de Nathalie Sarraute, hacen que este trabajo se merezca el apelativo de brillante.

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Translation and interpretation have been increasingly treated independently in recent years. Although still unclear to some, the distinction between the two professions has now become more conspicuous. The European Masters of Conference Interpreting in Cluj-Napoca (MEIC), Romania, wishes to go deeper in its research and, with the help of its partners and alumni, it has managed to achieve that. The current issue of *Studia Universitatis Babeş-Bolyai, series Philologia, 1/2011* sets out to further emphasize the methods used by interpreting trainers, to present the conclusions of various studies carried out by conference interpreters and trainers, psychologists, conference interpreting graduates and students and offer some guidelines and suggestions for future research. This issue, edited by Izabella Badiu, coordinator of the Conference Interpreting Masters in Cluj-Napoca and Head of the Applied Modern Languages Department, is divided into three sections, followed by book reviews.

Section 1 (Pédagogie de l'interprétation) focuses on interpreter training, assessment and stress management. Thus, in this first part, Clare Donovan, conference interpreter, AIIC member and Director of the Master in Conference Interpreting at the ESIT, Paris, analyzes the interaction between training and recruiting organisations. In her paper, “Interpreter Training, Diversifications and Flexibility: the Role of Recruiting Organisations”, she offers a brief history of interpreting schools, of changes in interpreting training through the years and points to the evolution and shifts in the field according to new realities. Recent years have witnessed the emergence of professional interpreting training courses in many new countries, a tendency that continues today. Nevertheless, such courses should not remain secluded, but reach out to recruiting institutions and organisations and align with their standards and criteria for a better, more down-to-earth training. In this respect, there are several factors that can lead to development and evolution, such as agreements between international institutions and agreements between interpreting schools (e.g. the EMCI – European Masters in Conference Interpreting – consortium). These are meant to eventually foster professional standards and strengthen the community of professional interpreters.

Manuela Motta, freelance translator and conference interpreter, as well as trainer at the ETI, Geneva, puts forward a training model based on *deliberate practice*. “Facilitating the Novice to Expert Transition in Interpreter Training: A Deliberate Practice Framework Proposal” reminds us that interpreting students need special guidance in their training because they need to develop special skills in a relatively short amount of time. In the light of this reality deliberate practice is, the author argues, the most appropriate approach. The article offers a detailed presentation of how the deliberate practice framework should be carried out in order to be as effective as possible and insists on self-feedback as an essential factor in any trainee’s evolution. Finally, the last part of the paper includes useful general guidelines for the development of expertise in interpreting.

The next article comes as a natural continuation of the first two and manages to single out and dissect one crucial aspect of interpreter training: self-assessment. Called “L’autoévaluation des étudiants en interprétation : quels moyens pour quels résultats ?”, Izabella Badiu’s paper is mainly based on a long-term ongoing project. This was launched by the European Masters of Conference Interpreting in Cluj-Napoca in 2007 and concerns student self-assessment. The author (coordinator of the Masters in Conference Interpreting at BabeşBolyai University Cluj, Head of the Applied Modern Languages Department and conference interpreter) shifts the attention from trainer to trainee by presenting and by analyzing students’ responses with regard to self-assessment. A fairly detailed evolution of the European Masters of Conference Interpreting in Cluj-Napoca in terms of students’ self-assessment is also to be found in this paper. All in all, it offers an interesting journey through the years, up until the present, also presenting the results of different methods applied by trainers in Cluj in order to instill a sense of permanent, efficient evaluation framework into the minds of future interpreters.

Efficient interpreting training does not only boil down to a strictly work-related assessment, however. This must be accompanied by the mastery of one’s own emotions so as to overcome stressful situations that might hinder a good performance. Trainers at the MEIC Cluj have acknowledged this and collaborate with a psychologist who helps students identify their interpreting-related maladaptive reactions and try to keep them at bay as much as possible. Éva Kállay, lecturer at the Department of Psychology at Babeş-Bolyai University, who has been working with interpreting trainees for two years, presents some conclusions in her article “Coaching and Stress Management in Interpretation”. Her work is meant to enhance the quality of the interpretation process as well as the quality of the life of interpreters. After a brief theoretical analysis of these aspects, she describes the stress management and coaching program at the MEIC Cluj along with its results so far.

The first section ends with a few elements of curricular design in interpreting and some principles meant to increase the effectiveness and quality of interpreting training programs, all laid down in “Elements of Curricular Design for Interpreter Training Programs”. Bogdan Aldea, practicing conference interpreter and trainer at the MEIC Cluj, briefly depicts the current situation of the interpreting and translating professions in Romania, making some much-needed clarifications. The author approaches matters that he feels need to be tackled and even suggests very practical solutions that could improve interpreter training. Also, he deplores the poor understanding of the aforementioned professions and thus makes a clear-cut difference between translation, the various forms of community interpreting, court interpreting and conference interpreting.

Section 2 (Réflexions théoriques) deals with different theoretical models that can be applied to the process of interpretation, with the changes that affect interpreters and their profession and, finally, Romanian Sign Language. Some of the articles are empirical studies that support the theoretical aspects. Dörte Andres (lecturer at Johannes Gutenberg University in Mainz and interpreter) presents a complex theoretical model comprising various other types and contexts of interpreting, focusing on the role of the self. Her paper, “Dolmetschwissenschaft zu Beginn des 21. Jahrhunderts: ein integrativ konzipiertes Dolmetschprozessmodell” [Interpreting at the dawn of the 21st century: an integrating process model], highlights the role of associative skills in connections and intuition, the importance of the metacognitive control mechanism, the connection and interaction between the controlled component and the uncontrolled one in the process of interpretation, as well as the development by interpreters of macrostrategies.

The following article draws on an empirical study conducted by the author, Małgorzata Tryuk, coordinator of the European Masters in Conference Interpreting Programme at the University of Warsaw. The survey was conducted between 2006 and 2009 among interpreting students at the Institute of Applied Linguistics, University of Warsaw, and concerns the role of the theory of interpretation in training conference interpreters. This paper (“The Role of Theory of Interpreting and the Training of Conference Interpreters”) offers an overview of the theory of interpreting, a description of the study, its aims, methods and results and a discussion of the results.

Reality is a shapeshifter and therefore, interpreters need to adapt constantly to change. One such reality that requires adaptation is the rise of English as a lingua franca. Freelance interpreter and researcher, Karin Reithofer writes about the spread of English and its impact on the world of conference interpreting. She takes a close look at the reactions this stirs among interpreters and describes several surveys and intelligibility studies

on English as a lingua franca. The author presents the advantages and the setbacks of this new reality and the worries on the part of interpreters of becoming redundant.

Further on, Simona Damian (authorized translator and interpreter and sign language interpreter) introduces us to Romanian Sign Language research, a field that still has a long way to go. In her paper “An Introduction to the Morphology of Romanian Sign Language”, Simona Damian highlights the importance of research to improving communication between the deaf and the hearing mainly through education and the training of sign language interpreters. She also makes a brief presentation of the work undertaken in this respect in Romania and the changes that still need to take place. The outcome of her study would be a good starting point for further research and the standardization that could improve the quality of life of Romanian deaf people.

Starting from more theoretical aspects, Emanuela-Iudith Susan (2nd year student at the MEIC Cluj) relies on samples of consecutive interpreting and the principles of the Interpretive Theory of Translation for her contribution. As the title – “La théorie interprétative de la traduction appliquée à un cours d’interprétation consécutive niveau master” – suggests, the paper puts Danica Seleskovitch and Marianne Lederer’s Interpretive Theory of Translation to the test in a consecutive interpretation context. More precisely, the author analyzes four consecutives made by students in class, checks them against the original and thus highlights the pedagogical merits of this theory.

Section 3 (Aspects professionnels) tackles professional aspects in specific cases. Thus, Čeňková Ivana, coordinator of the European Masters in Conference Interpreting in Prague and practicing conference interpreter, writes about a survey carried out among Czech interpreters that work for the EU institutions, Czech delegates and interpreters from other booths who work from Czech. In “Les interprètes de langue Tchèque au sein des institutions européennes”, she lays out the results of a survey made in 2009, when the Czech Republic held the rotating presidency of the EU Council. The aim of this article is to strengthen and improve the relationship between interpreters and delegates within the EU institutions. Some recommendations for interpreting students are also included, although the author underlines the fact that the research needs further attention and analysis.

Having identified a faulty relationship between female interpreters and male clients on the Romanian work market, Liliana Spânu (alumna of the department of Applied Modern Languages at Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj and of the department of Gender Studies at the Central European University in Budapest) offers a description of the gender division based on interviews. Her paper “Skirts and Suits in Conference Interpreting: Female

Interpreters and Male Clients on the Current Romanian Market” wishes to give evidence of the dependency of female interpreters on male clients for their professional achievement and their devaluation as a consequence of this “toxic” relationship. Liliana Spânu identifies different forms of harassment greeted with tolerance, that should be done away with.

“Interpretación vs. mediación cultural – referencias al ámbito educativo español” refers to the competences that a cultural mediator and a public service interpreter should possess. Iulia Bobăilă (Assistant Lecturer of Spanish and English at the Faculty of Letters with the Department of Applied Modern languages, Babeş-Bolyai University Cluj) presents the Spanish educational system that is trying to keep up with the flow of immigrants and their needs in terms of professional communication. The author elaborates on the questionnaires she sent to secondary school teachers in several areas of Spain. The article provides their full analysis accompanied by conclusions.

Also interested in the role and attributions of public service interpreters is Maria Iaroslavschi, alumna of the MEIC Cluj. This article (“The Language Mediator in Romanian Hospital Settings), however, focuses on the Romanian market, namely, on the relationship between healthcare professionals and language professionals, and draws a parallel to the situation in other countries. The paper is based on several months of observation in different hospital settings and surveys submitted to Romanian medical practitioners. At the end, the author provides the results and conclusions of her study and answers multiple questions, among which: “To what extent do medical professionals resort to an interpreter’s service?” The answers give an outline of the role of interpreters in today’s Romanian hospital settings and suggest that there is, unfortunately, a lot of room for improvement in this area.

Chiriță Luana Audrey (conference interpreter) emphasizes the importance of decision-making in translation and interpretation, based on her personal experience. In “Cultural Values in Interpreting” she asks herself what should underlie an interpreter’s decision in a difficult situation and offers a few leads starting from illustrative examples that can be easily generalized and used in similar professional contexts.

This issue of *Studia Universitatis – Philologia* closes on a pedagogical note with Zohra Hadj Aissa’s article (lecturer with the Department for Interpretation and Translation, University of Algiers, and interpreter). In “Gestion mémorielle chez l’interprète de conférence: Approche cognitive” the author goes back to the basics, as she is convinced that interpreters will be more efficient if they know the inner workings of their brains and memory. This contribution is followed by five book reviews, also linked to communication, translation and interpretation.

All these papers were written and published with the aim of spreading knowledge and innovation and address all those involved or interested in the fields of interpretation and translation.

Adina Pop-Coman