# Interpreting Best Practices to Support Communicative Autonomy

## Today's Objectives:

- After this workshop, you will be better:
  - Equipped to identify, evaluate, and have the tools necessary to navigate interpreting.
  - Refresh our understanding of interpreter ethics and application.
  - Build the village!



Let's Get a Pulse

What has been the hardest part of going remote?
What has been the biggest surprise?
Overall, where do you need the most support as an interpreter?

## Communicative Autonomy

## What is Communicative Autonomy?

- It is the capacity of each party in an encounter to be responsible for and in control of his or her own communication.
  - Micro level support: "Above all, community interpreters need to be aware of the complexities of
    intercultural communication and how the presence of an interpreter can impact the situation".
  - Macro level support: "The macro level refers to the conditions necessary for members of society to have access to communicative autonomy when they face language barriers. The existence of a professional body of community interpreters, not only supports communicative autonomy: it enables it".
- Interpreters and the profession at large support communicative autonomy!
- https://www.academia.edu/34450608/Communicative Autonomy and the Role of the Community Interpreter

#### Communicative Autonomy and Interpreters:

Every decision we make either supports or hinders communicative autonomy.

Our decisions have impacts even beyond the encounter.

The demands interpreting require interpreters to have well developed controls

## Ethics and Standards

#### Ethics and Standards



- Ethics are the "rules". Standards are the guidelines.
- Ethics are what we SHOULD do.
   Standards are HOW we do it.
- Ethics are stricter. Standards are more flexible.
- Standards are often organized under ethical principles.

In other words, ethics show us what to do and help make decisions about the "right" thing to do.

#### **Ethics**

Rules of behavior based on ideas about what is morally good and bad.

The principles of conduct governing an individual or group.

Merriam-Webster dictionaries



A set of principles or values that govern the conduct of members of a profession.

NCIHC *National Code of Ethics* 2004, p. 6



Accuracy



Role boundaries



Advocacy



Confidentiality

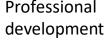


Cultural awareness



**Professional** 







**Impartiality** 



Respect



Professionalism

Here are the nine principles in the NCIHC National Code of Ethics for Interpreters in Health Care.

## What Is Cultural Awareness?

- What does cultural awareness mean?
- Do you have to be an expert on the speaker's culture?
- What can you say? How much should you know?
- Is culture your responsibility?





#### The Key to Cultural Awareness

- Avoid *explaining* culture.
- Instead, *identify* the cultural issue or concern.
- Then let the LEP or client explain it themself.

Excuse me, as the interpreter
I'm concerned that the concept of a
consent form isn't clear.



La interprete le ha comunicado al representante que quizas el concepto de una forma de consentimento no este claro.

# Intervening and Strategic Mediation

#### Intervene to Mediate

Intervention here refers to the <u>act</u> of intervening:

i.e., interrupting the session for any reason.

So you will intervene in order to perform *strategic mediation*.

refers to any act or utterance of the interpreter that goes beyond interpreting and is intended to remove a barrier to communication.\*



\*Or facilitate a service user or patient's access to the service.





#### When to Mediate

- Mediate for any communication barrier that could have serious consequences.
- Ask yourself:
  - What will happen if I do not intervene?
  - What are the probable consequences?
- If the potential consequences of NOT intervening exceed the risks of intervening, then—and only then—consider mediating.





Do Not Intervene Unless...

The potential consequences of NOT intervening exceed the risks of intervening.



#### Should I Mediate? Yes, No, Maybe

- The patient or client doesn't seem to understand much.
- 2. Someone uses a term or phrase you don't know.
- 3. The provider is rude or abrupt.
- A doctor is prescribing medications to a patient who is fasting for religious reasons—and the doctor clearly does not know this.
- 5. The patient/client keeps speaking to you and not the provider.
- The provider does not clearly explain how the system works—and leaves. The patient or client begs you to explain the issues.
- 7. The provider is speaking *very* high register that seems impossible to interpret in a way that the patient or client would understand.







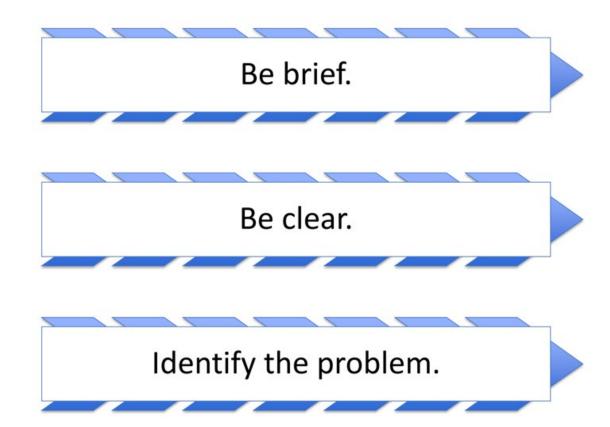
#### You Need Mental Scripts

- To practice strategic mediation, you need a plan!
- Otherwise you can freeze.
- So plan ahead.
- Develop mental scripts.





#### If You Prepare Scripts You Can...





#### Prepare Yourself with Scripts

Develop scripts.

Refine and adapt them.

Memorize them.

Develop a half dozen basic scripts for strategic mediation.

Try them out. Adapt them to each situation. Rewrite them. Once you have good ones, memorize and practice them!



What scripts should I have?

Clarification

Repetition

Background noise

Line disturbance

People speaking over each other

Needing a pause

Stopping conversation while holding

#### Five Steps for Strategic Mediation

- 1. Interpret what was just said or signed.
- 2. Identify yourself as the interpreter.
- 3. Mediate briefly.
- 4. Report your mediation to the other party.
- 5. Resume interpreting.



### A Word About Clarification

- "This is the interpreter speaking, I need a clarification of....."
- "This is the interpreter speaking, there is no direct translation for \_\_\_\_\_\_, will you please define it, and I will interpret your definition"

Each interpreter will have his or her own formula for clarification. Here are a few examples:

"This is the interpreter speaking, I need a clarification of....."

"This is the interpreter speaking, there is no direct translation for \_\_\_\_\_, will you please define it, and I will interpret your definition"

The phrasing does not matter if it is brief, professional and clear.

Find the formula that works best for you and learn it by heart!

We don't apologize for doing our job nor do we ask permission to do our job. We are interpreters and supporting communicative autonomy is our responsibility.

The LEP patient has many problems that worry you deeply. She is a refugee, and you are a refugee from the same country. She asks for your personal phone number.



Accuracy







Role boundaries



Confidentiality



Cultural awareness



Professional development

- What should you do?
- Which ethical principles apply to this situation?



Impartiality



Respect







You take a call and realize the LEP claimant is your second cousin. You barely know him.









Role boundaries

Advocacy

- What will you do?
- Which ethical principles apply to this situation?



Confidentiality



Cultural awareness



Professional development



Impartiality



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You have very strong feelings about undocumented immigrants, and you are asked to interpret for one.

- Will you accept the assignment?
- Why or not not?
- Which ethical principles apply to this situation?







Role





ral awareness Pr











The rep asks if the LEP client can come back in three weeks. Instead of answering this question, the LEP client talks for three minutes about family matters.







Accuracy

Role boundaries

Advocacy









Cultural awareness

Professional development

- What should you do?
- Will you interpret everything?
- Which ethical principles apply to this situation?









Impartiality

Respect





A father is at a disability hearing for his son. Sometimes the father jumps in to answer questions directly in English, cutting off the interpreter. Other times, he begins to answer in English, then gets stuck and asks the interpreter for help. Sometimes it is clear to the interpreter from the father's answers that he hasn't fully understood what was said











Cultural awareness



Professional development







- What should you do?
- Which ethical principles apply to this situation?





You are interpreting a session and although everything has gone smoothly until this point, the conversation suddenly turns very technical. After asking for repetition a couple times you notice the client beginning to sound frustrated.







Accuracy

Advocacy



Cultural awareness



Professional

- What should you do?
- Which ethical principles apply to this situation?











You are interpreting for a social worker taking a case history for a service user seeking shelter and food aid. The social worker consistently says, "Can you ask her how many children she has?" or "Please tell her our services are limited to a month's stay." The service user is also speaking to you directly and not to the social worker.

- What will you do?
- Which ethical principles apply to this situation?







Role boundaries



Advocac



Confidentiality



Cultural awareness



Professional development



Impartiality



Respect











 The client is applying for subsidized housing because he was told to do so. You soon realize he has no concept of what subsidized housing is, so everything the clerk at the government agency says is confusing him. But the clerk never explains, he simply assumes that the client knows how subsidized housing works. What will you say?

• The client is a refugee applying for his social services benefits. When they ask him about his wife, he says he has two. When they keep asking him if both are legally his wife, he just repeats they are both his wives. The two go back and forth. Communication breaks down and the income support specialist is upset. You are aware that in the client's culture, sometimes "wife" is a word you use to honor the mother of your child, even if the woman is not legally your wife. What will you say?



# Common Interpreting Challenges

- Difficult accents
- Unfamiliar with terminology
- Inability to remain impartial
- Interpreter is concerned the LEP person is unfamiliar with systems
- No equivalent in the target language
- People talking over each other, not turn taking
- Role confusion with participants
  - English speaker
  - LEP Person
- Cultural Awareness Gaps

### Remember:

- What did you say?
- Are your choices supporting communicative autonomy?
- What can you do next time?
  - Before the assignment
  - During the assignment
  - After the assignment

## Remote Interpreting

## Interpreter Remote Readiness Evaluation

- If working from home, is your environment secure?
  - Do you have the necessary computer, webcam, backdrop, and headset?
  - Notebook ready for notetaking?
- Do you have a well-developed schema to leverage?
- How comfortable are you with trouble shooting technology?
- Do you have go-to language when advocating for:
  - Camera placement
  - Audio adjustments
- Can you efficiently and successfully advocate for alternative language access needs that may include:
  - Onsite
  - Specialized interpreter
  - Prep material
  - Recusing yourself

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## Going Remote: Common Challenges

New Demands (Challenges)

Needed Controls (Protocols)

No Longer Physically Present

No Visual or Limited Visual

**Audio Issues** 

Well Developed Skills and Protocols

Research and Prep Before the Appointment

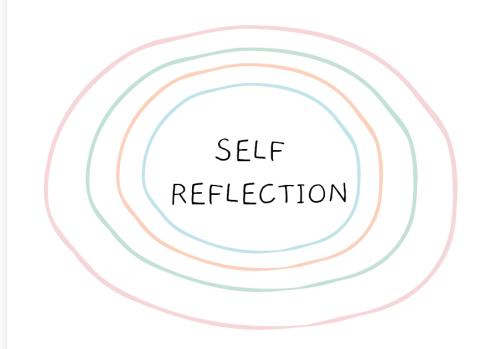
Scripts for Asking for Clarification/Repetition

## Self-Reflection



## The Essence of Reflective Practice

- Reflective practice involves examining your work to identify the lessons learned and improve your performance.
- Analyzing your performance is essential to enhance your skills.
- Getting feedback from your peers is a gift.







#### What You Will Learn

- Self-recording exercises show you how to assess your own interpreting.
- Evaluating your recording will show you the current level of your skills.
- You will get a strong sense of your *professional performance* as an interpreter.



#### Interpreting Feedback Sheet

- Interpreting is a practice profession
- Self reflection is critical to development
- Who is your reflection partner?

Day		
Topic:		
Mode: □ Consecutive □ Sight Translation □ Simultaneous		
Accuracy and Completeness	Did the interpreter  ☐ Leave content out? ☐ Add content? ☐ Distort meaning? ☐ Communicate the message?	□ A little □ A lot Comments:
Language	Were there problems with  Grammar? Syntax? Terminology? Pronunciation?	□ A little □ A lot Comments:
Delivery	Was the delivery  Confident? Smooth? Understandable? Hesitant?  Did the interpreter Stutter? Backtrack/start over?	□ A little □ A lot Comments:
Use of Strategies	Did the interpreter  Analyze content? Restructure sentences? Problem-solve? Show background knowledge? Lag just a little behind the speaker? (for simultaneous only)	□ A little □ A lot Commens:





## The Village

## The Interpreter Village: Networking

- LinkedIn
  - Hashtags
    - #interpreting
    - #interpreters
    - #languageaccess
  - Follow Industry Organizations, Leaders, Interpreters, Trainers
    - National Council on Interpreting in Health Care (NCIHC)
    - Certification Commission for Healthcare Interpreters (CCHI)
    - National Board of Certification for Medical Interpreters (NBCMI)
    - · Gerardo Hernandez, CHI
    - Mireya Perez, Brand the Interpreter
    - The American Association of Interpreter and Translators in Education (AAITE)
- Cross Cultural Communications
  - Webinars
  - Training
  - Textbooks
- Linguist Education Online
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Virtual Conference starts THURSDAY
- Instagram
  - #hotsauceinterpreters

## What Questions Do You Have?

#### About the Presenter

Danielle Meder is a nationally certified ASL interpreter with over 15 years in video remote interpreting as an interpreter and operations leader. She completed the Certificate in Healthcare Interpreting program at RIT-NTID in 2017 and has presented on the ethical application of VRI in medical settings as well as published an article on the subject for Street Leverage in 2017. Danielle is currently the Senior Director of Vendor Management and Interpreter Quality at United Language Group. Danielle is a licensed trainer of The Community Interpreter International (TCII), an interpreter fundamentals training program from Cross Cultural Communications (CCC) and is currently co-authoring a textbook on remote interpreting for CCC as well as the next edition of The Community Interpreter International textbook. Danielle is passionate about advocating for quality and effective language access, supporting the advancement of interpreter training for all interpreters in all languages, and supporting the communicative autonomy of all!

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