



Appendix D

Glossary

Balanced Bicultural—Applies to a deaf person who feels equally comfortable in both deaf and hearing cultures, with no particular preference for either culture (Holcomb, 1997). [M3/U1]

Bias—A tendency to believe that some people, ideas, etc., are better than others that usually results in treating some people unfairly. Retrieved from <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/bias> [M2/U3]

Bilingual—In the broadest sense, this term applies to anyone with communicative skills in two languages, be it active or passive. Narrowly defined, this term is often reserved for those speakers with native or native-like proficiency in two languages. Similarly, the terms trilingual and multilingual are used to describe comparable situations in which three or more languages are involved. Retrieved from <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/bilingual> [M2]

Bilingual-Bicultural Mediator—This refers to bilingual and bicultural interpreters who make linguistic decisions based on their cultural knowledge of the groups for whom they are interpreting and their knowledge of interactional norms (Napier, J., 2004). [M5]

Co-Construction of Meaning—The notion that, as meaning has no objective existence, the interpreter makes meaning through a dynamic interplay with interlocutors (e.g., team interpreters and consumers). For further discussion on meaning construction, see Janzen (2005) and Shaffer & Wilcox (2005). [M5/U3, M6/U4]

Code of Professional Conduct—A necessary component of any profession to maintain standards for the individuals within that profession to adhere. It brings about accountability, responsibility and trust to the individuals that the profession serves. RID, along with the NAD, co-authored the ethical code of conduct for interpreters. Both organizations uphold high standards of professionalism and ethical conduct for interpreters. Retrieved from <http://www.rid.org/ethics/code/> [M4]

Consecutive Interpretation—The process by which an interpreter waits until a complete thought has been uttered and then begins interpreting. This allows for conveyance of the source message content, as well as critical information conveyed in the structural elements of the message that are not contained in words, e.g., pauses, tone of voice, stress, etc. (Russell, 2005). [M5]

Conformity—The first stage of cultural awareness when the deaf person often conforms fully to the values of hearing people. His self-theory requires him to reject all values associated with deaf people, such