

FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND VIETNAMESE

**TECHNIQUES TO IMPROVE LISTENING AND
ANALYTICAL SKILLS FOR CONSECUTIVE
INTERPRETING TRAINEES****HOANG VAN HOAT***

ABSTRACT: This paper explores various techniques aimed at enhancing listening and analytical skills for consecutive interpreting trainees. Active listening techniques, such as focused attention, note-taking strategies, and visualization/mental mapping, are discussed as essential tools for trainees to better retain and process spoken information. The development of linguistic competence is emphasized through vocabulary expansion exercises, language-enhancement tools and resources, and language-specific listening practices, all aimed at improving language comprehension and quick recall. Furthermore, the paper examines techniques designed to strengthen analytical skills, such as interactive scenarios, addressing contextual ambiguity, multilingual problem-solving, and incorporating feedback and reflection. In addition, the role of technology and digital tools is highlighted, including AI-powered learning tools and virtual reality simulations for interpreting practice, providing trainees with real-time feedback and supporting skill refinement. These combined strategies contribute to the effective preparation of interpreters, equipping them with the necessary tools for high-quality consecutive interpreting.

KEY WORDS: consecutive interpreting; listening skills enhancement; analysis skills; note-taking methods; active listening techniques.

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1. Introduction

Consecutive interpreting is a multidimensional form of language expression in which the cornerstone of those dimensions consists of effective listening and analysis. Therefore, the capacity to comprehend speech, to analyze subtle or minute details of information, and to then accurately convey the interpreted material is critical for any student interpreters. With an ever-growing requirement for professional language workers in our increasingly globalized world, it is crucial to virtually examine and develop some techniques aimed at improving the listening and analysis abilities of consecutive interpretation students.

This research paper synthesizes together practical techniques designed to deal with the complicatedness of consecutive interpreting. The techniques include active listening exercises, advanced note-taking techniques, memory enhancement practices, exposure to diverse linguistic and cultural contexts, and theory and practical application. All of these will help bridge the conversation going on in the interpreter training domain in a way to help trainees become positioned to systematically improve their listening and analysis skills.

1.1. Definition and importance of consecutive interpreting

Consecutive interpreting refers to the scenario where a person translates a message from one language to another verbally, with the essence, tone, and nuances of the speaker being carried out (Pöchhacker, 2013). This type of interpreting is done after the speaker has spoken, unlike simultaneous interpreting where the interpreter translates the message in real-time. This involves keen listening, deep analysis of the message, and the precise and logical transmission of the message in the target language.

Consecutive interpreting is significant because it is one of the basic means of communication

* Phenikaa University; Email: hoat.hoangvan@phenikaa-uni.edu.vn

across the linguistic barrier in a conference, in court, in healthcare context, or in any other diplomatic meeting (Setton & Dawrant, 2016). It acts as a sort of linguistic bridge between the two or more groups of people who can either not communicate at all or communicate very poorly in different languages.

Besides being linguistic mediators, interpreters are also cultural bridges, thus ensuring that the exact sharing of contextual nuances and cultural subtleties in addition to the words uttered is delivered. This dual responsibility is instrumental in carrying on the legitimacy and authenticity of communication, fostering mutual comprehension, and overcoming gaps between different communities.

The significance of consecutive interpreting extends far beyond the mere word-by-word translation of language. It brings to life the very essence of proper communication: cooperation, mutual respect, and inclusivity in the ever-globalizing world.

1.2. Significance of listening and analysis skills

Listening and analytical skills are of great importance in consecutive interpreting because such skills are essential in ensuring that clear and effective communication is achieved despite language barriers. The interpreter's ability to listen actively-not just hearing words but discerning subtle meanings, tones, and connotations-is really the foundation of consecutive interpreting. Without these foundational skills, interpreters risk misinterpretations that might potentially undermine the fidelity of the delivered message.

Indispensable to consecutive interpreting is retention and recall of information. According to Hale (2007), listening is more than just auditory reception; it is a type of simultaneous cognitive processing that can understand and structure information in a manner that interprets coherently. Thus, listening and analysis, when combined, allow interpreters to provide interpretations that convey the very meaning of the original message.

The fine-tuning in listening and analyzing skills build together the precision and cohesion of interpretation. If interpreters actively analyze the spoken content while listening, they will incorporate such information into seamless communication, hence making interpretations remain in the flow of the conversation while conveying the idea of the speaker. The skills permit the interpreter to handle difficult language structures in conveying a message.

However, effective listening and analysis skills have been recognized as the core features of interpreters who enhance interpretation efficiency. González-Davies (2004) points out that interpreters able to process and interpret the spoken word quickly erase delays in communication, which helps to ensure that exchanges are on time and efficient. This is helpful for effective dialogue without interruption of the flow of conversation.

Being culturally sensitive and contextually aware, the ability to listen and analyze, is an integral part of quality interpreting (Angelelli, 2004). Cultural sensitivity would allow the interpreter to go beyond literal translations to catch the cultural nuances and contextual cues embedded in the discourse. Cultural nuances are one of the most important aspects of providing interpretations that are not only linguistically correct but culturally appropriate and will, therefore, achieve mutual understanding and effective cross-cultural communication. As such, developing and fine-tuning these listening and analysis skills are at the heart of consecutive interpreter training. These skills are of great importance to the precision, coherence, and cultural adequacy of interpretations and, therefore, are of great importance to the complex process of enabling communication between speakers of different languages.

2. Understanding consecutive interpreting

Consecutive interpreting is one of the central pillars of the discipline of language interpreting - knowledge and skills needed for the complexity of the work. The following section outlines some elementary principles and crucial elements defining consecutive interpreting.

2.1. Definition and process overview

According to Gile (2009), consecutive interpreting consists of a listening phase in which the interpreter attentively absorbs what the speaker is saying; of a pause phase, during which he or she analyzes and comprehends the spoken content; and then of a transmission phase - the intervals following the speech - in which he or she delivers the interpretation into the language of the audience. The nature of consecutive interpreting is in its turn-taking, which guarantees that the interpreter translates the message while retaining the original intent and nuances.

In consecutive interpreting, some essential features include active listening, which involves not only deciphering the spoken words but also interpreting the conveyed feelings and cultural allusions with minute nuances of the discourse. Memory aids, in the note-taking stage, are essential for memory aids and organization of the interpreted content. Strategic note-taking, as reinforced by Setton and Dawrant (2016), entails capturing pertinent key words and concepts in order to direct the rendition stage.

The analysis and reformulation phase is where the interpreter processes the information received and reconstructs it accurately in the target language. Such a phase requires cognitive agility, linguistic proficiency, and sharp understanding of the subject matter. The final phase of rendition is the interpretation, where the interpreter gives the interpretation coherently to the audience, thus facilitating cross-cultural communication.

The process of consecutive interpreting occurs in discrete steps. Listening, in accordance with Pöchhacker (2013), is active participation by the interpreter in the speech of the speaker using language and cognition skills in understanding and interpreting what is said. In the note-taking phase, interpreters use individualized symbols and methods in capturing the most important information within the shortest amount of time (Seleskovitch, 1999). The rendering phase involves both the notes themselves and mental reconstruction of the content of the speech to provide a good interpretation (Gile, 2009).

Consecutive interpreting is essential in various forms of communication, such as legal proceedings, diplomatic exchanges, medical consultations, and conferences. This approach, which is highly detailed, allows interpreters to focus on the nuances of language, making interpretations more than just simple translations between languages. As a result, consecutive interpreting becomes a crucial tool for overcoming language barriers and ensuring effective cross-cultural communication, ensuring that the message is accurately conveyed.

2.2. Role of listening and analysis in consecutive interpreting

Success in consecutive interpreting highly relies on the expertise of the interpreter in active listening and a full-scale analysis. Listenability is one of the basic requirements in the consecutive interpreting process - that is, the ability for an interpreter to listen not only to words but to the broader context, nuances, and subtleties embedded within the discourse of the speaker (Pöchhacker, 2013). This is the active listening phase that underlies the subsequent phases of interpretation.

Listening is more than hearing; it involves a series of functions - picking up of meaning, parsing languages, and even drawing out the speakers' intended message. Consecutive interpreting therefore requires interpreters to derive meaning emotionally, intellectually, and culturally, resulting in a psychologically total understanding of the speaker's message (Gile (2009). This kind of detailed understanding is essential in producing interpretations that go beyond the superficial sense of meaning and also carry the subtext and the deeper, personal dimensions.

Analysis is the process of listening, occurring during pauses in the speaker's discourse, where the interpreter maintains that listening becomes interpretation, interpretation becomes rendition. The interpreter is in this period to go through a deconstruction and reconstruction of the information obtained. Strategic note-taking is emphasized by Setton and Dawrant (2016) to illustrate how this analysis will be useful as a tool to remember and structure the interpreted content. The interaction of

linguistic understanding of the interpreter, cultural competence, and cognitive nimbleness aids in the processing of the source language content before the reformulation in the target language.

It goes beyond the mere linguistic analysis for seeking a sense of the subject, context, and cultural reference. Such wide-ranging analysis allows the interpreter's interpretation to capture not only the speaker's words but the meaning, feelings, and cultural nuances intended. This is why the interpretive process, according to Seleskovitch (1999), is an active participation of interpreters in the communicative event. Interpreters are required to exercise their skills of analytical powers to dissect the linguistic complexities and cultural variations.

In effect, listening and analysis in consecutive interpreting are two interrelated elements, working together to ensure the accuracy and meaning of information being transmitted across languages. The adequacy and quality of the interpreter's competence will then be guaranteed through the effective performance of these skills, marking a clear contribution to the indispensable role of a consecutive interpreter in this complex and ever-developing task.

2.3. Challenges faced by trainees

Many challenges face aspiring consecutive interpreters as they embark on mastering the challenges of this demanding field. Most of the challenges begin with learning to listen actively. Language learners often find it hard to go from passive to active listening, which requires a response to capture the subtle nuances, cultural references, and emotions in the discourse, as taken up by (Gile, 2009). Learning to take notes is another obstacle for them. Setton and Dawrant (2016) indicate that learners find it hard to innovate an effective note-taking strategy that allows them to capture the necessary information without breaking the flow of interpretation. They have problems balancing between abridged note-taking and capturing the speech fully, and this leads to problems in organizing and using their notes when interpreting.

Cognitive requirements are another reason why consecutive interpreting is difficult. The cognitive load of consecutive interpreting, especially analysis and reformulation, is significant. Language learners must process information quickly, interpret it linguistically and contextually and then provide it correctly in the target language. The level of cognitive load, as noted by Pöchhacker (2013), is overwhelming and affects the coherence and correctness of their interpretations during the initial stages of training.

Cultural and idioms are further complexities. Language learners find it difficult to navigate cultural situations, idioms, and contextual language. They make it challenging when one has to interpret subjects outside their culture, or when their area of interest involves some kind of interaction with a subject that is outside their field. Learning about cultural situations and expanding their knowledge regarding various domains will be a challenge for trainees striving to become good consecutive interpreters.

In addition, the expectation of providing interpretations on the spot, during events such as conferences or public proceedings, is another dimension of pressure for the trainees. The expectation of accuracy, fluency, and coherence within tight time lines may create anxiety and damage the trainee's performance, especially at an early level of training.

In short, trainees face a multi-dimensional challenge because they must learn how to actively listen, take effective notes, process information in the brain, understand cultural issues, and perform under pressure. Overcoming these challenges requires persistence, repetitive practice, and designed training programs directed at these specific obstacles.

3. Techniques to enhance listening skills

The foundation of consecutive interpreting is good listening. This section presents some of the most important of those approaches that interpreter trainees need to develop and sharpen the capacity to truly understand, analyze, and accurately transmit spoken content.

3.1. Active listening techniques

Active listening techniques, designed to enhance focused and attentive listening, play a vital role in consecutive interpreting. By using strategies like paraphrasing, reflecting, and clarifying, interpreters can better perceive, analyze, and retain information, enabling accurate translations during the process (Gillies, 2019).

Among the techniques for active listening, there are paraphrasing, summarizing, and reflective listening that allow interpreters to prove their understanding, explain vague points, and acknowledge comprehension without interrupting the speaker. Besides that, maintaining eye contact, nodding, and showing affirmative cues tells the speaker that his message is being received attentively, effective communication.

In addition, note-taking modalities serve as very critical means of active listening. The use of symbols, abbreviations, preformatted structures, and selective note-taking serves to help interpreters capture the vital information as well as filter and organize information to make meaningful interpretations.

3.1.1. Note-taking methods

Note-taking techniques are essential for consecutive interpreters to structure and remember information during interpreting. One of the main techniques used is linear notes, whereby the main idea and details are taken systematically in a linear manner (Gillies, 2017). The structured nature of the approach makes it easier for an interpreter to follow the speaker in a progression, hence giving the spoken content with accuracy and clarity.

Other than linear notes, mind mapping is also becoming a favorite visual approach to interpreter training. Li (2023) describes mind mapping as the drawing of diagrams or clusters of ideas connected to a central concept. The visual method increases the recall of memory through the connections between concepts, providing the interpreter with a holistic understanding of the discourse.

Abbreviations and symbols are therefore instrumental in the efficiency of note-taking. According to Chen (2020), the development of a personalized system of abbreviations and symbols allows one to condense information without compromise. It therefore speeds up the process of note-taking and thus enables interpreters to capture information quickly.

Visual notes in the form of combinations of text with either drawings, diagrams, or symbols have been found to help both in the learning and comprehension of complex ideas. This is because besides the content of the text, visuals serve as an additional source of information that leads to better understanding and retention.

So, the methods of note-taking assist in boosting the efficacy of consecutive interpreting because they provide interpreters with a systematic and structured basis for the capturing, retention, and reproduction of the content of speech. Training in these methods helps boost the capacity of the interpreters to handle complex linguistic situations with great precision and speed.

3.1.2. Maintaining focus and concentration

Maintaining steady focus and attention are very critical aspects of the active listening process for consecutive interpreting. Trainees tend to lose attention, especially during long verbal exchanges or under pressure. There are several techniques for improving this skill of active listening.

The first of all is the use of mindfulness techniques that can be very useful in improving a person's attentiveness. The trainee can learn mindfulness exercises, such as deep breathing or meditation, to develop a sense of focus and concentration (González-Davies, 2004). Such exercises help in developing mental clarity, which allows interpreters to remain focused and attentive to the whole of the discourse.

Another useful way is to set specific listening goals. By setting clear listening goals, such as keeping an eye on the focal points like major themes, specific details, or cultural elements, interpreters could pay better attention, making them less distracted.

Another important way of minimizing external sources of distraction is to create an optimal listening environment. The trainee can remove external noises, such as electronic devices, to enable him or her to sit in a proper position or even use noise-cancellation means if possible. This creates an environment that can enable sustained attention and enable the trainee to be more in-tune with the speaker's message (Angelelli, 2004).

In addition, active listening can be done by the trainee by mentally summarizing the ideas of the speaker or by forming preconceptions of what the speaker might say. This level of engagement not only sustains concentration but also makes it possible to remember more effectively.

When listening, the trainee experiences that staying focused and alert by actively participating in the listening process - for example, mentally summarizing the key points or forming preconceptions of what the speaker might say - helps in staying attentive. In addition to enhancing the level of concentration, this engages the interpreter to remember more effectively (Hale, 2007).

In summary, active listening requires mental preparation, environment optimization, and engagement techniques for sustained focus and concentration. Trainees will find it essential to prepare their minds, set goals, optimize their environment, take breaks, and actively participate to help them maintain sustained attention and improve their active listening skills for uninterrupted interpreting.

3.1.3. Visualization and mental mapping

In consecutive interpreting, the use of visualization and mental mapping is a useful tool that can be used in the arsenal of practices for improved listening (Gile, 2009). The creation of mental images and the formation of organizational schemas help the interpreter capture, retain, and reconstruct information.

Visualization techniques have been very effective where an interpreter creates mental images relating to key concepts or ideas, and links these back to remind them during interpretation. This is a great way to utilize the brain's capacity to process and retain visual information.

Mental mapping, as discussed by Gile (2009), is the interpreter mentally categorizing information into hierarchies, and thus creating a mental representation that closely mirrors the organization of the spoken discourse. This facilitates a smoother ease in the transition from listening to the rendition phase.

The use of associative memory, an approach also given priority by Pöchhacker (2013), relates words or phrases in the source and target languages. This makes the retrieval of information quicker during the process of interpretation.

Setton and Dawrant (2016) discuss the use of storytelling frameworks in interpretation, which help organize spoken discourse logically and coherently. This mental structure aids in improving accuracy by framing the narrative in a way that supports the interpreter's memory and clarity, ensuring a more faithful rendition of the message.

Visualization and mental mapping techniques give interpreters other routes that help them process and store information, hence better listening skills and better consecutive interpreting. As a result, with regular practice, the interpreter develops the capacity to create and work with mental images and frameworks, and therefore they perform better in listening, storing, and retrieval.

3.2. Developing linguistic acumen

In this complex world of consecutive interpreting, development of linguistic skills is one of the cornerstones of training for future interpreters. This section reviews the nuanced strategies and methodologies pertaining to consecutive interpreting training programs that will sharpen participants' linguistic skills.

3.2.1. Vocabulary expansion exercises

In the field of consecutive interpreting, developing one's linguistic ability is the most crucial aspect that an interpreter can achieve, seeking to improve his or her listening skills. The term

vocabulary exercise has emerged as a fundamental strategy for developing a richer and more detailed understanding of the spoken material.

Vocabulary exercises are designed to help expand the lexical capacity of the interpreter, meeting the need for addressing diverse subjects often found in interpreting work. Some of these vocabulary exercises include the following:

Thematic Word Lists: Thematic word lists, related to common interpreting domains, such as legal, medical, or technical fields, help an interpreter to have a thematically systematic approach toward expanding vocabulary (Jones, 2014). He or she can prepare and memorize these word lists by being familiar with specialized terminology.

Reading Widely: Reading different kinds of reading materials exposes interpreters to all kind of language situations and registers. Interpreters may read literature, articles, or documents from a broad range of fields. They are exposed to new words, idioms, and expressions that enrich their linguistic repertoire (Pöchhacker, 2013).

Language immersion: Actively pursuing the sources and target languages through immersive experience enhances one's linguistic ability. Those who attend conferences, workshops, or events that are related to interpreting domain expose interpreters to authentic language use, which develops the ability of interpreters to acquire context-specific vocabulary (Setton & Dawrant, 2016).

Contextual usage practice: All newly acquired vocabularies need to be exercised within the context of the simulated interpreting exercise. It reinforces retention and application. By exercising newly acquired vocabulary in contextual exercises, interpreters adapt their language abilities to the real world (Gile, 2009).

If interpreters are committed to vocabulary acquisition, constantly pursuing vocabulary exercise, they are better able to expand their lexical ability and strengthen their ability to decipher and interpret meaning accurately in the context of consecutive interpreting. To sum up, the diversified and specialized vocabulary nurtures interpreters into having good linguistic bedrock, enriching their vocabulary, enabling interpreters to understand and translate different subjects and themes.

3.2.2. Language enhancement tools and resources

Language enhancement tools and resources serve to expand the language skills and fine-tune the proficiency of the interpreters to reach interpreting goals effectively.

Language Learning Platforms: Platforms, such as language learning applications, online courses, and software, are going to be a great tool to boost the development of the language. Interpreters can use the resources to reinforce their base of grammar, vocabulary, and structure in the language, thus building a better level of linguistic competence (Pöchhacker, 2013).

Specialization dictionaries and glossaries: The use of specialization dictionaries and glossaries of domains helps the interpreters to get familiar with technical terminology. These resources are handy references while preparing for interpreting tasks to help in writing accurate and context-specific sentences (Jones, 2014).

Online discussion groups: Participation in online forums and discussion groups focused on language learning and interpreting enables interpreters to connect, share, and network with other learners and professionals. Through discussions, exchanges, and shared resources, these communities foster a learning environment that offers diverse perspectives and insights on various topics (Gile, 2009).

Audiovisual resources: Incorporating audiovisual resources such as podcasts, videos, and recorded speeches allows interpreters to immerse themselves in the language. Exposure to authentic spoken language contexts allows the interpreters to improve their listening skills, comprehension, and the recognition of different accents and speech patterns (Pöchhacker, 2013).

By strategic usage of language enhancement tools and resources, interpreters can proactively enhance and fine-tune their linguistic competence. This multi-dimensional approach will further

equip them with greater ability to face the complex reality of consecutive interpreting with higher language proficiency and accuracy.

3.2.3. *Language-specific listening practices*

Language-specific listening practices help an interpreter continuously develop his listening skills. These language-specific exercises address subtlety, intonations, and idiomatic expressions of a language.

Active listening to native speakers: When interpreters hear recordings or have conversations with native speakers, it truly exposes them to natural talk, accents, and the cultural subtleties accompanying a language. By this kind of exposure to real-life examples, they can pick up the authentic speech patterns, accents, and cultural nuances unique to that language (Pöchhacker, 2013).

Listening to audio resources and podcasts: A wide range of audio resources and podcasts in the target language exposes interpreters to various accents, dialects, and subjects. Interpreters will gain practical language skills for various business topics through talks, presentations, and dialogues. Variety in style and expression helps to interpret different registers and intonations. These audio resources and podcasts can be accessed from the British Council website or the VOA Learning English website.

Watching Films and TV Programs: In this context, the subtitle states that viewing movies and TV shows in the target language heightens the exposure of the interpreter to the conversational use of the language, colloquialisms, and cultural references. Such immersion in the context, through visual and auditory intervention, guarantees comprehension and develops an ability to capture and reproduce spoken language with context-specific vocabulary and idiomatic expressions (Setton & Dawrant, 2016).

Language-specific listening activities: Language-specific listening activities, such as dictation, shadowing, and repetition drills, enrich listening skills by sharpening auditory perception, improving pronunciation, and enhancing the ability to accurately capture and reproduce spoken language (Ur, 2021).

Observations of live interpreting sessions: An observation of live interpreting sessions or recordings conducted by professional interpreters in the target language provides insights into professional interpretation techniques. On top of that, an analysis of these sessions helps the interpreter to learn how language can be processed and rendered in real-time (Gile, 2009).

3.3. *Techniques to strengthen analysis skills*

In the multifaceted requirements of consecutive interpreting, refining analytical skills is central to an interpreter's effectiveness. This section outlines the training methodologies and practices employed to enhance the analytical skills essential for this task.

Critical thinking is one of the cornerstones of good consecutive interpreting, and such a skill needs honing on the part of interpreters in pursuit of developing better analysis skills. Problem-solving exercises provide a structured method of developing a critical thinking ability where interpreters have to confront some challenging linguistic and contextual factors.

Engaging Scenarios: Create scenarios, real-life as well as simulation-based scenarios, that encourages the development of problem-solving skills. Scenarios can be devised to resemble challenging interpretation scenarios, in which interpreters are expected to deal with a serious investigation of context, where the interpreter determines possible linguistic pitfalls, and develops fast solutions (Pöchhacker, 2013).

Contextual Ambiguity: Exercises that contain contextual ambiguity help in sharpening interpreters' abilities to dissect meaning and context. Such exercises may intentionally leave out information, include conflicting statements, or ambiguous references. The interpreter has to critically dissect the available content and make informed decisions (Setton & Dawrant, 2016).

Multilingual Problem-Solving: When interpreting involves multiple languages, then exercises in multiple languages enhance the interpreter's adaptability and analysis skills. Interpreters have to go through the process of translating nuanced meanings between the source and the target languages. Such interventions may take the form of requiring interpreters to translate the source language and produce a target language product that conveys the meaning of what the source speaker is trying to say (Gile, 2009).

Feedback and Reflection: Interpreters need to integrate a feedback mechanism in problem-solving exercises. This enables the interpreter to receive constructive feedback about the process of decision-making, enabling continuous improvement. Additionally, encouragement for self-reflection enhances metacognition (Jones, 2014).

Trainers challenge interpreters to develop strong analytical skills through exercises that are meant to solve problems. The exercise not only helps the interpreters develop critical thinking but also assists interpreters in confronting the uncertainties in consecutive interpreting with confidence and precision.

4. Technology and tools for skill development

Technology and other sophisticated tools make the case of the training of interpreters. However, it is significant to note that interpreters' skills are honed. This part outlines the technological aids and tools incorporated into training, which enhance the expertise of the interpreter.

4.1. AI-Powered learning tools

The rapidly changing scene of interpreter training has unlocked creative ways to use technology, especially artificial intelligence (AI) learning tools, to enhance interpreter skill-building. These tools use AI to support a wide range of competencies in consecutive interpreting.

Language learning apps with personalized modules: A personalized language learning application, combined with AI algorithms, offers an individually tailored module for any level of proficiency and specific areas of weakness. Such apps facilitate individualized learning styles; they offer specialized training according to specific needs. Language learning is focused on eliminating deficiencies and building specific linguistic skills (Godwin-Jones, 2019).

Simulated interpreting environments: AI-driven simulations model realistic interpreting situations to which interpreters can be exposed to practice their interpreting. This tool includes the presentations of live interpreting scenarios - pitch, speed, accents, and subjects - in a systematic way, so that practicing interpreters learn skills in analyzing and interpreting (Gile, 2009).

The introduction of AI-driven learning tools in the interpreter training programs opens new and dynamic perspectives for skill development. The tool should attempt to provide live interpreting scenarios like variations in speech rate, accents, and subject matter in a systematic way to practicing interpreters to learn skills in analysis and interpretation.

4.2. Virtual reality for simulated interpretation

Virtual Reality (VR) is the latest addition in interpreter training as this offers exactly what such training requires: immersive and realistic simulated environments that interpreters can use to build their skills. VR integrates a dynamic and interactive approach to skill development in the inclusion of VR for simulated interpretation.

Realistic simulated environments: VR platforms interpret the environments within which interpreters will be working - conferences, courts, or consultations with the doctor, for example. Interpreters can then experience the difficulties that live interpretation presents: the traffic on the way to a conference; different accents from the speakers; or background noise in a medical consultation.

Immediate feedback and performance analytics: The integrated assessment tools in the VR platforms offer the immediate feedback as well as the detailed performance analytics of the interpreters. Real-time assessment helps interpreters to identify the areas where they need to improve

specifically, follow progress and receive insights related to their consecutive interpreting skills (Hooda et al., 2022).

5. Conclusion

In summary, it can be said that the above mentioned listening and analytical skills which are the key to job of a consecutive interpreter develop as the specialist works. The above skills are not possessed automatically, they need directed self-development and devotion to receive more knowledgeable level.

The development of listening skills requires more than just hearing; it requires attentive listening skills, note-taking skills, and exposure to diverse linguistic contexts. Activities such as paying attention and avoiding premature assumptions help the trainee to capture nuances and intentions embedded in spoken language.

At the same time, analysis development relies on trainees to move beyond the lexical surface of language: to understand subtle contextualities, apply predictive analysis, and accept feedback mechanisms. The deeper the contextual fluency and logical reasoning that the trainees are taught, the higher their ability to infer implicit meanings and anticipate direction in the discourse.

Development of interpretation skills for successors is a process of convergence between learning methods, various exposures, and continuous refinement. As they get acquainted with all the intricacies of languages and context, it is the dedication to the honing of these skills through exercise, exposure to various situations, and readiness for new innovative methods that will remain paramount.

Finally, better listening and analytical skills help prepare consecutive interpreting trainees with the deftness to navigate the intricacies of language to ensure correct, nuanced, and full interpretations in a wide range of fields. In the holistic approach to the development of skills, interpreters-in-training will learn how to decipher meaning, bridge the linguistic gaps, and facilitate effective communication in multilingual settings.

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Kỹ thuật cải thiện kỹ năng nghe và phân tích cho sinh viên học phiên dịch nổi tiếp

Tóm tắt: Bài báo này nghiên cứu các kỹ thuật nhằm cải thiện kỹ năng nghe và phân tích cho sinh viên phiên dịch nổi tiếp. Các kỹ thuật nghe chủ động, như tập trung chú ý, chiến lược ghi chép và hình dung/sơ đồ tư duy, được phân tích như những công cụ thiết yếu giúp sinh viên cải thiện khả năng ghi nhớ và xử lý thông tin nghe được. Việc phát triển năng lực ngôn ngữ được nhấn mạnh qua các bài tập mở rộng từ vựng, các công cụ và tài nguyên nâng cao năng lực ngôn ngữ, cùng các bài thực hành nghe chuyên biệt, tất cả nhằm mục đích nâng cao khả năng hiểu và ghi nhớ thông tin cho sinh viên. Bên cạnh đó, bài báo cũng đề cập đến các kỹ thuật giúp củng cố kỹ năng phân tích, như tình huống tương tác, giải quyết sự mơ hồ trong ngữ cảnh, giải quyết vấn đề trong môi trường đa ngôn ngữ, và ứng dụng phản hồi và tự đánh giá. Thêm vào đó, vai trò của công nghệ và công cụ số cũng được nhấn mạnh, bao gồm các công cụ học tập sử dụng trí tuệ nhân tạo và mô phỏng thực tế ảo để luyện tập phiên dịch, cung cấp phản hồi theo thời gian thực và hỗ trợ quá trình hoàn thiện kỹ năng. Những chiến lược kết hợp này góp phần vào việc chuẩn bị hiệu quả cho các phiên dịch viên, trang bị cho họ những công cụ cần thiết để thực hiện phiên dịch nổi tiếp đạt chất lượng cao.

Từ khóa: phiên dịch nổi tiếp; nâng cao kỹ năng nghe; kỹ năng phân tích; phương pháp ghi nhanh; kỹ thuật nghe chủ động.