

[Interpreting techniques]

Simultaneous interpreting

When using simultaneous interpreting, speeches are translated virtually in real time. This type of interpreting demands maximum attention and concentration, which is why at least 2 simultaneous interpreters normally work together in a sound-insulated booth, taking turns at regular intervals and supporting each other as required.

Typical events

Multilingual events, conferences, meetings, negotiations, product presentations.

Whispering interpretation

Whispering interpretation is a special type of simultaneous interpretation suitable for specific situations only. In this case the interpreter stands or sits just behind or beside the person being interpreted for and **whispers the interpretation of the speeches** straight into his or her ear. As with simultaneous interpreting, at least 2 conference interpreters work in tandem, and, for acoustic reasons and in the interests of the other participants, only for one or at most two speakers at a time.

Consecutive interpreting

With consecutive interpreting the interpreter **translates whole sections of the speech with a time lag using notes** (a special form of notation) after the original speaker has spoken. The number of consecutive interpreters required depends on the level of difficulty and the duration of the engagement.

Because of the time lag before the interpreter speaks, almost **twice as much time** must be allowed as for simultaneous interpreting.

Typical events

Welcome addresses and after-dinner speeches, bilateral negotiations, celebrations and ceremonial speeches, conducted tours.

Liaison or negotiation interpreting

In this special form of consecutive interpreting used in **conversational situations, short sections of speech are translated with time lag.**

Typical events

Round table negotiations, technical discussions (machinery demonstrations) or dinner-table talks.