

Technical Specification

ISO/TS 6253

Requirements and recommendations for training programmes in community interpreting iTeh Standards

Exigences et recommandations pour les programmes de formation en interprétation de service public

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Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 37, *Language and terminology*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Translation, interpreting and related technology*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Introduction

This document is intended to be used in conjunction with other interpreting standards, principally ISO 13611, ISO 18841, ISO 20228 and ISO 21998, with the objective to form the basis for community interpreting training programmes.

Interpreters render spoken or signed content from a source language to a target language in oral or signed form. Community interpreting training varies significantly worldwide, while there is a growing demand for interpreters in public services, healthcare, law enforcement and other communicative settings. This document addresses the necessity of standardized requirements and specific recommendations for community interpreting training, including comprehensive guidelines on learning outcomes and curricula. It aims to improve community interpreter education and promote comparability in training programmes.

This document provides both a foundation for the design and development of new programmes and serves as a reference for existing programmes. It is intended to support educators, educational and training institutions, community interpreters and users of community interpreting services, including public-sector organizations and language service providers (LSPs) that provide training programmes for interpreters as a service or product, to assess the usefulness and relevance of training programmes designed to prepare community interpreters to provide their services.

This document also supports organizations, and educational and training institutions in the recruitment, hiring and retention of community interpreter educators.

This document does not address existing programmes within post-secondary institutions. Additionally, it does not aim to define the qualifications of academic staff and administrators in post-secondary institutions.

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Requirements and recommendations for training programmes in community interpreting

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements and recommendations for the core competences taught in training programmes in community interpreting.

This document also identifies the core competences of educators who deliver training programmes in community interpreting.

This document is applicable to signed languages and spoken languages, and addresses consecutive interpreting and simultaneous interpreting, including whispered interpreting, as well as sight translation.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp
- IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

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'A' language

primary language (3.16) or its strict equivalent of which the interpreter (3.12) has complete command and into which the interpreter interprets from all their other 'A' languages, 'B' languages (3.2) or 'C' languages

[SOURCE: ISO 20539:2023, 3.4.8]

3.2

'B' language

language (3.16) in which the interpreter (3.12) is proficient, but which is not their primary language or its strict equivalent

Note 1 to entry: An interpreter interprets into this language from one or more other languages.

[SOURCE: ISO 20539:2023, 3.4.9]

3.3

communicative event

encounter between two or more parties during which information is transmitted

[SOURCE: ISO 20539:2023, 3.4.32]

3.4

community interpreter

public service interpreter

interpreter (3.12) qualified to perform community interpreting (3.5)

[SOURCE: ISO 20539:2023, 3.4.28]

3.5

community interpreting

public service interpreting

interpreting (3.13) that enables people to access services available to society as a whole, and which they would otherwise be unable to access owing to a *language* (3.16) barrier

[SOURCE: ISO 20539:2023, 3.4.27]

3.6

consecutive interpreting

mode (3.21) of interpreting (3.13) performed after the speaker or signer pauses

Note 1 to entry: *Interpreters* (3.12) can use *note-taking* (3.22) to help in rendering lengthy passages.

[SOURCE: ISO 20539:2023, 3.4.13]

3.7

content

information in any form

EXAMPLE Text, audio, video.

[SOURCE: ISO 20539:2023, 3.1.2]

3.8

continuing professional development

CPD

continuing education

maintaining, improving or increasing knowledge and skills related to a professional activity

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[SOURCE: ISO 20539:2023, 3.2.6] tandards/iso/6e177261-db08-418c-9d3b-186a56596537/iso-ts-6253-2024

3.9

course

distinct set of teaching and learning activities, designed to meet defined learning objectives or learning outcomes

Note 1 to entry: A course is sometimes referred to as a credit-unit or a subject.

[SOURCE: ISO 29995:2021, 3.6.10]

3.10

educator

person who performs teaching activities

Note 1 to entry: In different contexts, an educator is sometimes referred to as a teacher, a trainer, a coach, a facilitator, a tutor, a consultant, an instructor, a lecturer or a mentor.

[SOURCE: ISO 29995:2021, 3.2.16]

3.11

healthcare interpreting

medical interpreting

interpreting (3.13) of health-related communication between patients, accompanying persons and treatment providers, or administrators, who do not use the same *language* (3.16)

[SOURCE: ISO 20539:2023, 3.4.29]

3.12

interpreter

person who interprets

[SOURCE: ISO 20539:2023, 3.1.13]

3.13

interpreting

interpretation

rendering spoken or signed information from a source language into a target language in spoken or signed form, conveying both the meaning and *language register* (3.17) of the source language *content* (3.7)

[SOURCE: ISO 20539:2023, 3.1.11]

3.14

interpreting service provider

ISP

interpreter (3.12) or organization making *interpreting* (3.13) available to a client

[SOURCE: ISO 20539:2023, 3.4.20]

3.15

interpreting tutor

person who offers additional support to individual learners or small groups of learners through extracurricular or in-class activities aimed at strengthening interpreting (3.13) competences

Note 1 to entry: Interpreting tutors can share the same *working languages* (3.32) as the student(s), but this is not essential in all cases.

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language

systematic use of voice, characters, symbols or signs by which to communicate

[SOURCE: ISO 20539:2023, 3.1.1]

3.17

language register

language (3.16) variety used for a particular purpose or in an event of language use, depending on the type of situation, especially its degree of formality

Note 1 to entry: A person usually has more than one language register in their linguistic repertoire and can vary their use of language register according to their perception of what is appropriate for different purposes or domains.

[SOURCE: ISO 20539:2023, 3.2.2]

3.18

language service provider

LSP

person or organization who provides language-related services

[SOURCE: ISO 17100:2015, 2.4.1]

3.19

language tutor

person who offers personalized assistance to learners in the form of extracurricular or in-class activities to enhance their linguistic competences

3.20

legal interpreting

interpreting (3.13) at communicative settings related to the law

[SOURCE: ISO 20539:2023, 3.4.25]

3.21

mode

established method for the delivery of spoken language interpreting (3.29) and signed language interpreting (3.26)

[SOURCE: ISO 20539:2023, 3.4.11]

3.22

note-taking

technique in *consecutive interpreting* (3.6) used by *interpreters* (3.12) for remembering, conceptualizing and summarizing information

Note 1 to entry: Note-taking is highly individual and can involve a mixture of symbols, abbreviations, words and diagrams.

[SOURCE: ISO 20539:2023, 3.4.14]

3.23

programme

consistent set of *courses* (3.9) designed to meet defined learning objectives or learning outcomes, and leading to recognition

Note 1 to entry: Recognition can take the form of a degree, a certificate of completion, participation or achievement, a badge, diploma and other forms.

[SOURCE: ISO 29995:2021, 3.6.11]

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sight translation

sight interpreting

rendering written source language *content* (3.7) into the target language in the form of *spoken language* (3.28) or *signed language* (3.25)

[SOURCE: ISO 20539:2023, 3.4.17]

3.25

signed language

language (3.16) which uses a combination of hand shapes, orientation and movement of the hands, arms or body, and facial expressions

[SOURCE: ISO 20539:2023, 3.1.7]

3.26

signed language interpreting

interpreting (3.13) between two signed languages (3.25) or between a signed language and a spoken language (3.28)

[SOURCE: ISO 20539:2023, 3.4.3]