

3 Consecutive without notes (Ballester&Jimenez 1992:238) In this chapter you will learn how to use your memory in a number of different ways that will help you recall speeches you're trying to interpret. They are: what you already know narrative prompts visual prompts structural prompts logical prompts (latent memory) You'll also see how this technique can be combined with the techniques described in Chapter 1. <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/deed.en> To make a whole "speech" you now just need a bit more information about a

few other parts of the image. For example, you could use this information: Example 1 In the glass dome on roof there are sensors, in the shape of lasers, radars and cameras. These detect objects and their sizes in all directions at a range of 60m. Software then classifies objects based on their size, shape and movement pattern. Each LIDAR radar system currently costs around USD 70,000. 2 The rounded shape of the car body and roof maximize the field of view for the sensors on the roof—particularly for seeing objects very near the car. 3 Interior: designed for riding, not for driving. There is no steering wheel, pedals, gearstick, handbrake, and nothing on the dashboard. The computer: is housed under what would be the dashboard in a normal car. It's designed specifically for self-driving and assesses the speed of objects and adjusts the speed of the car accordingly. It also identifies objects based on their shape and reacts differently, for example to animals, people or vehicles. 4 The radars at the front of the car measure the distance to other objects over time. In this way it can calculate if they are moving and at what speed. They also gauge distances during parking manoeuvres. 5 The hub caps include sensors telling the computer how many times the wheel has turned, which helps calculate, together with the GPS, how far the car has travelled. The car also processes distances so accurately that the car knows not only what street it's on but even what lane it's in! 6 Electric batteries: provide power to the engine and are stored underneath the vehicle. Google is currently working on a way of recharging them wirelessly!

EXERCISE 1 Give a speech as above with the image clearly visible to all listeners. 2 Listeners listen, while looking at the image, and associate the information spoken to parts of the image. 3 Listeners give the speech back, using the image as a prompt to remind you of what was said. You will find using visual memory prompts is not only a great way to show yourself that your memory can work wonders under the right conditions, but that it is also particularly useful when you go out and work in the field. You may well be asked to interpret a speaker's explanations about a physical object, be it a car, a building, a machine or the view from where you're standing. It is enough, then, to associate parts of the speech to different parts of the visible object in your mind to recall it. Figures 3.3 and 3.4 are typical examples of the sort of views that speakers might decide to explain (in the form of a short speech to be interpreted) for their guests. The first is a picture-postcard view of a major city and the second is an industrial installation (an oil refinery). If a host suddenly decides to explain this sort of panorama, then the technique above can help you to remember the information given. At this stage, speeches that you give each other for practice should not require any particular topic preparation. The speeches should all be non-technical and therefore it is enough for the speaker to introduce the subject of the speech and for the others to briefly brainstorm about it, to activate knowledge and language relating to it. Figure 3.3 Figure 3.4 44 45 Further practice When you're comfortable with the technique above, you can move on to the following variations

on the exercise: INTERPRET FROM A PICTURE 2 Do the same as in the exercise above, but when the interpreter comes to interpret, remove the picture from view, or have the interpreters sit or stand in such a way that they can no longer see the picture. They then have to imagine the picture as they interpret.

INTERPRET FROM A PICTURE 3 Do the same as above but arrange the room so that the interpreter cannot see the picture on which the speech is based either during the speech or during their interpreting. The interpreter must create an image in their mind's eye while the speaker is speaking. The power of creating individual images (as in the exercise "Interpret from a picture 3" above) has been mentioned briefly in interpreting literature (Kremer 2005:791; Hoza 2016: 40), but it's by looking a little further afield that we can discover some extremely powerful techniques based on visual memory. If you find that this sort of memory technique works well for you, then turn to Appendix 2, "Visual linking" at the back of the book for a more detailed description of two memory techniques based on visualization which can be and have been applied to consecutive interpreting. Example "The placing of a baboon heart into the chest of little Baby Fae caused indignation in many quarters. For some, who might safely be called eccentric, the concern was animal rights. Pickets outside Loma Linda University Medical Center and elsewhere protested the use of baboons as organ factories. Dr. Leonard Bailey, the chief surgeon, was not impressed. 'I am a member of the human species', he said. 'Human babies come first'. It was unapologetic speciesism. He did not even have to resort to sociology, to the argument that in a society that eats beef, wears mink and has for some time been implanting pigs' valves in human hearts, the idea of weighing an animal's life equally against a human baby's is bizarre. Others were concerned less with the integrity of the donor than with the dignity of the recipient. At first, before Baby Fae's televised smile had beguiled skeptics, the word ghoulish was heard: some sacred barrier between species had been broken, some principle of separateness between man and animal violated. Indeed, it is a blow to man's idea of himself to think that a piece of other creature's concern with the dignity of the recipient. At first, before Baby Fae's televised smile had beguiled skeptics, the word ghoulish was heard: some sacred barrier between species had been broken, some principle of separateness between man and animal violated. Indeed, it is a blow to man's idea of himself to think that a piece of plastic or animal tissue may occupy the seat of the emotions and perform perfectly well (albeit as a pump). It is biological Galileism, and just as humbling. Nevertheless it is a fact. To deny it is sentimentality. And to deny life to a child in order to preserve the fiction of man's biological uniqueness is simple cruelty". Narrative prompts Why is it that we can effortlessly recount the plot of a 90-minute film to a friend days or weeks after we saw it? Or recount a 20-minute story we heard the day or week before? Stories are easy to remember because one event generally leads causally to the next, so remembering any event in the story will lead us to recall both what preceded or followed it. We also relate to and/or visualize what's going on in a story, which involves other parts of our memory and reinforces recall. There are two good reasons why using this type of memory prompt is a good idea heard the day or week before? Stories are easy to remember because one event generally leads causally to the next, so remembering any event in the story will lead us to recall both what preceded or followed it. We also relate to and/or visualize what's going on in a story, which involves other parts of our memory and reinforces recall. There are two good reasons why using this type of memory prompt is a good idea for the student interpreter: 1 because you

can already do this! It's a tremendous honour to be here.