

## Common Terms related to Interpretation

TERM	DEFINITION
Consecutive interpreting	<p>This refers to the mode or way you will be delivering the information.</p> <p>Consecutive means rendering a message in another language after the original speaker has paused or stopped talking to allow for the interpretation.</p>
Register	This refers to the level of language, such as colloquial, neutral, formal, etc.
Holistic scoring	<p>Global evaluation of a candidate's performance on an interpreting test. It focuses on two general sets of skills: interpreting skills, and language skills.</p> <p>Interpreting skills cover preservation of meaning, maintenance of the style and register of the original, and fluency in delivery.</p> <p>Language skills cover grammar and structure, general vocabulary, terminology, pronunciation and intonation.</p>
Scoring units	Key words, phrases or sentences in an interpreting test used to evaluate grammar, structure, general and specialised terminology, idiomatic language, register, specific items such as names and dates, words or phrases adding precision or emphasis, or words or phrases likely to be omitted due to their position in the message.
Sight translation	Reading a written text to yourself in one language and speaking it aloud in another language as you go.
Simultaneous interpreting	Simultaneous interpreting is a mode of interpretation in which the interpreter renders a spoken or signed message into another language in real time, while the speaker continues to speak.
Source language	Language in which a message to be translated is written, or in which a speech to be interpreted is spoken. Simply put, it is the language of the original text or speech.
Target language	The language into which a message, written or spoken, is to be translated.