

e-bulletin n°4
janvier 2020

Un mot de votre bureau par Rawdha Cammoun-Claveria

L'AIIC Suisse a été sur le devant de la scène courant 2019 grâce aux projets qui ont été menés à bien par les membres de notre Région. L'effervescence se poursuit en 2020. Ce numéro est donc l'occasion en ce début d'année de faire le bilan des activités de la Région et de dresser le tableau de la suite des réjouissances. Le 23 mai, la réunion régionale sera un jalon important qui sera l'occasion entre autre de déblayer le terrain pour commencer à nous préparer à l'Assemblée de 2021 et de proposer les projets qui vous tiennent à cœur pour examen et éventuelle adoption par la Régionale.

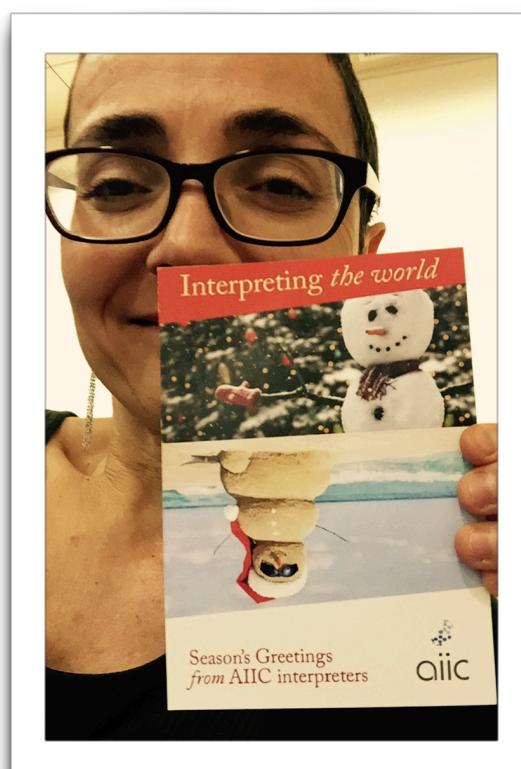
Le dynamisme retrouvé de la Région suisse est aujourd'hui cité en exemple par d'autres Régions. Notre travail collectif (membres et Bureau) porte ses fruits, lance la réflexion. Nous pouvons nous en réjouir tout en maintenant cet élan.

Bonne lecture ...


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Switzerland

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE
DES INTERPRÈTES DE CONFÉRENCE
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF CONFERENCE INTERPRETERS

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Bilan de l'Expo "NUREMBERG" à Genève: [Un procès - 4 langues | Qui étaient les interprètes simultanés au procès de Nuremberg ?](#)

Un procès - Quatre langues

Qui étaient les interprètes simultanés au procès de Nuremberg?

Programme

du 30 septembre au 5 octobre

Inauguration: 30 septembre, 18:30

Lieu: UNIMAIL
Bd du Pont d'Arve 40, 1205 Genève

Entrée libre



Image: National Archives, College Park, MD/USA

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 **Mission permanente de la République fédérale d'Allemagne auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies et des autres Organisations Internationales Genève**

 **UNIVERSITÉ DE GENÈVE**
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par **Rawdha Cammoun-Claveria**

Cette exposition, organisée en collaboration avec la FTI, a rencontré un franc succès qui a dépassé les espérances du Bureau: environ 280 personnes, de l'AIIC et d'ailleurs, ont participé aux trois événements concoctés par l'AIIC Suisse en marge de l'Expo qui a été visitée, en continu, pendant cette semaine-là. Si vous avez raté ces événements, je vous invite à naviguer sur notre [site internet régional](#) dans la rubrique Presse: vous y trouverez un article sur [la mise en place de l'Expo](#) rendue possible grâce au concours de collègues et étudiants bénévoles et à l'intervention de notre **Secrétaire exécutif**, M. **Claude-Alain Battiaz**, qui n'a pas hésité à venir se retrousser les manches un

dimanche. Vous pourrez lire l'article de **Benoît Kremer** sur le coup d'envoi de l'Expo donnée lors de [la Cérémonie d'inauguration](#). **Rebecca Edgington**, permanente à l'ONUG, a rédigé un bref compte-rendu de la soirée consacrée à [la qualité de l'interprète en langue des signes](#) (en ANGLAIS). Vous trouverez également un article très détaillé sur la soirée qui a dévoilé quelques aspects de la vie des pionniers de notre profession grâce aux témoignages touchants de certains [des proches des interprètes de Nuremberg](#), par **Evelyn Moggio**, retraitée, ex-permanente à l'ONUG (en ANGLAIS).

Cette soirée particulièrement attendue a été enregistrée et un DVD a été créé. Il est à la vente pour 15 CHF.

VOIR L'EXTRAIT DU DVD

Pour toute commande, merci de contacter le Bureau:

bureau@aiic.ch

Enfin, l'article de **Phil Smith** est, pour moi, un incontournable, dans la mesure où ces quelques lignes ont su capter la problématique brûlante, toujours d'actualité, relatée par nos collègues qui ont travaillé ou travaillent encore auprès des juridictions internationales mais aussi nationales. Ces derniers nous ont livré des témoignages poignants qui ont marqué une audience restée bouche bée.

I am Murderer and Victim :

**mon article coup d'oeur
dont je vous recommande
vivement la lecture.**

...et quelques photos ! @CarolinaNegel

Quality in sign language interpreting (Round table of 2 Oct. 2019)



Family memories - Lest we forget (Round table of 1 Oct. 2019)



L'interprète au tribunal (table ronde du 3 octobre 2019)



Téléinterprétation à distance: tout ce que vous avez toujours voulu savoir sur l'interprétation à distance ... sans jamais oser le demander: **réflexion en deux temps.**

par **Rawdha Cammoun-Claveria**

Récapitulatif: 1ère partie I BERNE

La réunion d'info sur la téléinterprétation a été riche en enseignements et a amorcé une réflexion éclairée au sein de notre Région. Environ 55 participants, de notre Région et d'ailleurs, ont pu bénéficié de trois présentations extrêmement intéressantes qui ont abordé le vaste éventail des problématiques soulevées par la téléinterprétation sous divers angles: **Amy Brady**, membre du groupe ad hoc qui a planché sur la question conformément à son mandat, a abordé les tests entrepris à l'ONUG et les conclusions liminaires auxquels ils ont aboutis. **Sally Bailey-Ravet**, chef interprète au Conseil de l'Europe a provoqué un débat particulièrement dynamique au terme d'une présentation à la fois instructive et salutaire puisqu'elle a délimité le contour de l'interprétation à distance telle qu'elle est testée par le Conseil de l'Europe en décrivant, dans le menu détail et avec une didactisme éloquent, les perspectives que la téléinterprétation peut offrir mais aussi le coût en terme d'investissement ainsi que ses limites, l'objectif étant pour elle, tant que chef interprète, d'embrasser cette problématique pour offrir aux interprètes les meilleures conditions possibles dans une configuration de téléinterprétation. Quant à **Kathleen Ratel**, qui est intervenue à distance du Canada, a déclenché une véritable prise de conscience en abordant un thème encore méconnu et négligé de nous autres interprètes: les chocs acoustiques. Vous retrouverez ces articles et des photos sur notre site internet: aiic.ch

by **Sally Bailey, Chief Interpreter,** **Council of Europe**

The decision to tackle remote interpretation was taken on the basis that we need to be actors of change: if we do not get involved in the introduction of RI, then it will be done without us and the conditions will be worse. Therefore, the Council of Europe (CoE) has been testing a number of RI scenarios. They are not testing proximal interpretation, where the interpreters are located near the meeting room and the audio feed is connected via a direct cable; they are also not testing scenarios where the interpreters are working from home (these were the two scenarios tested and used by the European Union). Instead, their tests have been focused on distal interpretation, where the meeting is happening in one place and the interpreters are located all together but in a different place, and the audio feed is transmitted via the internet and not a direct cable. Only bilingual meetings are covered by the tests.

From 13 to 15 November 2019, a test was carried out where interpreters in Strasbourg worked for a bilingual meeting that was taking place in Paris, using an RSI platform. There was a back-up team of interpreters on-site in Paris to take over in case technical problems emerged, and in fact they had to take over three times during the meeting due to technical problems. The conditions for the tests were as close as possible to the requirements contained in the new ISO/PAS 24019 on Remote Simultaneous Interpreting Platforms. The CoE took responsibility for ensuring the health of the interpreters and meeting the necessary technical requirements to avoid acoustic shock. This

question of responsibility is one that needs to be properly addressed in any RI scenario.

The interpreters in Strasbourg tested both hard consoles (where the sound goes through the platform and then the regular conference system, and the interpreters use the regular consoles) and soft consoles (using only the platform's interface, all the controls are located on the computer screen and you click on them with the mouse). It should be noted that treble and bass can be adjusted only on hard consoles, not soft consoles. They also tested a set up where the controls were located on a tactile screen, as well as one where the interpreters had only a pad for on/off/mute and a knob to control the volume. The interpreters reported that they were able to get used to both the tactile screen and using the mouse to control most of the functions, but one thing they found to be absolutely essential was having a knob to control volume. Overall, they judged the audio to be OK.

They tested different screen set ups: one large curved screen inside the booth, and a large screen outside of the booth. There were three visual feeds on each one, showing the chairman, the speaker and the room. Contrary to expectations, the interpreters reported that they found the large curved screen in the booth to be too overwhelming. They also reported that image quality fluctuated a lot and that having to rely on visual feeds all day long was tiring.

During the tests, 4 interpreters were assigned in the bilingual booth instead of 2, as research has not yet been done into the effect that RI will have on the health of interpreters. Moving forward, the main compensation for interpreters working in RI should be a shorter working day, which can be achieved either by means of shorter sessions or reinforced teams.

There are certain meetings that lend themselves to RI. Meetings that will be interpreted remotely need to be well-structured, short in duration, bilingual and not include a lot of interaction among participants. RI should not be used for drafting committees, for instance, or for meetings lasting more than 3 days.

Currently there are meetings that have to be held in English only because interpretation with travel costs is too expensive. RI may lower the cost enough that these meetings can once again be held with interpretation.

The ultimate goal is to be able to offer remote interpretation which takes place in good working conditions and is therefore of good quality, as opposed to the RSI platforms, whose business model is based on low-cost without regard for quality. One of our key challenges in the future will be to remain in control of the interpreter recruitment process, both at institutional level and on the private market.

by Amy Brady, UNOG staff interpreter

The difference between videoconferencing and remote interpretation - during a videoconference, the interpreters are in the same room as the audience and the chair, and a remote participant joins via a VC link to give a presentation. Remote interpretation strictly speaking refers to a situation where the interpreters are not in the room where the meeting is taking place and do not have a direct view of the speakers. They may all be located in the same place (a hub), or they may be spread out in different places, such as at home or in offices.

The international organizations have experimented with RI in various ways. The European Council started using it in 2005 for their dinners of heads of state and government. The interpreters would be in in booths in a large tent or a room near the room where the HOSG were meeting. The audio feed was connected via a cable, and there were large screens in front of the booths showing different views of the meeting room and participants. Special working conditions were agreed upon: sessions in remote interpretation were limited to 2.5 hours, as opposed to 4 hours for a regular meeting.

In 2018, the UN set up a joint remote interpretation task force to explore the possibility of having a VC link between the different duty stations so that interpreters in one location could interpret for a meeting in another location. The task force used the European Council model to make plans for a proof of concept test and drew up a cost estimate

for it. In the end, it was decided that setting up such a link would be too expensive, and that it would not be used enough to justify the cost, so the proof of concept test never took place and the project was abandoned.

Most recently, DG SCIC tested 4 RSI platforms in order to gain experience upon which to base their input into the new ISO standard on Remote Simultaneous Interpreting Platforms, which is in the drafting stage. The four platforms chosen were selected on the basis of their reported technical specifications. In one part of the test, the interpreters were in regular booths, and in the second part they were at home using a computer. After using each platform, they filled out a questionnaire about their experience. According to the results, the audio quality was judged to be acceptable for short periods of time (between 20 minutes and a half day). The main problem was the difference in sound levels between the audio sources. The image quality was also judged to be acceptable; the main problem was that the image quality fluctuated too much. There were various problems with each platform's interface; the "handover/switch function" to handover to your remote boothmate, in particular, was judged to be too complicated. Overall, the interface was too prone to human error.

When the interpreters were working from home, they felt alienated from the meeting, easily distracted and had difficulty focusing.

SCIC's conclusion is that remote interpretation could be used for short, bilingual meetings that normally wouldn't receive interpretation because it is unaffordable or technically impossible. SCIC could, therefore, use RI to expand the range of services it offers, but they would not use it to replace on-site interpretation.

by Kathleen Ratel, AIIC Canada

There is a difference between an acoustic incident (a one-time incident where the sound gets very loud all of a sudden) and acoustic shock (the symptoms that emerge after such an incident). The symptoms include hearing loss, fatigue, headache,

vertigo, nausea, hypersensitivity to sound (hyperacusis). Acoustic incidents can happen during conventional meetings where all participants are on-site (if a speaker touches the microphone or moves it while it is on, or if their headset gets too close to the microphone and causes feedback) as well as in meetings with remote interpretation (mainly because of the difference in sound levels between different sources).

We need protection against acoustic incidents, such as a limiter, which cuts off the sound if it goes above a certain volume. Limiters can be integrated into the conference sound system, or they can be portable devices, such as PreservEar. It is also possible to use both. However, limiters are not a panacea - they don't stop feedback at lower levels, which can cause smaller acoustic incidents. The cumulative effects of suffering repeated low-level acoustic incidents have not been studied yet.

Interpreters in Canada have experience with interpreting audioconferences (remote participants give presentation via a telephone link), audio-remote interpretation (participants spread out in different locations, interpreters in a studio) and videoconferences. The ones that caused the most injuries were audioconferences because of the difference in sound levels between different sources. Telephone lines transmit sounds in the frequency range of 2500-3000 Hz, which is only 25% of the 15,000 required by the ISO standard. Interpreters therefore have to turn up the volume more in order to interpret, and if there is any feedback it will be dangerously loud. They now have a moratorium on interpreting audioconferences, but they had difficulty introducing it because clients were used to having them interpret telephone calls and couldn't understand why they started refusing. They still provide interpretation for videoconferences where the sound is transmitted via the internet because the sound levels are more equal and pose less of a problem.

The platforms are just one link in the chain - even if they meet ISO standards, the participants speaking at the other side of the link still need to have proper equipment in order for sound to be good enough for interpretation, such as a cabled microphone (not

wireless, no laptop microphone). We therefore need to continue awareness-raising with clients to make sure that they use proper equipment. We need to tell them about the impact that improper microphones can have on the health of interpreters, and on the quality of interpretation.

2ème partie | GENEVE

LES INSCRIPTIONS SONT ENCORE OUVERTES

Séance d'information sur l'interprétation à distance

rapport du groupe de travail ad hoc (Info session on Remote interpreting)

Samedi 30 novembre 2019 | Berne

...

Séminaire sur l'interprétation à distance

Samedi 29 février 2020 | Genève

[Merci de vous inscrire ici](#)

SMP : quoi d'neuf ? RDV à Lyon

By Melanie Klemm

Contributions by: Gillian Misener (AIIC-Canada) and Amy Jendrek (AIIC-Canada)

PRIMS MEETINGS

The PRIMS (Private Market Sector) meets regularly twice a year. PRIMS Meetings are a great opportunity for networking, professional update and continued education.

Before we describe the next PRIMS Meeting we should rewind to the last Meeting in Montreal held on August 22 – 24, 2019.

Rendez-vous de l'interprétation à Montréal Outreach and Training Events – August 22-23, 2019

Canadian French: The workshop on Canadian French led by AIIC member and former journalist Bernard Proulx was an opportunity to learn about how the French language came to Canada, evolved into the modern-day language of today, and the differences between it and standard European French.

Indigenous Languages and Interpretation: Dr Kevin Lewis of the University of Saskatchewan, who has interpreted for the Parliament of Canada and the televised leaders' debate during the federal election campaign, and Indigenous language keepers shared their experiences regarding the protection, promotion and interpretation of Indigenous languages.

Interpreter Health and Safety: Université de Montréal professor and former president of the Canadian Academy of Audiology Ronald Choquette and his colleague Wendy Tat presented studies conducted on acoustic shock (AS). They covered injuries; potentially effective treatment; mitigation and prevention methods; and appropriate noise exposure limits. Klaus Ziegler, AIIC Technical and Health Committee coordinator, presented a remote workshop on hearing protection and technology.

Remote Simultaneous Interpretation: The workshop on RSI included a presentation of the work being done by ISO and AIIC in the field, as well as general trends in RSI.

In the evening, participants caught up with old and new friends at the nearby Bar-Bistro Branché.

Saturday August 24, 2019

Joint PRIMS-CdP Session: Quality

Raffaella Marchese, member of the PRIMS organizing committee, kicked off Saturday morning by introducing an AIIC initiative to reduce our carbon footprint: reusable water bottles with the AIIC logo. She then turned the floor over to AIIC President Uroš Peterc, who described the work of the AIIC Task Force on Distance Interpreting to test distance interpreting modalities in real work settings to collect evidence based results to develop and adopt working conditions that ensure interpretation quality and interpreter well-being. He also announced the signing of a contract with AIIC's new IT provider, Canada's Olatech, highlighting the expertise and cost-saving brought by this company.

Raffaella and Dominique Maréchal then explained how the private market (PRIMS), and staff interpreters (CdP), are actually two sides of the same coin. In both environments, interpreters must provide quality interpreting to end users; cope with multilingualism and the rise of Globish; and comply with the demands of employer or client. The challenge is to show how AIIC interpreters are different from others in terms of collegiality, ethics, and confidentiality—all of which contribute to defining quality.

The following summaries confirm that quality permeated all presentations of this PRIMS:

Elisabet Tiselius, conference and PSI interpreter and researcher and professor at Stockholm University, spoke about the perception and assessment of quality in conference interpreting. A speaker will want the interpretation of his or her speech to be faithful and complete, while the listener might expect smooth and pleasant delivery; and both need to trust the interpreter to provide

that. Dr Tiselius's conclusion was that quality in interpreting can not yet be defined in an absolute terms, because it is situational and context-specific.

Dominique Maréchal, Chief Interpreter at the European Court of Justice, presented the AIIC Staff Committee (CdP's) work on quality measurement. Interpreting quality starts even before interpreters enter the booth, with client outreach, and continues during the event and after the event is finished, with follow-up. Interpreting quality also depends on external factors such as: technical facilities, availability of supporting documents; and internal factors, such as teamwork, and booth etiquette.

The federal government Translation Bureau (TB), represented by Vice-President Nathalie Laliberté and Chief Interpreter Matthew Ball, and AIIC-Canada, represented by President Linda Ballantyne, jointly described the combined effort associated with designing a new contract for hiring freelancers as part of a quality partnership. The parties described the Special Procurement Working Group that worked with TB representatives, and collectively designed an index to entrench the notion of quality in the new contract. The result of this hard work is that now work is attributed to interpreters through a fair and transparent set of criteria such as language profile, region of residence, availability, and security clearance. This system was put to a democratic vote at a joint TB-AIIC Canada meeting in October 2018.

To wrap up the day, the Mouvement québécois de la qualité (MQQ) representatives Marco Poutré and Sandra Swenor gave a presentation on defining and selling quality. Then, participants were divided up into groups and assigned to following role-plays: "Why should I do business with AIIC?", or, "Why should I join AIIC?". Some of the responses were original and highly convincing, showing that AIIC members take pride in their organization and its dedication to quality.

And now, it is time to fast forward to the next PRIMs. Did you know the next PRIMs is at our doorstep just a train trip away?

Please take some time to read the invitation send out by our French colleagues.

Dear colleagues,

AIIC France is pleased to announce "**les rendez-vous de l'interprétation de Lyon**" on 23 and 24 January 2020, in the run-up to the plenary session of the AIIC Private Market Sector (PRIMS/SMP). This series of side events includes seminars, workshops and a BarCamp led by AIIC's PRIMs. These events are open to AIIC members, candidates and pre-candidates, as well as recent graduates and students of interpreting.

Join us in Lyon for two days of professional development, discussions, meetings and celebrations! The full programme of events is attached, together with a description of the BarCamp. Sessions will be held in English or French and all events will be taking place at the Château de Montchat, place du Château, Lyon.

Les rendez-vous de l'interprétation events are free to attend but **places are limited!** Please register for the workshops you wish to attend by completing the enrolment form available here: <https://forms.gle/XEZG8LY1aVJxHZP96> no later than 8 January 2020.

In addition, on 24 January 2020, AIIC France will be hosting a training workshop on "Tablet Interpreting" led in English by Josh Goldsmith. There is a fee for attending this workshop, which is only open to AIIC members, candidates and pre-candidates. For more information and to book a place for this event please visit <https://www.helloasso.com/associations/aiic-france/evenements/tablet-interpreting-lyon-withL.joshPgoldsmith-24-jan-2020>

If you have any questions about the events or have difficulty registering please email merav@aiic.net

Best regards,
Organising Committee, AIIC France

AIIC PRIMS MEETING IN LYON FRANCE

Château de Montchat, Place du Château
24-26 January 2020



ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE
DES INTERPRÈTES DE CONFÉRENCE
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF CONFERENCE INTERPRETERS

24 January 14:00-17:30
PRIMS BarCamp

24 January 18:45
Cocktail Reception,

Courtesy of the French Region
Maximum capacity 120 people
*'Artificial Intelligence and Intellectual
Professions. What the future holds.'*

25 January 9:30-13:00
PRIMS Roundtable Discussion
*"Confidentiality and Professional Ethics
in the Age of Social Media"*

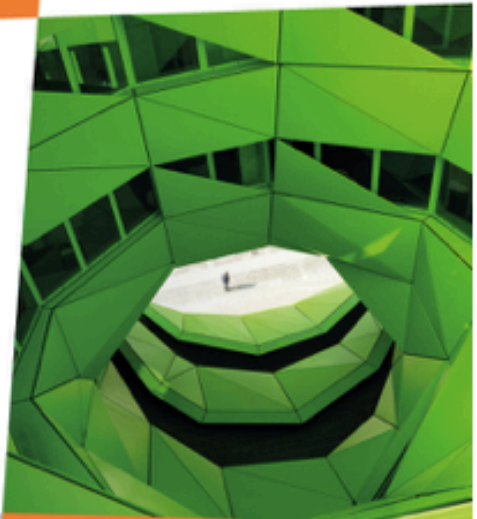
25 January 14:30-17:30
26 January 9:00- 16:00
PRIMS Plenary Session
Members only

Rendez-vous de l'interprétation à Lyon - Check the AIIC calendar for regular updates on what the France Region has planned around the PRIMS event.

Dress code: Business casual

Please register at <https://tinyurl.com/PRIMS-Lyon>

 Interpreting the world  @aiconline



PRIMS

Private Market Sector of AIIC

La rubrique du moment...

Les questions de genre en arabe : ça s'écrit, ça se dit, et ça se traduit comment ? par Leïla Kherbiche

Le 13 décembre dernier, j'ai participé à une conférence-atelier organisée par l'Université Aga Khan à Londres intitulée : « Arabic for Gender: Practical views on gendered language in human rights and policy contexts » ; titre accrocheur s'il en est à l'ère du « Me too ». Cette rencontre fut l'occasion d'échanges à la fois fructueux et stimulants réunissant traduction, interprétation, activisme et monde universitaire autour de comment dire le genre et les questions LGBTQ en arabe, une réflexion sur les tentatives d'écriture inclusive et les enjeux sous-jacents aux différentes expériences terminologiques, ainsi que les choix politiques qu'elles révèlent.

Deux tendances sont ressorties : d'un côté les tenants des emprunts, soit la transcription de termes anglais ; de l'autre, les défenseurs d'un travail plus approfondi sur la langue visant à utiliser des termes existants, soit oubliés soit toujours utilisés mais amputés d'un sens resté en marge. Mais les pratiques sont en fait loin d'être aussi manichéennes. Les différents intervenants ont ainsi émaillé leurs présentations d'exemples empruntés tant à l'histoire de la langue qu'observés au cours d'événements plus récents tels que les slogans des manifestations au Liban. Au fil de ces réflexions, je me suis pour ma part penché sur les dynamiques de genre dans l'interprétation sur le terrain dans des contextes arabophones. Qu'est-ce que cela veut dire d'être une femme interprète dans des contextes humanitaires majoritairement masculins ? Et, qu'est-ce qui se joue dans l'interaction entre l'interprète et les différents intervenants ? Qu'est-ce que cela change si l'interprète ou l'un des acteurs est tour à tour un homme ou une femme ? Ci-dessous le programme de la conférence et un résumé de mon intervention. Les présentations des principaux orateurs seront bientôt disponibles en ligne.

[Programme de la conférence](#)

Abstract by Leïla Kherbiche

Titre: A Man of Her Words: a Reflection on Gender Dynamics in Field Interpreted Encounters

Though many armies around the world include female combatants, it is usually mainly men who go to war. Humanitarian organizations work either in conflict or post conflict settings, or with populations who have been affected by conflicts, such as refugees. Humanitarian or assistance work in the field is therefore usually carried out in a male-dominated environment be it the beneficiaries in need of assistance (persons deprived of freedom namely) or the authorities (government, army or armed groups), and it can be challenging for women to find their space as professionals in such environments. If the local culture as a result of traditions, religion and history promotes a patriarchal vision of the society, which is the case in some Muslim-majority countries, it could be even more difficult for female humanitarians to be accepted and acknowledged as professionals.

In addition, most humanitarian organizations have to overcome language barriers with the local actors and beneficiaries and thus work through interpreters. Gender is one of the factors that affect the positionality of the interpreter and the dynamics of an interpreted encounter. The interpreter could be a local employee or an expatriate, a male or a female working for another male or female expatriate aid worker, and various scenarios can be considered playing with these combinations. We should also bear in mind that interpreters working for humanitarian organizations are mostly ad hoc interpreters who did not receive formal training. Furthermore, interpreting is often perceived as a low-level task. The misperception and lack of professional skills could trigger face-saving strategies from interpreters and affect the message supposed to be conveyed, and this behaviour could be compounded by gender. For example, if a female aid worker would go with a male interpreter to a meeting with authorities in a remote area in a

conservative Muslim-majority country, chances are the authorities would tend to address the male colleague interpreter rather than her. In addition, her male colleague may not feel he has to interpret all the content for her, because he is seen as the natural interlocutor according to social norms in

Obviously, the trend in the humanitarian sector is to promote gender equality and diversity of staff, and it is admitted that teams with males and females foster creativity and allow better access to a wider range of beneficiaries. But gender also seems to have an impact on the dynamics between interpreters and aid workers on the one hand, and authorities and beneficiaries on the other hand. This paper aims at trying to understand if and how

that event. Along the same lines, a male aid worker relying on a female interpreter colleague with the same contractual status may find himself more disempowered than a woman in the same situation and thus be more prescriptive with the female interpreter if he feels or fears the interpreter could take over during a meeting.

gender affects multilingual communication in the field, based on the author's experience and observations in various Arabic-speaking contexts, mainly but not only for the International Committee of the Red Cross, ranging from protection work in Iraq and Jordan to health projects in refugee camps with Syrians and Iraqis in Northern Greece.

A vos agendas !

Récapitulatif des événements à venir organisés par AIIC Suisse:

L'interprétation à distance: une réflexion en deux temps - 2ème partie

samedi 29 février 2020 | Genève | Maison des Associations - Plainpalais

Séminaire sur l'interprétation à distance

Les inscriptions sont ouvertes !

Réunion régionale

samedi 23 mai 2020 | Genève | Maison des Associations - Plainpalais

1ère réunion régionale de 2020 (avant l'Assemblée)

Les inscriptions sont ouvertes !



Languages are the beauty of the world