

Use of signing space in simultaneous sign language interpretation: marking discourse structure with the body.

(VR 421-2011-2286)



Outline

- Producing your own discourse vs. producing somebody else's discourse
- Data collection; some considerations
- Differences in first impression; L1 vs. L2
- Three movement patterns used by the L1-interpreters
- The L2-interpreters



Producing your own discourse, or somebody else's

- A speaker knows, or at least decides himself/herself
 - who/what s/he will talk about
 - if things will be compared, or not
 - and much, much more...
- An interpreter
 - does not know any of this for certain
 - finds out the discourse content piece by piece, while already interpreting
- A majority of the interpreters are L2-learners of SSL



Data collected

- Simultaneous interpretation of monologues; from spoken Swedish into Swedish Sign Language
- 12 "skilled, experienced interpreters"
 - 6 L1 users of SSL
 - 6 L2 users of SSL
- Appr. 12 hrs
- Some pros and cons of naturalistic data

Stockholm University

First analysis

- Striking differences between L1- and L2-interpreters:
 - amount of movement
 - types of movement
 - movement "quality" and movement patterns
- Focus for this presentation; three movement patterns embodying the discourse content:
 - 1. left right comparison
 - 2. forward backward comparison / backwards movement
 - 3. sideways movement



Movement pattern 1; 'left - right comparison'

- movement starts from a "middle-position", then to one side, then back past the middle and to the other side
- two entities compared
 - with or without stating the number of entities
 - not necessarily the same "type" of entities
- this movement can be combined with 'separate hands'
- optional use of height difference (embodied metaphor; embodied iconicity)

left - right comparison + separate hands + height difference



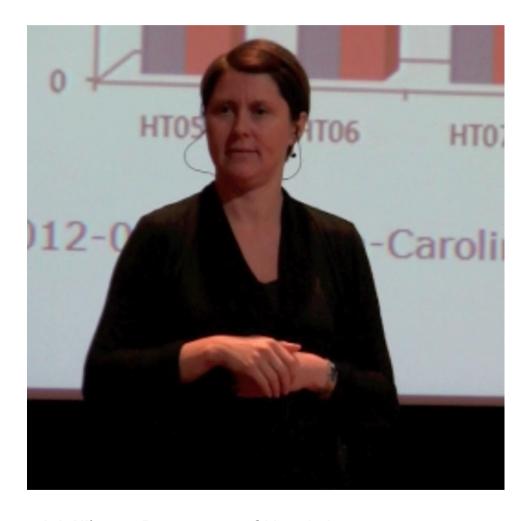


25 June 2013

A-L Nilsson, Department of Linguistics

left - right comparison + separate hands + height difference





Movement pattern 2; 'forward – backward comparison'



- Movement starts from a "middle-position"
 - then movement in one direction
 - then back past the middle and then in the other direction
- Also: 'backwards movement' only
 - movement starts from a "middle-position", then movement back
- Expresses:
 - 1. time; use of metaphor for time (FUTURE = forward, PAST = behind)
 - I/me/we/here = backwards, (vs. something else = forward)







backwards movement





25 June 2013

A-L Nilsson, Department of Linguistics



Movement pattern 3; sideways movement

- movement from "where the interpreter is" to one side
- movement <u>during</u> sign production
 - always sideways movement of the hands, sometimes also of the body
 - can be combined with signs like: FROM-TO-DASH or BECOME-LESS
 - expresses e.g. 'change from to' or 'time period from to'

sideways movement + BECOME-LESS + height difference

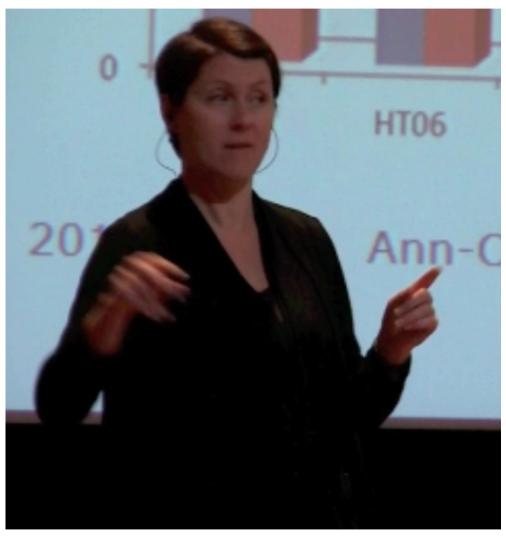




A-L Nilsson, Department of Linguistics







25 June 2013

A-L Nilsson, Department of Linguistics



What about the L2-interpreters?

- Stand "too still" + hardly any use of body follows sign
- The hands/arms seem "detached" from the body
- Attempt to use fewer of the movement categories, e.g. do not use forward – backward comparison
- All attempts to use left right comparison and sideways movement fail

Do they know what the "target movement" looks like?

Not 'embodying the discourse content'?



Thank you!

Contact info: annalena@ling.su.se