



TRANSPRETING

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Alfried Krupp and his co-accused executives of the steel, artillery, munitions and other armaments group, in the tenth of twelve trials held by the US military tribunals in Nuremberg in December 1947.



German steel industrialist Frederick Flick at his sentencing to seven years' imprisonment on 22 December 1947 in one of the so-called 'subsequent' trials to the Nuremberg International Tribunal. Amnestied in 1950, he successfully rebuilt his empire and became the richest man in West Germany.

Link to photos:

[In Nuremberg, "we started to judge company executives and managers" - JusticeInfo.net](#)

Since the transcripts of the trial filled 42 volumes, it is referred to as "The Trial of Six Million Words." It is considered to be the most important trial of the twentieth century.

The translators used both interpretation and translation during the trial, and the trial laid the foundation of what we know as *International Justice*

NUREMBERG TRIALS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE IN TERMS OF INTERPRETING

Nuremberg trials, which were prosecuted against people who represented the Nazi Germany that had been defeated in World War II, aspired to hear Nazi war criminals who killed 6 million European Jews and between 4-6 million non-Jewish people. The trials were intended to serve as a historical lesson for Germans. They had been a milestone for interpreting because they paved the way to today's modern conference interpreting, played a key role in later international trials and even more they were considered to be a shield for all humanity as equal as possible. Nazi leaders were accused of crimes against humanity including murder, enslavement, deportation, and much more. 24 of them were accused, and as a result, 22 were brought to justice. The trial was started by the USA, the UK, France and the Soviet Union, and was named after Nuremberg, a city in the state of Bavaria in Germany. The importance of translators in the trial cannot be underestimated as their work served a large international public. It was decided that the trials of the war criminals should be as fair as possible, resulting in the need for a simultaneous translation in English, Russian, German, and French for American, British, Russian, and French judges.

in today's modern world. Before the Nuremberg Trials, simultaneous translation had not yet become mainstream. Not much is known regarding the way interpreters performed the work as audio recordings were destroyed after the trial. What we do know is that most of the strategies that are used today for simultaneous interpreting were intuitively used by them back then. The effort translators put into the trial caused it to be viewed as fair and explicit. That is why the Nuremberg Trials are viewed as the origin of simultaneous interpreting. During the trials, interpreters, mostly between the ages of 25 and 45, not only had a calm demeanor, performing good hearing and speaking skills by using their awareness of linguistic nuances, but also took responsibility for an equal, fast, and productive case that could be translated into multiple languages at the same time.

Öykü DURMAZ

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EMERGENCY INTERPRETING

Emergency Interpreting is an interpretation form intended to support international rescue and search operations. Natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, etc. have been a concern for the mankind, bringing a range of needs. Communication is one of them. In multicultural and multilingual areas, translation and interpreting services are essential needs as nothing can be done unless communication is available.

The first requirement to Emergency Translation emerged during the Gölcük earthquake in Türkiye on 17 August 1999. It resulted in the death of more than 30.000 people and 250.000 injured, leaving many more homeless. Türkiye was not ready to provide the help for the victims of the disaster. Therefore, support offered by the searching and rescuing teams (SAR) was welcomed. At the beginning, the team was not prepared. So, anyone who could speak any foreign language was asked to help for communication. At the same time, two professors, namely, Turgay Kurultay and Alev Bulut at Istanbul University, Departments of Translation Studies and Foreign Language Training, launched a training program for emergency situations. The group founded was named after Afette Rehber Çevirmenlik (ARÇ) in Turkish, which can be translated as 'guide-interpreters during disasters'.

Being exposed to such a disaster can be traumatizing for the people who help earthquake survivors. In psychology, this kind of trauma is called Second-hand Trauma (Secondary Trauma). The Second-hand Trauma can occur if you are repeatedly exposed to particularly distressing details of the trauma experienced by others. In conclusion, disaster interpreters tend to suffer from second-hand trauma.

You can find more information about ARÇ from the following link:

<https://ceviridernegi.org/about-arc/>

Zeynep KÖROĞLU



SIGN LANGUAGE INTERPRETING AND ITS IMPORTANCE

In our lives, surely, we have seen a person use sign language at least once, maybe on TV while watching the news, or in a conference room, or simply just in the street. But it is not quite common. In Türkiye, there are approximately 250.000 people who can use the sign language, compared to the population of Türkiye, these numbers are quite low. But these people still exist as part of our nation and society. Therefore, in this article, it is relevant to point out the importance of the sign language.

To begin with, I would like to talk about an interesting historical event in our country. The first school for educating deaf and mute people in Türkiye was opened on 30 September 1889. But its location had been changed five times and it was closed in 1913. In 1953, the sign language was banned in Türkiye, forbidden to be taught in schools. The reason for this was the belief that verbal education is necessary for the education of the unhearing, and the sign language would prevent children from speaking. 52 years after the prohibition, Turkish sign language was set free and the task of working on this issue was given to the Turkish Language Association. Ever since, the Turkish sign language has been growing and improving.

As we continue, I would like to explain what sign language is and mention a few facts about it. The sign language is a system of communication using visual gestures and signs as used by deaf and mute people. In this language, we do not hear the sounds but see them. Many deaf people do this by lip reading. Turkish sign language has a rich vocabulary and it is still growing. In the official Turkish Sign Language dictionary, there are about 5000 words. Unlike many people think, there is no universal sign language. Every country has its own sign language and if we think about it by considering all the cultural differences between countries, it would seem almost impossible.

Continued on the next page.





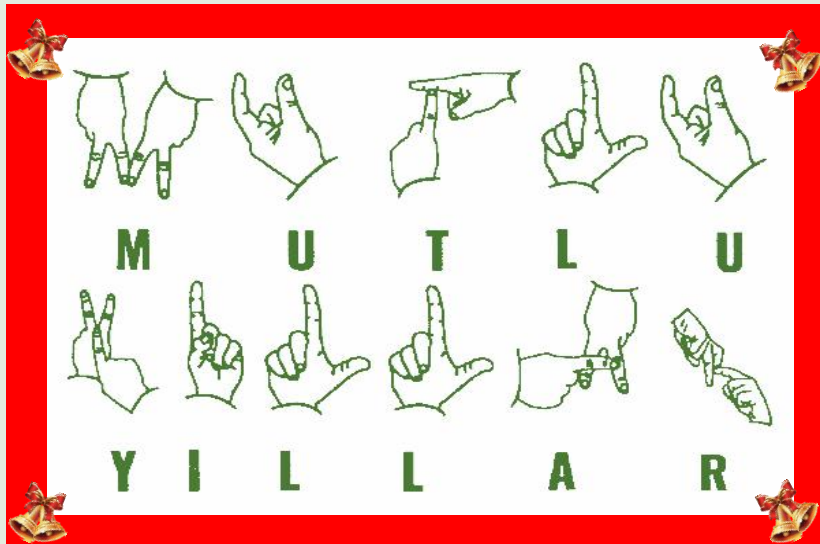
I believe informing more people about the sign language is important because even today, deaf and mute people are left out in our society. They struggle communicating with strangers in daily life even in governmental buildings like hospitals or banks. Since the number of people who can use the sign language is exceptionally low, the number of sign language interpreters is very low as well. However, the more people learn the sign language, the more help we can provide. Therefore, deaf and mute people may feel closer to us and our society. We can also benefit from it too as it helps us use our body language better and boosts our ability to recognize and interpret body language.

Ayla BİRANT



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