

عنوان المحاضرة: تمارين الذاكرة في الترجمة
الفورية

المادة الدراسية: الترجمة الفورية

المرحلة الدراسية: الرابعة

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جامعة الموصل

كلية الآداب

القسم: الترجمة

Basically, there are many strategies to boost memory, both short and long, to make the best out of it in Simultaneous Interpreting:

Types:

SENSORY MEMORY:

the senses have limited ability to store information about the world without processing it for less than a second. For example, vision has iconic memory for visual stimuli like shapes, sizes, colours and location, but does not give these meaning.

SHORT-TERM MEMORY:

our short-term memory is where most information processing takes place. It is where we try to give meaning to what we see and what we hear, converting this information

into something significant, filling the blanks with elements from long-term memory. At this stage, information is held for 15 to 30 seconds, more than enough for it to be reused.

LONG-TERM MEMORY:

long-term memory allows for information to be held, not just for seconds, but for a lifetime. This memory seems to have unlimited capacity to store information.

EXERCISES TO IMPROVE SHORT-TERM MEMORY

1: shadowing

The exercise of *shadowing* involves repeating what the speaker says, word for word, in the same language. Normally, the interpreter will be a word or two behind the speaker as one repeats what has been said. This delay may be increased as the interpreter becomes more comfortable. This exercise is often used in

preparation for simultaneous interpreting, since it teaches the interpreter to listen and talk at the same time. It is also very good for memory development, since it forces the interpreter to store and recall small groups of sounds, words and chunks of information in a relatively short period of time. However, it is complicated by the fact that the speaker continues to speak while the interpreter is recalling a previous segment, forcing the interpreter to listen and speak at the same time.

2- Shadowing with a Twist:

As in the first exercise, this one involves repeating exactly what the speaker says, in the same language. However, in this exercise the repetition takes place after a short pause the speaker, making this exercise similar to consecutive interpreting. This way, the difficulties related to the act of listening and

speaking at the time are eliminated, allowing the interpreter to focus specifically on memory.

3- Freer Shadowing with a Twist:

This exercise should only be done when the previous ones are mastered and, mainly, when you can repeat at long texts without problems. This is where the interpreter's acoustic meaning memory will be tested. In this exercise, the interpreter not only repeats what was said but, whenever possible, tries to say the same thing using other words.