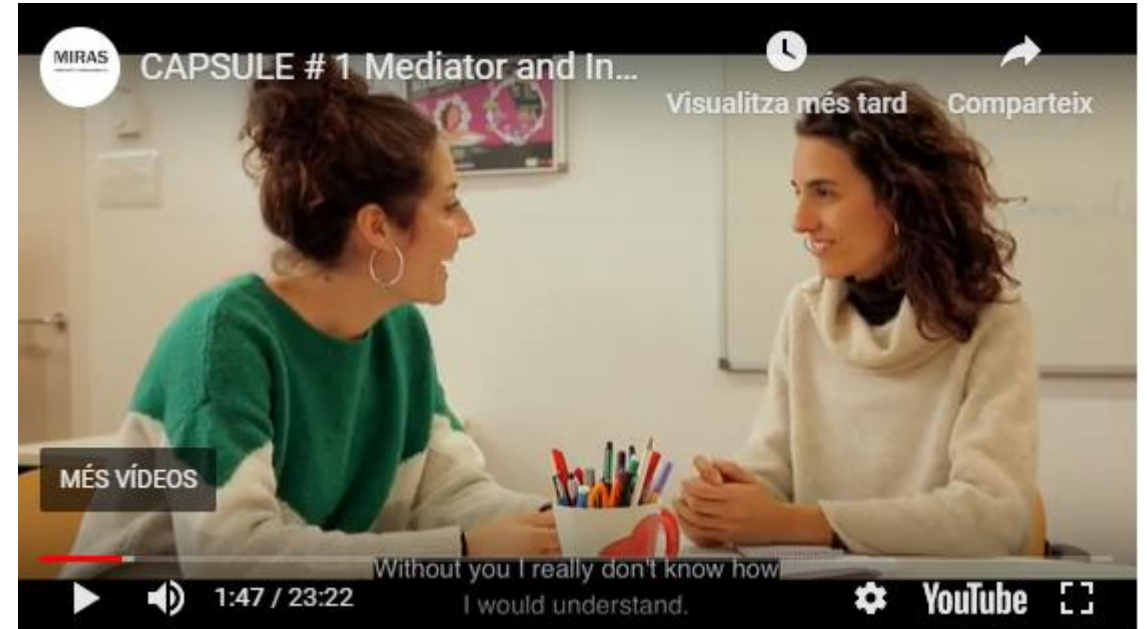
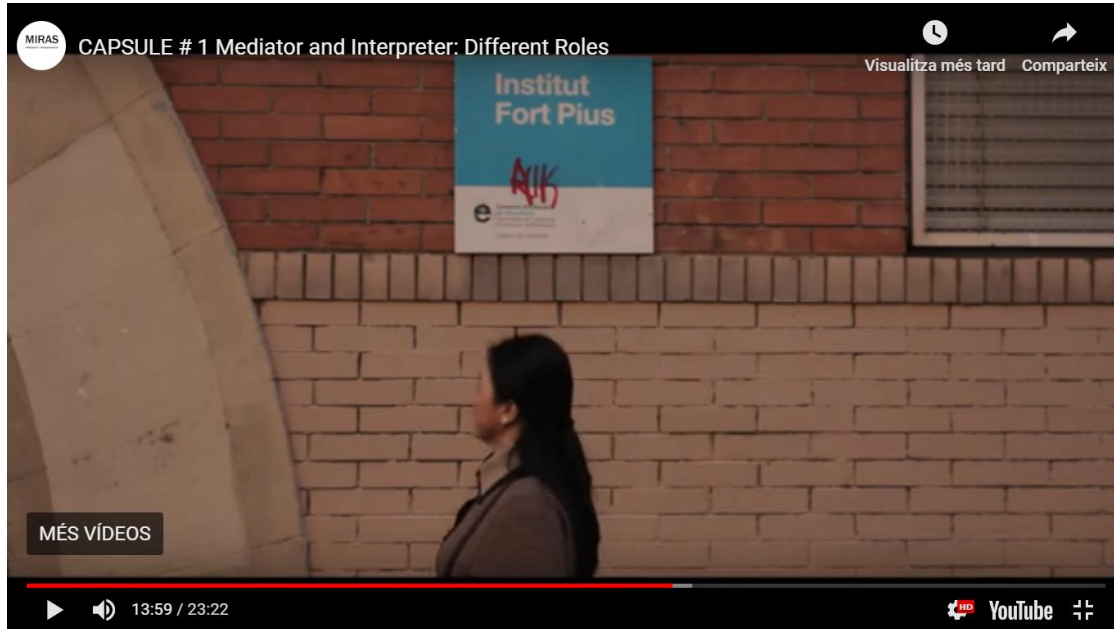
- Lack of specific training
- Access to PSI services is uneven
- Lack of definition of the role of the interpreter
- Users, in general, satisfied
- Increasing use of telephone interpreting



Results

- Lack of specific training
- Access to PSI services is uneven
- Lack of definition of the role of the interpreter
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- Increasing use of telephone interpreting





CAPSULE 1: MEDIATOR AND INTERPRETER: DIFFERENT ROLES

2009

2010

2012

2014

2019

Accreditation
systems around the
world

Panoramic overview
of PSI situation in
Catalonia

MIRAS' research



**CAPSULE 3:
MINIMUM THREE PARTICIPANTS
AND EACH IN THEIR PLACE**

2009

Panoramic overview
of PSI situation in
Catalonia

Accreditation
systems around
the world

2010

2012

Problems and
strategies in PSI

2014

2019

MIRAS' research

Problems and strategies in PSI



Experimental design based on 30 roleplays (15 Chinese-Catalan/Spanish, 15 Arabic-Catalan/Spanish) + retrospective interviews

Arumí & Vargas-Urpi (2017), Gil-Bardají & Vargas-Urpi (forthcoming)

Problems and strategies in PSI

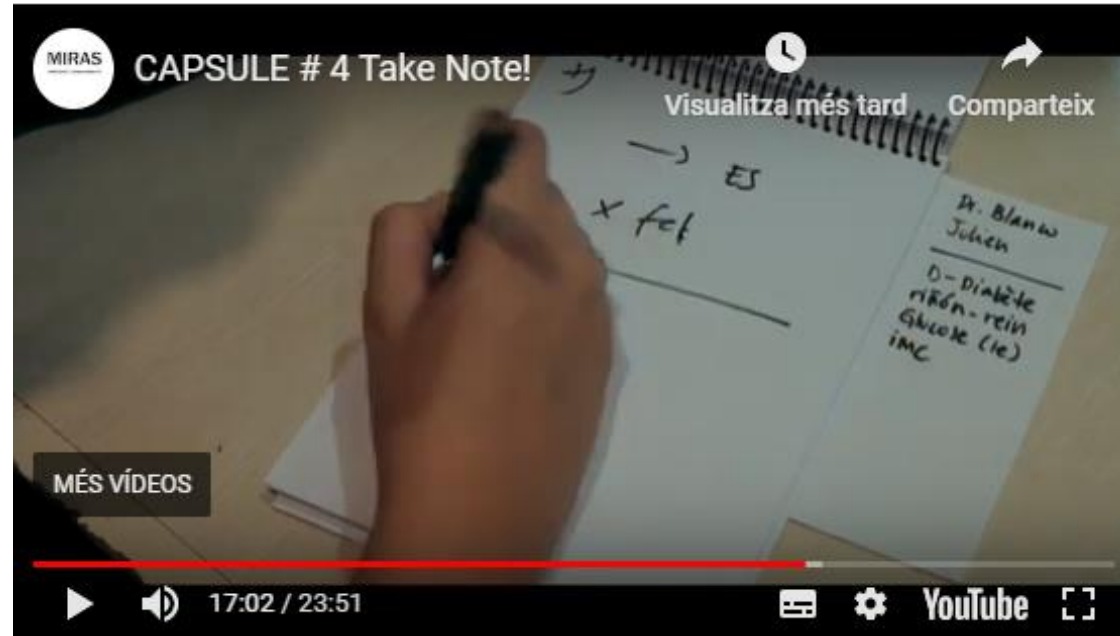


1. Frequent non-renditions in both language combinations (24% of interpreters' turns)
 - Used to confirm, complete, or clarify information
 - Used to provide more details (especially to user)
2. Unfrequent use of note-taking
3. Strategic use of non-verbal communication (conversation management + empathy)
4. Strategic use of conversation markers (either to indicate reception of message or empathy)

Problems and strategies in PSI



1. Frequent non-renditions in both language combinations (24% of interpreters' turns)
 - Used to confirm, complete, or clarify information
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3. Strategic use of non-verbal communication (conversation management + empathy)
4. Strategic use of conversation markers (either to indicate reception of message or empathy)



CAPSULE 4: TAKE NOTE!

2009

Panoramic overview
of PSI situation in
Catalonia

Accreditation
systems around the
world

2010

2012

Problems and
strategies in PSI

TIPp project: study of
court interpreting based
on a corpus of naturally-
occurring data

2014

2019

MIRAS' research

Translation and interpreting in court proceedings

1. Collection of a corpus of 55 naturally-occurring court proceedings where interpreting took place
2. Transcription and annotation using EXMARaLDA
3. Analysis using both quantitative and qualitative methods



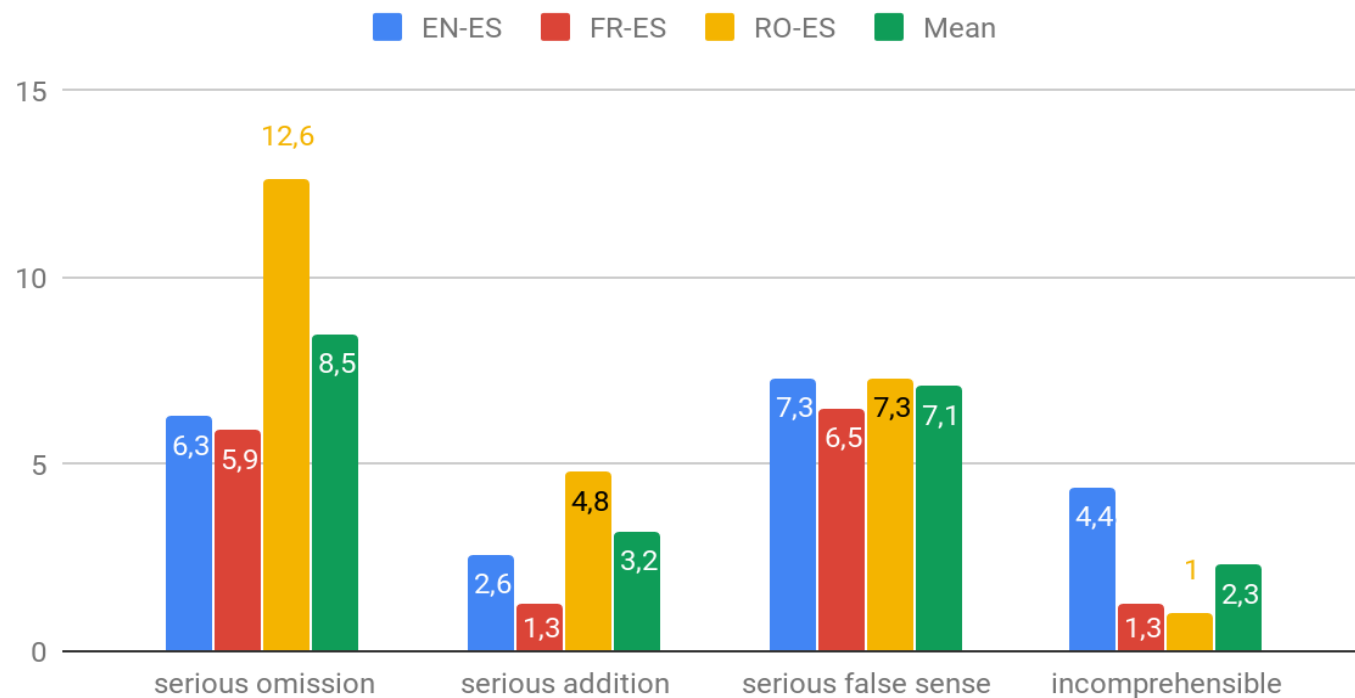
1 Only an average 46% of the total length of the hearing is interpreted.

Translation and interpreting in court proceedings



2

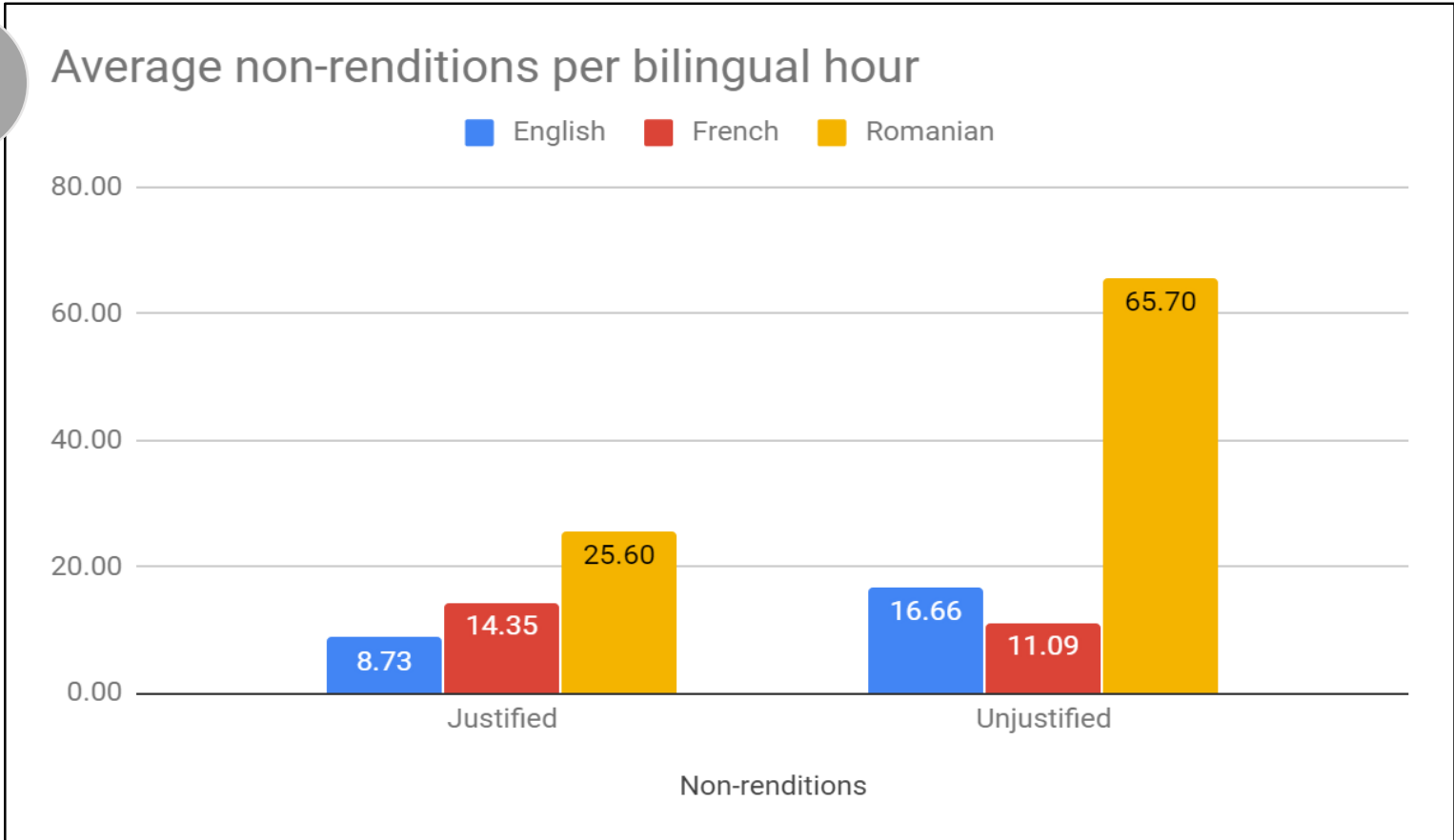
Average frequency of serious mistakes per bilingual hour



Translation and interpreting in court proceedings



3





CAPSULE 5: WITH THE INTERPRETER'S PERMISSION

2009

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of PSI situation in
Catalonia

Accreditation
systems around the
world

2010

2012

Problems and
strategies in PSI

TIPp project: study of
court interpreting based
on a corpus of naturally-
occurring data

2014

2019

Young natural
interpreters: child
language brokering in
education, social services

MIRAS' research



2019-2021

Main objective:

To provide objective, empirical information about the extent and characteristics of Child Language Brokering among the major migrated communities in Catalonia

Ethnography-inspired method:

Questionnaires, interviews and focus groups

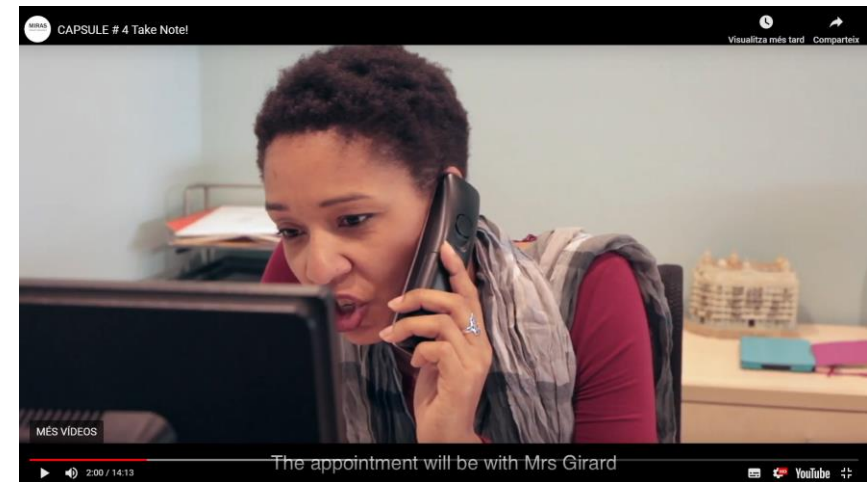
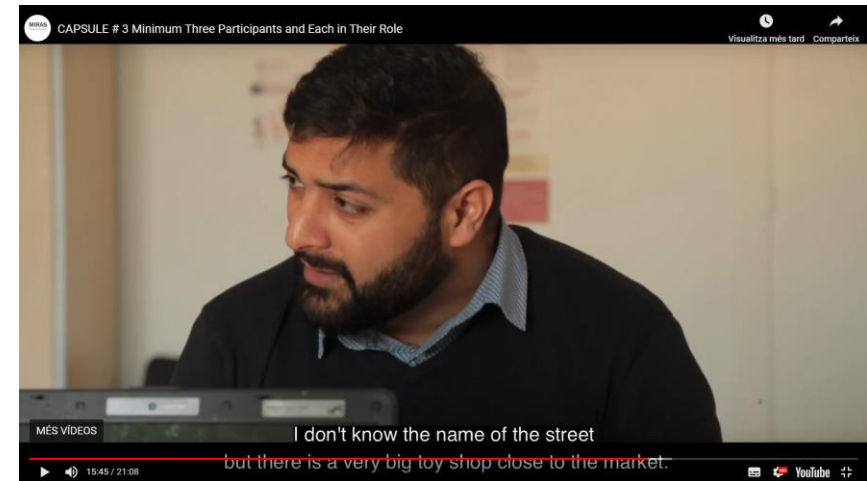
<http://pagines.uab.cat/ilm/en>

Expanding professional borders: PSI and the challenges of the new Millenium

1. The videos reflect 10 years of research in PSI by MIRAS;
2. The videos try to be realistic and reflect typical situations in Catalan public services;

However...

1. There were latent biases in the first versions of scripts:
 1. Gender bias in certain roles (e.g. interpreter, user)
 2. Ethnic bias (authenticity vs. empowerment)
2. Difficulties in recruiting actors and actresses



All the videos are available at: <http://pagines.uab.cat/expandingpsi/>

References + THANK YOU!

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- Arumí Ribas, Marta; Vargas-Urpi, Mireia (2017). Strategies in public service interpreting: a roleplay study of Chinese-Spanish/Catalan interactions. *Interpreting*, vol. 19, n. 1, 119-142. <https://ddd.uab.cat/record/195926>
- Gil-Bardají, Anna; Vargas-Urpi, Mireia (forthcoming, 2020). Estudio comparativo de las prestaciones árabe-español/catalán y chino-español/catalán en dos corpus de simulaciones de ISP. *Hermeneus*, vol. 22.
- Orozco-Jutorán, Mariana (2019). A mixed-methods approach in corpus-based interpreting studies : quality of interpreting in criminal proceedings in Spain. In: *Research Methods in Legal Translation and Interpreting: Crossing Methodological Boundaries*, p. 152-169
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