BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

Olomouc 2013 Martin Janoušek

Filozofická fakulta Univerzity Palackého Katedra anglistiky a amerikanistiky

The effect of interpreter's notation on the performance of beginner interpreters

Vliv notace na výkon začínajících tlumočníků

(bakalářská práce)

Olomouc 2013 Martin Janoušek

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Studijní obor: Angličtina se zaměřením na komunitní tlumočení a překlad

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Počet stran (úvod-závěr): 30 Počet stran (celkem): 111

Počet znaků (úvod-závěr): 64 780

Počet znaků (celkem): 140 018

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Děkuji vedoucí mé bakalářské práce PhDr. Veronice Prágerové za odborné vedení a cenné rady, které mi poskytla. Děkuji svým kolegům za poskytnutí svých notací a tlumočnických výkonů, bez kterých by tato práce nemohla vzniknout.
A děkuji své rodině za nekonečnou trpělivost a pochopení, které pro mě a má studia mají.
5

List of Abbreviations:

UPOL Palacký University in Olomouc

ATP English for Community Interpreting and Translation

SL Source language

TL Target language

S1-12 Segments 1-12

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1. Introduction

This thesis focuses on the effect that the interpreter's notation has on the performance of the interpreter during consecutive interpreting. This will be demonstrated on the actual notation of three student interpreters chosen at random who attended their 2nd year of *English for Community Interpreting and Translation* study programme at Palacký University in Olomouc.

The thesis consists of a theoretical and a practical part. In the theoretical part, basic concepts of note-taking will be presented, because novice interpreters may find useful instructions about note-taking techniques in specialized literature even though the notation itself is "very much a question of personal taste" (Jones 44).

Other phases of interpreting process; *comprehension* (listening and understanding) and *speech production* (delivery), as identified by Gile (175), will also be tackled. Mainly because the phase of comprehension is closely connected with note-taking as the interpreter first has to understand the idea of the speech (or it's parts) s/he is interpreting before noting anything. Without understanding, even the best notes will not allow for a good interpretation.

In the practical part, the actual notations of the student interpreters will be analysed. This analysis will show if and how the interpreters use suggested note-taking techniques. The analysis will also be connected with their actual interpreting performance and the two will be compared and contrasted. This will show if there were any mistakes made in the actual interpreting due to a mistake happening in the notation. Based on this, recommendations for improvement resulting from theoretical background presented in the theoretical part and from mistakes found in the practical part will be given.

1.1 Hypothesis

I expect that the analysis of student's notes will show that the note-taking technique s/he uses could be improved and that the actual note-taking occupies too much attention of the interpreter which should be used for speech analysis. I suppose that mistakes made during the interpretation will be based on mistakes that appear in the notes. I also suppose that the analysis will show that the interpreters did not acquire enough note-taking skills (be it at school or during

their individual study) because I expect the notation to show common mistakes that the theoretical part of this thesis will deal with.

My reasons for choosing this topic are that as a student of a third year of the ATP program, I know from personal experience that note-taking can be very problematic. In my opinion, the first year students of ATP study programme are provided with theoretical background rather than practical usage of the note-taking techniques and thus they lack practical skills when it comes to actual note-taking during their interpreting process. Furthermore as the whole three year's bachelor's ATP study program is focused (among other things) on consecutive interpreting, mastering the note-taking should be among the main goals of the students because, as Gillies says, "like it or not, you will have to take notes when interpreting consecutively and the way you take those notes will have an enormous impact on the success of your interpretation" (5).

1.2 Methodology

In the theoretical part of this thesis a descriptive method to present main approaches to note-taking techniques will be used. These will outline a theoretical background for the practical part which will consist of analysis of three actual notations of ATP student interpreters and of comparison of their actual performance and their notes based on comparative method. Especially the works by famous interpreting theorists are used, namely The Interpreter's Handbook by Jean Herbert, Conference Interpreting Explained by Roderick Jones and Note-Taking for Consecutive Interpreting – A Short Course by Andrew Gillies. These authors share a similar view on note-taking techniques based on suggested things to be noted, page layout, use of symbols etc. They differ, for example, on what language to take the notes in, with Herbert being the only one to recommend taking notes in the target language (35-36). These subjects are described in the theoretical part in more detail.

In the practical part the method of analysis will be applied for evaluating the notations as this method is, in my opinion, the most suitable one for this research. It is necessary to properly examine the notations in order to be able to understand the techniques used by the interpreter and to work with them further for the purpose of this thesis.

First of all, the notations made by chosen interpreters have been carefully studied and the notes were re-written on the computer. Then a thorough analysis of the notes followed with focus on what techniques the actual interpreter uses and on any mistakes s/he does (if any).

Afterwards, the actual interpreting performances were listened to. Their transcript was written down and compared with the corresponding notes. Any mistakes that occurred during the interpreting were looked for and the reasons for such mistakes were sought out. Particular attention was paid to the mistakes that occurred because of bad notation and/or to the mistakes which happened even though the notation was correct. The explanation for these mistakes was then offered based on knowledge gained from theoretical reading mentioned in the bibliography and in the theoretical part of this thesis.

2. Theoretical Part

The theoretical part of this thesis presents basic approaches to note-taking technique. It also tackles the *comprehension* phase and *speech-production* phase because these parts are also essential for consecutive interpreting. If an error occurs during the listening phase then it is carried through the whole interpreting process, if not corrected, because it is noted and consequently delivered as a mistake. But the main focus of the theoretical part is on note-taking as that is what this thesis is primarily aimed on.

2.1 Comprehension of the source speech

"It goes without saying that a prerequisite to the satisfactory interpretation of the speech is that it should have been understood fully and accurately," (Herbert 10). Herbert identifies a few points that the interpreter should possess (10). These can be summarized as follows: In order to be able to interpret well, the interpreter must: 1) hear well the source speech; 2) s/he must have "a thorough knowledge of the language from which he translates" (Herbert 13); 3) s/he must know what country the speaker comes from and know the cultural specifics of a given country and 4) s/he must "be well versed in the subject matter" (Herbert 10). This last point is particularly important because if the interpreter does not know what the speaker is talking about s/he cannot interpret adequately and accurately, even though s/he understands the individual words.

2.1.1 Understanding

As stated above, understanding the source speech is the crucial first step of its successful interpretation. *Understanding* here means to comprehend the idea of a speech. This opinion is expressed by a number of experts on interpreting even though they vary in wording. Rozan, for example, says: "... *important is the translation of the idea and not the word*" (15). Because it is possible that the interpreter will not understand every word of the speech but if s/he grasps the meaning then s/he can interpret it without a problem.

2.1.2 Analysis of the source speech

Jones in *Conference Interpreting Explained* says that the interpreter should first recognise what kind of speech s/he is interpreting (14). He identifies four types of speech: logical argument "for" and "against"; logical one sided argument; narrative speech and descriptive speech (14-21). Jones argues that "it is necessary for the interpreter to make an analysis of a speech type as this will influence both the fine-tuning of their listening and most certainly the style and content of their interpretation" (15).

Gillies puts forward that a proper analysis is very important first step for successful interpretation (17). He says that a good analysis allows the interpreter to identify the important elements (ideas, links and more) of a given speech (17). Such an analysis is therefore useful to the interpreter as it contributes to a successful interpretation.

2.1.3 Identifying main ideas

During the analysis of the source speech, an interpreter must pinpoint the main ideas of a given speech because these are the crucial elements that need to be interpreted. Also, if the interpreter is under pressure for any reason (stress, time-pressure, speaker speaking too fast etc.) s/he has to "omit one or more elements of the original" (Jones 22). If s/he omits the unimportant elements then the interpreting itself might not be perfect but still be sufficient. Gillies identifies the main ideas as ideas that tell "who did what to whom" (35) and Jones also adds "who says or thinks what" (22). Identification of a main idea is also very important for the note-taking process; these should be noted down first as they provide the interpreter with an outline of a speech.

2.2 Note-taking in general

A useful overview of note-taking approaches can be found in *Úvod do Teorie Tlumočení* by Ivana Čeňková. She summarises the ideas of interpreting theorists on notation as: "Notation should effectively supplement the ideas that the interpreter had remembered. Notation should be clear, easily legible, practically ordered and not overfilled with signs and symbols," (85). Basically every

¹ Translation of the text was, for the purpose of this thesis, done by myself.

interpreter should find a way of taking notes that suits him or her the best but the basic 'rules' of note-taking are already well identified and should be followed by any interpreter and especially by a beginner.

2.2.1 Why take notes?

The reason why should an interpreter take notes even if s/he is confident enough that his or her memory is up to the task of remembering whole sections of the speech s/he is interpreting is that almost nobody can remember every single detail that was said. As Jones puts it, it does not really matter how well the interpreter analyses the speech and identifies the ideas, "there will still be too many elements in a five minutes speech for an interpreter to recall everything" (39). Then he presents two main reasons why an interpreter should take notes: 1) Note-taking facilitates memory; that is to say, if a given speech consists of many numbers, dates, names etc. it is easier to note down these elements rather than trying to remember them all. 2) Structure of notes (should) follow the structure of the speech (39-40). It shows what is important; the relation between elements and the whole structure helps the interpreter to reproduce the speech in target language.

A similar idea is identified by Gile in his *Effort model of consecutive interpreting*. The model deals with the mental capacity of an interpreter and Gile argues that "the layout (of the notes) itself can be hypothesized to act as a visual stimulator of memory regarding the logical structure of the speech" (175) and thus relieving the, so called, mental load of the interpreter.

2.2.2 What to note

The most important things to note are the main ideas of a speech because they are the essential elements to be interpreted. The interpreter "must concentrate on the major idea and how this can be noted clearly and simply" (Rozan 16); s/he is not bound to note the exact translation of the source speech. Also, the main ideas provide the interpreter with the layout of a speech s/he should follow when interpreting it.

² There are no official rules of note-taking but here I use the term rules to describe the set of basic note-taking ideas that should be followed.

Other than that Jones, as well as Gillies and other experts agree that it is crucial to note links (Jones 41, Gillies 57). That is the relations between the ideas, tenses, points of view (who is speaking) and lists (meaning numbers, dates, names, etc.). Gillies also says that it is very important to pay special attention to last few sentences of a speech because it will usually "contain an important message" (121) for the listener or it will sum up the whole speech.

2.2.3 When to note

Generally the interpreter should start taking notes as soon as possible but it is rather a question of personal taste. Starting as soon as possible "offers greater security" (Herbert 33) especially for beginner interpreters and therefore should be preferred to the technique when the interpreter lacks behind in order to understand the whole idea. Notes do not follow any grammatical structure and therefore the interpreter can note anything in any way if, later on, s/he is able to reproduce grammatically correct sentences based on the notes. Also, it is possible to fill in the blanks in notes when the interpreter finally hears a full sentence.

Using the example from practical part of this thesis, when the speaker starts the sentence with: "United Nations..." the interpreter can note down the UN abbreviation without knowing what will come next and based on what s/he hears, s/he can fill in the notes. If the interpreter would wait for the whole sentence, s/he would find herself in a position when s/he has to note down a completed idea while listening to the next one which could result in the interpreter getting lost in the speech and therefore it is recommended to start taking notes as soon as possible.

2.3 Note-taking in detail

The note-taking technique varies from interpreter to interpreter but "most speeches present the interpreter with a limited range of the same problems, for which effective solutions have been already worked out" (Gillies 10). Learning basic recommendations for note-taking can thus be very useful especially for beginners who have little to none experience with interpreting. There are many techniques of note-taking but each interpreter can combine and customize these to create his or her system of notes that s/he will use.

2.3.1 Note-taking basics

The Interpreter should use a reporter's notepad and should write only on one side of the paper because when reading back the notes s/he can "turn page after page fluidly, reading ahead all the time, without ever being interrupted by the end of a page" (Gillies 73). The notes should be legible and well spread over the page so that the ideas are easy to find. There should be a margin on the left side of the page for noting the links between ideas so that the links are clear and easily identified. Symbols and abbreviations should be used because they are much faster to note than words but the interpreter should use only symbols that s/he is familiar with to avoid any confusion while reading back the notes. A horizontal line drawn across the page should be used to separate individual ideas and/or parts of speech.

2.3.2 Language of the notes

There is a lot of controversy in what language to take notes. According to Čeňková the majority agrees that notes should be taken in a *metalanguage* which includes symbols, abbreviations and notions from both (but not only), source and target language (86). Jones describes pros and cons of noting in SL and TL (60-61). When noting in source language the interpreter can focus on listening rather than on actual translation but on the other hand "the temptation of noting words, not ideas, is much greater" (Jones 60) whereas when noting in the target language the interpreter is already "processing the information" (Jones 60) while noting it which is essentially what the interpreter should do during listening. If there is a difficult part of the speech when the interpreter must pay special attention to what the speaker says then s/he is advised to take notes in SL and when there is an easy part of the speech, taking notes in TL should be preferred.

2.3.3 Page layout

The structure of notes should reflect the structure of the speech so that it is easy to follow the speech structure when interpreting it. Notes should be taken diagonally, that is from top left to bottom right following the subject-verb-object analysis of the speech, noting each of these components one after another always moving a bit to right and a bit down on the page. In each separate section of the notes these components should always be in the same position. This allows for any new idea to stand out on the page because it is always marked as the first

thing on the left side of the page. Diagonal layout also allows for "the structure of the speech to be visible at glance" which is "quite impossible if we note horizontally" (Gillies 44). If there are elements in one part of a speech with the same value, these should be noted one by one below each other. Lists of things are a very good example of such elements.

2.3.4 Links

Links between ideas are very important part of the speech. They represent the relation of one idea to the other and also because "a speech without links is a meaningless list of ideas" (Gillies 56). Links should be noted in the left-hand margin of the page so that the link precedes the idea it is connected with. It is useful to have one short link for a given group of words expressing the similar meaning of the link. A good example is given by Jones – the link word but should be used for "all words and phrases of that family, including 'however' and 'on the other hand'" (53). He also says that the interpreter might use English words as links even if s/he is taking notes in other language than English if the English equivalent is shorter than the one in the language s/he uses (53). To give an example in Czech language, the interpreter might use pže (protože - because) for jelikož, ježto, poněvadž. It really does not matter in what language the links are noted as long as the notation is quick and understandable to the interpreter and as long as the interpreter knows a variety of words or phrases expressing the same linking word.

2.3.5 Symbols and abbreviations

A symbol can be anything, one or a few letters, mathematical symbols, arrows, letters and signs from any and all alphabets etc. The list of potential symbols is virtually endless as long as the symbols are quick and simple to draw as well as clear and unambiguous to the interpreter who uses them. However the interpreter should be familiar with all symbols s/he uses while taking notes because "it is dangerous to improvise symbols and even abbreviations during a speech" (Herbert 37).

If the interpreter has to use a new symbol during a speech (for whatever reason) s/he is advised to note that symbol and its meaning on a separate sheet of paper not to forget it. Used symbol should represent a meaning for a group of words and not just for a single word. An example, suggested by Gillies, is to use \(\forall

Czech interpreter for noting words like *chtít*, *přát si*, *toužit*, *doufat*. Similar rules may be applied for the use of abbreviations. "The rule of thumb is that unless a word is short (4-5 letters) the interpreter should note it in an abbreviated form," (Gillies 130). An example of such abbreviation is to note pr^{on} for 'production' or dev^t for 'development' (Gillies 130-131). This can be also applied for Czech language, noting $obch^k$ for 'obchodník' or vyr^t for 'vyrobit'. Abbreviations of institutions, nations etc. should also be used because it is always faster and easier to write UN rather than $United\ Nations$. The interpreter should create symbols and/or abbreviations for any notions that occur frequently in his field of work but one should not "fall into trap of taking notes which are more trouble than they are worth" (Jones 59) by creating too complicated system of abbreviations and symbols.

2.3.5.1 Arrows

An arrow is arguably one of the most useful symbols. It can have a wide range of meanings based on context and "in practically every case the memory will have no difficulty in finding the exact shade of meaning which it was intended to represent," (Herbert 44). Thus \uparrow may mean increase, growth or development and \downarrow will have the opposite meaning. \rightarrow can signify future, result, continuity, while \leftarrow might stand for past, to receive or to return. Arrows can also indicate logical links as well as a lot of other things and it thus leaves the interpreter with a freedom of choice on how s/he will use this symbol (Jones 56).

2.3.6 Emphasis and negation

"Two factors which come up repeatedly in any speech and which must be made very apparent in the notes are negation and emphasis," (Herbert 45). Herbert suggests an easy and effective way of noting these two notions. If an idea must be emphasised, underlining is an easy way of noting the emphasis. A 'very important idea' can be noted as <u>important</u> or 'extremely important idea' can be noted by double underlining <u>important</u> (Jones 55). "Conversely, attenuation may be shown by underlining with a dotted line," (Herbert 45). So 'I was a little bit surprised' will be written as <u>surprised</u>. Negation can be noted in a similar way, by crossing the negated idea or simply by writing NO in front of the negated idea and

the use of single or double line to cross out the word is again governed by the speaker's tone of negation. So 'there will be absolutely no import' can be simply noted as *import*.

2.3.7 Missed and unfamiliar things

It can (and probably will) occasionally happen to any interpreter that s/he misses something. Be it, for example, a name or a date. If such a thing occurs it is advised to clearly note in the notes that something is missing by marking a big X sign in right-hand margin of the page (Gillies 170). Then it is up to the interpreter to decide whether or not s/he will ask the speaker a question about what s/he missed. This decision depends on the situation in which the interpreter is working in but one question is usually considered acceptable. The interpreter must find the place where s/he missed something quickly so it is useful to put a spare pencil or pen between the pages of the notepad and the question must be polite and specific. Asking general questions is not acceptable (Gillies 170). If the interpreter hears something and s/he is not sure about the right spelling (this usually happens with names), s/he is advised to note it down phonetically because it does not matter how it is written down as long as the interpreter can pronounce it correctly afterwards.

2.3.8 Efficiency of the notes

As stated, the note-taking technique is unique for each interpreter but every technique must be efficient. If something is important then it should be noted in bigger letters on the page so it is visible at first glance (Gillies 161). Also, there are a lot of words that just do not need to be noted down because they are clear from the context. A good example is the verb 'to be' (Jones 59). It is advised to learn and use symbols that are familiar to the interpreter so that s/he uses system of symbols and abbreviations, that is best suited to him or her (Jones 59).

2.4 Delivery

The interpreter's role is to mediate communication between people who do not understand each other. Like any other public speaker s/he should follow a few recommendations to perform his or her role well. It is important to establish an eye contact with the audience, to speak up clearly and to articulate well (Jones

35). Also "the interpreter should be careful not to swallow part of his words," (Herbert 57). S/he should also glance at his or her notes only from time to time and adjust the speed of the delivery accordingly. If there is an easy passage to be said s/he can pick up the pace but if the passage is difficult or contains important information which the audience will likely want to note down, slowing down is advised.

The interpreter should start speaking as soon as the speaker finishes and the actual interpreting should only take about two-thirds of the time of the original speech. There should be no unnecessary repetitions or hesitations in the interpreter's delivery because s/he already heard the speech and should be able to identify what is important and what is not. If, for example, the original speaker is not used to speak publicly and s/he always repeats herself these repetitions are to be left out in the interpretation. On the other hand if the speaker repeats an important idea on purpose, such repetition should not be left out in the interpretation because they are used by the speaker to create an impact on the audience. "Under normal conditions the consecutive interpreter should deliver a better speech than the original," (Herbert 60). The interpreter should never leave a sentence unfinished and when in difficulties (for any reason), s/he is advised to continue speaking fluently and to repeat what s/he just said in different wording or to use redundant sentences to fill in the gaps (Herbert 65).

2.4.1 Note-reading technique

"The clearer the notes, both in content and layout, the easier this will be," (Jones 64). Jones suggests a note-reading technique which is similar to "a pianist reading music while playing" (64). He says that interpreter should look at the first page of his or her notes, start speaking, and while delivering the first part of the message s/he should glance down and read the next part (64). Simply put the interpreter should read ahead of his or her delivery. When it comes to turning the pages Gillies suggests a technique so that when the interpreter reaches the bottom of the page s/he should slide the page up so it curls. This reveals the page that is under it while it is still possible to read the bottom of the curled page (Gillies 73). For this reason the interpreters are advised to use reporter's notepad and to write only on one side of the page.

2.4.2 Interpreter's and speaker's mistakes

When the interpreter makes a mistake and realizes it on his or her own s/he should correct himself or herself immediately. In a case when s/he feels that s/he was misunderstood by the audience, s/he should repeat what s/he said and make it clear (Herbert 71-72). If the mistake is corrected by someone else, the interpreter "should always accept the correction, even if it is totally devoid of interest," (Herbert 72). S/he should apologise for the mistake and thank for the correction as briefly as possible and s/he should never start defending himself or herself or argue that no mistake was made (Herbert 72). A mistake made by the speaker is a very different and delicate case. First of all it is very difficult for the interpreter to identify whether it was really a mistake because speaker's "mistakes happen less frequently than the interpreter thinks" (Jones 108). "When the interpreter is at least ninety-nine percent sure that a mistake has been made, they can react," (Jones 109). There are a few possible ways how can s/he react. The interpreter can either correct the mistake in the interpretation or s/he can say what the speaker had said and then point out that probably something else was meant (Jones 109). It is also possible to make a mark in notes that a mistake might have been made and the interpreter can ask the speaker about the possible mistake just before s/he starts interpreting.

3. Practical Part

In the practical part of this thesis, three case studies of actual notations of student interpreters are analysed. The interpreting session was a final exam of an interpreting seminar and all student interpreters knew the topic of the speech which they were going to interpret one week prior to the exam so they had enough time to prepare. This simulates a 'real life' situation because the interpreter should always be informed of what s/he will be interpreting and prepare accordingly. It also introduces a realistic 'stress factor' because the interpreters were aware of the fact that it is an exam and that their performance will be evaluated.

For the analysis I have chosen three interpreters at random from seven possible interpreters including both male and female interpreters. I found three to be a sufficient number as more research subjects would outreach the scope of this study because of the detailed analysis of these case studies. A longer segment of the notes is needed for a thorough analysis as a shorter notation consisting of, for example, only two or three segments would not be reliable because the risk of the interpreter managing to do a 'perfect' notation (or 'bad' for that matter) may be significant. This risk is eliminated when analysing more segments of a single interpreter (here 12) because the interpreter either has a solid note-taking skill and thus the notation will be good in most of the segments or the interpreter makes some mistakes and these will show in a longer notation.

In the practical part of this thesis, first the source speech that was interpreted is described then an analysis of each student's notation follows. The performance of each student in connection with the notation is evaluated and a summary of strengths and weaknesses of an interpreter's notation technique is presented. All original notations as well as transcripts of source speech and of the respective student's interpreting can be found in the annexes of this thesis.

3.1.1 Source speech

The interpreters were interpreting a speech given by Norman Finkelstein on 23rd of February 2010 at the Philosophical faculty of Charles University in Prague. The speech was taken from YouTube channel of TV Solidarita and the

topic was 'The international law and the Israeli-Palestine conflict' (Legal aspects of Israeli-Palestine conflict).

The part of the speech that was interpreted is 40 minutes long. The speech was divided into 12 segments varying in length, from 93 seconds to 380 seconds. This segmentation was done by the teacher during the actual interpreting. The division was made on the basis of coherence of individual segments with the aim to mock a realistic interpreting situation that would be challenging but still manageable.

In his speech, the speaker first introduces the problem in general and then he moves on to speak about how the law is or is not honoured in this specific conflict. Target listeners are lawyers, law students as well as general audience and the speaker tries not to use too many legal terms that might not be understood by listeners with no legal background. On the other hand he uses quite a lot of names, dates and numbers referring to the history and current state of the conflict, which demands a sound knowledge of the topic to be understood fully.

3.2 Interpreter 1

Taking a first look into the notes of Interpreter 1, it is possible to see that he writes on both sides of paper using A4 papers taken out of a notebook and sometimes the writing is illegible. The question remains whether the writing is illegible also to the Interpreter or if he is used to his own writing and thus has no problem with reading it. Interpreter 1 was asked this question and his response was that he sometimes has problems with reading his writing.

Notes are taken in a *metalanguage* using both, English and Czech. The ideas are noted at the left side of the page and then there is almost no verticality as all the following ideas are noted next to the first in a horizontal line (with some exceptions). A few symbols (e.g. arrows or underlining) and abbreviations (e.g. UN, PoV, ppl) are used. Other than that the Interpreter notes mostly full words.

The spread of notes on the page seems satisfactory, but sometimes the notes are written down just too tightly together. Especially at the end of a page when the Interpreter probably wanted to finish the idea before turning the page over and thus it is difficult to see the structure of the speech in these 'chunks'. Horizontal lines drown across the page are used to mark the end of a whole segment of the

speech rather than to divide individual ideas and this marking lasts only halfway through the notes when it disappears altogether.

3.2.1 Notes and delivery: Segments 1 – 3

The first three segments of notes are all on the same page. The first segment follows the speech structure quite well but a better diagonal layout would result in easier orientation. The main ideas of source speech are noted, arrows and abbreviations are used purposefully. In the delivery³ the Latin phrase is left out completely, nor is it noted.

The second segment looks quite illegible even to the Interpreter. The Interpreter would thus benefit from focusing more on taking legible notes as illegible notes are of no use. Also a mistake occurred in interpreting when Interpreter 1 said the name Jakub instead of Jana which appeared in the notes. This could possibly be due to the notes being difficult to read.

The third segment is cramped on the bottom of the page and the whole part about health and diet is missing in notes as well as in delivery. Wrong interpretation occurred when instead of "hundreds of books" Ghandi wrote only a handful ('pár knih'). This segment also lacks any abbreviations with the exception of one. In all three segments there are a lot of hesitation sounds before beginning new sentences. This could be because there are no links between individual ideas noted which possibly results in Interpreter's need to analyse each sentence in connection with the previous one making him unable to continue the interpretation without interruptions.

3.2.2 Notes and delivery: Segments 4 – 6

Segments number four and five are again well spread on the page and abbreviations are once more put to use. In these two segments the Interpreter also frequently uses underlining to highlight the important parts of ideas and when looking at the rest of the notes it is clear that this technique is present in these segments the most. Interpreter's decision to introduce the 'IZ-P' abbreviation in place of 'Israeli-Palestine' phrase is a very sensible idea because he can expect this phrase to appear a lot during the interpreting as it is the main topic of the

³ In this practical part I will use the term delivery (as well as the term interpreting) to denote the actual interpretation.

speech. Delivery of segments 4 and 5 can be considered acceptable. What was noted was also interpreted but one unnecessary repetition occurred when the Interpreter repeated "Israel" three times before finally deciding on the final wording of given sentence.

When looking at the notation as well as on delivery of segment six it is possible to see that there are only a few things missing in the notation: The list of conquered territories should include Sinai Peninsula and Golan Heights and the name of former president of Egypt, Mr Nasser should also be noted. These are also not mentioned in the delivery. But the name of Mr Abba Eban (even though noted phonetically 'Abe Aben') as well as the fact that he was a UN representative is noted. There is also an arrow pointing from his name to words 'žít/zemřít' (to live/to die) meaning that the few last sentences of this segment of the original speech dealing with Mr Eban's book are noted. The delivery, on the other hand, misses all of these ideas. The whole ending of this segment of the original speech is left out in the interpretation despite the fact that it has been noted. This could mean that the Interpreter was under time pressure and had to intentionally leave out what he felt was secondary information. During this segment the Interpreter was talking for 2:07 minutes. That is 58% of the time of the original as the original lasted 3:38 minutes. This suggests that the mistake occurred due to other fact than time pressure because even if the interpretation lasted 75% of the original, it is still within (what is considered) an acceptable time frame.

3.2.3 Notes and delivery: Segments 7 – 9

Segment 7 is noted on two sides of one paper. Noting on both sides of paper is not recommended for it is time consuming and might be confusing even when the idea on one side is finished and new idea starts on the other side. If one idea is splitted this way then it may be difficult to analyse the notes and interpret the segment correctly because only part of the idea is visible before the page is turned over.

The only mistake in the notes on the front side of the paper is the year 1967; the year noted should be 1956 and the mention of the name L. Johnson is crossed out which is strange because the name was mentioned in the original

speech. The other half of the notes (on the back side) contains the mentions about 'contacts in Egypt' as well as about 'Mossad and its similar view on the matter'.

The beginning of interpreting of segment 7 is very vague and the reason behind this is, in my opinion, because the Interpreter had to turn over the page to see the beginning of the notes and as he did not want to let the listeners wait he started interpreting only from what he remembered. Then a wrong year is given because a wrong year was noted and there is no mention of Mr President's name possibly because it was crossed out. In the end of delivery of S7 the mention about Mossad is missing but this is mentioned at the start of delivery of the next segment. There is also an arrow and a big exclamation mark in the notes pointing from noted word 'June' to the next segment. While it is true that the beginning of next segment is connected with the previous segment's idea, the Interpreter, when finishing the notes of S7, could have not known this and therefore there is no obvious reason why he interpreted ending of S7 in the beginning of S8. The symbols were probably noted to remind him that the two ideas are connected; otherwise he would only draw a straight line to mark the end of S7. This is also the last line that he uses to separate different segments of the speech.

The notation in segment 8 misses the list of territories that Israel conquered (western bank and Golan Heights) but other than that it seems to be sufficient and when supported with a good memory of the Interpreter, it should allow for a reasonable delivery. The interpreting, however, sounds clumsy and is full of redundant words, repetitions and hesitation sounds. Also, some things that were noted were not interpreted (e.g. Abba Eban and his grasp of English language). The Interpreter was already 'working' for 40 minutes at this point so tiredness might start to affect the performance.

Segment 9 seems similar to S8. These segments are among the three longest in the speech so the notation takes the most space. Especially for such segments the Interpreter should use abbreviations and symbols rather than noting full words and even sentences. By doing so he could pay more attention to listening and less to notation. Notation of these segments is not lacking any important idea but the delivery is usually uncertain and lacks noted ideas which could be, as said, because the Interpreter is focused too much on the note-taking.

When reading the notes he does not know how to place the idea in the context and therefore he chooses to leave it out.

3.2.4 Notes and delivery: Segments 10 – 12

In segments 10 and 11, full words and/or sentences are noted and no major information is left out. The list of votes in S11 is skilfully handled as the Interpreter noted it in the way how the lists should be noted – vertically one item under another. The delivery of these segments is without any major mistake and all the ideas noted are actually interpreted.

Segment 12, the longest segment of the speech, shows the same problems as S8 and S9. Ideas presented by the speaker are noted but some of them do not appear in the delivery. This could become problematic because if the Interpreter decides that information is irrelevant and can be left out then he should not even note it down at all. And if something is noted then it should appear in the interpretation if there is enough time.

3.2.5 Summary and recommendations for Interpreter 1

The biggest problem of Interpreter 1's notation appears to be him noting full words and/or sentences rather than relying on abbreviations and symbols. This is, in my opinion, too time and attention consuming which results in vague delivery with random information and ideas being left out.

The complete lack of links is also a major mistake resulting in hesitation sounds between sentences. The Interpreter should also try to improve his writing as it appears to be illegible in quite a few places.

The two main recommendations are as follows: The Interpreter should learn and/or start using system of symbols and abbreviations as this seems to be the major problem affecting his overall performance. It would be also strongly advisable that the Interpreter focuses on identifying and noting the links between ideas.

3.3 Interpreter 2

When looking at the notes of Interpreter 2 it is clear that they are easily legible and well organized on the page. On the other hand there are just a few abbreviations used as the Interpreter notes down full words and even whole sentences throughout the whole notation and the usage of symbols is limited to drawing arrows and a handful of other symbols. The speech structure is visible in a few segments (e.g. S1) but in the other segments the notes seems too tiny (in writing) and too packed together (e.g. S5, S7) for any structure to be visible at first glance. The Interpreter takes notes in both English and Czech language. She writes on both sides of A5 paper taken out of a school notebook. The segments are often divided at the end of a page, leaving the first half on one page and finishing the segment on the other side of paper. Horizontal lines are used to mark the end of a given segment and it seems that the beginning of a new sentence rather than that of a new idea is noted in the left side of the page. Also, there are no visible links noted.

3.3.1 Notes and delivery: Segments 1-3

The overall notation of segment 1 looks well spread on the page but there are few mistakes. The Interpreter noted 'hlavní hypot. strach' which does not appear in the source speech but is used in the delivery ('...jakýsi hypotetický strach...'). This is probably the result of bad analysis of the source speech because the word 'fear' is used but in a different context (...fearful of hearing; topic of fear) than it being 'hypothetical'. Another bad decision, in my opinion, was noting 'síla otázek' (power of questions⁴) in connection with 'Question Authority'. The Interpreter probably tried to solve this difficult translation immediately and, arguably chose a clumsy way to do so and realized it during the interpretation. She said 'QA' and then added 'question authority' in English followed by a hesitation sound and closed the sentence with 'velmoc otázek' (superpower of questions⁵), probably realizing that 'síla' was a bad translation and therefore said 'velmoc' which is not a better choice in this context. This having been said, it is

⁴ This is a verbatim translation.

⁵ This is a verbatim translation.

not easy to translate such slogans on the spot and the bad decision-making may be due to the Interpreter's lack of experience.

In 2nd segment the three names which the speaker 'wishes to acknowledge' are missing in notation as well as in interpretation. The delivery sounds correct even without the names nevertheless, I am of the opinion that if the speaker names the persons to which he wants to express his gratitude then the names should be interpreted as well; they play an important role in a given idea. Notation of S3 is very cramped and it is difficult to see any structure but there seems to be only one mistake. That is noting '100-500 stran' (pages) which when read without attention was delivered with the meaning that the books of Mahatma Ghandi have 100 – 500 pages. While the speaker had said that Ghandi wrote hundreds of books, each consisting of more than 500 pages.

3.3.2 Notes and delivery: Segments 4 – 6

A lot of hesitation sounds appear during the delivery of S4. This could be because the speech is getting more complicated and the Interpreter 2 does not note any links and thus begins to have similar problem as Interpreter 1 – struggling to find the right way of connecting the sentences/ideas. The rest of S4 is noted quite clearly and the only thing that is missing in notes and subsequently in the delivery is an important idea saying that the 'main obstacle to resolving the conflict is Israel's refusal to comply with international law' which should not be missed because it is the main obstacle and therefore it is an important idea which should be noted and interpreted.

The major mistake of notation of S5 is, I would say, not noting 'IZ, Israel' or something similar in the line:

Actual notation: 'Bývalý prezident USA: kniha -> kolonizace Palestiny -> hl. problém v míru'.

This notation resulted in a very confusing and false sentence in the delivery when the Interpreter said that it is Palestine, instead of Israel, who refuses to accept its legal borders. If 'IZ' would be noted just before 'kolonizace Palestiny' (colonization of Palestine) this mistake could have been avoided. The rest of this segment, as far as the notation is concerned, could be considered non-problematic. But the delivery is full of statements that are either confusing or contradicting one

another. The last, but important, sentence is missing altogether (the Interpreter tries to deliver it at the beginning of next segment).

NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) is the first thing noted in segment 6. There is no mention of any organisation in S6 in the source speech but as the Interpreter did not note the ending of S5, she had to note an organization in S6 to remember it and to deliver the missed ending sentence of S5. But the organization mentioned in the source speech was United Nations and the whole speech deals with the view of United Nations on presented matter. However, the Interpreter noted NATO and used it in her delivery. This clearly shows that the Interpreter was not analysing her notes nor was she analysing what she heard after that because the same mistake is repeated during the rest of her interpretation. This probably means that the Interpreter did not prepare in advance and had not done any research on given topic and/or does not have sufficient general knowledge. There is also no mention of Israel and of the fact that 'Israel has two arguments' – in the delivery it sounds that there are generally two arguments which completely contradicts the source speech and the Interpreter also wrongly noted: 'bývalý min. egypta -> kniha' (former Eg. Secretary -> book) which clearly means that former minister of Egypt has something to do with a book and the delivery just supports this view of the notation as it was Interpreter similarly. The problem is that it was the Israeli secretary who wrote this book. Overall the whole S6 delivery is bad and full of sentences that were made up by the Interpreter.

3.3.3 Notes and delivery: Segments 7 – 9

Lack of understanding and incorrect notes appear all through segments 7, 8 and 9. It seems that the Interpreter is lost and confused, possibly because she notes too much and cannot really concentrate properly on listening and does not have any spare time to properly analyse what is she hearing and noting down.

First mistake of S7 is the literal translation of the word 'records' (documentary record tells us something...). Word 'nahrávky' (record) is noted down, used in delivery and therefore the sentence does not make sense (or rather is very hard to understand in the given context). The whole delivery is (again) made up and not true. For example:

Source speech: Because in 1956 when Israel attacked Egypt alongside the British and the French it was the Americans who said "you have to leave".

Notation: 1956 -> skutečný útok na Egypt <- USA musí odejít

Delivery: V roce 1956 pak došlo ke skutečnému útoku na Egypt, kdy USA společně s Velkou Británií a Francií přikázala Egyptu, že skutečně musí odejít.⁶

The notation is written on a single line without any visible structure and noted like this it allows the interpreted reading but the message in source speech was completely different and if the Interpreter would note something like:

The mistake could have been avoided. This shows that the lack of vertical as well as horizontal structure of the Interpreter's notes greatly affects her performance. In the end of S7 the Interpreter noted and said that there are no differences in the mentality of USA and Israel which again just the importance of proper analysis because the speaker said a very different thing.

Notation of S8 begins with three points; the source speech gives only two points. The Interpreter misunderstood the speaker in the number of points and in the meaning of the second point (noted as third) and interpreted it incorrectly. Then the Interpreter says that the speaker attended 5th emergency session of UN General Assembly (the speaker only read its record) for no obvious reason because she clearly noted that the speaker had read the record. Phrase 'terrifying grasp of English' was translated literally (špatná – bad/poor) and the speakers intention to say that the English was very impressive (as could be understood from the context; see annex 5.1) was missed. The end part of notes is very tightly written on the bottom of the page and is not easy to read. This is a possible reason for mistakes when the Interpreter quoted US delegate saying that Israel is innocent when what the delegate really said was that both sides are responsible. This probably would not happen if the notes were well spread on the page.

Segment 9 starts again with notation of NATO instead of UN abbreviation. Then it is noted that Israel is a member of NATO which just shows the lack of general knowledge of the Interpreter and the delivery reflects all the mistakes. Interpreter then notes down EU abbreviation and interprets it as European Union. Israel lies in the Middle East. It does not lie in Europe nor does it have anything to do with Europe. The European Union might eventually pass a statement regarding

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⁶ The attack on Egypt happened in 1966, when USA together with Great Britain and France ordered Egypt to withdraw.

the situation but in this context it is really hard to imagine a possible reason for this mistake. The Interpreter must have been really exhausted. The 2nd half of the notes can be viewed as 'acceptable' especially in comparison with the previous half and segments.

3.3.4 Notes and delivery: Segments 10 – 12

In segment 10 the mistake with EU happens again. Other than that the notation seems fairly complete and without any other major mistakes. The delivery sounds once again confusing, even vague and contains a lot of repetitions and hesitation sounds. It must be a real challenge for the listener to understand the meaning that the Interpreter tries to convey.

Segment 11 consists of a list of years and number of votes for a given year. Wrong number of votes is noted in year 1997; 100 instead of 155. Similar mistake occurs in year 2002 when Interpreter noted 2 votes against instead of 4. Then year 1999 instead of 1998 is noted and all these mistakes appear also in delivery. The Interpreter says that Israel joined the negative vote in year 2003 (which is also how it is noted) as opposed to the target speech where it is explicitly said that Israel votes against from the beginning and the names of 'small Pacific islands' are completely left out.

The mistakes in the last segment start about half way through. The Interpreter noted:

2002 březen další státy – jen řešení otázky uprchlíků

22 x 0 -> to není kontroverzní

But she forgot to note that it is all connected with the Arab League (The League of Arab States) and the delivery is therefore mixed up. Also the last sentence in the notes as well as in the delivery is completely made up by the Interpreter and it misses the ending made by the speaker.

3.3.5 Summary and recommendations for Interpreter 2

The biggest problem of Interpreter 2 appears to be insufficient analysis and understanding of the source speech. It appears that the Interpreter is too focused on writing down whole words and sentences and during that time she is not able to listen attentively. The notation seems to be reasonable (with some major mistakes though) but the delivery is very poor and confusing as it appears that the Interpreter is not able to recreate the speech structure nor does she properly

connect the ideas together. This results in a confused listener and very poor interpreting performance.

I would recommend focusing on noting the speech structure properly and drastically improving the overall layout of the notes. The Interpreter would also benefit from using more abbreviations and symbols (especially the abbreviations as noting whole words have a negative impact on her listening ability) and noting links would help to reduce the numerous hesitation sounds between sentences.

3.4 Interpreter 3

Interpreter 3 does write her notes on only one side of a paper, using reporter's notepad and as therefore she can easily turn the pages. During the first few pages the speech structure is somewhat visible but this division fades out throughout the notes and it gets a little difficult to navigate in the notes. There are a few abbreviations (e.g. Int, Iz, Jeru) and only a handful of symbols are used (e.g. arrows, ♥). The Interpreter notes down mostly full words and sometimes phrases, noting of full sentences is avoided and the *idea* starts at the left side of the page.

A mixture of Czech and English language is used to write the notes and the writing is easily legible. Full horizontal lines are usually used to separate individual speech segments but the Interpreter sometimes draws a line halfway through the page and it just splits one *idea* which is a peculiar thing to do. Other than that it seems that there are too many things noted when looking at the notes as a whole but an analysis will show if this is a case.

3.4.1 Notes and delivery: Segments 1 – 3

Notes of the first Segment seem to contain almost everything and the delivery also seems quite sufficient. There are a few major mistakes, such as saying 'intolerance' instead of the right Czech expression 'netolerance' (even thou 'netolerance' was noted) and 'button' was translated as 'štítek' (label) instead of 'odznak' which would be a better choice in given context. The delivery is also missing the last few sentences which appear at the start of delivery of S2 but other than that the Interpreter managed to note and deliver all the important ideas of first segment. There is also a horizontal line drawn half way through the page at the point where the delivery was stopped.

Segment 2 has a visible structure that is easy to follow and the only things that are missing in the notes are the names that the speaker mentions. Consequently these are not interpreted. The Interpreter would probably benefit from using more abbreviations and symbols as she would spend less time and effort on note-taking but so far the Interpreter performs well. Possible suggestion for abbreviations are, for example, noting 'tech' in place of 'technické' (and the Interpreter actually uses 'tech' few lines below) or 'hlp' instead of 'pomáhal' which denotes the same meaning but the English notation is more than 50% shorter and thus faster to write.

Third segment of the notes contains all important aspects of the source speech and the following delivery is very good, not missing anything that was (and also was not) noted. One thing to point out is that there are no links noted in any of the segments and a lot of hesitation sounds appear in delivery, usually at the beginning of a segment. Noting links would probably solve this issue as the Interpreter would not have to analyse the connection between *ideas* so much.

3.4.2 Notes and delivery: Segments 4 – 6

Notation of Segment 4 again seems sufficient and non-problematic but the Interpreter would really benefit from introducing abbreviations for her notation. She notes phrases like 'lid práva, mez právo, mezinárodní pr, zákl právech', and these all are phrases that appear in the source speech over and over again and the Interpreter should expect them to appear because these are the issues that the speech deals with. Introducing abbreviations such as 'LP, MP and ZP' would therefore shorten the time used for writing things down and the Interpreter could use this time for solving any difficult issue that might have arisen or she could simply focus on anything that requires the Interpreter's attention at the time. The delivery of S4 is correct with a few vague sentences but the overall impression of the interpreting is good so far. Segment 5 is similar to S4; i.e. good notation (which could arguably be better spread on the page) followed by sufficient delivery, not missing or forgetting anything important.

The notation of S6 lacks only the name of Israel's UN representative – Abba Eban. It is also interesting that there is a horizontal line half way through the

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⁷ Human rights, international law, fundamental rights.

page in about ¾ of the notation (see annex 5.6) but the segment ends on the other page (and there is no line separating it from S7). However, the main ideas are noted and the notation does not seem to lack any information. On the other hand, the delivery lacks the last quarter of the segment. The Interpreter poorly managed the time she had for interpreting and stopped talking in the middle of her sentence when the speaker started the next speech segment and the Interpreter should at least finish the started sentence. The delivery was stopped at the point where there is a shorter horizontal line and because of that, I presume, that the line is used by the Interpreter to mark a point where she stopped the delivery as this technique was used also in Segment 1.

3.4.3 Notes and delivery: Segments 7 – 9

Segment 7 misses the line dividing the segment which is probably due to the Interpreter not being able to finish S6 and having to start noting right away. S7 notation is similar to all previous notations with full words and phrases noted with just a handful of abbreviations and arrows (as far as the usage of symbols is concerned). In the delivery the Interpreter made a mistake saying:

"možnost vypuknutí války mezi Izraeli a Palestinou" mistaking Palestine and Egypt. The last few sentences are missing in S7 and are supplemented at the beginning of S8 but this time after the Interpreter finished speaking there was a moment of silence. This means that the Interpreter had sufficient time to deliver even the last sentences but choose not to. Short horizontal line is used again to mark the point where the Interpreter finished.

Notation of S8 misses name of Mr. Eban. There is also no mention of the fact that the conquered territories belonged to Jordan. Because both of these facts are not noted they do not appear in the delivery. The Interpreter refers to Israel in both feminine and masculine gender. One choice should be made and it should than be kept throughout the whole interpreting as changing the two at will can confuse the listener as well as the Interpreter. This happened to her in S8 and the result was very ungrammatical sentence as she said:

'... byla samotný Izrael'.

Delivery of S9 begins with several sentences that were left out of S8 and the same happens with last sentence of S9. In notes the Interpreter wrote 'resol' in

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⁸ Prospects of war between Israel and Palestine.

place of resolution (a good use of an abbreviation) but in the interpreting she said 'prohlášení' (statement) which could point to a wrong analysis of the notes because saying 'rezoluce' would be a better choice here. The rest of the notes, even though they seem a bit tightly written on the page, appear to contain all the ideas.

3.4.4 Notes and delivery: Segments 10 – 12

Notations of Segments 10 - 12 are satisfactory and without any major (or minor for that matter) problems. The 'last year's vote 164 to 7' is not noted in S11 and it is also missed in delivery but the rest of the notes provide a sufficient enough background for a good interpreting. The only problem arises during the delivery of S12 when the Interpreter said Pakistan instead of Palestine and a few sentences are again missing as recording was stopped (in a conference setting the speaker would continue on speaking, starting another segment) but the Interpreter hesitates even before the end as she tries to find the right wording for the sentence which results in a pause in delivery. If this would not happen she would probably be able to finish the whole segment.

3.4.5 Summary and recommendations for Interpreter 3

Notation skills of Interpreter 3 seems to be on a good level but the lack of abbreviations and symbols seems to be the reason for her struggle with time management of the delivery. She leaves out last few sentences of segments and interprets them at the beginning of next segment. This happens in S1 and then in S7 and on; possibly because she has to focus on finishing writing notation (full words and phrases) while she starts the interpretation. Therefore a lot of hesitation sounds appear at the start of segments (she is still focused on noting) and the delivery takes more time than intended so there is less time for the last sentences. The hesitation sounds may be also a result of not noting any links between ideas.

In my opinion the Interpreter would benefit from learning how to note words in short (e.g. by using abbreviations and/or by introducing a system of symbols) and she should also focus on identifying and noting of links. A more efficient time management of the whole process would probably help to improve the overall performance.

4. Conclusion

After analysing the three notations of ATP student interpreters we can conclude there are three common mistakes that these interpreters do. First and foremost they all note full words and phrases rather than relying on abbreviations and symbols. This takes them more time and it requires more cognitive capacity of the interpreters which could be used to achieve better analysis of source speech. This also means that the interpreters are more tempted to do more verbatim translation instead of translating ideas because they usually note the exact or close translation of a given word or phrase in Czech or English.

Second common mistake identified from the analysis is the complete lack of links resulting in many hesitation sounds and redundant words appearing in the actual interpreting. These are disturbing for the listener and should be avoided. If the interpreter is unsure about how to begin a sentence or connect it to the previous one it is better to take few seconds of silence rather than using hesitation sounds to fill the 'empty space'. Notation of links should resolve most of such cases and therefore the interpreters would significantly benefit from learning how to identify and note the links.

The third common mistake is the bad management of the layout of the notes. All three interpreters usually note elements of a sentence and/or the idea in a straight horizontal line rather than noting it diagonally. Vertical structure of the same sentence and/or idea is sometimes used but that is the only technique used by these interpreters in terms of the layout. As a consequence of this the speech structure is not (properly) reflected in the notes and when reading back the notes it is hard for the interpreter to follow them. Therefore s/he has to create his or her own structure for the interpreting (from the notes) which just takes unnecessary time and effort.

Apart from the above mentioned mistakes, minor mistakes in note-taking technique as well as in delivery have been identified which can be specific for a given interpreter. These should also be focused on by the specific interpreter as they negatively influence his or her performance.

Based on the mistakes they all share it is, in my opinion, clear that there is insufficient attention paid to note-taking techniques during the first and first-half of the second year of ATP bachelor's study programme on UPOL.

The fact is that the major mistakes all three interpreters share are common mistakes that were identified in theoretical part of this thesis together with suggestions of their possible solutions. A note-taking technique should be among the first things that the beginner interpreters learn because, as shown in the theoretical part, notes are very important for any interpreter and one cannot rely solely on his or her memory. Therefore solid and reliable note-taking technique is a requirement for a good interpreter and should be properly taught and learned at the beginning of any interpreter's training.

5. Annexes

Some grammatical mistakes, repetitions, hesitation sounds and/or unfinished words and sentences might appear in the transcripts of the speech, interpreting and/or in the notes. This is due to the fact that the mistakes appeared in the actual speech, interpreting and/or notation. These mistakes were not corrected as they are a part of the students' performances. Hesitation sounds in the transcripts of actual interpreting are transcribed as 'aaa' or 'hmm'.

5.1 Source speech

Právní aspekty palestinsko-izraelského konfliktu, Norman Finkelstein Filosofická fakulta UK, Praha, 23. 2. 2010

Thank you very much for having me here. It's been a strange couple of days in the Czech Republic and something of a surprise. With all due respect I see a lot of young people here and I have warm memories of my youth and I know young people are filled with ideals so I would be really disrespectful if I were to criticize anyone in this auditorium, in this room. But I was surprised at the degree of intolerance that was shown while I was here because I'm little surprised that people are so fearful of hearing another point of view. Nobody is preventing anyone else from speaking and it's surprising that one more point of view is somehow a topic of fear in the Czech Republic and I don't quite understand it and it's not really been my experience anywhere else including I would add in the United States. So something to ponder but that's for another day. This evening we have lots of people and hopefully open minds and also critical minds. You will hear what I have to say and then feel free, and you should, question and challenge me. I grew up in the generation of 1960s where many young people like to wear a button. It was a black button with white letters and it said: Question authority. And I think that it's a very healthy outlook. There was this young Jewish boy named Karl Marx and he had the same idea in his mind. Somebody once asked him what is the belief by which he lives and because he was a smart Jewish boy he of course answered in Latin. And he said: "My fundamental belief is de omnibus dubitandum," to doubt everything. And I think that's a very healthy attitude so I hope you'll listen with an open mind but I also want, I would like a critical mind.

One last thing – I have a good fortune in coming to the Czech Republic to meet somebody who I corresponded with over many years and as a labour of love he decided to translate my little book The Holocaust Industry into Czech so I have to acknowledge him. Miroslav, and he just set down and translated the book. And there were three wonderful people who tolerate me during my frustration the past couple of days and particularly who I want to acknowledge. And that's Jana, Mohamed and Radek, who took me around and had to deal with my occasional outbursts of frustration so I want to express my gratitude. I was asked this evening to speak on slightly more technical topic. One which is of interest to layers and scholars of, legal scholars. So you'll forgive me if the topic is a little bit technical but I'll do my best to put it or to pitch it to a general audience so that everybody can find something usefulness in what I have to say. The topic is the international law and the Israeli-Palestine conflict.

What does law have to tell us about the rights and the wrongs in this conflict? I want to begin with a remark by somebody who I came to respect a lot this past year. I sat down and I decided I'd wanted to hear what Mahatma Ghandi had to say about the subject of occupations. Because he lived through the British occupation of India and seem to afford a fairly successful babble to rid India of the British occupation. And he seemed to be a useful person to look at, what he had to say, how do you end unjust occupations. And Ghandi has very substantial collective works. You'd be surprised to learn, I think it runs to a hundred 500-page volumes. It's a lot. Most of it has a very little to do with politics. Ghandi was obsessed by diet and home cure as he has a cure for everything. From constipation to impotence so if you have any private problems that have concerned you he is a good place to look thought I can't promise you that his cures work. But he did have a lot to say about politics as well and I would like to begin with something he had to say. Ghandi said: "All compromise is based on give and take. But there can be no give and take on fundamentals." Any compromise on fundamentals is a

surrender. For it is all give and no take. The time for compromise can only come when both sides are of one mind on fundamentals. You can't expect people to give up their fundamental rights.

And the beginning of any successful negotiation has to be agreement what are the fundamental rights on all sides in the conflict. And that now is our challenge, this evening, to figure out what are those fundamental rights and which all sides have to respect and no side should be expected to give up. In the world in which we live today there is only one real standard for deciding fundamental rights. And that standard in the current world is the standard of human rights and the international law. There was a time, say, my generation when I was grooving up, when there were competing standards of right and wrong. There was, you might call it was a Marxist-Socialist standard, there was a Liberal standard, they were competing standards. But I think it's fair to say in the world in which we live now there is only one standard. There is no real challenger, no real dissenter. It's the language of international law and human rights. And so what I want to do today is look at what that standard, the standard of international law and human rights has to tell us about the fundamentals of the Israeli-Palestine conflict. The fundamentals on which there can be no compromise. And so says mister Ghandi, or Mahatma. The fact of the matter is, and it might come as a surprise to you, in fact there is no controversy, no dispute whatsoever about what those fundamental rights are. They are not controversial at all. And the record clearly shows as I'll try to illustrate that the main obstacle to resolving the conflict is the refusal of Israel, backed by the United States, to respect those fundamental principles of international law.

So let's begin with a basic issue, namely the issue of borders. What are the legitimate borders of the state of Israel and what are the legitimate borders of a future state of Palestine. We're often told that this is a very controversial question. We're told that the West Bank, Gaza, East Jerusalem, the standard term of the United State is, these are disputed territories. They're controversial to whom they belong. Well, not everybody agrees with that. So take the example of the former president of the United States, Jimmy Carter. He wrote a book a couple of years

ago and he said as follows: "Israel's continued control and colonization of Palestinian land have been the primary obstacles to a comprehensive peace agreement." Peace can fit Israel and the Middle East only when the Israeli government is willing to comply with international law by accepting its legal borders. The main obstacle is Israel's refusal to accept its legal borders under international law. In fact, this problem, this basic problem goes back a long way. It probably goes back before when most people in this room were born. In fact, before you were even conceived in your mother's womb. So I can go back to 1970, one of the leading authority in the international law was a fellow named Quincy Wright. And this is what he says 40 years ago. He says: "The major obstacle to progress seems to be the refusal of Israel to agree to withdraw from occupied territories." Exactly what Jimmy Carter wrote a few years ago was already written forty years ago by one of the leading authorities in international law. The basic principle is pretty straight forward and is said to be a basic principle of the United Nations Charter and the principle goes like this.

Under international law, in the contemporary world, it is impermissible, it is inadmissible, it is not allowed to acquire territory by war. That you cannot change the borders of your country by virtue of having been victorious in a war. That is not allowed in the contemporary world. Now some of you might think, but haven't most states created their borders through war? And of course the answer is yes but it is also true that law evolves. That's why torture was permissible in the 19th century and it's not permissible in the 20th and 21st century. That's why in the 19th century it was legally permissible for a husband to kill his wife but times have changed in terms of the law. So, to say most countries have acquired their body, their borders by virtue of war which is true does not change the fact that in the contemporary world it's illegal. So Israel has two kinds of argument. The first argument they make is they say: "But you have to remember, we conquered the west bank and Gaza and back then also the Sinai Peninsula, the Golan Heights, we conquered these territories in a defensive war and that changes things." They say it wasn't a war of aggression, it was a defensive war. So let me look at two aspects. First, the historical question, was it a defensive war? And then the legal question does that change anything? In fact, most of you are way too young to

remember but Israel conquered the west bank and Gaza alongside the other territories during the June 1967 war. They claimed that Mister Nasser, the president of Egypt, was going to attack and that they had to attack first, to preamp, to prevent the attack by Egypt. And they claim that Mister Nasser along with other Arab states were going to destroy the state of Israel. Mister Abba Eban, Israel's former foreign minister, he was the UN representative at the time and he was the main spokesperson for Israel at the time and he has a very dramatic chapter in one of his memoirs on June 67 war and the chapter is titled: To live or to die. That's what he claims the June 67 war was all about.

The documentary record tells us something very different. Many US intelligence agencies were checking to see what were the prospects of a war in Israel, between Israel and its neighbours. Because Israel was very careful, they knew they needed American approval for the war. Because in 1956 when Israel attacked Egypt alongside the British and the French it was the Americans who said: "You have to leave." And the Israelis were fearful that the Americans again would say you have to leave. So they wanted to get the green light from the Americans. So Israeli officials, one after another, were coming to Washington and telling the Americans, the president at the time Lyndon Johnson, saying Egypt is going to attack. Egypt is going to attack. Egypt is going to destroy us. So the American intelligence agencies, a large number, about six investigated. They had very good contacts in Egypt as you can imagine. Probably half the Egyptian government was on the American payroll. So, they're investigating, they're investigating and they come to a conc, they came to two conclusions. Number one, they concluded that Egypt did not intent to attack. There was no evidence that Egypt was going to attack. And number two, they've concluded that even if he did attack, which was highly unlikely and even if he attacked with all the neighbouring Arab countries, president Johnson he looked at the Israeli representative and he said: "According to all of our intelligence agencies," and now I'm quoting the president, he said: "You will whip the hell out of them." There was no fear that Israel was going to live or die. In fact the head of Israel's Mossad, he came to Washington in June of that year and he said and now I'm

quoting him. "There were no differences between the US and the Israelis under military intelligence picture or its interpretation."

That is to say the Israelis agreed with the Americans, number one Egypt is not going to attack and number two, if Egypt did, Israel would whip the hell out of them which, as you know, is exactly what they did. In approximately one day actual war was over. It only lasted several more days because Israel wanted to conquer territory that belonged at that time to Jordan, namely the west bank and also the Golan Heights. But the actual war with Egypt was over in about one to two days. After the war the United Nations General Assembly met in emergency session. It was the fifth emergency session of the UN General Assembly and actually if you read the record, which I have, it's kind of nice to read because Abba Eban, the Israeli representative, he had a terrifying grasp of the English language. And the Arabs, sometimes in frustration would call him a wordologist because of his grasp of English. And the Arab delegations tried to rise to the occasion of Mister Eban and so all sides were quite cleaver in their language. The standard of the UN has gone down quite a lot but back then it was quite impressive. At the UN meeting the only country in the world, the only country in the world of all the members of the UN General Assembly, the only country which said that Israel was the innocent victim of Arab aggression, the only country was Israel. No, it's true, even the American delegate, at that time a fellow named Arthur Goldberg, even the American delegate, his position was, the official American position was that both sides were responsible for the escalation of hostilities. But there was no government in the world, except for Israel, which claimed that Israel was the innocent victim of Arab aggression. That still leaves the second question, the legal question. Because under the law, even if, even if you fight a war of self-defence, you do not have the right in a war of self-defence to change your country's borders. And this has been the position of leading scholars of international low long before June 1967, for those of you who know the field E. M. Grounly, Robert Jennings. R. C. Bovel, the leading figures. I'll just quote one of them, mister Jennings, Robert Jennings, he said: "It would be a strange law of self-defence that permitted the defender in the course of his defence to seize and keep the resources and territory of the attacker." That's strange that

you should in the name of self-defence be able or have the right to appropriate the territory or resources of the country that attacked you. And that's the current position of all leading scholars and the current position of the United Nations General Assembly.

After the June war as I said there was the meeting of the General Assembly and the secretary general, a very good secretary general who's actually the only decent secretary general the United Nations ever had U Thant from then Burma, very decent guy. And mister U Thant he said summarising the opinion of the General Assembly. He said: "Everyone agrees that there should be no territorial gains by military conquest. Everybody agrees no territorial gains by military conquest." During the General Assembly debate there was a lot of difference of opinion. Some people, some countries said Israel has to withdraw from all the territories without any reaction or without any statements by the Arab countries. It has to be unconditional. Other countries, mostly the Latin American countries, they said no, Israel has to withdraw but in turn the Arab countries have to promise that they will not attack Israel in the future and that they will recognize Israel as a member state of the United Nations. But nobody, nobody or I should say no state except for Israel claimed that it had the right to keep the territory. There was agreement. There has to be full withdrawal. The only debate was does full withdrawal have to come with Arab recognition of Israel and Arab commitments not to attack Israel in the future. And that's been the position of the General Assembly. Most of you should know for future reference the UN resolution 242. The General Assembly was unable to find agreement on how to resolve the conflict so it moved in November 1967 to the Security Council. And the Security Council passed the famous UN resolution 242. They were fifteen, as they're now, fifteen members of the Security Council. Of those 15, 14 were on the record as saying: It is inadmissible to acquire territory by war. The only country which didn't say anything at the time, of the 15 members of the Security Council, was nationalist China which was on the verge of being displaced by the People's Republic of China and so they remained silent during the most of the debates. But everyone else agreed, including the United States. The position of the United States was that you can only have what they quote minor and mutual, minor and mutual land swaps. That's to say if 2%, if Israel wants to keep 2% of the west bank then it has to give 2% of its territory to, at that time it was Jordan, not it's the Palestinians. But minor and mutual land swaps but the minor and mutual have to end up being zero. Take 2 here lose 2 here and it comes to zero because of that principle. It's inadmissible to acquire territory by war. Well that's the history long before as I said many of you were born so let's try to bring the record up to the present, the record which concerns most of you in the room. And the record is quite clear and any of you in this room can check it for yourself, it's very simple in the era of internet. All you have to do is go to your computer and enter under Google the words Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine. Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine words in your Google, what will come up on the screen is UN General Assembly record.

Because every year, every year the UN General Assembly passes a vote on this resolution. It has the same title. It comes up around November of each year. And each year the terms of the resolution are basically the same, so to quote from this past year, the resolution says: "We affirm the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war. We affirm the principle that the Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, those settlements are illegal. We stress the need for the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem." Because East Jerusalem was also conquered during the June 67 war. "And we stress the need for resolving the problem of the Palestinian refugees in conformity with resolution 194, the resolution that calls for the rights of Palestinians to return to their homes and compensation." That's the resolution. What's most interesting is the vote because remember, the question of borders, the question of East Jerusalem, the question of settlements and the question of refugees, those are considered the most controversial issues on the Israel-Palestine conflict. They're all, they're called the final status issues because it's said that they're so complicated, so controversial that we have to put them off to the last stage of negotiations. Because if we begin negotiations with them, we're told, they're so complicated that the negotiations would break down. Well now you have to judge for yourself. You have to use your own minds, your own

independent minds and decide for yourself whether these issues are really controversial. I just recited for you the principles of the resolution that's each year voted on in the UN. Now I'll give you the vote and then you decide, do the computations if you're mathematically inclined, you do, you decide whether it's very controversial.

The vote in 1997, 155 to 2. The three negative votes, excuse me, the two negative votes, Israel and the United States. 1998, the vote 154 to 2, the negative votes, Israel and the United States. Skipping a little to 2002, the vote 160 to 4, the negative votes, Israel and the United States joined by the power houses in the Pacific, the Marshall Islands and Micronesia. 2003, the vote 160 to 6. Well six, the number is growing. Israel, the United States, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia now joined by Palau and Uganda. 2004, the vote 161 to 7. And then skipping up to the recent years, 2008, 164 to 7. 2009, 164 to 7. This past year a very close vote. 164 to 7, the seven negative votes: Israel, the United States, Australia, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru and Palau.

Now some of you have that nervous smile on your face because you don't know what Nauru and Palau are but you don't won't anyone else to know that you don't know what they are. So I will cure you of your ignorance. Nauru and Palau, without in any way being disrespectful to them, just trying to speak with strict objectivity, their combined populations can fit in the empty floor space of this room ant that's really it. That's the vote every year. And it's useful to bear in mind that the Czech Republic votes every year with the majority. For all of their peculiar, eh peculiar notions of hospitality your prime minister ought to know that I'm with him on this one and we both disagree with Palau and Nauru. So to use the language of young people, on this particular issue mister Fisher and I are on the same page. Or a language of my generation we are on the same wavelength. Thought to use the language of my generation I kind of get bad vibes from him. Some people understand there, ok. Not only the Czech Republic votes consistently with the majority for the two state settlement on the June 67 border in accordance with the national law but the Islamic state of Iran every year votes with the majority. The only two outliers apart from the south pacific powerhouses

are the United States and Israel. On the regional level, the regional level, in March 2002 the Arab league meeting in Beirut, it's already a while ago, 10-8 years ago, and they put forth the Arab peace initiative. The Arab peace initiative echoed exactly the terms of the UN General Assembly resolution. A two state settlement on the June 67 border and what they call a just resolution of the refugee question. The vote in the Arab league, it was 22 to 0. That doesn't sound very close. That doesn't sound very controversial. Then meeting that same year the 57 members of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, all the Islamic states in the world, the crazy Muslims they meet. And all 57 members, including Iran, they agree. They said as follows. They adopt the Arab peace initiative to resolve the issue of Palestine and the Middle East and decide to use all possible needs in order to explain and clarify the full implications of this initiative and win international support for its implementation. Well clearly these Muslims are crazy. They say they support the initiative and they want to rally international support for its implementation. Iran is a member of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation. That's still only part of the story because in Arab peace initiative, which was then indorsed by the organisation of the Islamic cooperation it went one step beyond international law. It said if Israel accepts these terms for ending the conflict, we will not just recognise Israel, which is its obligation under international law, but it said, and I'm quoting from the document: "It will establish normal relations with Israel, it will establish trade, it will establish tourism with Israel," normal economic relations with Israel. No states are obligated under international law to do so but the Arab league and then Muslim's meeting at the organisation of the Islamic conference indorsed got two baited doors. In 2004 these issues came up before the highest judicial body in the world. So far I talked about the most representative political body in the world and the main regional bodies. But then there is the issue of the main judicial body in the world, the international court of justice.

5.2 Interpreter 1 – notes

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5.3 Interpreter 1 – interpreting

Legal aspect of Palestinian and Israel conflict. Norman Finklesteen, Philosophical faculty of the University of Carl in Prague, 23rd of February 2010.

Děkuji vám za vaše pozvání, prožil jsem pár zvláštních dnů v české republice. Se vší úctou, jelikož je tady hodně mladých lidí, tak se vší úctou k vám a celému vašemu národu, tak musím říct, že jsem byl opravdu hmm zaražen Vaší netolerancí. Hmm Tím vaším hmm vaší bojácností lidí ohledně názoru jiných lidí. Nikdo nikomu nezakazuje, aby říkali, co chtěli, ale všichni se bojíte jiného pohledu. Hmm Toto nechápu a nikde jsem se s tím nesetkal a můžu říct, že ani ve spojených státech ne-e. Ale doufám, že dneska tady bude hodně otevřených, hodně bystrých lidí a doufám, že nakonec té mojí přednášky semnou budete diskutovat, že mě vyslechnete a že se nebudete mi bát ani oponovat. Hmm můžu vám dát příklad. Třeba v 60. letech u nás lidi nosili malý odznáček, na kterém bylo napsáno Oponujte Autoritě, což je určitě velice dobrý přístup ááá můžu vám dát další příklad, jeden pan Karel Marx měl podobný názor. Někdo se ho zeptal, čemu vy věříte nebo jaké je vaše moto a on řekl něco, co by se dalo parafrázovat jako: O všem pochybuju. Takže doufám, že mě vyslechnete a že na konci bude zajímavá debata.

Hmm měl jsem štěstí, že tady v České republice jsem potkal jednoho dobrého člověka. Hmm stali jsme se přáteli a poté on i přeložil moji knihu o holocaustu do češtiny. Je to tedy Miroslav. Hmm poté musím říct, že jsem tedy při své cestě momentální potkal další tři skvělé lidi. Jsou to Jakub, Mohamed a

Radek, kteří vlastně mě tolerovali při mých frustrujících náladách, a za toto jim děkuju. Hmm dostáváme se k tématu. Hmm je to něco, co určitě bude zajímat právníky a studenty práva. Je to celkem technické téma, ale budu se ho snažit zjednodušit, abyste všichni si alespoň něco odnesli. Jeho název je: Mezinárodní právo a Izraelsko-Palestinský konflikt.

Mezinárodní právo nám může ukázat hmm co je správně a co není správně tady v tomto konfliktu. Hmm začnu tím, že vám řeknu o člověku, kterého jsem začal v poslední době velice obdivovat. Jedná se o Mahátma Ghándího. Hmm má velice dobrý názor na okupaci, jelikož žil v průběhu Britsko-Indické okupace a přežil ji. Vydal i pár knih, kde řeší vlastně svoje problémy a tak dále a na všechno vymyslel nějaké řešení. Ale chci to začít jedním citátem, který by se dal parafrázovat něco jako: Kompromis je založen na ústupcích obou stran, ale základních práv, ale ze základních práv člověka se odstupovat nedá, protože jakékoliv odstoupení od těchto není kompromis, ale kapitulace. Kompromis je, pokud se obě strany dohodnou na uplatnění těchto základních práv. Pokud se jedna strana vzdá svojich základních práv, tak je to prostě nepřípustné.

Začátkem každého vyjednávání musí být shoda na nějakých základních právech, které budou všechny strany respektovat a všechny strany se jimi budou řídit a ani jedna strana nebude očekávána, že se jich vzdá. V dnešní době je pouze vlastně jeden standard, podle kterých se tyto základní práva dají řídit a to je, to jsou lidská práva a mezinárodní zákony. Tak to však ale nebylo vždycky. Třeba když já jsem vyrůstal, byly různé standardy. Komunisti to viděli jedním směrem, liberálové to jedním viděli jiným směrem, ale v dnešním světě opravdu máme

jenom hmm jednu normu a jeden standard, podle kterého se základní práva dají určovat a to jsou lidská práva a mezinárodní zákon. Hmm takže použijeme vlastně tady tydle dvě věci k tomu, aby jsme si ukázali, jak jsou, jaké jsou základní práva a jak jsou tyto porušována v Izraelsko-Palestinském konfliktu. Musím zdůraznit, že základní práva nejsou sporná, nikdo proti nim nic neříká. Hmm všichni říkají že ano, jsou správné. Jenže jsou potlačovány tyto základní práva Izraelem, který má bohužel podporu USA a Izrael tyto práva nerespektuje.

Hmm hlavní problém tady v tomto konfliktu jsou sporné hranice. Hmm otázka je, kde jsou vlastně legitimní hranice Izraele, kde je legitimní hranice Palestiny. Sporná území, nebo respektive tak, jak Amerika nazí... Amerika nazývá spornými územími území západního břehu Jordánu, území Gazy a území východního Jeruzaléma. Jenže jako sporná území to nevidí všichni. Například bývalý americký prezident Jimmy Carter ve své knize napsal, že hlavní problém hmm Izraelského ko, Izraelsko-Palestinského konfliktu je nechuť Izraele hmm je to, že Izrael nechce uznat svoje právoplatné hranice. Aaa což samozřejmě odporuje mezinárodnímu právu a tady todle je vlastně porušování mezinárodního práva. Toto ale není něco, co by bylo objeveno teprve nedávno. Stejný problém byl i někdy čtyřicet, před 40 lety, kdy v roce 1970 jeden z nejlepších mezinárodních právníku, Quinsy Right, řekl, že hlavní problém tohoto konfliktu je odmítnutí Izraele vzdát se okupovaného území. Takže máme vlastně stejný problém a stejnou překážku už hodně, hodně dlouhou dobu, což je problém.

Hmm to je něco, na co naráží i charta spojených národů. Kdy, která říká, že nemůžete, nebo že žádný stát nemůže získat nové území dobitím neboli válkou. Toto prostě není dovoleno. Můžete se zeptat, ale však většina, nebo můžete argumentovat tím, že většina států má svoje území díky válce. To je sice pravda, ale musíme si uvědomit, že se zákony vyvíjí. Mučení bylo taky v 18. a 19. století povoleno a ve 20. už je zakázáno. V 19. století bylo za určitých okolností možno to, že muž zabil svoji ženu. Momentálně to není. Takže ano, většina států má svoje území díky válkám, ale to nic nemění na faktu, že dnes je to nezákonné. Izrael se, nebo vlastně co k tomu říká Izrael? Izrael se brání tím, že území západního břehu, území Gazy získali díky takzvané obrané válce. Že museli konat a todle mění věci. Otázka je... podívejme se na to ze dvou pohledů. Z historického, kdy otázka je, je to opravdu byla obranná válka a z legálního, jestli vůbec obranná válka mění situaci. Z toho historického pohledu víme, že západní břeh Jordánu a Gaza byla připojena během války v roce 1967, kdy Izrael řekl, že musí napadnout tady toto území, jelikož prý měli informace, že Egypt zaútočí na Izrael a chce ho zničit. Izrael tedy řekl, že musel zaútočit first, hmm první a že to byla pouze obrana, aby nebyl zničen.

Hmm a proto se to americká vláda rozhodla vlastně zjistit. Různé zpravodajské agentury začali pátrat v Egyptě a v Izraeli a po sousedních zemích, co se opravdu děje. A Izrael musel být opravdu opatrný, jelikož vlastně americká vláda zastavila invazi do Egypta v roce 67. Vlastně kdy spojené síly Izraele, Británie a Francie šly do Egypta. Proto Izrael začal posílat delegáty do Washingtonu, který prezidentovy začali říkat, že Egypt zaútočí na Izrael, Egypt rozdrtí Izrael a tak dále. Hmm a tak to teda Spojené státy vyšetřovaly, ale zjistily dvě věci. Za prvé, že nebyla nebyly žádné důkazy o tom, že by Egypt chtěl zaútočit na Izrael. A zadruhé, pokud by Izrael zaútočil, což bylo velice

nepravděpodobné, tak a teď cituju bývalého prezidenta, co on řekl delegátům z Izraele. Izrael by Egypt naprosto rozdrtil.

No a potom přišel jeden vyslanec z Izraele do Ameriky a řekl, že měli úplně stejné podklady jak Izrael, tak Amerika. No takže prakticky se shodli s Američany na to, že Egypt pro ně nebyl hrozba a pokud by byl hrozba, taky by je rozdrtily, což se opravdu stalo. Rozdrtili je prakticky za jeden den, co trvala válka. Ona sice trvala trošku díl, ale to proto, že Izrael chtěl dostat nějaké území. Kvůli tomuto se vlastně organizovalo páté výjimečné shromáždění rady bezpečnosti OSN, kde se vlastně všichni sjeli. Vystupoval tam i Izrael a tak dále a všichni nebo všechny země, včetně Ameriky, se shodli na tom, že Izrael hmm se chová vlastně špatně. A pouze Izrael řekl nebo byl toho názoru, že Izraelský stát je oběť arabské agrese. Hmm toto nám ukazuje, že vlastně pouze Izraelci si to mysleli. Zůstává nám právní otázka. Hmm podle mezinárodního práva, ani pokud se bráníte a vedete, nebo jste nuceni začít vést válku kvůli tomu, abyste se bránili, tak nesmíte změnit svoje hranice. Už kdysi dávno pan Robert Jennings řekl, a teď parafrázuji: "Bylo by opravdu zvláštní, kdyby hmm jste si mohli nechat to, co dobijete v případě války. "A to je momentální postoj nebo názor i rady bezp hmm bezpečnosti OSN. Že nemůžete si, i když se bráníte, nechat území, které dobijete.

No a po teda červnu nebo válce v roce 67, generální tajemník spojených národů, pan Othant, shrnul názor všech států, že žádný územní zisk nemůže být uznán, pokud to bylo vojenským dobitím. Hmm potom názor nebo problém mezi státma byla, že některé státy řekly, že Izrael musí opustit území, které dobyl a Arabské státy se nemusí zavazovat vůbec k ničemu. Jiné státy říkaly, že Izrael

musí odejít, ale Arabské státy se musí zavázat k tomu, že na Izrael nezaútočí a že ho uznají jako právoplatný jako stát a právoplatný hmm právoplatný člen spojených národů. Hmm toto byly sice dvě otázky, které se vyřešily, ale nikdo, ale vůbec nikdo neřekl, kromě Izraele, že si Izrael může nechat toto území. Problém byl pouze akorát pokud se Arabské státy musí k něčemu zavázat, nebo ne. Hmm toto byla pozice valného shromáždění OSN, ale bohužel se vlastně na ničem neshodli tak to bylo předáno radě bezpečnosti. Hmm pokud někdo no z vás ví, co je 242 rezoluce spojených národů, tak říká vlastně prakticky to samé, co 14 z 15 států, které v té době tvořily radu bezpečnosti. A ty říkaly, že žádný územní zisk nesmí být díky vojenskému dobití. Hmm na tomto se shodli 14, na tomto se shodlo 14 států, pouze jeden vlastně neřekl nic, což byla Čína. Jelikož ta měla svoje momentální problémy. Spojené státy pouze dodaly, že může dojít k malým a vzájemným výměnám území, kdy pokud Izrael má zájem o 2% severního břehu, tak musí vzít někde jinde 2% a dát ho státu, s kterýma to chce vyměnit. Ale musí to být vždycky výměna férová a musí to vždycky být pro obě strany stejně výhodné. Hmm to byl pohled do historie, pojďme se podívat v dnešní dobu. Kterou, do dnešní doby. Co se děje, to se můžete podívat sami. Dejte do Googlu mírové řešení otázky Palestiny a vyjede vám jako první článek od OSN.

Hmm každý rok valná hromada spojených národů hlasuje o rezoluci. Tato rezoluce zůstává velice podobná každý rok. Hmm a říká, že, zase se budu opakovat, žádný územní zisk nemůže být díky vojenskému dobití. Dále říká, že Izraelské osady na Palestinském území od roku 67 jsou nelegální. Toto zahrnuje i východní Jeruzalém. Dále říká, že Izrael musí z těchto osad odejít a musí se vyřešit otázka Palestinských uprchlíků, hmm ve smyslu že musí jim být dovoleno

vrátit se do svých domovů a musí jim dostat kompenzace. Hmm takže máme vlastně čtyři otázky. To je otázka hranic, otázka východního Jeruzaléma, otázka momentálních osadníků a otázka uprchlíků. Hmm někdo říká, nebo respektive toto se označuje jako hlavní sporné otázky vyjednávání a jsou označovány, jako ty otázky, které se musí odložit až úplně na konec mírového vyjednávání, jelikož jsou velice složité a pokud by se daly na začátek, tak by vyjednávání selhalo. Otázka je, jestli jsou to opravdu sporné otázky. Musíte se sami rozhodnout a sami posoudit, zda jsou opravdu tak sporné, jak se o nich říká, anebo opravdu sporné nejsou a měly by se jednoduše vyřešit. Teď vám řeknu, jak spojené národy hlasovali o této rezoluci.

Hlasování probíhalo takto: V roce 1997 bylo pro rezoluci 155 států, proti byly dvě. To byly Izrael a Spojené státy. Rok 98 se mělo pro 154 států a proti byly dva, Izrael a Spojené státy. V roce 2002 bylo pro 160 států a proti 4 státy. Izrael, Spojené státy a malé bezvýznamné, tím nemyslím, opravdu se vší úctou, malé bezvýznamné ostrůvky z Pacifiku. 2003, 160 pro a 6 proti. Zase Izrael, Spojené státy, malé ostrovy z jižního Pacifiku a přidali se k nim státy Palau a Uganda. Rok 2004 přinesl 161 a 7 proti. Poskočíme dále, rok 2008 přinesl 164 států a 7 proti a 2009 to samé, 164 a 7 proti, kdy se ke všem těm šesti státům přidala Austrálie.

Hmm pokud nevíte, jak si představit tady tyto ostrůvky, tak, a teď mluvím se vší úctou, ale snažím se být objektivní, populace těchto ostrůvků by se vlezla do této místnosti. A to je všechno. Hmm musím dodat, že Česká republika souhlasí s většinou, i přes váš zvláštní smysl pro toleranci a musím říct, že souhlasím s vaším panem premiérem v této otázce a abych tak řekl, jsme na stejné

vlně. Ale není to jenom Česká republika, kdo souhlasí. Souhlasí i například takový Irán. Jo. Jediný, jediné dva státy, které jsou proti je Iz.. a které řekněme jsou ve světě větší jsou Izrael a Spojené státy. Přesuňme se do března roku 2002, kdy liga arabských států hmm vydala arabskou, nebo začala takzvanou arabskou mírovou iniciativu a hlasy 22 ku 0 ji schválila. Tato vypovídala o tom, že to opravdu musí být vyřešeno a že Izrael musí odejít. Rozhodnutí 22 ku 0 si myslím, že opravdu není sporné. Poté se setkala i muslimská komunita a všech 57 států na tomto setkání, včetně Iránů, se shodli na tom, že se taky připojí pod tuto mírovou iniciativu a že otázka vlastně osad musí být vyřešena, musí být jednou pro vždy vyřešena a že musíme musí najít mezinárodní podporu na to, aby se toto provedlo. A to jsou muslimové, kdo takto hlásili, hlasovali. A ještě to taky posunuli ještě krůček dál, kdy řekli, že pokud Izrael bude akceptovat tyto podmínky a odejde, tak nejen, že ho uznají jako stát, ale taky s ním navážou normální vztahy, budou podporovat obchod a turistiku s těmato státy. A toto nejen to muslimské, tento muslimský sjezd, ale i liga arabských států schválili.

5.4 Interpreter 2 – notation

Pedatevala za to, ie hoje I v El par dienjeh dn' - mlablia icleaig nerchoris' tribin v miss. nerozumi' - ne l'envenct lede exercinal & britished myst Dug predhaterottly 1960 generace @ - sila obtret L. Marx - vkjny napad -> w/ras,

2 pochsknit vie -> zdravý portej Porlidir - Merh' v CR korespondence + pritelem Holocoust with - pretout Mirestan I little - warmline a nej a hustrace 4 clex Vice kuhnie semu - provinci r veitell partas

prisliseni vierbeinem zislien - 4 osisk Merinalised graves yulest bookst

Jobre'x spatne' v tentlitha

Estace Maketoni Chandiko - o Okupuci (brit. oku) huis sebrane parce 100 - 500 when - politica + dieta

dom Citen -> helijte v nim Politico -) citati, tempremis dat a stat. V zutle pret. he wic . Coboliv tomprom. -> polluding Sen serou. Ost stany mysli zutel. para "

Jolohoch eo Zu'el prava > ose vrang V drav Seo muit nespettoua 2 vlacing a

1 nepocloolit

Handurt ZP -> LP+ MP = jeho generace jine Vax, libera'la,', marx-vocio
vlandart

-> ted jalen -> MP+LP

co je to standart LP + a rulel. prava u palent - izrael tontale he tompromis (6holudi)

he ton house , pochy by o ZP - parkony prétatity - popiení stud. y a verp. mer. principo MP

20'cl. okistu hrunice -> vhonovené Izrael x sudovaí vhat

Paleshina

Cara , vých servzulin => kombroveruní území
komu puhr/
byvny prezident USA: knihu -> kolonizace Paleshiny -> hl. problém
v míru

nepřijeh legellních hrunic
zátladní proslém -> olavny (i před nanozením luh vmin)

1940 - Hl. přetodíta potrolu -> nepříjet / pruele obuj osl.

NATO - princip

MZ v sox. suck -> nepri jutelne zvislat území vallou

hranice nemění víkuh/

-> právo soxtasné práce

VEHT're vlate hraniee i willy

19 stoled -> perovoling povoleng

20 vtoled -> nepovoling

ofty value hranice

olnes nelego (ln/ : Largoment ... poara + W Jerwalls

obrannov millar

> změrn vění

4 historie x agris privat - 2 2da noëni? Gara -> 1967 valles -> podrídení Egypt odlajny vote - první blok pro obrano nahraluty -> jiné UVA kentrolovali o eo reo? co vlakonovi?

1956 -> relating bot me Egypt & UVA mujte odejit Washinton, president tehrorn, rousede ty mluví

Eg. zauteci , mici natu

Usa vyšetrovalní v Eg. -> zárěry

J. Eg nechce mutecit - ser attensu 2) i telysy je vjolečenský - nikolo nesule utoùit (Eg) Table roully i mental. 014 x irruel of hrail rables o USA 2) Eg nezukeci B, tiral perocha ai obonii valla - zith retential perhotovershi I wirmen tell konec settlin' - jedina zemi luin valne hroming

konec settlin' - jedina zemi luin val

(F)

obrannal válla - ne provo menit hranice

Cociklé mez práva

R. Dzeminy -> divna válla zachovat si obrannou ciní

dzemí a zdroje

vallen v červnu a generalní tajemní t DATO a Valna hromada

vhrnul naror VH -> všíchní vouhlesí neza

bírat hrunice během toukith

reine naror v = ter rentectich -> naře zeme alis, že nezautecí

hrael juto čling NATA

žuklný stat výma hrael -> zvahovou teritorium

oznaní izraele + neutočení v texlovení

2002 EU wknovens' VH soublar jak

Rada Berpeinorh' 2002 soublar

15 elins > nestrat území vállou (14)

Cina > zórhala pohichu (1)

-> vétřina vouhlar

O14: mály a vzujemý výměna zene
2% tomu a 2% tomu £ - L'

6) to je historie

Sociasnost: mittele do zjish't sum: l'éra Internet)

goggli: peacefall settlement of the governon et

Palestine

V4 Astanoveni Juineseni

Kardy rok VH EU - volba a skjing vysliche

beten min. let - turime princip nessunos h'écent

-> 1964 okupuce Pulerbry a V Jerozulima -> nic nelegible

V kuly podbolen bětem 1963.

Lilly

Roshadnh' o upuhlicith - natural dome + odstadini

Volsa - mjimavní (otáty ujnh., V serus, branice) = kontroverzu

V kontláta

porlectní sout jednatní - dvůti komplitui:

nyni' bulek volit -> rozhadněte, zda je to kontroverskí

7

Volsa

Nolsa 1994 - 100 x 2 negativní O14

1998 154 x 2 U19

2002 160 x 2 U1A -> male ortory v Pacifilm

2003 160 x 6 12 mel + USA + Pacifile whiz

2004 164 x 4

2009 164 x 4

2010 164 x 4 -> USA Awhalie a Pacifile ortory

make nervázní drimer nerhále malé shiz v Pacifila

vylétí z ignorace -> mulital populace

kazilorocní volsa

mit na nysli ER voli's véttinou

Premie'r sy mél védét je s nim souhlari'm

Fisher a ja' jume na stejne kulé

CR voli's retinou

1814 + Irrael ne

2002 Steren dali' staty - jen reveni' ota'ety upuhl'a

20 x O -> to nezni' tontroverune

57 clano organizace bla'm -> soubleri', prijali mirovi jodniky

-> velidnit situaci

2 ziveat mezinirodni' podporu

8

pou vilent modinové a aby strali podpore prijal.

Hla'untal lenterence - 1 krok pred 17P

polad prijnete -> whanovi obehod,

normallni ekonomiku

2004 - Tile willinder se object

Mensie prem a Enpacitani e merinarcelatio sach

5.5 Interpreter 2 – interpreting

Právní aspekty Palestinsko-Izraelského konfliktu, Norman Finklestain, Filozofická fakulta Univerzity Karlovy, Praha 23. 2. 2010.

Dobrý den, děkuji vám za to, že tu dnes jste. Aaa strávil jsem v české republice pár divných dní a jsem překvapen z toho, tím, že je tu tolik mladých lidí dnes na této přednášce. Ze svého mládí vím, že mladí lidé jsou plní ideálů. Aaa avšak byl bych nezdvořilý, kdybych kritizoval kohokoliv v místnosti, ale současně jsem překvapen mírou intolerance, která se tu objevila, zatímco jsem tu byl. Jsem překvapen také tím, že se lidé bojí jiného úhlu pohledu. Že tímto hlavním strachem je jakýsi hypotetický strach. Tomu skutečně nerozumím, protože ani z Ameriky s tímto nemám zkušenost. Ale k věci. Aaa dnes večer je tu hodně lidí a já doufám, že jsou to lidé s otevřenou myslí a také s kritickou myslí. Aaa na začátek samozřejmě uvedu přednášku, odpřednáším to a potom bych byl rád, kdybyste se ptali, protože já miluji výzvy. Aaa mám rád generaci roku 1960, kdy mladí lidé nosili černou placku s bílými písmeny QA – Question authorities, aaa velmoc otázek. Myslím si, že je to velice dobrá imigž a podobný nápad měl mladý žid Karl Marx. Aaa když se ho kdosi zeptal, v jaké výře vlastně žije. A protože byl chytrý, tak odpověděl, že jeho víra je taková, že dokáže zpochybnit vše a to si myslím, že je zdravý postoj.

Ještě jedna věc. Aaa měl jsem totiž štěstí aaa přijet do České republiky aaa a potkal jsem se s někým, se kterým, s kým si píšu už hodně let a ten někdo se právě rozhodl přeložit moji krátkou knihu o holokaustu, takže ještě jednou děkuju

Miroslavovy. A zároveň chci poděkovat třem báječným lidem, kteří se o mě starali a kteří snášeli mé výbuchy frustrace. A k těm patří vyjádření zvláštního věku vděku. Dnes večer však aaa tato přednáška bude na odbornější téma, na více technické téma, takže je primárně určena pro právníky a učitele práva. Avšak budu se snažit ji přiblížit i všeobecnému publiku, tak aby každý z nich, z vás v ní něco našel. A téma je mezinárodní právo a Palestinský konflikt.

Zaměříme se na to, co je dobré a co je špatné v tomto konfliktu a jako úvodem bych velice rád citoval Mahátma Ghándího, který má na téma o okupaci skutečně co říct, protože sám žil v průběhu Britské okupace v Indii. Aaa jeho sebrané spisy činí, jsou skutečně obrovské. Mají něco kolem 100 - 500 stran, jeden z nich. A zaměřoval se nejen na politiku, ale hlavně byl posedlý dietami a domácím léčením, takže pokud máte jakýkoliv soukromý problém, jakýkoliv zdravotní problém, směle vás na něj odkazuji. Co se však politiky týče, rád bych uvedl citát. Aaa Ghándí tvrdil, že všechny kompromisy jsou založené na tom dávat a brát, ale v základních právech člověka se nic takového stát nemůže, protože jakýkoliv kompromis v základních právech znamená podvolení se nebo kapitulaci. Protože tak vlastně jde pouze o to braní a ne o dávání. A kompromis pak může, jestliže obě strany myslí, jsou aaa, jestliže obě strany se na něj soustředí a myslí při tom na základní práva.

Aby však bylo jednání úspěšné, tak na začátku každého tohoto jednání musí být stanoveno a dohodnuto, co jsou to základní práva a musí to být dohodnuto oběma stranami. V tento večer na to zkusíme přijít. Aaa obě skupiny musí respektovat základní práva a ani jedna z nich se nesmí podvolit. Aaa

v dnešním světě existuje jeden skutečný standard aaa což jsou základní práva a to jsou lidská práva a mezinárodní zákon. Aaa jako generace aaa v mé generaci byly aaa dobré a špatné věci trochu jiné. Byly striktně vymezené. Žil jsem v době liberálního standartu marxisty marxisticko-socialistického standartu. Aaa ve světě v jakém teď žijeme, existuje pouze jeden tento standart. Neexistuje skutečný vyzyvatel. A tím standardem je kombinace mezinárodního práva a lidských zákonů. Dnes se chci podívat na mezinárodní práva a lidská práva jako základní práva pro Izraelsko-Palestinském konfliktu. A o nich, a v nich se nesmí dělat kompromisy. Aaa tato práva nejsou kontroverzní a nesmí o nich být pochyby.

USA popírá skutečnost a tímto vlastně nerespektuje mezinárodní principy mezinárodních práv. Avšak základní otázkou jsou hranice. Hranice, které byly skutečně stanovené pro Izrael a hranice stanovené pro budoucí stát Palestinu. Tam dochází k třenicím, například taková Gaza nebo východní Jeruzalém jsou dodnes kontroverzní území. Protože vlastně ani oni samy neví, komu patří. Bývalý prezident USA se ve své knize, kterou napsal, aaa tomuto věnoval a věnoval se konkrétně kolonizaci Palestiny, která byla jakoby hlavním problémem a hlavní překážkou celkového míru, protože Palestina aaa nedokáže přijmout legální hranice. Avšak když se na to podíváme v celkovém úhlu pohledu, tak základní problém, ke kterému tady dochází je aaa velmi dáv starý. Je dokonce tak starý a starší, než většina lidí aaa v této místnosti, dokonce starší než i doba, kdy jste byli počati. Aaa v roce 1970 však aaa byla stanovena hlavní překážka pokroku, aaa což je mezi jinými i neschopnost opuštění Izraele okupovaných oblastí. Takže hlavní aaa bod je vlastně celkem jednoduchý.

Aaa NATO však stanovilo určité principy. Konkrétně princip mezinárodního aaa mezinárodních zákonů v současném světě, kdy je nepřijatelné jakýmkoliv způsobem nepřijatelné získat území válkou. Aaa a posunout tak hranice díky vítězství. Právě toto jsou výsledky současné práce NATA. Jistě semnou budete souhlasit, že většina států, současných států získala své hranice ve válce. Dobře v 19. století to bylo akceptovatelné. Ve 20. století je to nepovolené. I když jsme získali většinu hranic současných států díky válce, dnes je to nelegální. No jo, ale potom existují také dva argumenty. Ten první z nich se týká třeba Gazy a východního Jeruzaléma, které si Izrael podřídil aaa sice válkou, ale oni to definují jako obranou válku, takže to by vlastně mělo měnit věci. Že? Pak je tu také historický aspekt a právní aspekt, takže z právního aspekta to něco změní? Důležité je říct, že Gaza aaa o Gazu se válčilo v roce 1967, kdy došlo k jejímu podřízení. Tehdy to bylo zaka-zaka-zakamuflované stylem, že Egypt chystal tajný útok na Izrael, takže oni vlastně provedli jakoby protiútok pouze proto, aby se ubránili. A tím získali tu Gazu. Samozřejmě, vedli se dlouhosáhlé debaty aaa s býva, aaa s ministrem tehd Egypta, tehdejším ministrem Egypta, který ve své knize i toto popisuje a ta kapitola je celkem dramatická. Takže o tomhle byla právě válka v Gaze.

Byly pořízeny nahrávky a právě z těchto nahrávek aaa v USA kontrolovali, o co skutečně šlo, co byla skutečnost. Aaa v roce 1956 pak došlo ke skutečnému útoku na Egypt, kdy USA společně s Velkou Británií a Francií přikázala Egyptu, že skutečně musí odejít. Do Washingtonu, tehdy byl prezidentem Johnson, se pak sjížděli sousední státy, představitelé sousedních států z Egypta, aby o celé problematice mluvili. Všichni tvrdili, že Egypt zaútočí, že je zničí. Na ten aaa naa

v reakci na tuto záležitost USA provedlo vyšetřování v Egyptě a přineslo určité závěry. Ty závěry byly dva. Egypt nechce, nemá v plánu útočit, protože vlastně nenašli se žádné důkazy o připravovaném útoku. A i kdyby nějakým způsobem zaútočil, tak je natolik rozčleněný, že by to vlastně nemělo význam. Takže prezident Johnson ještě jednou zopakoval, že Egypt útočit nebude. Červen potom přinesl zajímavé aaa zajímavé závěry, že rozdíly v mentalitě USA a v mentalitě Izraele jsou v podstatě aaa nepatrné.

Izrael, zaprvé Izrael vyjádřil souhlas s USA. Zadruhé, Egypt skutečně nezaútočí. Zatřetí, Izrael, až skončí válka tak vlastně tím celkově jenom získá. Aaa účastnil jsem se pátého pohotovostního setkání valné hromady a četl jsem jejich záznam. Skutečně Izraelská angličtina byla natolik špatná, že to celkově znamenalo jakoby postup dolů. Snažili jsme se v tom vyznat, ale až na konci samotného setkání, jediná země světa, která z valné hromady, vlastně která se účastnila té valné hromady, zaznamenala pokrok, tak byl právě Izrael. Dokonce ani... I delegát aaa z Ameriky, který tam přijel urovnat tyto dvě nepřátelské strany prokázal, že Izrael je nevinný a k tomu se přikláněl i zbytek světa. Takže tolik k aaa druhé, k druhému aspektu, tomu právnímu aspektu. I když se jednalo o obranou válku, tak přesto neměli nejmenší právo měnit stávající hranice. To jistě uznávají i současní učitelé mezinárodního práva, kteří se víc orientují v daném předmětu. Jako příklad aaa těchto vedoucích představitelů bych uvedl Roberta Jenningse, který, jehož budu parafrázovat, protože sám řekl, že je to opravdu divná válka, která si v rámci zachování aaa a obrany přivlastní cizí území a zdroje. Takže tohlensto tohle to byly vlastně současné postoje valného shromáždění.

Aaa válka v červnu a rovněž valná hromada a generální tajemník NATA, právě, aaa to byl opravdu skvělý chlap a shrnul aaa shrnul pro nás názor valné hromady, kdy všichni souhlasili, že zabírat hranice během válečného konfliktu není dovoleno. AAa avšak byly na to různé názory a naše země jako USA vyslovila slib, že nezaútočí na Izrael, jakožto člena NATA. A vlastně tento slib aaa celkově nedal snad žádný stát kromě aaa nedal žádný aaa stát vyjma Izraele, který i nadále zabírá teritorium, které mu nepatří. A USA tak musela uznat Izrael jako stát a také slíbit, že na něj v budoucnu nebude útočit. V roce 2002 došlo, Evropská unie ustanovila aaa celkový souhlas s valnou hromadou a posléze se sešla i rada bezpečnosti, která opět vyjádřila souhlas s ustanovením z roku 2002. Na této radě bezpečnosti bylo celkem 15 členů, z nichž 14 souhlasilo s tím, že nebudou zabírat území válkou, a jediný aaa členský člen zůstal potichu a to byla Čína. Takže jak jsem již řekl, většina vyjádřila souhlas. USA však stanovila nebo respektive nadnesla, že malý, malá a vzájemná výměna aaa části země by mohla být dovolena. To znamená, že 2% získá jeden, 2% získá druhý. Avšak k tomu vlastně nikdy nedošlo, protože jak už jsem řekl, nebylo povolené zabírat území válkou. Takže tolik k historii. A nyní k současnosti. Můžete si to i sami zjistit, pokud... Žijeme vlastně v éře internetu, takže pokud zadáte, pokud půjdete na google a zadáte Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, takže aaa mírové ujednání otázky, mi-mírové řešení otázky v Palestině vyjede vám záznam z valné hromady a její usnesení.

Každý rok se aaa velká hrom aaa komise Evropské unie aaa každý rok komise Evropské unie pořádá volbu a pokaždé, pokaždý dochází ke stejnému výsledku. Během minulých let aaa tím bylo, že nemůžeme brát území válkou.

Jako se to stalo v roce 1967 při okupaci Palestiny a východního Jeruzaléma. Sice toto bylo uznáno jako nele, bylo to uznáno jako nelegální. Mluvím i o východním Jeruzalémě, protože jak už jsem řekl, ten byl zabrán také během války v roce 1967. Rovněž vynesl aaa rozhodnutí o uprchlících, kterým má být umožněn návrat domů, a mají dostat i odškodnění. Volba jako taková byla skutečně zajímavá, protože ve hře byly jednak otázky kolem uprchlíků, jednak otázka východního Jeruzalému a současně také hranice. A právě tyto záležitosti a tyto body bývají považovány za kontroverzní, kontroverzní v celém konfliktu. A pokud se něco takového řeší, a pokud to řešíme, pak to dáváme právě jako poslední aaa bod jednání a to kvůli celkové komplikaci problému. Avšak je na vás samotných, zda toto, zda toto je skutečně kontroverzní, takže použijte vaši nezávislou mysl, použijte vaše vlastní hlavy. Nyní vám dám volbu, možnost zvolit si a sami rozhodněte, zda jde o kontroverzní záležitost.

V roce 97 došlo k volbám a výsledky byly překvapivé. 100 ku 2 záporným hlasům, přičemž na jednom se podílelo USA. V roce 1999 pak to bylo 154 ku 2, kdy opět se podílelo USA. V roce 2002, 160 ku 2, kdy se k USA připojili i malé ostrovy v Pacifiku. V roce 2003, 160 ku 6, tady už nám čísla vzrůstají, kdy se k USA připojil Izrael a další ostrovy v Pacifiku. V roce 2004, 164 ku 7. V roce 2008, 164 ku 7. V roce 2009, 164 ku 7 a v roce 2010 to bylo 164 ku 7, kde se k USA připojila Austrálie a opět ostrovy v Pacifiku a nějaké další menší státy.

Všímám si, že většina z vás má na tváři nervózní úsměv, protože určitě neznáte tyto malé státy v Pacifiku, takže vás nyní vyléčím z ignorance. Jedná se o skutečně maličké populace a jejich počet obyvatel by se v pohodě vlezl do této

místnosti. Jak jsem již řekl, i jim byla stanovena každoroční volba a teď musíte mít na mysli jednu věc. Že Česká republika celkově volí s většinou. To znamená, že současný premiér tohoto státu by měl vědět, že s ním skutečně souhlasím. Jak bych řekl, teď Fisher i já jsme na jedné lodi, na stejné vlně, jedeme na, jedeme na, jsme na stejné lodi, jedeme na stejné vlně. Česká republika volí s většinou. Amerika a Izrael však ne. A v roce 2002 v březnu se k nim přidali i další státy, které, kteří tuto volbu považují jako řešení otázky uprchlíků. Celkový výsledek byl 22 ku 0. Takže jistě vám dojde, že tohle skutečně není nijak kontroverzní. Nicméně 50 členů, 57 členů islámské organizace skutečně souhlasí. A chtě-přijali tyto podmínky, pouze aby uklidnili celkovou situaci a rovněž získali jakousi mezinárodní podporu. Musíte si říkat, že ti muslimové jsou skutečně šílení, protože aby získali podporu tak přijmou takovéto podmínky. Aaa islámská konference, která proběhla ukázala, že je o jeden krok napřed před mezinárodními právy. Protože tvrdí, že pokud to přijme, tak vlastně ustanoví obchod, ustanoví normální ekonomiku v Izraeli a normální životní podmínky. Aaa tyto myšlenky se pak objevili v roce 2004 a já jsem mluvil s kapacitami v daných oborech, jak ži, židovské otázce tak i v těch dalších a rovněž u mezinárodního soudu.

5.6 Interpreter 3 – notation

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5.7 Interpreter 3 – interpreting

Právní aspekty Palestinsko-Izraelského konfliktu, Norman Finklestain, Filozofická fakulta Univerzity Karlovy, Praha 23. Února 2010.

Aaa Děkuji, aaa že zde mohu mluvit. Aaa v poslední době jsem v české republice zažil dosti zvláštní dny. Aaa se vším respektem aaa vidím tady sammoho mladých lidí a vím, že mladí lidé jsou plní ideálů. Nechci kritizovat nikoho v této místnosti, ale překvapilo mě, překvapila mě míra intolerance, kterou jsem tady v České republice zažil. Překvapilo mě, že Češi se bojí aaa slyšet aaa jiné názory. Nikdo tady nebrání aaa ostatním lidem mluvit a vyjadřovat svoje názory, ale tyto odlišné názory vyvolávají v Češích strach. Tomu moc nerozumím a nesetkal jsem se s tím nikde jinde, dokonce ani ve Spojených státech Amerických, a je to něco, nad čím bychom se mohli zamyslet. Ale ne dnes. Dnes je tu hodně lidí aaa doufám, že aaa budete poslouchat aaa s otevřenými, s otevřenou hlavou, ale že taky budete o tom, o čem budu mluvit, kriticky přemýšlet a že budete mít spoustu otázek a námitek, k tomu, co budu říkat. V 60. letech má generace, mladí lidé nosili takový černý štítek s bílým nápisem zpochybňujte autority.

Dobře to vyjádřil i Karl Marx, který se řídil mottem: vše zpochybňuj.

Tento přístup je podle mě velmi zdravý, takže doufám, že o tom, co budu říkat, budete přemýšlet kriticky. Aaa také bych chtěl poděkovat někomu, koho jsem měl tu čest zde potkat a s kým jsem dlouho korespondoval. A je to člověk, který se rozhodl přeložit mou knihu o holokaustu do češtiny. Tímto bych mu chtěl poděkovat. Dále bych chtěl zmínit tři úžasné lidi, který, kteří mi ty poslední dny

tady hodně pomohli. Provedli mě tady a pomohli mi v těch chvílích, kdy jsem byl z té situace tady velmi frustrovaný. Dnes budu hovořit o technickém tématu, je to určené hlavně pro právníky a studenty práva, ale budu se snažit, aby si v tom každý něco našel a téma je mezinárodní právo a konflikt mezi Izraelem a Palestinou.

Aaa dnes budem mluvit o tom, co je podle práva správné a co špatné. Aaa zde bych rád zmínil Ghándího, který téma okupace aaa docela dobře zpracoval a vyřešil v Indii, která byla okupována Británií, a zbavil vlastně Indii Britské okupace. Aaa takže u něj se můžeme naučit, jak ukončit neoprávněnou okupaci. Napsal o tom 100 500 stránkových svazků, které nejsou až tak zaměřené na politiku, spíš se v nich zabývá životosprávou a najdete zde léčby na všechny možné choroby, od zácpy až po impotenci. Takže pokud máte nějaké takové osobní problémy, Ghándí je dobrý zdroj. Rád bych začal s tím, co Ghándí říká o kompromisu a říká, že je to, že je to založené na principu zisku a ztrát. Ale tyto zisky a ztráty nesmí postihovat základní práva, protože tím bysme nic nezískali, jenom bysme ztratili. Takže při hledání kompromisu musí obě strany respektovat základní práva té druhé strany a nemůžeme očekávat, že se těchto práv druhá strana zřekne.

Aaa na začátku každého úspěšného jednání se musí strany dohodnout na svých základních právech a ta navzájem respektovat. Aaa dnes je našim úkolem aaa zjistit aaa co jsou tato základní práva, která by měli všichni vždy respektovat a o kterých by se nikdo neměl vzdát. Dnes je tu aaa jen jeden jediný standart, podle kterého se tato práva určují, a to jsou, ten vychází z lidských práv a z

mezinárodního práva. Aaa když jsem já vyrůstal, tak tu byly dva standarty. Aaa to byl ten pohled marxistický a liberální a tyto dva pohledy šli proti sobě, ale dnes tu máme jenom jediný standart, aaa představovaný aaa tím mezinárodním právem. Aaa takže co nám aaa toto mezinárodní právo říká o Izraelsko-Palestinském konfliktu? Aaa problém je, že aaa tento, v tomto konfliktu neexistuje spor o základních právech, ta nejsou sporná. Hlavní překážkou v, ve vyřešení tohoto konfliktu je to, že Izrael podporovaná Spojenými státy odmítá respektovat základní principy mezinárodního práva.

Začal bych tím, co je základní problémem v tom, té, tomto sporu a to je, to jsou hranice, které nejsou u Izraele a u Palestiny aaa jasné. Aaa tvrdí se, že tato otázka je velmi sporná, že území západního břehu Jordánu, aaa Gazy a východního Jeruzalému, že je sporné, komu tato teritoria náleží, ale to si nemyslí všichni. Například bývalý prezident americky, Jimmy Carter, před pár léty vydal knihu, kde píše, že, že hlavní překážkou k nastolení míru mezi Izraeli a Palestinou je to, že Izrael aaa kolonizuje nebo okupuje Palestinu a že odmítá přijmout své právní hranice tak, jak stanovuje mezinárodní právo. A to je ten základní problém, který započal už mnohem dřív před tím, než jste se narodili nebo než jste vůbec byli počati. V roce 1970 aaa přední expert na mezinárodní právo Quinsy Wright napsal, že hlavní překážkou je to, že Izrael odmítá opustit tato okupovaná teritoria, což je v podstatě to stejné, co pře pár lety napsal Jimmy Carter, ale Quinsy Wright to napsal už před 40 lety.

Aaa aaa axistuje základní princip charty OSN, a ten na základě mezinárodního práva říká, že je nepřípustné získat území na základě vítězství ve

válce. Aaa to už v dnešním světě zkrátka není přípustné. Aaa možná vás napadne, že mnoho států takoto svá území a své hranice takto získaly, to je pravda, ale právo se vyvíjí a tak, jako v deva, takže v devatenáctém století bylo aaa bylo mučení povolené, ale ve 20 a 21 století už není. Stejně tak v 19 století mohl muž zabít svou ženu, ale časy se mění a mění se i právo. Takže je pravda, že mnoho států získalo svá území díky vítězství ve válce, ale dnes je toto protiprávní. Izrael má, má dva argumenty na svou obranu a první z nich je, že tvrdí, že získali západní břeh Jordánu, Gazu, sinajský poloostrov a golanské výšiny aaa na základě aaa vítězství v obrané válce. Tvrdí, že, že tu válku nezačali, ale že se pouze bránili. Aaa to, na to je možno pohlížet ze dvou pohledů a to z historického a právního. Aaa oba dva si probereme. V tom historickém se podíváme na to, jestli to opravdu byla obranná válka a pokud ano, tak jestli to z právního hlediska něco na věci mění. V roce, v červnu 1967 tedy začala válka mezi Izraeli a arabskými státy a ta začala aaa...

Takže Izraelci tvrdili, že, že Egypt je chce napadnout a že tomu chtějí zabránit a že je to otázka života a smrti. Aaa ale toto nepotvrzují dokumenty z té doby, protože americká tajná služba aaa zkoumala aaa možnost vypuknutí války mezi Izraeli a Palestinou. Izrael věděla, že že k tomu potřebuje aaa potřebuje souhlas Američanů, aby mohli napadnout Egypt, protože když v roce 1956 napadli Egypt společně s Británií a Francií, tak spojené státy americké právě do tohoto konfliktu zasáhli, a řekli jim, že musí Egypt opustit. Takže v tomto případě se znovu báli aaa Ameriky a chtěli od ní souhlas k této k tomuto zákroku. Takže izraelští úředníci jezdili do Washingtonu a opakovali tehdejšímu prezidentu Londnu-Lindnu Johnsnovy, že Egypt chce Izrael napadnout, takže Amerika

zaúkolovala 6 agentur tajné služby, které měly dostatek kontaktů v Egyptě, aby to vyšetřily a ty tajné služby došly ke dvěma závěrům. První z nich byl, že Egypt v žádném případě nemá v plánu zaútočit na Izrael a druhý z nich byl, že i kdyby zaútočil, což je, bylo nepravděpodobné a i kdyby spolu s ním zaútočily i okolní arabské státy tak, tak Izraeli žádné nebezpečí nehrozí.

Aaa tehdy aaa aaa hlava Izraelské tajné služby vlastně potvrdila závěry Amerických tajných služeb a to, že Egypt nehodlá napadnout Izrael a i kdyby Izrael napadl, tak aaa Izraeli nehrozí žádné nebezpečí. A to se také potvrdilo, protože ta válka trvala pouhý den. Ale potom vlastně pokračovala aaa ještě dalších pár dnů, protože Izrael chtěla obsadit i sever, západní pobřeží Jordánu, aaa golanské výšiny a další území. Po válce proběhlo valné shromáždění OSN. Bylo to 5 mimořádné zasedání. Aaa ze záznamu tohoto zasedání, který jsem četl, vyplývá, že Izraelský delegát měl velmi výbornou angličtinu, aaa které se chtěli vyrovnat i arabští delegáti takže, takže všichni měli velmi dobrou jazykovou úroveň. Aaa ale na tomto zasedání jediné, jediný stát, který byl toho názoru, že Izrael se stala obětí arabského útoku byl, byla samotný Izrael. Dokonce i američtí delegáti byli toho názoru, že obě dvě země byly zodpovědné za vzájemné nepokoje a nevraživost. Takže žádná jiná vláda na světě, kromě Izraele, nezastávala tento názor, že Izrael se stala obětí arabského útoku. Tady vyvstává druhá otázka, právní. A to, že i kdyby ta válka, kterou Izrael vedl, byla na sebeobranu, tak to nedává Izraeli právo měnit své hranice. Na tom se shodli i přední odborníci na mezinárodní právo, jako je pan Brown nebo Robert Jennings.

Aaa Robert Jennings aaa říkal, že je velmi divné, že by při válečném konfliktu, kde se země brání, měla mít moznost a právo získat zdroje a teritoria země, která ji napadá. Po této červnové válce aaa generální tajemník OSN, který byl nejlepší, jakého kdy OSN měla, Uthang z Barmy, shrnul aaa výsledek té, toho valného shromáždění a řekl, že všechny státy se shodly na tom, že není přípustné získávat teritoria jako válečnou kořist. Aaa to valné, na tom valném shromáždění se objevovaly různé názory. Některé státy tvrdili, že Izrael by měla opustit ta teritoria, bez toho, aniž by měla, měli arabské státy aaa se Izraeli nějak zavazovat. Aaa ale objevoval se i názor, hlavně států latinské ameriky, že by se Izrael měl, měl by opustit ta teritoria, ale zároveň že arabské státy by měli slíbit, že Izrael nenapadnou a že budou uznávat Izrael jako člena OSN. Aaa nikdo, žádný ze států, kromě Izraele si nemyslel, že by Izrael měla právo si tato teritoria nechat. Takže toto byl výsledek aaa toho valného shromáždění, nicméně vzhledem k tomu, že nebyli schopni dojít aaa nějakému závěru na vyřešení této otázky, postoupili tento problém v listopadu roku 67 radě bezpečnosti OSN, a ta vydala aaa prohlášení aaa 242, ve kterém 15 členů z rady bezpe, z celkových 15 členů rady bezpečnosti, 14 se vyjádřilo tak, že žádné území by nemělo být získáno jako válečná kořist. Jeden jediný člen se nevyjádřil a to byla Čína, která se měla brzy přetransformovat na lidovou republiku, Čínskou lidovou republiku. Mezi těmi 14 ostatními byly dokonce i Spojené státy, kteří tvrdili, které tvrdili, že jsou přípustné pouze menší a vzájemné výměny území. A to například, že kdyby Izrael, chtěl 2% západního břehu Jordánu, tak by na oplátku měl dát 2% svého území, takže by to vyšlo že nikdo o nic nepřijde. Takže to bylo historie, teď budeme mluvit o budoucnosti, která se týká i vás a kterou můžete sledovat díky internetu i vy sami.

Zjistíte to jednoduše, když si do Googlu zadáte aaa mírové aaa vyřešení otázky Palestiny. Takže každý rok to aaa generální zasedání OSN aaa hlasuje o, o tom rozhodnutí, jehož požadavky jsou každý den stejné. A ty požadavky jsou následující: aaa v tom prohlášení se píše, aaa je nepřípustné, aby, aby stát získal teritoria na základě aaa vítězné války. Aaa Palestinská teritoria, která jsou od roku 1967 okupována, by měla být Izraelí uvolněna. A měl by se vyřešit problém s uprchlíky, kterým by mělo být umožněno vrátit se domů. A o tomto se každý rok hlasuje. Takže je tu otázka hranic, otázka východního Jaruzaléma, otázka osídlení a otázka uprchlíků a tyto 4 otázky jsou považovány za nejspornější v tomto konfliktu a má se za to, že by se měly řešit jako poslední, protože kdyby se začali na začátku, kdyby se řešili na začátku těch jednání, tak by ta jednání nikam nevedla. Aaa takže teď si sami rozmyslete a rozhodněte se, jestli tyto otázky jsou opravdu tak sporné. Řeknu vám, jaké bylo hlasování.

Takže tady jsou výsledky hlasování. V roce 1997, 155 pro a 2 proti, a to byl Izrael a Spojené státy. 1998, 154 pro, 2 proti, opět Izrael a Spojené státy. Rok 2002, 160 pro, 4 proti, aaa ty hlasy proti byly Izrael, Spojené státy Americké, aaa Marshallovy ostrovy a Mikronésie. Rok 2003, 160 pro a 6 proti, opět Izrael, Spojené státy, Marshallovy ostrovy, Mikronésia-Mikronésie, Palau a Uganda. V roce 2004, 161 pro, 7 proti. 2008, 164 pro, 7 proti. 2009 taktéž a těch sedm proti: Izrael, Spojené státy, Austrálie, Marshallovy ostrovy, Mikronésie, Narul a Palau.

Aaa všiml jsem si vašich nervózních úsměvů, protože asi nevíte, co to Narul a Palau je. Takže vás poučím. Aaa nechci, aby to vyznělo špatně, ale

snažím se být striktně objektivní. Když vám řeknu, že populace těchto dvou zemí by zaplnila volná místa v této místnosti. Takže každý rok se na valné hromadě OSN o tomto usnesení hlasuje. Ale je důležité, abyste si pamatovali, že Česká republika pokaždé hlasuje s většinou. Takže napříč vaší zvláštní pohostinností musím říct, že jsem za jedno s vaším premiérem a že stejně jako on nesouhlasím s postojem Narulu a Palau. Takže můžu říct, že pan Fisher a já jsme na stejné vlně, přestože tady cítím špatné vibrace. Ale není to jen Česká republika, která hlasuje s většinou, je to i islámský Irán. Aaa tato otázka se řeší i na regionální úrovni. Poprvé v březnu 2002, kdy aaa aaa liga arabských států přišla s arabskou mírovou iniciativou, která se velmi podobala, podobá usnesení OSN a také požaduje spravedlivé vyřešení sporu Izraele a Pakistánu. Aaa tak také se o tom hlasovalo, aaa výsledek hlasování byl 22 hlasů pro, 0 proti. Takže se nezdá, že by ten, že by tato otázka byla velmi sporná. Aaa tuto mírovou iniciativu podpořil-la i islámská konference, která má 57 členů, včetně Iránu. A kromě toho, že podpořila tuto mírovou iniciativu, požadovala i mezinárodní podporu. *pauza* Takže tato arabská mírová iniciativa jde ještě o krok dál, než mezinárodní právo a to tím, že, že nabízí Izraeli nejenom...

6. Summary

Tlumočnická notace je jedním ze základních předpokladů pro kvalitní tlumočnický výkon při konsekutivním tlumočení. Jsou v ní zachyceny nejen hlavní myšlenky řečníka a jejich návaznost, ale také zobrazuje strukturu tlumočeného projevu tak, aby byl tlumočník schopen rychle a přesně naplánovat, jak má svůj přetlumočený projev uspořádat. Z těchto důvodů je potřeba, aby si každý začínající tlumočník osvojil dobrou techniku notace tak, aby notaci samotné nemusel věnovat příliš pozornosti, ale aby mu nebo jí neuniklo nic důležitého, co mělo být v notaci zaznamenáno.

V teoretické části této bakalářské práce jsou představeny základní principy a techniky tlumočnické notace s odkazy na uznávané teoretiky tlumočení, kterými jsou například Jean Herbert, Roderick Jones nebo Andrew Gillies. Technika notace je rozpracována krok po kroku, od identifikace hlavních myšlenek řečníka a jejich zaznamenání, přes různé techniky, které přispívají ke zrychlení a zjednodušení notace, až po konečnou práci s notací při vlastním tlumočení. Tyto, prezentovány na jednom místě, mohou sloužit začínajícím tlumočníkům jako určitý "rozcestník".

Praktická část se zabývá analýzou tří případových studií notací začínajících tlumočníků, které byly zaznamenány při konsekutivním tlumočení studentů oboru ATP Univerzity Palackého v Olomouci. Tlumočení proběhlo jako závěrečná zkouška předmětu Tlumočnický seminář 3. Jedná se o simulaci situace z tlumočnické praxe, jelikož studenti-tlumočníci byli s tématem, které budou tlumočit, obeznámeni předem a mohli se na něj připravit. Faktor stresu je také přítomen díky faktu, že se jednalo o zápočtové tlumočení a tlumočníci věděli, že jejich výkon bude hodnocen.

Jednotlivé notace byly poté podrobeny důkladné analýze, která byla zaměřena na použité techniky notace a na to, zdali tyto techniky odpovídají technikám představeným v teoretické části práce. Po důkladném poslechu výkonů jednotlivých tlumočníků byly zaznamenány chyby, které se v nich objevily. Na základě porovnání notace a vlastního výkonu byly poté identifikovány pravděpodobné příčiny, které k těmto chybám vedly. Analýza notace ukázala tři hlavní chyby, které byly společné všem tlumočníkům.

První chyba, která se v notacích projevila, je, že všichni tři tlumočníci zapisují celá slova a/nebo věty. Toto je velice náročné jak na čas, tak na pozornost tlumočníka, která by měla být zaměřena na poslech projevu. Pokud si tlumočník zaznamená slovo, které právě slyšel, přesně tak, jak ho slyšel, má při tlumočení tendenci držet se zapsaného slova, místo toho, aby se snažil vyjádřit danou myšlenku vlastními slovy.

Druhá společná chyba, kterou analýza odhalila, je absence jakýchkoli spojení mezi jednotlivými myšlenkami (tzv.: links). Návaznosti je velice důležité zaznamenat, aby tlumočník věděl, jak spolu souvisí jednotlivé věty a myšlenky. Při tlumočení používají všichni tři tlumočníci hodně redundantních zvuků, které mohou být vysvětleny tím, že tlumočníci analyzují návaznost jedné myšlenky na druhou, což jim zabírá čas, a tento čas vyplňují zvuky jako například *hmm*.

Nevhodná struktura tlumočnické notace je považována za třetí chybu, které se všichni tlumočníci dopouštějí. Ve všech notacích jsou myšlenky (slova, použité symboly atd.) obvykle značeny za sebou na jednom řádku. Vertikální struktura se objeví v některých úsecích notace, zvláště třeba při zaznamenávání seznamů, ale jinak tlumočníci zaznamenávají většinu poznámek v horizontálním uspořádání. Tento způsob vede ke ztrátě struktury projevu (v notaci) a tlumočník je nucen si sám strukturu zpětně vybavit při tlumočení, což mu zabírá jak čas, tak kognitivní kapacitu. U každého tlumočníka jsou pak identifikovány drobné chyby, které dělá, a na které by se měl zaměřit pro zlepšení svého procesu tlumočení.

Fakt, že všechny hlavní chyby byly spolu s návrhem řešení popsány v teoretické části práce, vede k závěru, že studenti oboru ATP nemají dostatečně osvojenou techniku notace. Tato skutečnost se jeví jako problém; tlumočníci by měli disponovat kvalitní technikou notace, protože ta je pro ně velice důležitá a žádný tlumočník se nemůže spoléhat pouze na vlastní paměť.

7. List of attachments on CD-ROM

Attachment 1 – Recording of interpretation of Interpreter 1

Attachment 2 – Recording of interpretation of Interpreter 2

Attachment 3 – Recording of interpretation of Interpreter 3

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Anotace

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá analýzou tlumočnické notace a jejím vlivem na vlastní výkon začínajícího tlumočníka. Dobrá notace je jedním ze základních předpokladů pro kvalitní tlumočnický výkon při konsekutivním tlumočení, a proto je potřeba, aby si každý tlumočník osvojil notaci, která mu či jí bude vyhovovat, a která zároveň bude splňovat všechny předpoklady "dobré notace". Tato práce v přehledu prezentuje doporučované techniky notace a zkoumá, do jaké míry začínající tlumočníci aplikují tyto techniky, a jak použití či nepoužití daných technik ovlivňuje jejich výkon.

Klíčová slova: tlumočení, tlumočník, konsekutivní tlumočení, notace, tlumočnická notace, analýza notace, vliv notace na tlumočení, výkon tlumočníka

Abstract

This bachelor's thesis deals with an analysis of interpreter's notes and with the effect that the notation has on the performance of novice interpreters. A solid note-taking technique is one of the pre-requisites for a good consecutive interpreting performance. Therefore the interpreter should learn and use a note-taking technique that suits him or her best and that allows for good interpreting. This thesis presents recommended note-taking techniques, examines if and how are such techniques used by novice interpreters, and examines what effect the notes have on the actual interpreting performance.

Key words: interpreting, interpreter, consecutive interpreting, notation, interpreter's notes, note-taking, note-taking techniques, analysis