

DISSERTATION

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Anticipation in German to Greek Simultaneous
Interpreting: A corpus-based Approach

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to the ones I love the most

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¹ “When you start on the way to Ithaca,/ wish that the way be long,/ full of adventure, full of knowledge” (Translation from Greek by George Valassopoulos, available online at <<http://www.cavafy.com/poems/content.asp?id=350&cat=1>>; last visited on 10 October 2012).

1 Introduction

The present research, carried out within the framework of interpreting studies, is a corpus-based study which examines the use of *strategic anticipation* in *simultaneous interpreting* (SI) from *German* (DE) into *Greek* (EL).

Anticipation is a phenomenon that can be encountered in various aspects of human activity. It has been described by the Russian School of Psychology as the human body's preparation for future environmental changes, by linguistic theory as an early reaction by interlocutors to statements that have not yet been made, and by the theory of reading comprehension as the readers' forming of expectations about the evolution of events in a text. The focus of this study is anticipation not as a general human phenomenon but as a very specific *simultaneous interpreting strategy*.

Anticipation has occupied a prominent place in research on simultaneous interpreting. Researchers such as Mattern (1974), Chernov (1994, 2004), Riccardi (1996), Setton (1999), van Besien (1999a, 1999b) and Bevilacqua (2009) have studied simultaneous interpreting in various language pairs in order to find out how anticipation functions in their framework. Conclusions drawn from their research lead to a rough description of anticipation as the SI strategy that consists in the production of target language (TL) constituents *before* the corresponding constituents have been uttered in the source language (SL). The same researchers present anticipation as a strategy that is mainly applied by interpreters when they need to overcome difficulties arising from syntactic discrepancies between the source and the target language in certain language pairs.

German has been widely examined as one of the components of such language pairs. It has a tendency towards sentence-final positioning of constituents and, when involved as the SL with a TL not characterised by the same tendency, it may be challenging for simultaneous interpreters. The reason is that the surface structure of the TL might call for an SL constituent much earlier than it is uttered by the German speaker who is being interpreted. Thus, not surprisingly, DE holds a dominant position among western European languages as an object of anticipation-related study. In fact, as the SL of language pairs examined with respect to strategic anticipation in SI, DE seems to permanently attract, if not monopolise, researchers' interest.

However, anticipation has never been investigated in the framework of the DE-EL language pair, because EL is largely absent from interpreting research as both a source and target language. This study attempts to place EL on the map of interpreting research. It positions EL as the TL of the DE-EL language pair and aims primarily to determine whether anticipation is at all active in DE-EL SI and, if so, how it is applied and what factors influence its nature, frequency and accuracy.

The aforementioned objectives dictate the structure of the present work, which builds up moving from the general to the specific. After a short introduction to the communicative activity of interpreting, the general characteristics of SI are outlined. The specific factors that make SI a demanding task are highlighted and a preliminary reference is made to the tactics (strategies) used in response to them (Chapter 2). From this point, Chapter 3 moves further into a brief presentation of SI strategies. Various categorisation proposals are reviewed and the parameter of language specificity of SI strategies is introduced.

In Chapter 4 the focus is exclusively on anticipation, approached as an ever-present linguistic phenomenon and analysed in comparison with other areas of human activity. Anticipation is related to psychology, speech comprehension, conversational discourse and reading comprehension. Chapter 5 examines anticipation in SI, placing it in the categorisation of interpreting strategies. The numerous approaches taken to define anticipation in SI are presented and a categorisation of the strategy according to the various criteria proposed in previous research is attempted. Through this categorisation additional dimensions of the strategy emerge. The extensive theoretical discussion of the language specificity of anticipation presented in this chapter and the literature review of studies on this specific interpreting strategy serve as an introduction to the comparison of DE and EL that is made in the following chapter.

Chapter 6 studies the structures of DE and EL in order to highlight their main dissimilarities and to point out the challenges that these may pose to the interpreter. To this end, a contrastive analysis of the syntactic asymmetries between DE and EL with regard to verb and negation positioning is carried out, and points at which the interpreter would be expected to make use of strategic anticipation are identified.

Taking into account the discrepancies that could obstruct the interpreter's task during DE-EL SI identified in Chapter 6, and drawing on the insights acquired from previous studies on strategic anticipation (Chapter 5), Chapter 7 presents the research questions that will be of central interest for this study.

Chapter 8 introduces the specific working method by which these questions are approached. The corpus against which the hypotheses are tested is presented in detail (source, compilation, participants, etc.) and the successive stages of its processing are described.

Chapter 9 presents the results of the corpus analysis. Quantitative data are displayed in the form of tables, graphs and charts, while anticipation instances are categorised according to specific criteria. Subsequently, conclusions are drawn regarding the presence of strategic anticipation in DE-EL SI, the frequency of its use, the syntactic phenomena that call for it and the factors that underpin its success. In Chapter 10 the work's findings are summarised and discussed, and points for future research are introduced.

2 Simultaneous interpreting

2.1 Defining interpreting

Interpreting refers to a communication event that comprises at least three parties: a *speaker* producing a message, the *intended audience* of the message and an *interpreter*, charged with the task of facilitating their communication. The speaker produces a message in a source language² (language A) for a target audience that, at least partly, cannot understand this language. For this reason the communication event has to be mediated by the interpreter, who is competent both in the SL and in the TL (language B) understood by the intended receivers of the message. Presented in a schematic, simplified way, the interpreter is charged with the task of receiving the source message in the SL, analysing it and transmitting it to the audience in the TL. Speaker(s) and listener(s) often swap roles.³ The only person whose role remains constant is the interpreter. Only in exceptional cases and more so in dialogue interpreting settings is the interpreter forced by the circumstances to take on more active roles, e.g. to provide explanations and clarifications, or to act as the moderator of the conversation.

Pöchhacker (2004: 10) succinctly describes interpreting as an activity that “can be distinguished from other types of translational activity [...] by its **immediacy**” (original emphasis). As he states, “interpreting is performed ‘here and now’ for the benefit of people who want to engage in communication across barriers of language and culture” (Pöchhacker 2004: 10). Drawing on the work of Kade (1968), Pöchhacker proposes a possible definition of interpreting as:

[...] a form of Translation in which a **first and final rendition in another language** is produced on the basis of a **one-time presentation** of an utterance in a source language.

(Pöchhacker 2004: 11; original emphasis)

² The term *language* does not only include *spoken* but also other language modalities, such as *signed language(s)*.

³ This is more so in dialogue interpreting settings than in conference interpreting, where roles are usually swapped only during the discussion following a speech. [See Pöchhacker (2004: 13-22) for an extensive analysis of the various interpreting modes.]

2.2 On the categorisation of interpreting

Interpreting can be categorised along various axes. Pöchhacker (2004) offers a very comprehensive presentation of the various interpreting types, organised, among others, according to the *setting* in which they take place, their *situational constellation of interaction*, the *language modality* used and the *working mode* of the interpreter.

The *setting* refers to the actual social context in which the interpreting takes place. Thus, to name just a few types, interpreting can be categorised as business interpreting, military interpreting, court interpreting, community interpreting or conference interpreting. The *situational constellation of interaction* refers to the parties who actually take part in the mediated communication event of interpreting. Thus, interpreting can be either viewed as a “three-party interaction” (Anderson 1976/2002), as in bilateral or dialogue interpreting, or as a type of multilateral interaction, like that which takes place in conference settings, where various delegates or professionals may take the floor and speak not to one person but to a considerably larger audience. The axis *language modality* has attracted considerable interest in recent years. Early studies viewed interpreting as a mediation that took place between spoken languages, in order to facilitate communication between parties who did not share the same language. Spoken language, however, is not the only communication code. Deaf or hearing-impaired people use *signed languages*; furthermore, it is not rare for interpreters to have to interpret texts that are handed to them in *written* form (sight translation). Last, but not least, interpreting is often distinguished according to the *working mode* of the interpreter. In this respect, interpreters can work in the simultaneous or the consecutive mode, or different varieties thereof, all of which place different demands on the interpreter who is practising them.

The categories to which an interpreting event might be assigned are not mutually exclusive. For a complete description of an interpreting event, a categorisation of interpreting on all the axes mentioned above may be necessary.

2.3 SI particularities and the need for interpreting strategies

As early as 1952 Herbert pointed out the complexities of interpreting, emphasising that language knowledge is not enough to be able to interpret: “just as the fact of having two

hands does not make you a boxer, so the knowledge of different languages, be they many or few, does not make an interpreter” (Herbert 1952: 4-5). Pinter (1969) investigates simultaneous listening and speaking as one of the main difficulties of SI, and Riccardi characterises SI as an “unnatural form of communication, whose main peculiarity - in addition to its bilingual nature [...] - is given by the time pressure under which it is carried out” (Riccardi 2005: 756).

Kohn and Kalina (1996: 124-125) attribute the challenge of interpreting, and thus also of SI, to the fact that common *discourse strategies* are not sufficient to cope with the manifold difficulties inherent in it. Interpreting can thus be facilitated if familiar from monolingual communication discourse strategies are adapted and further developed to match the new requirements. As a matter of fact, these authors describe interpreting as “strategic discourse processing”, since it “involves a number of complex processes which can only lead to reasonably comprehensible target discourse if they are strategically controlled” (Kohn and Kalina 1996: 132). Flores d’Arcais (1978: 398), referring again to interpreting in general, considers strategies as a substantial part of any complete interpreting model and takes their definition to be an important task for interpreting research.

Many more researchers have viewed interpreting, and particularly simultaneous interpreting, as a complex task that can be facilitated or even improved through the application of interpreting-specific *techniques* or *tactics*. Kade (1967: 12), employing like Kohn and Kalina the term *strategies*, suggests that the strategy of maintaining a greater distance from the speaker (ear-voice-span, EVS)⁴ can have positive effects for the simultaneous interpreter. Gerver (1976: 173) focuses on those simultaneous interpreting strategies that are applied when the information flow is too fast for the interpreter to process, and makes reference to Chernov (1969), who defines the strategy applied in such situations as “text compression”. Kalina (1998) devotes an entire monograph to the description of the strategies active during the interpreting process (both consecutive and simultaneous), while a considerable number of other researchers (e.g. Riccardi 1996, 1998, 2005, Zanetti 1999, van Besien 1999a, 1999b, Donato 2003, and Bartłomiejczyk 2006) isolate and focus on specific interpreting strategies or try to

⁴ EVS can be calculated by subtracting the time of the actual start of the speech from the time the interpreter starts speaking. For more details see Timarová et al. (2011).

find out how SI strategies apply to the particular interpreting scenarios that they are studying.⁵

Last but not least, Gile views SI as an “operation of *crisis management* which requires appropriate *techniques*” (1995: 191; my italics) in order to be successful. What is very interesting is that Gile considers the employment of *tactics* (Gile 1984, 1995) as an indication that the interpreter is facing problems with the task at hand, and not as an indispensable part of the SI procedure, as the writers mentioned above do. The following section focuses on the definition of the term “strategy” and, based on the definitions that researchers have proposed for it, attempts to provide an answer regarding the nature of interpreting-specific strategies.

⁵ For example, they try to find out how strategies differ in SI between different language pairs or how they are applied in the various interpreting modes.

3 Strategies of simultaneous interpreting

3.1 Definition

The term strategy is not unique to interpreting studies. It stems from the ancient Greek nominalised adjective “στρατηγική” [stratigikí], which refers to the *planning* of *military* activity and the *art* of making best use of all available (military) forces (Babinotis²2002: 1663). In later years the term was borrowed by many more sectors of human activity. Among others it appears in communication and translation studies, two fields which are relevant to this of interpreting. Færch and Kasper define *communication strategies* as “potentially *conscious plans* for solving what to an individual presents itself as a problem in reaching a particular communicative goal” (1984: 47; my italics). Tarone, similarly, defines communication strategies as “a *speaker’s attempt* to communicate meaningful content in the face of some *apparent deficiencies*” (1981: 285; my italics). In the framework of *translation studies* Krings defines strategies as translators’ *plans* (1986: 175) for the solution of specific problems and Lörcher postulates that strategies are initiated in the *recognition* (1989: 55) of a particular *translating problem* and reach their resolution either after a solution has been found to the problem or when the translator concludes that the problem is insolvable. In the framework of SI, Gile (1984, 1995) makes the same point viewing problems as the motive for the application of strategies (see Section 2.3, above). Thus, SI strategies, too, are presented as procedures *consciously* applied to solve a *problem* identified by the language user, in this case the interpreter.

Kalina (1998: 98) considers whether strategy application is conscious and whether strategies are only employed in problematic situations. She adopts Kohn’s definition of strategy, which focuses on the *process* and the *intentions* underlying the activation of strategies:

Strategische Prozesse sind intentional auf die Erreichung eines bestimmten Ziels ausgerichtet; sie unterliegen einer intentionalen Kontrolle.

(Kohn 1990: 110)

Kohn views strategies as processes that not only aim to solve a given problem but focus on *achieving a specific goal*, whatever it may be, even if the processes are not governed by any plan. Kohn & Kalina (1996: 132), however, emphasise the need for the *automation* of strategic processes, “for only if routine decision processes are performed more or less automatically will the interpreter have enough capacity and attention to solve the more intricate and complex problems”. It can be concluded from the above that when a strategic process is *automatic* it cannot be *conscious*; and at least some of the strategies applied during communication, during translation and – as will be shown later – also during interpreting are automatic.

The definition of strategy that will be used for this work is in fact an amalgam that draws on many of the definitions that have been proposed for the term, as well as on Gile’s (1995) effort models:

Strategies are procedures that are used either consciously or subconsciously in order to ease the effort demanded of the interpreter. Strategies are considered to be automatic when they are used subconsciously. The greater and less frequent the effort the interpreter has to make or the problem s/he has to overcome, the more conscious the application of the strategy becomes.

In some cases interpreting strategies are applied even though they are not “demanded” by a particular interpreting event; they do, however, save interpreters time and effort that they can invest in other efforts. In other cases, the application of a strategy is vital in order for the interpreter to counter emergency situations that could otherwise lead to the disruption of communication and the interpreter’s loss of face. In each event strategies are considered an integral part of interpreting, and particularly SI, which can greatly facilitate the interpreter’s routine.

3.2 Categorisation

The literature review on interpreting strategies reveals that they have been a point of interest for almost all schools of thought in interpreting studies.⁶ Some of the researchers have dealt with strategies only marginally in their research; others have devoted a considerable part of their work to them and have reached important conclusions regarding the set of activities or procedures that can be characterised as interpreting strategies.

Kalina (1998: 115-121) provides one of the most comprehensive catalogues of interpreting strategies. She presents strategies (that she considers of great importance particularly for SI) divided into two main categories: a) *strategies which enhance comprehension* and b) *strategies which support target text production*. The strategy categorisation proposed by Kalina is, however, not unique. Gile (1995) writes about *tactics* in SI and suggests that they should be categorised into *comprehension*, *prevention* and *reformulation* tactics. Kohn and Kalina (1996: 132) referring to interpreting strategies in general write about the distinction between *syntactic* and *semantic* strategies, and between *world-knowledge-based* and *linguistic-knowledge-based* strategies. Al-Khanji et al. (2000: 550) distinguish between the two categories of *achievement* and *reduction* strategies in SI, achievement strategies being those that are used to *confront* a given problem and reduction strategies being those that are used to *avoid* a communicative problem, leading sometimes to a change in the initial communicative goal. Donato (2003), based on the findings of a large number of fellow researchers, presents a very complete collection of strategies, divided into three main categories: *comprehension*, *reformulation* and *emergency strategies*. Pöchhacker stresses that strategies can be classified in different ways and distinguishes between “**process-oriented** strategies for **coping** with high-load-inducing input [...] and **product-oriented** strategies for **communicating** effectively with the target language audience” (2004: 132; original emphasis), as well as between “**on-line** strategies [...]”

⁶ Only the Paris School (*théorie du sens*), with Seleskovitch and Lederer as their main representatives, do not see a particular need for strategies during interpreting. The reason for this is that they view interpreting as a natural process that is achievable with ordinary speech functions (Seleskovitch 1984: 273). According to the Paris School, the difficulty of SI lies in the simultaneous comprehension and production of information. Once this is mastered they see no further problems for the simultaneous interpreter who is in full command of both the source and the target language. They do mention strategies such as anticipation but emphasise that strategies are beneficial in SI in the same way that they are beneficial in conversational discourse, with no mention of the specific nature of SI. According to Seleskovitch (1984: 276-279), anticipation, for example, allows the interpreter to decode incoming messages early by taking advantage of the linguistic and semantic redundancy of the text, exactly as it does in the case of interlocutors during conversation. It is therefore no more important in SI than it is in a monolingual context.

and **off-line** strategies preceding or following translational cognitive processing as such” (2004: 132f.; original emphasis). Riccardi (1999: 171-173), finally, writes about *general* strategies (“strategie generali”), which help the interpreter counter the difficulties inherent in any simultaneous interpreting act, and *specific* strategies (“strategie specifiche”), which are applied to language-specific difficulties that have to be countered in SI between specific language pairs (Riccardi 1999: 173-174). Riccardi (2005) returns to the categorisation of SI strategies, dividing them into *skill-based* and *knowledge-based* strategies: skill-based strategies are “the result of procedural knowledge and have been internalized and automatized by the interpreter” (Riccardi 2005: 760), whereas knowledge-based strategies are “the result of conscious analytical processes” (Riccardi 2005: 762).

As can be seen, categorisations may vary in nature, as researchers organise strategies on the basis of different axes and criteria. For example, while the categorisation by Donato (2003) into *comprehension*, *reformulation* and *emergency* strategies focuses on the interpreting activity per se and distinguishes strategies according to the interpreting stage during which they are applied (also allowing for emergency situations that call for the application of emergency strategies), Pöchhacker’s (2004) categorisation into *on-line* and *off-line* strategies concentrates on whether the strategy is applied *during* (on-line), *before* or *after* (off-line) the SI act, and Kohn and Kalina’s (1996) distinction into *world-knowledge-based* and *linguistic-knowledge-based* strategies focuses on the *cues* that trigger the strategies, or the information that the interpreter makes use of in order for the strategy to be successful.

Categorisations are very similar, even identical in some cases. However, even when the superordinate categories are almost identical, the single strategies assigned to them by the various researchers do not always coincide and “mother” categories do not always comprise the same “daughter” strategies.⁷ The best explanation for this fact is

⁷ For example, one of the strategies that is not included in Kalina’s listing is that of stalling. Stalling, as Donato (2003: 106) puts it, aims to “buy time”. It is applied in cases in which the interpreter needs more time in order to form a complete idea about the incoming text and it takes the form of generic utterances (not contained in the source text) that are produced to cover long pauses in the output. Stalling is, however, mentioned by Gile (1995a: 130), Setton (1999: 50) and Kirchhoff (1976: 71), the last of whom describes the strategy, even though she does not refer to it as such.

To name a second example, chunking, which Kalina categorises as a comprehension strategy, is described by Falbo (1999) and Riccardi (1999) as a reformulation strategy, and more specifically a syntactic reformulation strategy, which is applied to ease the interpreters’ memory load when they need to interpret very long source text sentences. It seems, however, that chunking could indeed be assigned to both categories: the mental segmentation of long incoming sentences into shorter chunks can facilitate comprehension, as complex sentences are analysed into shorter phrases that are easier to grasp (chunking

provided by Kohn and Kalina (1996: 132), who emphasise that “distinctions are bound to be of a theoretical nature. In practice, strategies of very different types and levels interact to a large extent”. As an example they name, among others, *anticipated* elements, which have to be *monitored* for correctness, and *paraphrasing*, which often entails *syntactic restructuring*. Indeed, case studies on strategies active during SI (e.g. Riccardi 1998, Zanetti 1999, Khanji et al. 2000 and 2006) have shown that multiple strategies – which may vary according to the language pair in use, the text that is interpreted, or simply the interpreter’s preferences – are simultaneously active and interact during SI.

I do not wish at this point to propose a categorisation scheme of my own, or to make a judgement on the quality of any of the categorisation proposals presented above. The categorisations described in this section are sufficient for the description/accommodation of all known SI strategies; which one is better or worse depends on the aims of the studies they serve and is up to each researcher to decide.

In this study the analysis of proposals for the categorisation of SI strategies only serves as an introduction to the examination of the position that *anticipation* occupies in the various categorisations. This discussion will, however, take place in Chapter 5, which is devoted to strategic anticipation and attempts to approach as many of its facets as possible.

3.3 SI strategies and language specificity

In the previous section on the categorisation of strategies, it was mentioned that strategies may vary according to the language pair in which SI takes place. The language specificity of SI strategies is indeed one of the much discussed subjects in interpreting theory. With the main exception of the Paris School of interpreting theory

as a comprehension strategy); but chunking can also be active at the later interpreting stage of reproduction in the TL, where it can be applied in order to reproduce the incoming SL sentence not in one piece, as it appeared in the source text, but divided into shorter clauses (chunking as a syntactic reformulation strategy). The presence of chunking at the comprehension stage does not exclude its simultaneous presence at the reformulation stage. The interpreter might segment the incoming text into shorter pieces in order to understand it more easily and use the same chunking technique in order to present it in the TL in a less elaborate structure than in the source text. In either stage, chunking helps interpreters relieve their working memory load and retain extra resources to invest in other interpreting efforts.

the majority of the researchers in the field of interpreting strategies have taken a stance in favour of the language specificity of SI strategies.

As stated in Section 3.2, the Paris School representatives claim that SI is achievable through ordinary speech functions, because the interpreter is charged with interpreting not words but sense. As soon as the interpreter has grasped the meaning of an utterance in an SL, this meaning is believed to have become dissociated from its surface structure. Thus, the interpreter is left only with meanings which s/he can interpret in any TL, as long as s/he masters it (Lederer 1981: 147). Led by this belief, the Paris School do not accept any relation between interpreting strategies and specific language pairs. The reason is that, at the level at which strategies operate, the surface structures that distinguish one language from the other, and which are believed to call for specific strategies, have already disappeared from the working memory of the interpreter.

However, this view seems to be an exception. The majority of interpreting researchers (e.g. Mattern 1974, Wilss 1978, Chernov 1994, 2004) emphasise that the surface structure of the message is of considerable importance for SI. This opinion will also be adopted in the present study, for two reasons. First, the short time that often elapses between source message reception and target message production is not considered sufficient to allow for the complete “disappearance” of the surface structure of the source text (ST) from the interpreter’s working memory and, second, the interpreter is very often obliged to keep close track of this surface structure in order to be able to process the meaning of the ST. Thus, surface structure characteristics, such as syntactic asymmetries between the SL and the TL, in combination with the complexities inherent in SI (see Section 2.3, above), are considered to be of major importance for SI. Gile’s Effort Model (Gile 1995) provides an explanation for the particular need for interpreting strategies in specific interpreting conditions: an SL with an extremely different syntax from that of the TL may force the interpreter to allocate more resources to the listening and analysis or memory efforts than to the production effort, thus leading to a target text (TT) which is not satisfactory. SI strategies are thus considered necessary in order to restore balance in the allocation of resources and to contribute to the success of the interpretation.⁸

⁸ Imbalances in the allocation of these resources are claimed as one of the reasons for poor SI performance or even SI failure (Gile 1995a).

Many authors have treated SI strategies in the light of syntactic or semantic asymmetries in particular language pairs. Kirchhoff, writing about the SI process, emphasises:

There are variants of this basic process, which are due mainly to text structure and the relationship between the two languages and in which storage operations or information reduction operations (...) come into play.

(Kirchhoff 1976/2002: 112)

It seems that when Kirchhoff writes about “operations” she refers to what are commonly known as “strategies”, which she considers to be closely related to the text structure and the SI language pair. Le Ny claims that:

It may be expected that the existence of important differences in a given syntactic or semantic component of two languages will force the interpreter to impose the second language structure on the first structure. Thus the translation from German to French or to English inevitably modifies, as a result of word order changes, e.g. in subordinate clauses, the quantity of information which must be stored in the interpreter’s working memory, and forces him to restructure these clauses.

(Le Ny 1978: 294)

Restructuring and reformulation are two ways of minimising the stress that *syntactic and semantic differences between the SL and the TL* place on the interpreter’s working memory (Le Ny 1978).

The catalogue of authors who claim that SI strategies are language-specific is long. Riccardi (1996a, 1996b, 1998, 1999, 2005) writes on the language specificity of interpreting strategies, concentrating mainly on the language pair German-Italian. Gile suggests that the development of specific strategies might be necessary in order to counter the difficulties posed by certain language pairs (Gile 1992: 20). Similarly, Kalina (1998: 114) claims that the language dimension cannot be neglected and that strategic processing in SI is at least partly dictated by the language pair (“*sprachenpaarabhängig*”).

Falbo, too, stresses that every language pair requires different techniques of oral translation (Falbo 1999: 186). Kurz and Färber (2003) refer to the language specificity

of SI strategies, basing their article on a study of the language pair German-English. Bartłomiejczyk (2006) concentrates only on the role of directionality in English-Polish SI, taking the language specificity of SI strategies as a given. Finally, Bevilacqua (2009) concentrates on the language pairs Dutch-Italian and German-Italian, stating from the very beginning that his paper “reports on [...] *the language-specific strategies* adopted by 15 professional interpreters to tackle SOV⁹-related difficulties” (Bevilacqua 2009: 1; *my italics*), without ever calling the language specificity of SI strategies into question.

The consideration of the language specificity of SI strategies in this section has been conceived only as a short introduction to the much more central issue of this study, *the language specificity of anticipation*. This subject is once more discussed in Chapter 5, which concentrates on the particularities of strategic anticipation. Before that, however, this study attempts to set anticipation on a broader basis, presenting it initially as a much more general phenomenon in human behaviour and language use.

⁹ SOV stands for *Subject Object Verb* word order. In other studies it can be found as the acronym SOP, that is *Subject Object Predicate*.

4 The phenomenon of anticipation

4.1 Introduction

This study deals with the strategy of anticipation in SI, focusing on its particular use in DE-EL SI. The notion of anticipation is, however, not unique to interpreting studies. It is mentioned in psychology as the human preparation for future environmental changes and in linguistics as a vital component of speech comprehension (listening comprehension), conversational discourse/conversation analysis and reading comprehension. Prior to examining anticipation in SI, this study briefly presents anticipation with respect to the above-mentioned sectors, all of which are considered to bear at least some similarity to the practice of SI. This analysis is expected to bring to light facets of anticipation that are also present in the framework of SI and thus to contribute to the overall analysis of anticipation as a specific strategy in SI.

4.2 Anticipation in psychology

Some of the first contributions to the theory of anticipation came from researchers in the Russian School of Psychology. They perceived anticipation as a “basic way of adjustment of all life forms to the spatio-temporal structure of the inorganic world” (Chernov 2004: 92).

According to Anokhin, if there is a sequence of events A, B, C, D, E, and F whose impact on a living organism directly affects its survival, and to each of which the organism reacts with a chemical change (a, b, c, d, e and f respectively), then, as a result of the development described above, the very first event A would immediately cause the start of a chain of chemical reactions in the organism $a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \rightarrow d \rightarrow e \rightarrow f$, so that by the time event F occurs in the outside world, the organism is well prepared for the change.

(Chernov 2004: 92)

The procedure described by Anokhin could be presented as the *anticipation of event F* while a living organism is still facing event A. It could be perceived as the basic form of anticipation because it contributes to the survival and evolution of living organisms.

Anticipation also finds fertile ground in the psychological theory of *frames for knowledge*. According to this theory, people tend to organise knowledge in terms of “schemata” (Bartlett 1932), “frames” (Minsky 1975) or “scripts” (Schank & Abelson 1977). Gerver explains that:

The notion of ‘frame’ is used to describe a memory structure representing knowledge about some large domain of the world. Frames are like concepts in so far as features of objects, situations etc. that fit the frame are specified, except that frames involve the organisation of knowledge about more complex collections of information, such as objects, actions and coherent collections of objects or actions. Frames may be called into memory to create internal descriptions of new objects that may be encountered.

(Gerver 1981: 375)

Thus, people can more easily analyse, organise and even anticipate new information if they can fit it into a well-known – and thus easily activated – frame. Default knowledge plays an important anticipatory role in this procedure.

Vandepitte, a translation scholar who approaches anticipation from a psychological perspective, writes that “anticipation is related to an action to be performed at a future time, i.e. as soon as a particular stimulus (S), or set of stimuli (SSSS) occurs” (Vandepitte 2001: 326). She very vividly portrays what she refers to when she speaks about stimuli, by using an example from the area of sports:

Anticipation is [...] reflected in the body’s preparation for a particular action (e.g. holding a tennis racket in the right way) as soon as there is a particular stimulus (e.g. a high ball coming from the left).

(Vandepitte 2001: 326)

It can be observed that Vandepitte considers anticipation in SI similar to anticipation in psychology; her emphasis is on the stimulus that anticipation needs in order to be activated. In psychology this stimulus is described as an event that causes a series of

(chemical) reactions regardless of the form that this event may take. What is noteworthy, however, is that the existence of a stimulus is viewed as a prerequisite for anticipation.

The following sections will consider whether anticipation takes a similar form in other areas of human activity and what status is given to stimuli as initiators of anticipation in their framework.

4.3 Anticipation in speech/listening comprehension

Speech understanding is one of the main interests of psycholinguistics. It is analysed at this point because it forms a basic part, or rather a prerequisite, for SI: the interpreter would not be able to accomplish the SI task if s/he were not able to comprehend the SL speech. Thus, it is expected that if anticipation is encountered in speech comprehension, it will also be encountered in SI. The study of anticipation in the psycholinguistic branch of speech comprehension could thus provide this research with important insights.

The analysis of the functions of the brain has been one of the prime interests of psycholinguists. Only the disentangling of these functions can explain how speech understanding is accomplished. However, “sentence comprehension is like riding a bicycle – a feat far easier performed than described” (Cutler 1976: 134). This section will only briefly sketch out the basics of speech comprehension and mainly examine the role that anticipation may have in it.

According to Aitchison (⁴1998), psycholinguists in the early 20th century used two common metaphors to describe the process of speech comprehension. They envisaged hearers either as secretaries who mentally wrote down the sounds that they heard one by one and then “read off” the words that these sounds had formed, or as detectives matching fingerprints to known criminals. Each sound was expected to have a unique acoustic pattern, just as each fingerprint corresponds to a unique culprit. However, a series of experiments showed that these expectations were wrong.

The “secretary” assumption was bound to fail as the influx of incoming sounds is so rapid during speech that the brain cannot possibly cope with so many separate signals at the same time. Furthermore, there is no definite borderline between acoustically similar sounds, a fact which led to the failure of the “detective” metaphor. Similar sounds can easily be mistaken for one another (for example, T can be mistaken

for a D, or S for a Z) if the linguistic environment is not taken into consideration (Liberman et al. 1967). Thus, the one fingerprint to one culprit match could not be upheld because the same fingerprint could, according to the circumstances, be left by different culprits or, as Fodor et al. (1974: 301) put it, because *detectives* usually find fingerprint-like clues which “might have been left by any of a number of criminals or [...] a given criminal might have left any of a number of different types of clue”. In such cases the detectives must use their *background knowledge* in order to attribute the right clue to the right culprit, that is, the right meaning to the right sound.

As a matter of fact, Chernov (2004: 93) underscores that:

Speech is not merely a simple chain of phonemes, or morphemes, or word forms, but a linear development of a whole hierarchy of heterogeneous components, including not only sequences of sounds (phonemes encoded in syllables), but also interdependent semantic components, such as the contents of words, phrases and utterances, as well as certain higher-order semantic units, or units of sense, within each utterance and the discourse as a whole.

In a similar vein Aitchison (⁴1998: 202) explains that:

[...] deciphering the sounds of speech is an *active* not a passive process. Hearers have to compute *actively* the possible phonetic message by using their background knowledge of the language. This is perhaps not so astonishing. We have plenty of other evidence for the active nature of this process. We all know how difficult it is to hear the exact sounds of a foreign word. This is so because we are so busy imposing on it what we expect to hear, in terms of our own language habits, that we fail to notice certain novel features. (original emphasis)

Furthermore,

a hearer is likely to reject a possible interpretation, or find sentences hard to comprehend if:

1. It goes against their expectations.
2. It goes beyond certain ‘psychological’ limits.

(Aitchison ⁴1998: 201)

The quote is an indirect reference to the notion of anticipation. “A hearer is likely to reject a possible explanation if it goes against their *expectations*”, means that hearers do not accept, or find difficulty in understanding, meanings which they do not *anticipate*. The same goes for meanings which go “beyond certain ‘psychological’ limits”. This second point put forward by Aitchison does not vary much from the psychological theory put forward by the *frames for knowledge* theory discussed in 4.2. In psychology it is not easy to assign a value to information that cannot be attributed to a specific frame, just as in psycholinguistic theory; more specifically, in speech comprehension it is not easy to ‘decipher’ sentences if they describe situations that the listener is not acquainted with, or does not consider “natural” or “normal”.

People make “informed” guesses about the material they hear (Bever 1970). The kind of guesses that a person makes depends very much on what s/he *expects* to hear. Aitchison (⁴1998: 214) suggests that when listeners are forced to fill meaning gaps they can proceed in two possible ways. They can either fill the gap immediately, based on their world knowledge or knowledge of syntactic and semantic patterns (which function as the stimuli for the anticipatory gap filling and are known from the theory of anticipation in psychology – see Section 4.2), or they can wait until the sentence provides them with enough information to be able to “interpret” it reliably. When a listener fills a gap based only on top-down world and grammatical/syntactical knowledge, that is, anticipates a specific meaning, s/he may well have to go back and correct it if the completed sentence proves the expectation wrong.

The above discussion, as well as the point made by Nichols and Stevens (1954) – quoted in van Dam (1989: 172) – that “[...] the active listener (...) thinks ahead of the talker, trying to anticipate what the oral discourse is leading to and what conclusions will be drawn from the words spoken at the moment”, suggests that anticipation is highly prominent in speech comprehension. Speech comprehension is a dynamic process whereby listeners try to facilitate their task by making inferences, drawing conclusions and setting expectations. The hypothesis is that the interpreter acts in a similar way during SI. It remains to be determined which clues, if any, interpreters make use of in their attempt to anticipate during SI, whether they take advantage of frames for knowledge or expectations, and to what extent there are psychological limits that they try not to exceed. Before that, however, the presence of anticipation is examined in other forms of linguistic communication.

4.4 Anticipation in conversational discourse

4.4.1 Defining conversational discourse

Conversational discourse is discussed in this section as a more elaborate form of speech comprehension where the listener and the hearer often switch roles, acting usually according to specific rules. Hence, conversational discourse extends to a stage beyond speech comprehension, that is, speech production, which is also a stage of the SI process.

In his *Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics* Crystal describes *discourse* as “a term used in linguistics to refer to a continuous stretch of (especially spoken) language larger than a sentence” (Crystal 2008: 148). The same point is made by Tannen when, writing about *discourse analysis*, she emphasises that “the term does not describe a theoretical perspective or methodological framework at all. It simply describes the object of study: *language beyond the sentence*” (Tannen 2007: 05; my italics). *Conversational* discourse, the object that has been studied and analysed by the linguistic branch of *conversation analysis* – a linguistic approach that “soon became so popular that it virtually was identified with discourse analysis” (van Dijk & Kintsch 1983: 03), is of particular interest for this work.

Conversation analysis is an approach to discourse dealing with the linguistic analysis of conversation, and strongly associated with ethnomethodology. It is concerned with the structure of conversations, dealing with such matters as turn-taking (...), topic change and conversational structure (...).

(Johnson & Johnson 1998: 89)

Early studies of conversation analysis concentrate on devices and techniques employed by conversation participants, in order to produce a social event like telling a story or understanding a joke. Later studies focus on reconstructing the “orderliness” of conversations, trying to figure out the rules which govern them. One of these rules is turn-taking, which

(...) reflects the participation of all parties in structuring the interaction. In the way they handle turn-taking and turns participants display their *understanding*

of the evolving activities: their interpretation of the preceding turn and their expectations for the following turn(s).

(Bussmann 1996: 103-104; my italics)

4.4.2 “Conversational” anticipation

Anticipation is an integral part of conversational discourse and reference to it is made both overtly and covertly. As van Dijk and Kintsch very clearly put it in their study of strategies in discourse comprehension, “comprehension is not simply a passive or bottom-up process. Much of our understanding is *active, top down, constructive and predictive*” (van Dijk & Kintsch 1983: 262; my italics). This means that the parties involved in a communicative activity do not expect to receive all pieces of information before they reach conclusions about the meaning of an incoming message; based on the contextual and textual information that they are given, “a language user may derive inferences about what to expect, at least from a semantic and stylistic point of view” (van Dijk & Kintsch 1983: 262). This claim by van Dijk and Kintsch describes the role of anticipation in discourse comprehension and is closely related to the theories put forward regarding the process of speech comprehension in the previous section (see above, Section 4.3). In the next sections specific instances of anticipation in conversational discourse are analysed.

4.4.2.1 Discourse as a slot-filling procedure

Discourse (in its dialogic form) is presented as a kind of slot-filling procedure (Pike 1967, Goffman 1971, Edmondson 1981, Plag 2007).¹⁰ Pike (1967) compares each discourse event to a behavioural unit that comprises smaller behavioural units. It is the structure of the whole that determines the function of its parts. This means that these behavioural units all play their role in the framework of the larger discourse event, and that each single part cannot but function the way that is required by the superordinate behavioural unit it belongs to.

Edmondson explains that there are strong conventions about what he calls “slot-filler expectations” (Edmondson 1981: 45). In particular situations interlocutors expect

¹⁰ Speech/listening comprehension was also presented as a slot filling procedure in 4.3, above.

and anticipate particular utterances to fill specific slots.¹¹ For example, in a morning encounter, where one interlocutor greets their friend by saying “Good morning”, they do not expect any other answer than a response to this greeting. Any different answer would sound unconventional¹² and probably be difficult to assign to the particular communicative event.

Besides, “social nature abhors an empty slot” (Goffman 1971: 109). For this reason, when a particular reply is anticipated, yet not provided by an interlocutor, even unexpected replies will often be “read” as the expected response. In an example by Plag (2007: 189) the response “it contains nuts” is accepted as a normal response to the proposal “let’s take the cake over there”, simply because interlocutor A expects B to accept or reject their proposal. Thus, A tries to read B’s utterance “it contains nuts” as an acceptance or a rejection of the proposal. The conclusion that A reaches is that there is something wrong with the cake containing nuts, which leads speaker B to reject it.

4.4.2.2 Elliptical responses as a result of anticipation

So far it has been demonstrated that anticipation is constantly active in discourse, as conversation participants have certain expectations about the responses of their interlocutors. However, there is even more concrete evidence of the function of anticipation in discourse. “Contractions” (Goffman 1976) or “elliptical responses” (Merritt 1976) are among the first instances of anticipation in discourse mentioned in the respective literature. In order to understand exactly how such contractions function, one has to imagine situations such as the following:

Example 4.1¹³

A: Are you coming?

B: I’ve got to work.

¹¹ The similarity to the points made by Bever (1970) and Aitchison (1998) on listening comprehension as a slot-filling procedure (see Section 4.3, above) is striking. Conversational discourse is after all listening comprehension which follows specific rules and is followed by speech production.

¹² This reference to unconventional responses again brings to mind the claim made by Aitchison (1998: 201) that sentences that go beyond certain ‘psychological’ limits cannot easily be deciphered by the listener (see Section 4.3, above).

¹³ The numbering of the examples starts anew in every chapter. Each example carries the number of the chapter where it is included, followed by the number which indicates its order in it. That is, the first example of Chapter 4 is numbered 4.1.

Hearer B answers by saying “I’ve got to work” to A’s question “Are you coming?”, even though this is not the expected answer to it.¹⁴ The reason B does so is that B has anticipated possible subsequent moves on the part of speaker A. That is, hearer B knows that if their answer to A’s question were “No”, A would probably ask for the reason for B’s rejection. So hearer B “in responding to an anticipated move, adequately (if ‘elliptically’) responds to the original move” (Edmondson 1981: 49).

4.4.2.3 Pre-exchanges as a result of anticipation

A pre-exchange is a question that is asked before the actual question of interest in a particular exchange. This is done to avoid a possible negative answer that the speaker fears they might receive. So in the dialogue:

Example 4.2

A: Don’t you find it a bit stuffy in here?

B: Yes, it rather is.

A: Yeah, do you think you could open the window?

(Edmondson 1981: 116)

the question “Don’t you find it a bit stuffy in here?” serves as a pre-exchange for the actual question “Do you think you could open the window?”. Speaker A anticipates that they could receive a negative answer and for this reason tries to “save face” by forming a “protective” pre-exchange.

Pre-exchanges are often recognisable by speakers as such. This might lead to a *double anticipation*, that is, a mixture of pre-exchange and elliptical response dialogue, in which the hearer can anticipate the speaker’s *conversational strategy* through *interpretative anticipation* and, provide an accurate, yet elliptical, response to the interlocutor (Edmondson 1981: 118; my italics).

¹⁴ One would expect speaker B to answer by accepting or rejecting speaker A’s invitation. Thus a simple “yes” or “no” would be a more conventional answer.

4.4.2.4 Supportive moves as a result of anticipation

Similar to pre-exchanges, supportive moves are additional proof of the constant presence of anticipation in discourse. Supportive moves could be characterised as “pre-emptive” moves to anticipated responses. Three kinds of supportive moves have been recognised: grounding, expanding and disarming. “Grounders, expanders and disarmers are simply instances in which a supportive move is made in anticipation of a possible response to that which is thereby supported” (Edmondson 1981: 129). *Grounding* supportive moves anticipate pre-exchanges that are initiated by certain utterances. That is, a speaker answers the question that they expect their interlocutor to ask before the interlocutor does so. *Expanding* is similar to grounding in that it provides extra information before an interlocutor has had the chance to ask for it. Edmondson (1981: 122) explains that a speaker expands when they tell their interlocutors *how* they can do something, before the interlocutors ask for instructions, or before they object that they cannot do it. *Disarming* supportive moves, finally, consist in apologising in advance for asking someone to behave in a specific way, in anticipation of the hearer’s objection to the speaker’s request. A speaker’s supportive move “I hate to sound as though I’m bossing you around, but...” is a disarming move to a hearer’s anticipated move: “You’re always bossing me around – get off my back”

(Edmondson 1981: 126f.).

4.4.2.5 Overlapping as a result of anticipation

So far, cases have been examined in which anticipation influences the sequence of “moves” in discourse (elliptical responses), cases in which anticipation helps speakers manipulate the discourse in order to secure their interlocutor’s consent to their requests (pre-exchanges), or in which anticipation leads speakers to construct their utterances in such a way as to eliminate the risk of possible objections (supportive moves). Another case in discourse where anticipation is active is that of overlapping utterances.

The following dialogue serves as an example of *overlapping speech*. It takes place after a baby-sitter (B) has informed a mother (A) that she cannot baby-sit for her as agreed:

Example 4.3

A: oh, well that's a nuisance

B: yes [I

A: wh]en did you find out

B: it was yesterday

A: it's a pity you [couldn't let me know yesterday

B: and it's the first time I c]ould let you know

(Edmondson 1981: 157)

The brackets in this example indicate parts of speech that overlap, that is, coincide. The second overlapping exchange is particularly indicative of how speaker B thinks along with speaker A's utterances. As A pronounces "it's a pity", B understands that A is about to express a complaint, about the fact that B did not inform her earlier that she would not be able to baby-sit for her. Anticipating this complaint, B excuses herself by saying that it was the earliest she could let A know, at the same time that A expresses the complaint.

Although there are definitely turn-taking rules, "it is normative and usual to commence speaking when one has interpreted one's interlocutor's illocutionary point" (Edmondson 1981: 157). "Interpreting one's interlocutor's illocutionary point" refers to understanding a meaning that has not yet been pronounced, or deciphering the speaker's intentions, although they have not yet been expressed. The process described is nothing less than anticipation, a process "normative in assuming a turn at talk" (Edmondson 1981: 157). The choice of the term "normative" reveals that Edmondson attributes a very central role to anticipation in conversational discourse. In fact, he considers it as one of the factors which determine the order of turn-taking sequences in a conversation.

Overlapping speech makes it clear, more than any other appearance of anticipation up to now, that anticipation can have an important influence not only on speech comprehension, as has repeatedly been emphasised, but also on speech *production*. The production of speech is faster, without pauses between turns exactly because speaker B anticipates what speaker A is about to say. The influence of anticipation in speech production becomes even clearer in the following section on *jointly constructed utterances*.

4.4.2.6 Jointly constructed utterances as a result of anticipation

Jointly constructed utterances are yet another conversational discourse structure in which anticipation is clearly noted.

Example 4.4

Karen: I mean OK I'm sure he's not =

Pat: = peeping

Example 4.5

Jen: They said they kept bumping into all sorts of people =

Helen: = that they knew

(Coates 1997: 57)

As can be seen from the examples above, the second speaker in both cases completes the first speaker's utterance, in what seems like a slot filling exercise. This activity results in utterances that have been constructed jointly. The "equal" sign (=) indicates that there is no time lag between the two parts of the utterance. Moreover, it is noticeable that the parts of the utterance anticipated by the second speaker are not only single words, but can also be longer phrases or even clauses.¹⁵

This level of collaboration can only be achieved if speakers pay extremely close attention to each other at all linguistic levels, as "the woman who contributes the last word/phrase demonstrates careful monitoring in terms of semantic, syntactic and prosodic levels" (Coates 1997: 57). This collaborative utterance construction is, according to Coates, usually a characteristic of women's supportive talk. She indicates that it has also been noticed in couples' talk and less in male friends' conversations. What is interesting about Coates' claim is her reference to groups of people who *know* each other well: interlocutors who know each other's roles, ideology, positions, beliefs

¹⁵ It is not claimed at this point that the interlocutors always anticipate the exact words that their fellow speakers would use. What is anticipated is the meaning that they would like to express. Thus, if the primary speaker would continue their phrase, we might end up with overlapping utterances where different wording is used by two interlocutors in order to express the same meaning. There are, however, definitely cases where interlocutors, like interpreters, helped by the syntax, conventions, or other linguistic and extralinguistic features, are able to anticipate the exact words that their interlocutor would use to complete their utterance.

and emotional state can anticipate what others are going to say. This anticipation does not only stay at the level of speech *comprehension*, but extends to the field of speech *production*. This point will be central also in the discussion of anticipation in SI studies.

Returning to the discussion of the facilitation of anticipation through *knowledge*, the natural question arises whether knowledge of the speaker is enough for the success of anticipation. The answer is provided by Bublitz (1988: 241), who notices that anticipation and thus sentence completion can sometimes go wrong. Bublitz does not provide any statistical data on the frequency of such incorrect anticipations. Yet Edmondson (1981: 160) explains that *the more predictable*,¹⁶ an utterance is, *the more likely the listener is to interpret it appropriately*, so that no subsequent repair work will be necessary when they make their move.

4.5 Anticipation in reading comprehension

4.5.1 Defining reading comprehension

The last attempt to reach conclusions about anticipation in SI via its study in other (linguistic) activities takes place through the study of the written language, and more specifically through the study of reading comprehension. Reading comprehension is described as

an astonishing feat of information processing, requiring the reader to perform complex operations at a number of levels. For each sentence, the reader must decode the alphabet letters, assign meanings to the words, and recognize the grammatical structure. The reader must also judge how a sentence is linked to the previous text, often by making inferences based on general knowledge or stored information (...).

(Emmott 1997: v)

The *complex operations at a number of levels*, the *decoding of the alphabet letters*, the *assignment of meanings to the words*, and the *recognition of grammatical structures* described by Emmott as inherent in the reading comprehension procedure are very similar to the complex procedures active in speech comprehension and thus also in SI, where the simultaneous interpreter is primarily an active listener. It was thus expected

¹⁶ Emphasis on the role of predictability was also put in Section 4.3, above, on speech comprehension.

that reading comprehension could, in a similar way, to listening comprehension and conversational discourse, also prove to be a mental activity where anticipation is present, and thus contribute to the analysis of anticipation as an SI strategy.

4.5.2 Reading Comprehension and SI: focusing on anticipation

The similarity between reading comprehension and SI mentioned in the previous section appears to be even greater when the details of the two activities are considered. Like simultaneous interpreting, reading is a dynamic cumulative process. Both readers and interpreters work with texts that are revealed to them progressively “as a series of elements which gradually add up to build the final text” (Carlet 1998: 75).

Sentences are naturally processed in a word-by-word, left-to-right¹⁷ order. This meets our intuitions about how we process sentences and is generally consistent with evidence from studies of eye movements which generally indicate that with the exception of a small number of regressions the eye jumps from left to right across the page, stopping for a quarter of a second or so every one to five words.

(Rumelhart 1977: 123)

Even though there are exceptions to the linear reading process described above,¹⁸ it is obvious that there are striking similarities between the two processes, reading comprehension and SI. The sentences are processed in a word-by-word order during interpreting just as they are during reading; and the small number of regressions that are made by the eye, as Rumelhart notes, could be compared to the regressions made mentally by the interpreter in order to retrieve from their memories information necessary to process new incoming information.

¹⁷ This left-to-right movement refers to the western *linear* writing and reading system.

¹⁸ Newer studies (e.g. de Beaugrande 1997) question the absolute linearity of reading. De Beaugrande argues that the mind would not be able to “pick out and assemble appropriate meanings” (1997: 46) if understanding were to move only in a straight line. According to him readers do not just consult a word dictionary while reading, in a left to right manner, but do also consult their “entire knowledge of how the world is or might be organized” (1997: 47). This activity cannot be linear, but must and does accompany the linear left to right reading procedure. Moreover everyday experience proves that often readers who are not interested in the details of a text, but who only want to understand the gist of it, read through texts in a vertical manner, trying to build a meaning out of the scattered words that come across their eyes.

Rumelhart and McClelland (1981) provide one more account of the reading comprehension process, which, even though focusing on other factors of the process, is reminiscent of SI, as described in the respective literature. As they report,

the reader begins with a set of expectations about what information is likely to be available through visual input. These expectations, or initial hypotheses, are based on the knowledge of the structure of letters, words, phrases, sentences, and larger pieces of discourse, including non-linguistic aspects of the current contextual situation. As visual information from the page begins to become available, it strengthens those hypotheses that are consistent with the input and weakens those that are inconsistent. The stronger hypotheses make even more specific predictions about the information available in the visual input.

(Rumelhart and McClelland 1981: 37)

Readers seem thus to start with a set of expectations, about what they are going to read.¹⁹ They anticipate certain types of input, influenced by their linguistic and extralinguistic knowledge. Something similar happens during the SI process: interpreters have specific expectations about what they are going to hear and subsequently interpret. These expectations are usually based on the knowledge that they have acquired concerning the subject matter of the speech/conference, the information they have about the speaker and the conventions that apply. The expectation/anticipation procedure is constantly active as the speech proceeds. At this second stage the interpreter is also supported by the incoming linguistic units and their syntactic relationships, which allow interpreters to formulate even more concrete predictions. In this respect both top-down strategies (supported by expectations and extra-linguistic knowledge) and bottom-up strategies (supported by linguistic and syntactic information coming from the text) are of central importance:

When asked to generate interpretations of stories while reading through a story line-by-line, subjects generate hypotheses about possible contents of the story and evaluate them against the sentences as they read them. If they find the new information confirmatory they maintain and further elaborate their hypotheses. If they find the new information disconfirmatory they eliminate the

¹⁹ This claim is similar to the ones made in Sections 4.3 and 4.4, above, about speech comprehension and conversational discourse during which hypotheses and expectations are constantly active.

hypothesis²⁰ and construct another consistent with the input data. This process involves both top-down and bottom-up processes.

(Rumelhart 1984: 16-17)

In the same essay Rumelhart (1984: 19) compares the reading “problem” to the problem a detective faces when they have to solve a crime.²¹ Both readers and detectives, like interpreters, one could add, have to rely on clues (which often are linguistic) in order to subsequently find a consistent interpretation to these clues. Prior experience and knowledge are used to reach the most plausible conclusion. Correct interpretation of clues can lead detectives, readers (and interpreters) to hypotheses (anticipations) which might offer the desired solution to their problems, reliably and with economy of time and effort.

4.6 Conclusion

The aim of this chapter was to reach a more comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon of anticipation by considering fields of study other than SI that are considerably more advanced. The disciplines that were examined in this chapter (even if only marginally in some cases) were not randomly chosen but selected mainly because of their similarity to SI.

The field of psychology was examined first. It is one of the first fields in which anticipation was recognised and its importance was stressed. It therefore forms the basis for the following analysis. Speech comprehension was analysed next because it forms the necessary condition for all other forms of linguistic communication, SI included. Conversational discourse and reading comprehension were selected as the final activities to compare to SI with respect to anticipation, again on the criterion of similarity to SI.

Reading comprehension and SI, do in fact seem to have more in common than conversational discourse and SI. Dialogue is not involved in either of them, and readers, like simultaneous interpreters, cannot normally ask for clarification or feedback while online; such information can usually only be acquired at a later stage, when the reading

²⁰ A similar comment is made in Section 4.3, above, by Aitchison (⁴1998) who explains that wrongly filled slots are reexamined when a complete sentence proves anticipated fillers wrong.

²¹ The metaphor is already familiar from the speech comprehension process described in Section 4.3, above.

or interpreting process has been concluded. Of course the two processes also have significant differences. First and foremost is the difference in the means through which information is revealed to readers and interpreters (written versus spoken medium). The reader acquires messages through sight and, if competent, can, under normal conditions, not be hindered during message acquisition as readers themselves dictate the pace and time of their reading. The interpreter acquires messages through hearing, and is very often obliged to struggle with adverse situations like background noise, unintelligible or fast speakers, just to name some examples. The second difference is that the interpreter has to understand a message, not only for their personal enjoyment, as in the case of readers of literary texts, or for the sake of information, but in order to function as a mediator who transmits information to a different audience in another language. Thus, interpreting is something much more than a personal experience and involves a responsibility that is not present in reading comprehension. (Reading entails responsibility when it takes place not as a silent personal procedure, but in the form of public reading. In this case, the reader can of course not influence the content of the text, but by manipulating prosody they can influence the listeners' understanding. Nevertheless, in this work the focus is not on the activity of reading, but on the mental processes active during reading comprehension.)

Returning, however, to speech comprehension and drawing on the preceding analysis we may conclude that speech comprehension (central also for dialogic discourse and reading comprehension) is effected in a way very similar to speech comprehension in SI: sounds or letters are perceived and mentally analysed with the aim of establishing which words they form and what meanings these words carry. Although the human brain carries out this procedure in a largely linear way, researchers of all fields agree that readers or listeners often attempt to fill in the meaning gaps that they are left with by forming hypotheses (anticipation) about possible "gap fillers". These hypotheses are based on the speakers'/listeners' expectations and are often triggered by clues either in the linguistic or in the extralinguistic environment. Possible "gap fillers" that go against expectations or cross certain "psychological limits" are rejected.

The discussion about stimuli and psychological limits brings the linguistic fields presented above much closer to the field of psychology. In psychology the early discussion of anticipation concentrated on its stimuli. Though Russian psychologists viewed stimuli as physical events, the *function* of stimuli, in all their forms, is the same

as that of the anticipation triggers for linguistic anticipation, in all its forms. The second similarity is observed in the discussion of *psychological limits*, or *frames for knowledge* in the theory of psychology, which often seem to protect the user from erroneous anticipations.

The final conclusion reached in this analysis is that anticipation may go beyond the level of speech comprehension and contribute also to the production of speech, as was noted mainly (but not only) in overlapping speech and jointly constructed utterances (see Section 4.4, above). The assumption is that the similarities identified in the above analysis will have some relevance also for studying strategic anticipation in SI.

5 Anticipation in SI

In the previous chapter anticipation was presented in the field of psychology and in selected fields of linguistic activity. Facets of its function were highlighted and useful insights were gained on how expectations about the evolution of meaning can facilitate the comprehension procedure, and sometimes even the production of discourse. This chapter examines anticipation in SI, the focus of this study.

5.1 The position of anticipation in the categorisation of SI strategies

Anticipation is among the most commonly cited SI strategies. In Chapter 3 a selection of possible categorisations of SI strategies was presented. This section examines the status of strategic anticipation within these categorisations in the same order as they were presented in Section 3.2.

Kalina (1998) presents anticipation as a *comprehension-enhancing strategy* and is therefore in line with the psycholinguistic view that considers anticipation a basic component of speech *comprehension*. Gile (1995) also seems to perceive anticipation as one of his *comprehension tactics* when he states that “linguistic anticipation can be considered an integral part of the *reception process*, something that is the very core of human language perception” (Gile 1995: 177; my italics).

Kohn & Kalina (1996) are among the first interpreting theorists to mention anticipation also at the language production stage. Although they assign it to their *comprehension strategies*, their claims that “target discourse production presupposes source-discourse based mental modelling” and that “comprehension strategies involving ‘early’ anticipation are of major importance in this context” (Kohn & Kalina 1996: 130) show that they probably consider anticipation a strategy which is *covertly active* in the comprehension stage of SI, but which produces *overt results* in the later production stage of SI. The similarity to the use of anticipation in conversational discourse is noteworthy (see Sections 4.3 and 4.4, above) because, there too, anticipation is viewed as a comprehension strategy with a major influence on language production.

Kohn & Kalina (1996: 130) also make reference to the cues which may act as the triggers of anticipation, as was done in psychological and linguistic theory. They

emphasise that interpreters often “need to anticipate strategically [...] *on the basis of far less information* than would be considered sufficient in monolingual communication” (my italics). They do not, however, assign anticipation to either the *world-knowledge-based* strategy category or the *linguistic-knowledge-based* strategy category (Kohn & Kalina 1996: 130). The reason is probably that anticipation can be the result of a variety of stimuli from both categories: world knowledge (pragmatic inferences, suprasegmental features) and linguistic knowledge (lexical collocations, syntactic structures).

Al-Khanji et al. (2000) divide SI strategies into *achievement* and *reduction* strategies. In their corpus study, however, they do not make reference to anticipation because they present only the five most encountered strategies, of which anticipation is not one. From their definition of the two strategy categories, however, one can conclude that they most probably view anticipation as an achievement strategy that is used not to avoid (as is the case with reduction strategies) but to confront a given problem.

Donato (2003: 107) characterises anticipation as a *comprehension strategy*, not making any reference to its contribution to language production. Pöchhacker distinguishes between *process-oriented* and *product-oriented* strategies. He states, however, that a line between the various strategies would be hard to draw (Pöchhacker 2004: 132); this also means that anticipation is not easy to categorise through this distinction. Regarding Pöchhacker’s second categorisation of SI strategies into *on-line* and *off-line* strategies, anticipation can more easily be regarded as an on-line strategy, as anticipation happens ad hoc and not at earlier preparation stages (though preparation can often be very useful for anticipation).

The last categorisations presented in Chapter 3 are Riccardi’s divisions into *general* or *specific* strategies (1999) and into *skill-based* or *knowledge-based* strategies (2005). Regarding the first categorisation, it seems that Riccardi views anticipation as a possible candidate for both categories. Anticipation is present during SI in any language pair, as it is in monolingual language comprehension; it can, however, prove very useful when the interpreter needs to counter language-specific difficulties, in which case it turns into a (language-) specific strategy. The approach to Riccardi’s second categorisation is similar: the assignment of anticipation to either the skill-based or the knowledge-based category depends on whether its use comes automatically (skill-based) or as the result of conscious planning (knowledge-based).

Following the discussion of the status of anticipation in the above selection of SI strategy categorisations, one can conclude that anticipation is one of the most frequently mentioned SI strategies. It is mainly viewed as a comprehension-enhancing strategy but it is also recognised by some researchers (e.g. Kohn & Kalina 1996) as useful, if not indispensable, for (target) language production as well. It is accepted, finally, that anticipation is an on-line strategy whose specific or general nature, as well as its skill-based or knowledge-based nature, depend on the circumstances of its use.

5.2 On the definition of anticipation

5.2.1 Anticipation as expectation of meaning

The information on anticipation in SI that has been provided so far may give a general idea of how the specific strategy has been perceived by interpreters and interpreting researchers. The definition of anticipation, however, has been a central point of interest for interpreting theorists. The majority of them have stressed in their definitions features of anticipation that had been recognised earlier by psychologists and psycholinguists who had studied anticipation in their fields of interest.

Anticipation has often been presented as an *expectation of meaning or thinking ahead of the speaker*. In this context it has been described as “a second mental activity composed of *successive expectations of meanings*”, which is “contemporaneous with the perception and semantic analysis of the input text” (Le Ny 1978: 296; my italics), or as a result of *hypothesising* on the content of the speaker’s utterance (Kalina 1998, van Besien 1999).

The similarity between these claims and psycholinguists’ view that speech comprehension rests mainly on *meaning expectation* is obvious. According to the above definitions, simultaneous interpreters, as language users, are able to anticipate new information precisely because they have expected it. This fact leads to the question of whether interpreters’ hypotheses are based merely on guesswork. The analysis of anticipation in psychology and psycholinguistics would suggest that the answer is no. In this analysis it was stated that hypotheses are initiated by both *linguistic* and *extralinguistic clues* which act as anticipation “triggers”. Something similar is expected in SI.

5.2.2 Anticipation as a response to previously received stimuli

Indeed, *clues*, *cues* or *stimuli* appear in many definitions of strategic anticipation, as they are considered a basic component of the anticipation process. The definition of anticipation by Le Ny (1978) presented in the previous section describes anticipation as a strategy resting on the “*semantic analysis* of the input text” (Le Ny 1978: 296; my italics). It can therefore be concluded that it is particular elements of the input text that initiate the anticipation process. Mattern and Jörg are more specific regarding the specific elements of the input text which may lead to, or facilitate, anticipation. They reach the same conclusion: there are specific *stimuli* provided by the input text that may lead the interpreter to anticipate a certain ST element. This can be very clearly noted in the definitions of anticipation that they provide:

All interpretation is only possible because of *previously received information*, therefore, basically, anticipation is a response to an *indeterminate number of previously received stimuli*.

(Mattern 1974: 4; my italics)

Similarly, Jörg, elaborating on the definition by Wilss, who emphasises that anticipation is not “blind hypothesising” but “[...] the result of intelligent textual prediction *triggered by linguistic units* [...]” (Wilss 1978: 349 f.; my italics), tries to be more specific and states that anticipation can “[...] be explained as a *response to previously received and processed linguistic and extralinguistic stimuli*.” (Jörg 1995: 5; my italics)

These stimuli, or “cues”, can be found in *conventions* or *procedures*, in the *speech context* and *co-text* or in *total life experience* (Mattern 1974: 4-5; my italics). Jörg’s categorisation of stimuli into *linguistic* and *extralinguistic* completes the early and more general definition by Mattern, since the two different categories that he describes seem to provide for any kind of stimulus that might be of help to the interpreter.

Similar to the claim put forward by Mattern, Wilss and Jörg about stimuli is that of *probability prediction* (Chernov 2004). Probability prediction is in line with the “Theory of Activity” of the Russian School of Psychology, according to which “mental activity, specifically perception, is driven by a basic principle of *anticipatory reflection of reality*” (Chernov 2004: 91; my italics). In SI this anticipatory reflection of reality

takes the following form: the interpreter constantly forms hypotheses “*in anticipation of certain verbal and semantic developments of the discourse*”²² (Chernov 2004: 93; original emphasis). These hypotheses or *probability anticipations* are the factor which makes interpreting possible at all.

Probability prediction has more chances of success if the ST is redundant:²³ “the higher the redundancy of the discourse, the higher the probability of correct anticipation of its development at each level”²⁴ (Chernov 2004: 93). As a matter of fact, the redundant parts of the text seem to have a double function: on the one hand they can function as the *stimuli* (mentioned by Mattern, Wilss) or as the *linguistic units* (as Jörg and Vandepitte refer to them) on which probability prediction, and therefore anticipation, is based; on the other hand they can be the object of anticipation themselves, as carriers of expected and thus more easily predictable information.

Another researcher who draws a connection between probability prediction and anticipation is Gile, who considers that (*linguistic*)²⁵ anticipation is closely bound to *transitional probabilities*. The “more numerous and precise such transitional probabilities” (Gile 1995: 177), the better the chances for a correct anticipation:

In every language, words follow each other not at random, but with highly differentiated probabilities: for instance, in English, the probability that an article will be followed by a noun or an adjective is high, but the probability that it will be followed by another article or a verb is low. Knowledge of such rules, albeit unconscious, helps reduce the uncertainty in transition from one speech segment to the next, and thus reduces processing capacity requirements in identifying incoming segments.

(Gile 1995: 176f.)

²² The raising of the tennis player’s racket described by Vandepitte in Ch. 4 (Section 4.2) would be a response to such a hypothesis.

²³ Redundancy is a concept in mathematical statistics. Its application to speech communication is explained in the classic definition by George Miller: “If the successive units in a message are related, if the probability of a unit depends upon the units that precede it, these relations reduce the amount of information that a single unit can carry [...] contextual dependencies mean that the message source is repeating itself. More symbols are being used to encode the message than are theoretically necessary. We express this fact by saying that most languages are redundant [...]” (Miller 1951/1963 :103).

²⁴ Chernov refers to the following hierarchy of speech levels as a basis for the probability anticipation mechanism in SI: syllable, word, syntagm, utterance, discourse (Chernov 2004: 93).

²⁵ A distinction between linguistic and extralinguistic anticipation is made in Section 5.3, below.

Anticipation is, finally, viewed as a probability “prognosis” (Seeber 2001).²⁶ Similar to the theories put forward by Mattern (1974), Gile (1995), Jörg (1995) and Chernov (2004), however, the prognosis that Seeber refers to is not a mere hypothesising on facts. It is an activity that makes use of probabilities which are “based on her [the interpreter’s] knowledge of certain *repeating patterns* and *recurring facts*” (Seeber 2001: 61). Like Chernov and Gile, Seeber considers these stimuli not random, but the result of a kind of “statistical” analysis that allows conclusions about the recurrence of a specific meaning or pattern: parts of patterns that are already known to the interpreter can act as stimuli that urge them to anticipate their continuation.²⁷

Although the theories on anticipation presented by the aforementioned researchers are in many ways similar,²⁸ they are characterised by an important difference: not all of them place the stimuli of anticipation at the same *level*. Mattern is vague about the borders of what she considers a stimulus; Wilss considers *linguistic units* as stimuli; Gile limits probability prediction to the field of *syntax*; Seeber refers to *repeating patterns* (which could be attributed to the level of syntax) and *recurring facts*, without, however, being specific about the nature of these facts; and Jörg places stimuli at both the *linguistic* and *extralinguistic* levels. Even though Jörg does not provide details about which stimuli he assigns to which category, his definition of anticipation seems to be the most complete, at least with regard to the level at which anticipation-provoking stimuli can be found.

Relevant to the discussion of anticipation-provoking stimuli and the nature thereof is the presentation of anticipation as a combination of a top-down and a bottom-up strategy: “[...] **Bottom-up processing** works from the physical to the mental level, from input data to interpretations, **top-down processing** starts from expectations and proceeds to generate cognitive projections of interpretations” (Kohn & Kalina 1996: 122; original emphasis). Thus, vague or ambiguous bottom-up input can be clarified and processed more easily with the help of top-down world knowledge, knowledge about grammatical dependencies, collocational links, the topic of discourse, or beliefs of the speaker. The distinction of information and strategies as bottom-up or top-down is, however, only for analytical purposes: “while, for analytical purposes, it is certainly

²⁶ The term “prognosis” stems from the ancient Greek verb *προγινώσκω* [proγínōsko], which means “know in advance”.

²⁷ For example, the definite article followed by adjectives like “(the) grey, cloudy ...” can lead the interpreter to the anticipation that a noun is going to be used, and more specifically the noun “sky”.

²⁸ The central idea is that of familiar meanings or patterns (syntactic sequences, as described by Gile) that can be identified and thus anticipated when they are about to recur.

necessary to distinguish between these two dimensions, this must not obscure the fact that they are indeed inseparable, very much like the two sides of a sheet of paper” (Kohn and Kalina 1996: 122).

The top-down strategy refers to hypothesising on the meaning of an ST constituent before it has been uttered (Kalina 1998: 117). No such straightforward explanation is provided for the content of “bottom-up”, however, as the moment at which the bottom-up strategy sets in is not clearly defined. Kalina does not clarify whether the bottom-up strategy is a synonym of the correction strategies (Korrekturstrategien) (Kalina 1998:117) that are activated in the case of a wrong anticipation, or whether it is a strategy related to ST understanding. Taking into consideration, however, that Kalina defines anticipation as a strategy enhancing understanding (*verstehensstützende Strategie*) (Kalina 1998: 115), it is highly likely that she considers the bottom-up strategy to be active simultaneously with the top-down strategy rather than following it.

In a similar vein, Chernov states that his psycholinguistic model of SI presupposes “heuristic interplay from bottom to top and from the top down, as the message is scanned for information density peaks, above all at the sense tier” (Chernov 1994: 149). He thus indicates that bottom-up strategies are not corrective devices but, exactly like top-down strategies, they too aim to accumulate information. The only difference between these two information-acquisition procedures is their source.

De Bot also views anticipation as the result of the combination of a top-down and a bottom-up strategy. He stresses, however, that “the balance between top-down and bottom-up is not set at a particular level, but rather fluctuates” (de Bot 2000: 75), which he believes is the reason why there are cases of faulty anticipations. De Bot’s last claim about the source of faulty anticipations may indicate that he views the bottom-up nature of anticipation (also) as a corrective device. Given the fact that the balance between top-down and bottom-up fluctuates, that is, the boundaries between them are not firmly established, mistakes are likely to occur if the bottom-up strategy does not set in early enough in order to correct possible “misanticipations” induced by the extensive application of the top-down dimension of anticipation.

Van Besien dwells on the nature of anticipation as a top-down/bottom-up strategy combination and reaches conclusions similar to those of de Bot. He claims that the top-down strategy consists in the interpreter hypothesising on the content of the speaker’s utterance before it has been completed, while the bottom-up strategy serves as

feedback that can lead to the repair of a wrong or approximate anticipation (van Besien 1999a: 251). Van Besien thus believes that the bottom-up strategy, unlike the top-down strategy, is activated after the conclusion of the anticipation and is aimed not at accumulating information but at correcting possible mistakes.

In contrast to all the above conceptions of anticipation as a combination of a bottom-up and a top-down strategy, Vandepitte is clearly against the view of anticipation as the combination of a top-down and a bottom-up strategy.²⁹ The reason is that bottom-up strategies are taken by the relevance-theoretic approach to be a *corrective device* that, as also described by van Besien (1999a: 251), *follows* anticipation. Therefore, such strategies are not accepted as part of the anticipation procedure itself (Vandepitte 2001: 332), but are rather conceived as its consequence.

The basis for this rejection of the top-down/bottom-up combination of anticipation by Vandepitte is not, however, firm enough. As has been seen, bottom-up is not always considered a *corrective* device but can also serve to enhance understanding by correcting misconceptions before they have been produced in the TT (see Kalina 1998, Kohn & Kalina 1996, Chernov 1994).

5.2.3 Anticipation: early meaning understanding or early meaning production?

In the first section of this chapter (see above, Section 5.1) the position of anticipation was presented within the various categorisations proposed for SI strategies. The question arose whether anticipation should be considered a covert strategy that is active during language comprehension or a visible strategy that is applied during language production. All researchers agree that anticipation presupposes early understanding of meaning. Discrepancies are noted when it comes to the description of the *form* that anticipation takes. Does an interpreter anticipate only when s/he produces a TL constituent before the speaker or is it enough to have understood the meaning before it has been uttered, even if its production does not precede that of the SL speaker?

The definitions that interpreting researchers provide for anticipation are characteristic of the different viewpoints that they support. Anticipation has been

²⁹ According to Vandepitte, a very important factor for anticipation is the similarity of the listener's and speaker's cognitive environment: the more similar the two cognitive environments, the more successful the interpreter will be at anticipating and the easier it will be to obtain simultaneity (Vandepitte 2001: 332).

presented as a mental activity, with no reference to actual speech production (van Dam 1989: 172), but it has also been placed in the sphere of the output language:

[...] contemporaneous with the perception and semantic analysis of the input text, a second mental activity occurs, that of *anticipation in the output language*, composed of successive expectations of meanings *organized according to the output language*.

(Le Ny 1978: 296; my italics)

This greatly differentiates Le Ny's from van Dam's definition, which places anticipation at the input stage, as an aid in the understanding process.

Kalina, similarly to Le Ny, considers the production of a TT constituent before its utterance in the SL a necessary part of anticipation. This is made clear when, as part of her definition (Kalina 1998: 117), she describes anticipation as the TT *production* that takes place before the ST element to which the TT should be an equivalent has been uttered.

Similarly, Jörg (1995) and van Besien (1999a) view anticipation as consisting of the actual production of a constituent in the target language:

[anticipation] can be defined as the *prediction* and *interpretation* of source text (ST) units *before their actual utterance* [...].

(Jörg 1995:5; my italics)

[...] anticipation refers to the simultaneous interpreter's *production* of a constituent in the target language *before the speaker has uttered the corresponding constituent in the source language*.

(van Besien 1999a: 250; my italics)

Later definitions by Zanetti and Vandepitte project the more "passive" view of anticipation as expectation in the mental sphere which might never take form in language. Zanetti states that "[anticipation exists] even though it might pass unnoticed when temporal measurements are taken" (Zanetti 1999: 80) and Vandepitte states that "anticipation is the interpreter's *mental generation* of (parts of) assumptions that correspond to those that have not yet been expressed by the speaker" (Vandepitte 2001:

329; my italics), without making any reference to the TL expression of these assumptions.

The definition presented by Lederer acts as a counterbalance to all the above definitions, which view anticipation either as meaning understanding or as meaning production. Lederer's definition provides for anticipation as mere early meaning understanding and as both early meaning understanding and its subsequent early production in the TL; this is thus the most complete definition as far as the feature "meaning understanding" versus "meaning production" is concerned. According to Lederer (1981), except for the *clear* cases of anticipation, which can be easily identified from the interpretation transcriptions or by time measurements, there are other, perhaps more frequent, cases in which the interpreter, who has already formed an idea about the meaning of the utterance, listens to the speaker not in order to get information, but merely in order to control an output that they have already decided upon, even if their language production does not precede that of the speaker (Lederer 1981: 253). Lederer (1981) characterises this kind of anticipation as "interprétation en roue libre". For the same phenomenon Van Besien (1999a) uses the term "freewheeling interpreting".

This point put forward by Lederer and also supported later by Seleskovitch (1984: 279) proposes that the nature of anticipation can be twofold. However, anticipation as mere early meaning understanding can neither be measured nor easily detected.

5.2.4 Conclusions

The preceding analysis has shown that interpreting researchers have highlighted a variety of anticipation characteristics in their definitions of the strategy. However, a close and careful look shows that in the majority of cases these characteristics are not mutually exclusive and that researchers largely agree on what they characterise as anticipation in SI.

For the purposes of this study, anticipation is understood as the SI strategy that allows the interpreter to produce TL constituents *before* they have been worded by the SL speaker. However, the notion of anticipation as a theoretical and covert expectation of meanings which are not verbally expressed is not considered irrelevant. Anticipation is indeed accepted as an ever present phenomenon that is active in SI as it is in speech

or reading comprehension. When it comes to the discussion of *strategic* anticipation in SI, however, such a definition is considered unsuitable. What is of interest is not how often the interpreter forms correct hypotheses about the evolution of the speech to be interpreted, but to what extent these expectations also take shape in the TT. Furthermore, a definition of anticipation as mere meaning expectation would be unsuitable for the present study because it is not easy to measure such anticipation instances quantitatively and their recognition would have to be based on intuition or experimental methods.

The prognosis (and subsequent interpretation) of unuttered information is not considered to be a consequence of blind guessing. It rather seems that it is the result of interpreters making use of all knowledge that they have available in order to reach reasonable conclusions about the evolution of the message. Such knowledge can be linguistic (transitional probabilities are relevant in this context) or extralinguistic (knowledge about conference conventions, world knowledge, information about conference participants etc.). The activation of this knowledge is probably due to specific linguistic or extralinguistic stimuli, found either in the text itself or in the conference situation in general; this means that they can be provided both bottom-up and top-down, in order to either enhance understanding or correct possible misconceptions.

5.3 The categorisation of anticipation

As has been seen from the previous section on the definition of anticipation, a multifaceted nature has always been attributed to the strategy; thus, various categorisations have been suggested for it. The most commonly used criterion for the categorisation of anticipation has until now been that of the *triggers/cues* that provoke it. In this respect two kinds of anticipation have been distinguished: anticipation based on *sense expectation* and anticipation based on *language prediction* (Lederer 1978: 331). In the first case anticipation is considered the result of the analysis of meanings that have so far accumulated in the interpreter's cognitive memory. These meanings lead to the understanding of sense, so that the interpreter "knows, rightly or wrongly, what the speaker is aiming at" (Lederer 1978: 331). The second kind of anticipation is tied to language and linguistic patterns, since the interpreter "predicts the appearance of words that frequently occur together in speech" (Lederer 1978: 331).

The distinction is later repeated as “anticipations cognitives” (cognitive anticipations) and “anticipations de nature linguistique” (linguistic anticipations) (Lederer 1981: 256-257). The two new points are that *cognitive anticipations*, or else *sense anticipations* (anticipations de sens), rest upon *long stored* cognitive associations; linguistic anticipations, on the other hand, are *tied to the text* that is being processed at each moment (Lederer 1981: 256 f.).

Wilss (1978) proposes the categorisation of anticipation into “syntactic” and “semantic” anticipation (Wilss 1978: 349) and, basing his discussion of anticipation on the work of Mattern, associates anticipation to the cues (stimuli) that cause it. As he states, stimuli are “indispensable for any kind of syntactic and/or semantic anticipation” (Wilss 1978: 349).

Three types of cues are identified in this respect:

- cues of a co-textual, intralingual nature;
- extralinguistic cues of a situational nature; and finally
- cues that occur in linguistically and situationally standardized communication processes. (Wilss 1978: 349)

Cues of an intralingual nature are closely related to language and the text itself: linguistic stimuli in the text help the interpreter anticipate its continuation. Extralinguistic cues refer to stimuli that the interpreter gets from their world knowledge or long stored information. Slightly more difficult to perceive is the third kind of cues described by Wilss, namely that of “cues that occur in linguistically and situationally standardized communication processes”. According to the explanation provided by Wilss, reference is made to fixed phrases and idioms, as well as knowledge about standard situations that call for particular behaviours and linguistic contributions.

The categorisation by Wilss is not unproblematic, however, and several points call for clarification. Leaving aside the first cue category (cues of a co-textual, intralingual nature), which is easier to grasp, questions arise when the other two categories are approached. The second category by Wilss includes “extralinguistic cues of a *situational* nature”; yet, Wilss does not provide examples as to which cues could form part of this category. The question thus is: could general world knowledge be included in this cue category? General world knowledge could definitely be of extralinguistic nature, but is it also *situational*? And what exactly is meant by the word

situational? It seems that if this second cue category were to include every possible extralinguistic cue, it should avoid strict inclusion criteria (e.g. of a situational nature) that could lead to the exclusion of cue instances.

More questions are connected to Wilss's third cue category. Occurrences that are ascribed to this category are those of "standardized communication situation[s]" or "context-independent, and at the same time standardized ways of expression" like "phraseologically petrified or idiomatic speech segments such as verb-complement collocations" (Wilss 1978: 350). The example that Wilss provides (and which he characterises as a case of standardised communication situation) is the following:

Namens meiner Fraktion darf ich den beiden Herren

On behalf of my political

Berichterstattem für die Arbeit, die sie aufgewendet

group I should like to thank the two

haben, sehr herzlich danken.

rapporteurs very cordially for their work.

(Wilss 1978: 348; original emphasis)

Wilss analyses this example and explains that the phrase "namens meiner Fraktion" serves as a cue for the term "danken". What is not clear, however, is why this cue could not be assigned to the first category of intralingual cues. Are not expressions and idiomatic phrases examples of *linguistic* cues? And are all the cases classified as "third category" cues ("phraseologically petrified or idiomatic speech segments such as verb-complement collocations"; Wilss 1978: 349) really tied to specific situationally standardised communication processes?

These last questions on the third cue category suggest that the third category proposed by Wilss is rather a subcategory of the first one (cues of co-textual, intralingual nature), with the difference that it provides also for expressions or structures that appear only in specific communicative settings and are of a particular nature and informative content (e.g. conference greetings).

A more transparent categorisation of anticipation is that between "anticipation sémantique" and "anticipation sensique", the former having been triggered by the *lexical constituents* themselves and the latter by the "*bagage cognitif*" that summons the meaning even if the utterance has not yet been completed (Seleskovitch 1984: 276).

Thus “anticipation sémantique” takes advantage of the wording of the text and facilitates the “deciphering” of the syntactic structures of the text, the creation of hypotheses about the “lexicon” that will be used, and, as a consequence, also the formation of meaning expectations. “Anticipation sensique” makes use of the accumulated top-down knowledge and bottom-up information and results in the early understanding of the evolution of the meaning.

While the categorisation by Seleskovitch is reminiscent of that by Lederer, the next categorisation adopted by Gile, between *linguistic* and *extralinguistic* anticipation, recalls the one that had been proposed some years earlier by Wilss. What is rather different, though, is the explanation that Gile provides for each category, and especially for the case of linguistic anticipation. As mentioned above (see Section 5.2.2), Gile does not limit himself to attributing linguistic anticipation to linguistic triggers. He considers it closely bound to *transitional probabilities*. Thus, in the linguistic anticipation procedure, it is very important for the interpreter to be aware of the fact that “in every language, words follow each other not at random, but with highly differentiated probabilities” (Gile 1995: 176-177). As far as the second type of anticipation is concerned, the emphasis is put on extralinguistic knowledge: on good knowledge of the conference situation, of the subject matter and of the speaker, since this knowledge “makes it possible to anticipate ideas that are expressed in speeches” (Gile 1995: 178).

Last but not least, Setton adopts the well known distinction of anticipation between *linguistic* or *syntactic*³⁰ and *extralinguistic* anticipation, as described by his fellow researchers (Wilss 1978, Gile 1995). Setton compiles an interpreting corpus based on which he tries to find some systematic pattern underlying anticipation. The result is a differentiation between *anticipation from a propositional attitude*, *anticipation from pragmatic principles* and *long-range deductive anticipation*. The first category includes grammatical predicates that might be attributive phrases describing a propositional attitude, a belief or an evaluation and that may be signalled in advance by a clue. The following example is provided:

- ST: ist es- vor allem auch für unsre \ausländischen 'Gäste-
 TT: and.- it's very important I think for our FOReign guests
 ST: von GROßem Inter'esse - 'WIE- die Er'fassung dieser

³⁰ It is assumed at this point that Gile and Wilss refer to the same kind of anticipation when they speak about *linguistic* and *syntactic* anticipation, even though the latter term is more specific.

TT: to t-to / KNOW-HOW

(Setton 1999: 188)

The phrase “vor allem” serves, according to Setton, as a clue for the forthcoming evaluation and allows the interpreter to produce the phrase “it’s very important” much earlier than the SL speaker produces “von GROßem Inter'esse”.³¹

Anticipation from pragmatic principles is primarily based on cognitive assumptions and the knowledge of basic communication rules. *Long-range deductive anticipation*, finally, is the result of the maintenance of “[...] some ‘macro’ or long-range representation of the developing discursive structures [...]” (Setton 1999: 189) that may in some cases even lead the interpreter to voice the conclusion to an argument before the speaker does so. Once more the third category proposed by the researcher (similar to Wilss 1978) may raise questions. Could anticipation from pragmatic principles also lead to linguistic anticipation, since it is based on the observation of the development of discursive *structures*? If yes, the categorisation might call for re-examination, which could, in turn, result in the consolidation of the proposed categories.

The above mentioned attempts to categorise anticipation all concentrate on the *cue types* that seem to have led to the anticipation. Yet, the *cue type* is not the only criterion by which anticipation categorisations have been proposed. Focusing on the *time of anticipation*, researchers have proposed the categorisation of anticipation into *clear*³² *anticipation*, versus *freewheeling interpreting*. *Clear anticipation* cases are identifiable anticipation cases, where target language constituents are produced before the SL constituents that they stand for have been uttered, or at least simultaneously with them. “Freewheeling” interpreting (interpretation “en roué libre”)³³ refers to the only slightly later production of the TL constituent, compared to the moment at which its corresponding ST term is expressed. This TT production which follows that of the ST very closely, yet does not precede it, shows, according to Lederer (1981), Seleskovitch (1984) and van Besien (1999a), that the interpreter had a clear mental plan about the evolution of the message and that s/he was merely following the ST as a control: the

³¹ One could argue that the specific example provided at this point by Setton is one of approximate anticipation, and thus not the ideal example for the specific facet of his tripartite division of the phenomenon.

³² Van Besien uses the term “pure” to refer to the same kind of anticipation. See Section 5.5, below.

³³ For a detailed presentation see Lederer (1981: 253) or Seleskovitch (1984: 279).

interpreter had foreseen, that is, the late appearing constituent, yet, did not venture an anticipation until s/he could verify from the ST that s/he had “guessed” correctly.

A classification of anticipation has also been proposed based on the criterion of *accuracy*. Mattern (1974: 5) explains that anticipations can either be *confirmed*, *slightly misinterpreted* or *completely incorrect*. Jörg (1995) distinguishes between *successful* and *incorrect* anticipation, and divides successful anticipation into two more subcategories, those of *exact* and *more general* anticipation. Van Besien (1999a, 1999b) divides successful anticipations into *exact anticipations* (like Jörg) and *approximations* (see Section 5.5, below), while Bevilacqua (2009) uses the term *generic anticipation* to refer to what van Besien and Jörg refer to as more general anticipation or approximation. As a final observation to this categorisation attempt, it can be noted that even though the names the various researchers give to the categories differ slightly, the criteria on which they base their categorisation seem to be identical. This study will partly adopt the terminology proposed by Jörg for the categorisation of anticipation according to the criterion accuracy of anticipation. Thus the names *exact* and *more general* anticipation will be used for the successful anticipation instances, and *erroneous* anticipation, for failed anticipation attempts.

Another categorisation that has been used by anticipation theorists is structured around the axis *anticipated constituent type*. That is, anticipations are categorised according to the ST constituent that is anticipated each time. However, even though theorists mainly concentrate on the anticipation of the verb, there could be more categories other than “verb anticipation”, like “nominal anticipation”^{34, 35} or “negation particle anticipation”. Approached from a more specialised, syntactic point of view, “verb anticipation” and “nominal anticipation” could acquire names like “predicate”, “subject” or “object” anticipation.

Besides, one could imagine more axes around which anticipation could be classified. Anticipation could, for example, be classified along the axis *response type*. This categorisation could include categories like the ones presented above (*i.e.* “verb anticipation”, “nominal anticipation”, “negation particle anticipation”), which describe, however, not the ST constituent that was anticipated, but the form that it took in the TT: that is, how the interpreter rendered a late appearing ST constituent in the TT. Thus, a

³⁴ *Nominal* here acquires the sense: of, relating to, or being a noun or a word or expression taking a noun construction. (<<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/nominal>>; last visited on 10 October 2012)

³⁵ For example, nominal anticipation could also be the anticipation of an adjective, functioning, however, in the sentence as a noun and taking a predicate position.

late appearing noun phrase, whose meaning is anticipated and would be characterised as “nominal anticipation” if anticipation was categorised by *constituent type*, could possibly be characterised as “verb anticipation” if in the interpretation the meaning of the missing noun were accommodated in the meaning of the verb. This categorisation could have an added linguistic interest, since it could bring to light linguistic manipulations that the interpreter performs spontaneously and while active, in order to be able to transmit the desired meaning.

Next, anticipation could be categorised around the axis *knowledge sources*. The importance of knowledge for anticipation has been emphasised in interpreting theory and has also been presented in this study. Thus, anticipation could be classified according to the knowledge source that has led to it. Such knowledge sources could, for example, be “linguistic knowledge” (e.g. knowledge of the organisational nature of both the source and the target language), “contextual knowledge”, “situational knowledge”, or “technical/expert knowledge”, regarding the subject matter discussed.

Returning to the criterion of cues, one can propose labels for the categories that result from the application of this criterion. Thus, there could be a distinction among, for example, *syntactic cue triggered anticipation*, that is, anticipation cases that have been triggered by a *syntactic cue* (e.g. a noun or pronoun *case* that can be combined only with certain verbs), *lexical cue triggered anticipation*, i.e. anticipation instances triggered by a *lexical/verbal cue* (e.g. a *word*, that as part of a fixed phrase leads to the anticipation of the whole phrase), *extralinguistic cue triggered anticipation*, i.e. an anticipation instance triggered by an *extralinguistic cue* (e.g. an angry *conference participant interrupting a speaker* can allow for many anticipations regarding the content of their words) or maybe *prosodically triggered anticipations*, acting either as independent cues, or in conjunction with other kinds.

The list of classification possibilities presented above is not exhaustive. The focus of the present study is on three categorisations, which were selected based on the preliminary review of the corpus material. The anticipation cases identified are thus categorised according to the *type of the anticipated constituent*, into verb, nominal and negation anticipation instances, according to the *accuracy of anticipation*, into exact, more general and erroneous anticipation and, finally, according to the *cue type* which seems to have been the trigger of the anticipation into procedural cliché-, collocation-, syntactic cue- or knowledge-triggered anticipation (see Section 9.3, below).

5.4 Anticipation and language specificity

The language specificity of anticipation occupies a central position in the general discussion of the language specificity of SI strategies. Two different positions can be identified: the first one postulates that anticipation is a *universal phenomenon* that appears in any SI situation; the second one claims that anticipation is a *strategy* which is not universal but necessary in order to overcome difficulties that are caused by the syntactic divergence between specific source and target languages:

The ‘bilateralist’ view is that SI from a language like German, Japanese or Chinese to English or French is more difficult than the reverse (or French-English or English-French) and requires special strategies. [...] The IT [Interpretive Theory] ‘universalist’ position is that only factors which impair normal comprehension should impair SI, and since no language can be more difficult to process or produce incrementally than any other, typology is irrelevant given the interpreter’s competence and some practice.

(Setton 1999: 53-54)

The most fervent supporters of the universality of anticipation are the Paris School representatives Seleskovitch and Lederer. Seleskovitch proposes that after the utterance of a specific phrase, it is only the meaning of what has been said that remains in the interpreter’s memory and not the words it has been expressed in. Consequently, it is the meaning of what will follow in discourse that can be *presupposed* (anticipated), (Seleskovitch 1984: 275). Anticipation is thus presented as a phenomenon completely dissociated from the surface structure of language(s). This is an argument against the language specificity of anticipation: at the level of meaning, where Seleskovitch considers both SI and anticipation to take place, the interpretation between any two languages should pose exactly the same difficulties.

As a result, Seleskovitch holds that anticipation is not necessary for successful interpretation between languages with different syntactic structures and that the different syntactic structure can only influence and deteriorate a bad interpretation.³⁶ In

³⁶ Seleskovitch makes her point clear by giving the following example: If, interpreting from Italian into French, an interpreter says “prenez le sous-passage” instead of “passage souterrain” for the Italian term “sottopassaggio”, everybody can understand what they mean. The interpretation might not be good, but

all other cases success is guaranteed, as long as the interpreter is proficient in both languages and concentrates on the meaning of the utterance. Furthermore, similar to natural speech understanding, the linguistic environment, the cognitive complements carried by words and speakers, and suitable preparation for the conference that one works at form a combination that never fails understanding and communication (Seleskovitch 1984: 280). However, Seleskovitch never denies the positive role that anticipation plays in this context.

In the same framework of supporting the universality of anticipation and in an attempt to dissociate it from syntactic differences, Lederer devotes a whole chapter of her thesis (Lederer 1981), to the “German verb”, in order to overthrow the view that what makes interpreting from DE more difficult is the late position at which the verb appears. She maintains that while the verb in DE appears late in some cases, as might other constituents in other languages, the important thing is to have a sound knowledge of the language in order to be in a position to make inferences and draw conclusions (Lederer 1981: 257-265).

Lederer uses examples from her corpus to demonstrate the universality of anticipation. These examples stem from recordings of interpretation from German into French (Lederer 1981). The weakness of the examples, however, could be identified in that the very same material could be used to support the opposite view, that is, the language specificity of anticipation. For example, in the following extract Lederer shows how the first of the two interpreters who interpreted the same German ST into French manages to anticipate the verb of the German collocation “zur Verfügung stellen”, by interpreting the French equivalent “*mettre à notre disposition*” and achieving anticipation thanks to normal linguistic functions and the deep knowledge of the source and target languages.

Example

(36)

[Pause de l’ orateur] Des-

the (syntactic) similarity of the two languages allows communication. A similar case of bad interpretation might be an obstacle to communication in the case of two languages with different syntactic structures. (Seleskovitch 1984: 280)

I actualité et que la presse ne serait plus intéressée.

II d'intérêt et il est peu probable que les journalistes s' y rendraient.

(37)

halb wäre es zu begrüßen wenn die SNCF ei-

I Il serait particulièrement

II C'est la raison par conséquent pour la-

(38)

nen ihrer Prototypen mit der Ausstattung Quinet

I quelle nous serions heureux que la SNCF

II remment souhaitable que la SNCF

(39)

zur Verfügung stellen könnte

I puisse mettre à notre disposition un de ses

II présente un de ses propres prototypes avec

(Lederer 1981: 251)

What is interesting is that Lederer uses the language pair German and French in order to exemplify that anticipation is a *natural* speech function and not a specific interpreting *strategy*. Yet, this particular pair is characterised by such syntactic differences that language specificity supporters have very often used it in order to prove that it is *syntactic asymmetries* that call for the application of the *strategy* of anticipation. Thus, this and similar examples used by Lederer could actually be used in order not to support, but to question her universality theory.

De Bot's claim that the "underlying interpretation of an utterance to be translated is more important than the syntactical structures of the source text" (de Bot 2000: 75) is reminiscent of the theories of Seleskovitch and Lederer. De Bot explains that, according to his model, "all incoming speech will be parsed, delexicalised and turned into a conceptual code which accordingly serves as input for the production mechanism" (de Bot 2000: 75 f.), so there does not seem to be any connection between

the grammatical patterns of the ST and the TT. However, he does accept that, as has also been indicated by findings of a study carried out by one of the students at his institute,³⁷ interpreters are often influenced by the SL structure and get carried away into producing problematic TL structures (de Bot 2000: 76).

This last admission by de Bot is an introduction to the opposing view that anticipation is a *language-specific* interpreting strategy. Researchers who support this view claim that anticipation is closely connected to and dictated by the syntactic patterns of both the source and the target language of a given language pair. These researchers outnumber the universality supporters and the methodology that some of them have applied in order to support their claims is less intuitive.

The first researcher to carry out experimental work on anticipation was Mattern. Although the aim of her experiment was not to test the language specificity of anticipation, Mattern seems to take the language specificity of anticipation for granted when she states in the conclusion of her thesis that “as it is necessary to use anticipation in *only certain SL-TL combinations*, studies of anticipation must be carried out on the basis of specific findings *in some SL-TL combination demanding it*” (Mattern 1974: 84; my italics). She characterises anticipation as “language specific and context bound” (Mattern 1974: 85) and concentrates on the difficulties that interpretation *from* specific languages into a variety of target languages poses for the interpreter.

Similarly, Kirchhoff explains that the syntactic structures of the languages involved in SI constitute a very important variable that plays a major role in the SI procedure, as the ST syntax determines the choice of the SI strategy to be applied (Kirchhoff 1976: 60-61). Anticipation is among the strategies that Kirchhoff proposes could be applied in the case of such syntactic asymmetries (Kirchhoff 1976: 65).

Wilss also adopts Mattern’s³⁸ positions on the language specificity of anticipation and goes even further to explain why anticipation is necessary in German-English simultaneous interpreting, making use of the material that Mattern had collected in her experiment. Even so, Wilss’s claims are rather intuitive and not backed by other experimental proof. He states that “languages with predominantly parallel syntactic patterning, e.g. English and French, demand less syntactic restructuring than do languages which differ considerably in structure, e.g. German and English” (Wilss 1978: 344). Due to these syntactic differences (e.g. German verbal phrase parts in

³⁷ Some data of the Polman study can be found in de Bot (2000: 74 f.).

³⁸ Mattern was a student of Wilss, who supervised her MA thesis.

sentence-final positions versus English verbal phrase as one of the first constituents of the sentence) and the time pressure of SI, anticipation is one of the necessary strategies when it comes to interpreting between such language pairs (Wilss 1978: 346-347).

Le Ny defines anticipation as “[...] composed of successive expectations of meanings organized *according to the output language*” (Le Ny 1978: 296; my italics). The emphasis that he places on the organisation of the expectations indicates that he acknowledges the restructuring that is necessary due to SL and TL syntax divergences.

Moser presents a new point of view of the language specificity of anticipation within her model of the SI process. She writes about the need to “predict” constituents during SI, and although she does not use the term “anticipate”, it seems that she describes exactly the same process. As a matter of fact, when anticipation happens consciously, as a strategy that will help the interpreter out of a difficult situation, it seems to be nothing less than a careful prediction of the evolution of a message, based on specific facts. “When working from German to English [...]”, however, “the need for prediction is much greater, although the reliability of prediction is much lower” (Moser 1978: 360). The reason why Moser considers the reliability of prediction to be much lower when interpreting from German into English than in the opposite direction is probably the following: the constituents that facilitate prediction are the ones that “have a larger number of relations to other concepts or clusters of concepts” (Moser 1978: 360). The verb is such a constituent, so prediction should be easier when the verb occurs at an initial stage of the sentence (e.g. in languages like English) than when it occurs at a late stage (e.g. in languages like German). The anticipation process is thus risky in the German language because the verb, the safest stronghold of prediction, is very often in a sentence-final position. Yet it is exactly in these risky cases that the need to predict/anticipate is the greatest.

Van Dam proposes language-specific exercises for learning to anticipate the *structure* of the message. She claims that the exercises are more useful for interpreting from languages that *make greater use of subordinate clauses* than the ones they are interpreted into (van Dam 1989: 173), considering this to be the greatest dissimilarity between source and target languages.

Gile approaches the language specificity of anticipation in his study of *Predictable Sentence Endings* (PSE). He explains the difference in frequency between Japanese and German PSEs on the one hand and French and English PSEs on the other:

In Japanese, and in some cases German, determinant elements precede the sentence's main verb which comes at its end. Therefore, as soon as there is an indication that there are no more such determinants in the sentence (for instance through a function word or a tonal stress), the listener has the assurance that the next segment will be a sentence ending and can use available information to anticipate this ending. In French and English, anticipation is also possible, but complements can be added after each element within the same sentence structure.

(Gile 1992: 19)

Gile suggests that anticipation occurs more often in interpreting from German or Japanese than in interpreting from English or French because of the very nature of these languages. The reason is that there are elements in the German and Japanese languages that allow the interpreter to anticipate the sentence ending. These elements do not exist in all languages, and hence the difference in the frequency of anticipation cases.

Jörg (1995) limits his research of anticipation to the study of verb anticipation in German-English SI. The reason is that he, too, considers SI from German into English particularly challenging because of the syntactic discrepancies between the two languages and, more specifically, because of the different syntactic positions of the German and English verbs.

Riccardi (1996) states in her paper "Language-Specific Strategies in Simultaneous Interpreting" that her personal experience has persuaded her that interpreting from German into Italian is much more fatiguing than interpreting from English into Italian. The reason, she suggests, is that the syntactic structures of German differ more from those of Italian than do those of English and "syntactic restructuring from source-text to target-text is one of the processes that places extremely heavy stress on short term memory" (Riccardi 1996: 213). Moreover, if the transfer from SL to TL requires a high degree of morphosyntactic restructuring, it might be necessary to anticipate certain elements of the SL to comply with the syntactic rules of the TL (Riccardi and Snelling 1996); thus, the SI language pair definitely plays a major role as far as anticipation is concerned, as not all language pairs are characterised by the same morphosyntactic differences and, therefore, not all languages require morphosyntactic restructuring and the anticipation of ST elements.

Zanetti explains that there is a need for anticipation especially when the language pair involved in the process is characterised by syntactic differences. As an example she names interpreting from German, a language well known for its verb-final structures, into SVO³⁹ languages such as Italian, French or English (Zanetti 1999: 79). Zanetti distances herself from the above theory, however, when it comes to anticipation as a general phenomenon and not to “clear”⁴⁰ cases of anticipation. She suggests that anticipation is active even in monolingual communication due to the compression of the time required for decoding an incoming phrase before one proceeds with the encoding of the outgoing phrase.⁴¹

Kalina’s definition of anticipation as a process that is mostly necessary when there are strong discrepancies between the languages involved in interpreting (Kalina 1998: 117) is indicative of her belief in the language specificity of anticipation.

Van Besien accepts that anticipation is a language-specific phenomenon that is “particularly useful when source language and target language differ in their surface structures” (van Besien 1999a: 252). His studies on anticipation concentrate on the language pairs German-French and Dutch-French, German and Dutch being two Germanic languages that cause specific difficulties during SI. The reason is that their surface structures are characterised by the sentence-final positioning of constituents which in other languages (such as French) would occupy a sentence-initial position.

Setton also acknowledges the language specificity of anticipation by stating that anticipation “[...] has been described in SI research as a strategy typically used for countering verb-last or Head-noun-last structures” (Setton 1999: 52). Thus, he adopts a position similar to that of researchers who have viewed SOV languages as particularly challenging for the simultaneous interpreter and thus in need of language-specific strategies such as anticipation.

Kurz and Färber (2003) take the language specificity of anticipation as a fact. Hence, in their experiment they place emphasis solely on the role of directionality and, more specifically, on interpreting from one’s mother tongue.

The experiment carried out by Donato (2003) focused on the strategies adopted by student interpreters during SI and the language pairs that were compared in it were

³⁹ *Subject Verb Object* word order.

⁴⁰ Zanetti refers to the kinds of anticipation in which the target text constituent is uttered before the respective source text constituent, the focus being on the temporal aspect of anticipation. The same kind of anticipation is characterised by van Besien (van Besien 1999a) as “pure” anticipation.

⁴¹ This fact is also supported by the earlier discussion (see Chapter 4, above) on the role of anticipation in speech comprehension and conversational discourse.

English-Italian and German-Italian. The experiment suggested that the student interpreters who interpreted from German into Italian anticipated far more than the ones who interpreted from English into Italian (49 against five anticipation occurrences, respectively).

Bartłomiejczyk (2006, 2009) examined the language pair English-Polish in order to determine whether interpreting strategies are influenced by directionality. In this context she found that no case of “clear” anticipation, detectable by time measurements, could be found in her corpus, attributing this finding largely to the similar syntactic structures of the two languages (Bartłomiejczyk 2009: 48). This suggestion by Bartłomiejczyk indicates that she too considers anticipation to be bound to certain language pairs characterised by dissimilarities in their surface structures.

One of the most recent publications on SI strategies, including anticipation, is that of Bevilacqua (2009), who begins by explaining that he will concentrate on *language-specific strategies* employed due to the difficulties posed by the position of the verb in Germanic languages. In this context Bevilacqua pays special attention to anticipation as a strategy that supports interpreters in the management of their efforts. He notices that in SI from German and Dutch into Italian anticipation is a widely used strategy that takes place most of the time with great success.

From this discussion of the language specificity of strategic anticipation in SI we can conclude that anticipation in the sense of *expectation formation* about incoming messages is not language-specific but rather a general linguistic phenomenon. As stated above, it takes place in monolingual communication (speech comprehension, conversational discourse) and other linguistic activities such as reading comprehension, in the same way that it takes place during SI, irrespective of the language pair involved in the process. Anticipation can, however, also be characterised as language-specific when it turns into a *strategy* applied by the simultaneous interpreter facing challenging syntactic differences between the SL and the TL; it is under such circumstances that interpreters resort to the production of a TL constituent before the SL constituent that it stands for has been produced, in order to ease short-term memory load.

5.5 Literature review: studies on anticipation in SI

This section attempts to summarise the studies that have been conducted on anticipation so far in order to pave the way for the detailed presentation of the present study.⁴² Due to language restrictions, not all studies published on anticipation could be taken into consideration. Among the studies to which access was possible, reference will primarily be made to those focusing on anticipation facets that are of interest for this study.

As stated above, the first researcher to carry out experimental work on anticipation was Mattern, who organised an experiment on anticipation as part of her MA thesis in German-English simultaneous interpreting. It was the first time that somebody collected experimental interpreting data in order to study anticipation. In this framework both students and professional interpreters interpreted into English complete German speeches that were read out by competent persons (Mattern 1974: 5). The interpretations produced were subsequently studied and analysed.

The aim of the experiment was to identify the stimuli that cause anticipation. The existence of stimuli is not questioned as they are considered the prerequisite for all anticipation (Mattern 1974: 4). Mattern sees two main sources of possible stimuli: a) the context/co-text and b) the interpreter's total life experience (Mattern 1974: 5).

The terminal stimulus, that is, the ST term which was anticipated by the interpreter, is used to judge the success of the anticipation attempt. What is very interesting is Mattern's claim that "the lower the information content of the T-stimulus is, the more likely is an accurate act of anticipation" (Mattern 1974: 56).⁴³

Mattern dwells upon two anticipation features which are of central interest for this study: a) the stimuli of anticipation and b) the accuracy of anticipation. Though she does not provide statistical data on either of them with respect to the results of her study, the fact that she identifies these two categorisation criteria is a benefit for anticipation research.

In the research conducted by Jörg (1995, 1997) on German-English SI the focus was on the *verb*, since:

[...] it represents a very real problem for all interpreters working simultaneously from German into English and thus deserves to be tackled [...].

⁴² The studies briefly mentioned in the previous section only aimed to support the claims on the language specificity of anticipation. This section provides a much more exhaustive presentation of the studies on anticipation that have been conducted so far.

⁴³ This claim is reminiscent of Chernov's (2004) theory on redundancy and anticipation. See Section 5.2.2, above.

(Jörg 1995: 7)

Jörg's work was intended as a descriptive, exploratory study, since he did not start out with a specific hypothesis (Jörg 1997: 221). More specifically, he carried out an experiment in which six student interpreters (three with English and three with German as their mother tongue) and six professional interpreters (with the same mother tongue ratio as the student interpreters) had to interpret into English a German speech delivered by the German President Roman Herzog on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Second World War. The text was slightly manipulated to fit the purpose of the research, but none of the participating parties complained about lack of coherence or artificiality of the text.

The participants did not have any information on the objectives of the experiment, which were to determine a) whether verb anticipation took place in German-English SI, b) how common it was, c) whether verb anticipation occurrences were influenced by the student/professional status of the interpreters, and d) whether the mother tongue plays a role in verb anticipation.

Jörg studied the interpreted texts in order to find the sentences in which anticipation was likely to occur and in which it had really taken place. He distinguished between *successful* anticipation, *no* anticipation and *incorrect* anticipation instances. The successful anticipation instances were further subdivided into the subcategories *exact* and *more general* anticipation. His study showed that subjects had anticipated the verb in 52% of the cases in which anticipation was expected. Of these verb anticipations 30% were successful exact anticipations and 20% were successful more general anticipation instances. Only 2% of the verb anticipations were incorrect. On the basis of this finding, Jörg drew the conclusion that interpreters anticipate only when they are fairly certain about the verb to come.

Jörg noticed no extreme differences in anticipation performance according to the interpreters' experience (student versus professional interpreters), except that "the scores of the professional interpreters cluster more closely around the mean value, which indicates that their anticipation performance is more consistent and regular" (Jörg 1997: 224).

Regarding, finally, the possible influence of the mother tongue, no worth noting differentiation was noticed except for an indication that anticipation ability might be

enhanced in SI from one's mother tongue.⁴⁴ German mother tongue interpreters had 10% more exact anticipations, a fact which might support the hypothesis that anticipation skills are better developed in the mother tongue.

Riccardi (1996) carried out a comparative analysis in which the interpreting performance of students, graduates and experienced interpreters was contrasted with the aim of evaluating strategies and difficulties in simultaneous interpreting from German into Italian. Her objectives were primarily to determine whether elements labelled as difficulties were really obstacles to interpreting performance and, subsequently, to recognise which anticipation strategies were applied to overcome these difficulties.

The participants in the study had to interpret two German political texts into Italian. They were written speeches conceived for oral delivery. The interpreting conditions were artificial but identical for all groups. Riccardi noticed that the interpreting challenges which could call for anticipation were verb-final structures and phrases with different word order in the SL and the TL, which could cause short-term memory overload and thus interpreting problems.

Interpreters did indeed anticipate in these cases, but with quantitatively and qualitatively differentiated results between student and professional interpreters, as verb anticipation was a greater problem for student than for professional interpreters, "who use context and their feeling for the language to anticipate correctly" (Riccardi 1996: 221). Students resorted rather to the "least commitment strategy", by which they produced a more generic verb which could not distort the meaning of the ST until they had heard the SL verb.

Zanetti carried out research on anticipation with the aim of proving that the phenomenon exists "even though it might pass unnoticed when temporal measurements are taken" (Zanetti 1999: 80). Thirty-three student interpreters participated in her experimental study. Of these, 22 were asked to interpret an English text into Italian and the remaining 11 were asked to simply shadow the English text. The text Zanetti used for this experiment contained 15 words whose central or final parts had been purposely modified so that the words were semantically unacceptable but formally correct. If the interpreters corrected the modified items, it would suggest that there are expectations

⁴⁴ Jörg mentions that this result is in line with some of Chernov's findings about probability prediction. According to Chernov's experiments, simultaneous interpreters interpreted in 50.89% of the cases according to their predictions when working from their mother tongue, as opposed to 28.68% of the cases when working into their mother tongue (Chernov 1978: 82 in Jörg 1997: 224).

about the continuation of a text, and that interpreters anticipate constantly, even if the anticipation results cannot be seen or measured.

The experiment “[...] revealed the existence of anticipation strategies which are constantly present during SI performance, even though the morphosyntactic structures of SL and TL may render them poorly evident” (Zanetti 1999: 90). Fifty-five percent (55%) of the mistakes built into the English text were corrected during SI probably because “the acoustic-phonetic cues are not matched with the corresponding phonemic image, but with the expected phonemic representation”. (Tonelli & Riccardi 1995: 72 cited in Zanetti 1999: 82)

The correction rate was much lower in the shadowing exercise. The students who were charged with shadowing did not correct the words that were formally correct but semantically unacceptable, most probably because they were too preoccupied with the acoustic form of the message to pay special attention to the meaning. The conclusion that can be drawn from Zanetti’s experiment is that while “measurable” anticipation, which is understood as “early meaning production” may indeed be a language-specific phenomenon resulting from the syntactic differences between the languages involved in the interpretation (Zanetti 1999: 79), anticipation understood as “early meaning understanding” is neither language-specific nor associated with syntactic differences between the SL and the TL, but rather inherent in the interpreting process: the interpreter tries to decode the speaker’s messages as soon as possible, as interlocutors do when involved in discourse (see Sections 4.3 and 4.4, above).

Van Besien carried out two studies on anticipation. In the first one (van Besien 1999a) he used the data collected by Lederer (1981). The material consisted of a German discussion lasting about 55 minutes which was interpreted into French. The two interpreters working at the conference alternated in the booth, but were subsequently asked to interpret also the tape-recorded parts that were not in their share during the conference, in order for the researcher (Lederer) to obtain two complete 55-minute interpreting versions.

One of van Besien’s first conclusions is that “anticipation should be considered as a general strategy used by interpreters, and not as a characteristic of individual interpreting style” (van Besien 1999a: 253), a conclusion drawn from the negligible differences found in the number of anticipations per interpreter. Secondly, he notes that 60 out of the 78 constituents anticipated were verbs. This “serves as evidence for the viewpoint that anticipation is language-specific: German and French differ in their

surface structures and the position of the verb (early in French, late in German) is one of the main differences” (van Besien 1999a: 254). Regarding the time and accuracy of the anticipation instances detected in the corpus, the picture is as follows: of the 72 non-structural⁴⁵ anticipations (in a total of 78 anticipations) 61 could, according to van Besien, be considered pure (observable, preceding the production of the constituent in the SL),⁴⁶ showing that they are more frequent than those of “freewheeling” interpretation. The majority of the anticipations were correct, with 49 out of 78 being exact translations of the SL constituent, 29 out of 78 being approximations and only 4 being in need of repair after the interpreter had heard the SL constituent. Finally, regarding the cues which may lead to anticipation, the conclusion was drawn that extralinguistic knowledge plays the most important role in the anticipation process, while purely linguistic knowledge plays only a minor part (van Besien 1999a: 257f.).

In his second study van Besien (1999b) adopted an experimental approach. He added two more corpora to the existing German-French corpus compiled by Lederer (Corpus 1) in order to examine whether anticipation is equally important for other language pairs. The first of the two new corpora was composed of approximately 20 minutes of French to Dutch interpreting (Corpus 2) and the second one of approximately 22 minutes of Dutch to French interpreting (Corpus 3). Van Besien’s aim was to verify the hypothesis that anticipation is a language-specific phenomenon influenced by directionality. He expected to find not many or no anticipations in Corpus 2 because French uses the verb early in the sentence, but many anticipations in Corpus 3 because Dutch, like German, is often characterised by an SOV structure. The results were surprising: only one anticipation was found in Corpus 2 but no anticipation at all in Corpus 3. The explanation that van Besien provides for this fact is that the interpreters of his Corpus 2 and Corpus 3 were final-year interpreting students with only limited experience. Thus, “it would seem that anticipation is the strategy of the

⁴⁵ Although van Besien does not provide a definition for what he calls structural and non-structural anticipation, it can be inferred from his analysis that non-structural anticipation is the anticipation of specific sentence constituents (verb, noun etc.), while structural anticipation is the anticipation of the structure of the sentence. Structural anticipation takes place when interpreters understand how the structure of the source sentence will evolve and try to accommodate any inconvenience (e.g. a verb appearing late in the ST) in their target sentence by changing, for example, the order of the target sentence constituents or using generic phrases not included in the ST in order to postpone the interpretation of terms that they have not yet heard.

⁴⁶ In previous sections I have used the term *clear* to refer to the same kind of anticipation.

experienced interpreter. Less experienced interpreters use another strategy: waiting [...]”⁴⁷ (Van Besien, 1999b: 28).

Seeber (2001) concentrated on the relation between prosody and anticipation to determine whether (and how) prosody, and most importantly intonation, relates to anticipation. More specifically, the hypothesis that he tested was that “monotonous intonation of the source text has a negative effect on the interpreter’s ability to anticipate the verb when working from German into English” (Seeber 2001: 73). For this reason Seeber devised an experiment in which four professional English mother tongue interpreters with an average of 34 years’ experience had to interpret two versions of the same German text into English. The texts had been manipulated mechanically in such a way as to be lively in one version and monotonous in the other (for details, see Seeber 2001: 74). The researcher, as well as the interpreters themselves, expected the lively versions of the texts to lead to more anticipations and thus to better interpretations.

Yet they were proven wrong. The anticipations noticed in the two texts were almost equal in quantity and, surprisingly, slightly more in the monotonous text, where the interpreters anticipated the verb more accurately and more rapidly. The results of the experiments were not statistically significant but striking because of the interpreters’ better performance in the monotonous text. The explanation that Seeber himself provides for this finding is that “[...] interpreters increase their cognitive efforts in order to compensate for adverse working conditions, i.e. the lack of intonation” (Seeber 2001: 94). Therefore, even though Seeber’s hypothesis that intonation could be a stimulus for anticipation was not confirmed, his findings could serve as a first step in the research of new factors that could be connected with the complex procedure of anticipation.

Kurz and Färber (2003), studying anticipation in German-English simultaneous interpreting, conducted an experiment aimed at finding out “whether anticipation occurred at all, how often it occurred, and which sentence constituents were anticipated” (Kurz & Färber 2003: 133). The study also focused on the accuracy of anticipation, on the relationship between anticipation performance and directionality,

⁴⁷ The claim made by van Besien about student performance is supported by Riccardi’s findings that “verb anticipation is a greater problem for students than for professional interpreters, who use context and their feeling of language to anticipate correctly” (Riccardi 1996: 221). Jörg, however, does not share the same opinion, since his experiment showed that what is of utmost importance is the interpreters’ mother tongue, with some German student interpreters having exceptional anticipation results as far as precision was concerned (Jörg 1995: 32). Jörg’s point is also supported by results of the experiments of Kurz and Färber (2003) and Donato (2003), which provided no proof of students’ limited anticipation capacities.

and on quality features such as completeness. A group of 14 student-interpreters (seven English native speakers and seven German native speakers) participated in the study. They had to interpret into English a German text whose content was unknown to them. The text used was an abstract from a speech delivered spontaneously by the Mayor of Graz at the SAVE conference in 1999. The speech was delivered at low speed, but contained very long sentences that would call for anticipation if the interpreters were not to overload their working memory.

The experiment showed that anticipation was a very common strategy. To the researchers' surprise, only verbs were anticipated; not a single participant anticipated any other constituent. Almost all anticipation attempts were accurate, the share of incorrect anticipations being only 4.32%. General and exact anticipations were evenly distributed; the structural anticipations were slightly fewer than those of the other two categories. Finally, the results suggested that directionality has an influence on anticipation performance. The German mother tongue interpreters anticipated better than the English mother tongue interpreters and, moreover, used more *exact* than *general* anticipation. The findings are reminiscent of those of the experimental study by Jörg, which indicated that "anticipation skills (in the sense of intelligent predictions) are probably better developed in the mother tongue" (Jörg 1997: 225-226). Furthermore, the supposition can be made that German mother tongue interpreters get more practice in interpreting from their own language and are therefore more experienced with anticipation, because they have to resort to it more often in order to overcome the problems posed by the syntax.

Donato (2003) carried out an experimental comparative study to investigate "whether and to what extent the language-pair involved in the interpreting process determines the choice of the strategies adopted by the interpreter during simultaneous interpretation" (Donato 2003: 101). The language pairs that were compared in this study were English-Italian and German-Italian. Twenty SI students participated in the experiment and all of them had Italian as their mother tongue. Ten of them were asked to interpret a text from English into Italian and the remaining ten to interpret the German translation of the same text into Italian. Both texts (English and German) were translations of a speech delivered in Swedish to the European Parliament by a Swedish member of parliament.

Although a variety of strategies were used by the participants, the results regarding anticipation present the following picture: the student interpreters who

interpreted from German into Italian anticipated far more than the ones who interpreted from English into Italian (49 against 5 anticipation occurrences, respectively). Moreover, the cases of anticipation were characterised by a qualitative difference: all but one of the German-Italian anticipations involved verbs, whereas the few English-Italian anticipation cases involved other lexical units (Donato 2003: 111).

The German-speaking students chose anticipation in order to deal with the verb-final structure of the German language, hence the great number of verbs anticipated. The five anticipations noticed in the English-Italian rendition of the text were performed by students who also had German as part of their language combinations, which “[...] could indicate that subjects having German among their working languages might be influenced in the choice of SI strategies even when working with other language pairs” (Donato 2003: 127).

Bartłomiejczyk (2006, 2009) carried out an experimental study on the strategies of SI. In this framework, 36 advanced interpreting students had to interpret two sets of speeches from English into Polish, or the reverse, so that the researcher could determine whether interpreting strategies are conditioned by *directionality*. The students were granted access to the recordings of their interpretations immediately after they had concluded their task, in order to be able to make comments on their performance.

As mentioned above, Bartłomiejczyk found that no case of “clear” anticipation, detectable by time measurements, could be found in her corpus. She attributed this to the similar syntactic structures of English and Polish (Bartłomiejczyk 2009: 48).

Bevilacqua organised an experimental study “analysing the impact of SOV on simultaneous interpreting from D [sic] and NL into Italian and the language-specific strategies adopted by 15 professional interpreters to tackle SOV-related difficulties” (Bevilacqua 2009: 1). The interpreters were divided into three groups depending on whether they had German, Dutch or both in their language combination. The texts which the subjects had to interpret into Italian contained several sentences that would call for the application of SI strategies. The researcher concentrated on four language-specific interpreting strategies, as he believed that any one of them should offer the desired solution to the interpreter. Anticipation was one of them.

He noticed that in SI from German and Dutch into Italian, and more so from German than from Dutch, anticipation is a widely used strategy. In fact, it was used in 45% of the sentences that were expected to be problematic for the simultaneous interpreter. In order to evaluate the accuracy of the recorded anticipation instances,

following the example set by Jörg (1995), Bevilacqua classified the anticipation instances into three categories: *exact*, *generic* and *false* anticipation. Anticipation was successful most of the time: 63.5% of instances were exact, 33.7% generic and only 2.8% erroneous.

As can be seen from the previous studies, anticipation has most often been studied in relation to language pairs characterised by syntactic divergences, mainly because of the language-specific nature that has been attributed to the strategy; in this respect a variety of its facets (e.g. frequency, accuracy, grammatical category of anticipated constituents, relation to directionality, relation to stimuli and relation to interpreting proficiency) have been highlighted. This study attempts to introduce the language pair DE-EL to the field of research on anticipation in SI. Before the specific research questions examined are discussed (Chapter 7), the DE-EL language pair is presented in detail in the following chapter.

6 The German-Greek language pair

6.1 Introduction

In the previous chapters studies dealing with the language pairs German-English, German-French, German-Italian, Dutch-French, Dutch-Italian, Japanese-English, Japanese-French and Polish-English⁴⁸ have been considered. Some of the studies examine both interpreting directions in order to investigate the role that directionality plays in relation to anticipation. Others concentrate on only one language direction of SI and examine anticipation in SI *from* that language of the language pair which poses the most limitations on the TL it is interpreted into; thus, they examine anticipation from German, Dutch or Japanese into target languages with different syntactic characteristics (e.g. English, French).

Two such languages considered as particularly intriguing source languages are German and Dutch.⁴⁹ They are Germanic languages characterised by an SOV structure, so they are expected to present major challenges when they have to be interpreted simultaneously into languages that are characterised by an SVO structure. The (late) positioning of the verb, however, which has most often been characterised as the “initiator” of anticipation (e.g. see Jörg 1995, Ross 1997, Kurz & Färber 2003, and Bevilacqua 2009 etc.), is not the only feature that calls for the interpreter’s attention.

Riccardi (1996, 1998, 1999) examines the language pair German-Italian with regard to language-specific aspects in order to determine how they might influence SI; she concludes that, in addition to the difficulties that derive from the verb-final structure of the German language, there exist more “challenging” structures like left-branching noun phrases, embedded clauses, compound nouns and long chains of noun phrases or prepositional phrases that might demand extra efforts by the interpreter. Setton (1999: 188) also stresses that “anticipation concerns not only final predicates, but also other sentence-final features, like negation”.

⁴⁸ It should be remembered at this point that the study by Bartłomiejczyk (2009) on Polish-English SI did not result in any findings on anticipation; Bartłomiejczyk attributed this fact to the similar syntactic structures of the two languages. (see Section 5.5, above)

⁴⁹ Though Japanese (or Chinese) also have intriguing syntactic characteristics, they appear only in few Western studies on anticipation, because these languages are not widely known or spoken in the English-speaking world. For this reason no further mention will be made of these languages in this study.

Though a plethora of target languages have been contrasted with the challenging Germanic source languages, Modern Greek (from now on referred to as “Greek”) has never been part of any interpreting-related research.

Based on the assumption that only a limited number of people are familiar with the Greek language, this chapter starts out by providing details about (some of) its characteristics, such as the language family it belongs to, the areas where it is spoken and the number of its speakers. It continues by presenting some of the reasons why it is underrepresented in interpreting research and, finally, the reasons that have made it an interesting language to contrast with German in the examination of strategic anticipation.

6.2 On the Greek language

Modern Greek is the only descendant of Ancient Greek. It is part of the Indo-European language family and is mainly spoken in Greece and Cyprus. Greek is the only mother tongue of 98% of the Greek population⁵⁰ (Holton et al. 1999: ix) and one of the two official languages of the Cypriot Republic,⁵¹ with its almost one million Greek-Cypriot citizens.⁵² Apart from Greece and Cyprus, Greek is also spoken by the Greek diaspora, in emigrant communities in Australia, the USA, Canada, South Africa and other African countries, as well as in European countries such as the UK, Germany and Belgium. Finally, Greek is a minority language in parts of Albania and Italy and in several countries in the Black Sea area. Though Greek is spoken in a plethora of countries, the total number of speakers’ is estimated at a scant 13,084,490.⁵³ It can therefore be characterised as a minor language.

It is not of interest for this study to explore in detail the Greek writing and/or phonological system, or the Greek grammar. However, it must be stated that Greek has a rich inflectional system (nouns are declined by gender, number and case and verbs appear in three persons, two numbers, two voices and eight tenses). This richness is one

⁵⁰ According to the Hellenic Statistical Authority, Greece’s total population in 2011 was 10,787,690 (<<http://www.statistics.gr>>; last visited on 10 October 2012).

⁵¹ The second official language of the Cypriot Republic is Turkish.

⁵² According to the Statistical Service of the Republic of Cyprus, in 2009 the Greek-Cypriot population amounted to 803,200 (<<http://www.cystat.gov.cy>>; last visited on 10 October 2012).

⁵³ Information retrieved from <http://www.ethnologue.org/show_language.asp?code=ell> (last visited on 10 October 2012).

of the features that gives Greek some flexibility in the ordering of its constituents, because inflection allows the allocation of syntactic roles that would otherwise have to be indicated by the positioning of constituents.

6.3 Greek language and SI (literature)

Simultaneous interpreting is a fairly new field of study in Greece. The Department for Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting at the Ionian University, Corfu, Greece, which is the only university department where translation and interpreting can be studied at undergraduate level, only started functioning in 1986.⁵⁴ At postgraduate level interpreting is taught at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (a two-year postgraduate programme) and at a few private institutions, mostly in Athens, including the Hellenic American Union and the City Unity College. Until recently, however, degrees awarded by private institutions were not recognised by the Greek state as having equal value to those awarded by state universities.

Unlike translation studies, about which several conferences are held and papers are published every year, interpreting does not seem to have attracted researchers' interest in Greece. Very few publications exist on interpreting in the Greek language. The 2011 issue of the journal *Gramma*, published by the University of Thessaloniki,⁵⁵ is dedicated to interpreting (Apostolou & Diriker 2011), but includes only two articles about interpreting with Greek (Apostolou 2011b, Lontou 2011d). Besides, the majority of the (few) papers on interpreting that have been presented at conferences on translation have concentrated on general subjects, such as the status of military translation and interpreting in Greece (Kypriotakis 2008), court and police translation and interpreting in Greece today (Dragatsouli 2008) or the profession and training of the interpreter in a multilingual world (Donovan 2006, 2008). Few papers have concentrated exclusively on interpreting in the Greek language (Petrocheilou 2008 on court interpreting, Apostolou 2011a on interpreting services for immigrants in Greece and Lontou 2010, 2011a, 2011b, 2011c on strategy use (particularly anticipation) in DE-EL interpreting); however, these papers have not (yet) been published.

⁵⁴ Owing to obligatory budget cuts the department has not accepted any new interpreting students for the academic year 2011-2012.

⁵⁵ *Gramma: Journal of Theory and Criticism* (<<http://www.enl.auth.gr/gramma/>>; last visited on 10 October 2012).

The question arises why research on this subject is not carried out within the Department for Translation and Interpreting at the Ionian University, or within Greek postgraduate interpreting programmes. I will attempt to provide an explanation, based on my experience as an undergraduate student at the Ionian University. Though I have only limited information on the postgraduate programmes, I can only assume that the situation there is similar, because there are no publications by their graduates, either.

Interpreting teaching staff at the Ionian University are not permanently employed university teachers but professional interpreters remunerated on an hourly basis. Teaching and research is therefore not their main profession. They teach as a job parallel to professional interpreting, so the time and resources that they have available for research are very limited.

The fact that teaching staff do not do research has direct repercussions on the research done by interpreting students. Without experience in conducting research themselves, teachers cannot guide students in their attempt to produce interpreting research. This is not only for practical reasons: even formally, they are not entitled to supervise PhD theses as they themselves are not holders of PhD degrees.

Furthermore, the university lecturers who teach interpreting theory in the department are professors of *translation*. Therefore, even if the lecturers give their best, students have only minimum guidance in their first acquaintance with interpreting theory (which is naturally the basis for any research) because they are taught by people who are not interpreting professionals. This is probably why the theses that interpreting students compose as a prerequisite for obtaining their MA degrees are not observational/experimental research or corpus studies on interpreting but rather translations into Greek of interpreting books, or pieces thereof, accompanied by critical analyses of the translations.

Finally, Greek universities, and especially humanities faculties, have very limited funding to allocate to programmes that would actually boost research. This is a situation known from many universities and humanities faculties. Still, my experience as a university student both in Greece and abroad has convinced me that this is probably more of a problem in Greece than in other European countries. The result is students' preference for paid work rather than research, because the latter does not provide the financial independence that students usually seek to experience after their graduation.

The above conclusions are only hypotheses based on existing information and personal experience. However, the fact remains that Greek is an unexplored language in

interpreting research. This study aims to bring to light at least some aspects of interpreting into the Greek language, focusing specifically on the strategy of anticipation during German-Greek SI.

6.4 German-Greek SI: major challenges

6.4.1 Introduction

Prior research into SI from the German language, yet not in combination with/contrast to Greek, has indicated the challenges that the German syntax might present for the simultaneous interpreter. As already mentioned, according to Riccardi the main difficulties with respect to anticipation from German into Italian derive from the *sentence-final positioning of the verb*, the *left-branching noun phrases*, the *embedded clauses*, the *compound nouns* and the *long chains of noun or prepositional phrases* (Riccardi 1996, 1998, 1999). Setton attributes the difficulties in SI from German to the *sentence-final positioning of constituents* in general, and also mentions the *sentence-final positioning of negation*.

This study concentrates on SI (from German) into the Greek language. Greek being a language with a flexible syntax, the hypothesis is that the constituents which could call for the use of strategic anticipation, because of their syntactic particularities in DE and EL, are only *the verb* and *the negation*. The other discrepancies mentioned by Riccardi with regard to Italian do indeed exist between the German and the Greek language, too. They are not, however, expected to present major problems for the interpreter, since the Greek syntax is flexible enough to allow the interpreter to accommodate these differences in the TT. In the following paragraphs a contrastive analysis between the verb and negation syntax in DE and EL is attempted with the aim of presenting the most important discrepancies between the two languages.

6.4.2 Verb positioning

Stief and Stang (2002: 67) write about German word order that it is “just as liberal as in English - and even more so sometimes”. There are some rules however, they stress, “that are uniquely German” (Stief & Stang 2002: 67), their reference being at this point to the position of the verb in a sentence.

Many learners of German as a foreign language could question the flexibility of German word order. German word, and consequently verb order varies according to whether a statement, a question with an interrogative pronoun, a statement without an interrogative pronoun, an imperative or a subordinate clause is formed. The rules that must therefore be observed in order for a speaker to form a syntactically correct German sentence are certainly not few.

6.4.2.1 Main clauses

In the German main clause the finite verb can take three basic positions in the sentence, occupying the first position of a clause, creating “*Stirnsätze*”, the second position, creating “*Kernsätze*” or the last position, leading to the creation of “*Spannsätze*” (Drosdowski ⁴1992: 715f.).

Example 6.1

- **Brauchen** wir noch weitere Systeme?⁵⁶ (Stirnsatz);
- Klimateffekte **sieht** man derzeit in den News.⁵⁷ (Kernsatz); and
- Und wie eng der ohnehin **ist**!⁵⁸ (Spannsatz).

The above examples concern sentences with simple verbs in their structure. German, however, like English and other Germanic languages, uses also periphrastic tenses and *modi* (modes/moods). Therefore, sentences with very complex verb phrases are quite common. In the case where the verb is not simple but complex, composed of just one finite verb but of more non-finite parts (*i.e.* infinitives and participles), the finite part occupies exactly the same position in *Stirnsätze* and *Kernsätze*, that is the first or the second position respectively, whereas its non-finite parts are placed at or towards the end of the clause.⁵⁹ In *Spannsätze*, the complex verb (finite and non-finite part) is placed towards or at the end of the clause (Drosdowski ⁴1992: 717).

⁵⁶ Example taken from the speech by the European Parliament (EP) member U. Stockmann at the EP on 03. 07.2006.

⁵⁷ Example taken from the speech by the EP member E. Lichtenberger at the EP on 04.04.2006.

⁵⁸ Example taken from the speech by the EP member J. Haug at the EP on 18.05.2006.

⁵⁹ This distancing of the finite and the non-finite parts of the verb leads to the very characteristic German construction called “*Satzklammer*” or “*Satzrahmen*”. The finite and non-finite parts of the verb form a

Greek main clauses are characterised by relatively flexible word and - consequently - verb positioning rules. The organisation of the phrases within the clause can be decided by the language user (Tzartanos 1963; Mirambel 1978; Tsopanakis 1994). The positioning of the various constituents, however, is very strongly conditioned by the meaning that a speaker wishes to convey. Thus, it is not infrequent that the Greek speaker (for our case the interpreter interpreting into Greek) needs to use a verb at the beginning of a clause in order to convey the same meaning that a German language speaker would express by positioning the verb at or towards the end of the German clause (“Spannsätze”). “Kern-” and “Stirnsätze” are problematic only when the meaning is carried by the second part of the complex verb which is placed at the end of the sentence.⁶⁰

Example 6.2

Österreich und Dänemark [...] **haben** allgemeine Verbote für die Verwendung fluorierter Treibhausgase **erlassen**.⁶¹

The meaning of this sentence is not carried by the finite (auxiliary) verb “haben” (have), but by the past participle “erlassen” (issued/released),⁶² which appears as the last constituent of the sentence. Thus the Greek interpreter could encounter problems, if, forced by the Greek syntactic rules, s/he were in need to position the sentence verb - both parts of the complex verb - and thus the actual carrier of the meaning, at the beginning of the sentence.

6.4.2.2 Subordinate clauses

Subordinate clauses are characterised by different syntactic rules, which lead, however, to similar differences between the two languages. In the German language there are two

kind of bracket that encloses the rest of the sentence. For more information on the German “Satzklammer” construction, see Section 6.4.2.3, below, Engel (³1994) or Helbig & Albrecht (1990).

⁶⁰ See previous footnote.

⁶¹ Example taken from the speech by the EP member K. Scheele at the EP on 04.04.2006.

⁶² A periphrastic present perfect tense (in German *Perfekt*) is created by the combination of the finite verb “haben” and the past participle “erlassen”.

categories of subordinate clauses. The ones that are introduced by a conjunction and the ones that are not, without, however, losing their subordinate clause status.

Example 6.3 (introductory conjunction: *obwohl*)

Obwohl die Luftfahrt für nur circa 3% der globalen CO2 Emissionen verantwortlich **ist**, (wächst ihr Anteil an den Emissionen konstant).⁶³

Example 6.4 (no introductory conjunction)

(Und ich glaube), das **ist** eine Wettbewerbsverzerrung.⁶⁴

Subordinate clauses that belong to the first category position their verb at the end, without any exceptions. In subordinate clauses that are not introduced by a conjunction the verb occupies the first or the second sentence position (Drosdowski ⁴1992: 716).

The syntactic rules for the Greek subordinate clause are significantly different from those of the German subordinate clause⁶⁵ and much stricter than they are for the Greek main clause. The verb in the Greek subordinate clause has to immediately follow the conjunction that introduces the clause.⁶⁶ If it does not immediately follow the conjunction, there is the possibility for one constituent (usually a pronoun or a noun phrase that functions as the verb subject) to be placed between the conjunction and the verb; this means that, in any case, the verb has to be placed very early in the clause. If one combines this information with the knowledge that German subordinate clauses which are introduced by conjunctions must have the verb placed at the end of the sentence, the difficulty for the interpreter can easily be inferred, as interpreters will often need to produce a verb that appears late in a German subordinate clause very early in its Greek interpretation.

6.4.2.3 Satzrahmen/Satzklammer

⁶³ Example taken from the speech by the EP member H. Krahmer at the EP on 03.07.2006.

⁶⁴ Example taken from the speech by the EP member P. Liese at the EP on 03.07.2006.

⁶⁵ Reference is being made to the German subordinate clause introduced by a conjunction.

⁶⁶ This is particularly true if the clause is in the subjunctive mood (Babiniotis ²2002: 700).

Up to this point it has been explained that the main discrepancies between the Greek and German verb syntax appear when the German verb, or parts thereof, are placed in a sentence-final position. In main clauses this sentence-final positioning takes place because of the obligatory distancing of parts of periphrastic tenses or modes; in subordinate clauses (introduced by a conjunction) the discrepancy is due to the obligatory sentence-final positioning of the verb:

By the distancing of the conjunction and the verbal complex in the subordinate clause, or by the distancing of the finite and infinite parts of the verbal complex in the main clause, bracket constructions are created.

(Engel ³1994: 164)

As a matter of fact, Engel claims that *each* German clause is characterised by a “bracket construction”. The rare case in which a clause does not include such a construction is only due to the fact that the second bracket part has not been filled.⁶⁷ The bracket constructions described by Engel are widely known in German as *Satzrahmen* or *Satzklammer* constructions.

The *Satzrahmen* are the result of the tendency that the German language has to place topologically apart from the verb items which are, with regard to their content, closely connected to it.

Nach den allgemeinen Stellungenregeln des deutschen Satzes sind äußere und innere Verb Nähe umgekehrt proportional, d.h. je enger ein Element strukturell-inhaltlich zum Verb gehört, desto weiter strebt es topologisch vom Verb weg nach dem Satzende zu.

(Helbig & Albrecht 1990)

As far as subordinate clauses are concerned the *Satzrahmen* can be composed of only two types of constituents: the conjunction introducing the clause as the first bracket part and the verb, or verb complex, as the second bracket part. In main clauses the components which may function as parts of the *Satzklammer* can be of various kinds: they can be infinitives or participles, which together with the finite verb form an

⁶⁷ A study carried out among university students showed that only 25% of the clauses that they produced did not include a bracket construction while the remaining 75% did. The results are however only a first indication and cannot be generalised (Presch 1977: 72).

analytical verb form; they can be modal verbs combined with main verbs; they can be a combination of two main verbs, verbs that can be separated from their initial particle (*trennbare Verben*) or combinations of functional verbs and nominal groups.

a) Analytical verb forms

Each German clause can, according to Engel, have only one finite verb, but up to four and in some cases even five non-finite verbs. The non-finite verbs that may form part of the verbal complex can be only the infinitive or the participle (Engel ³1994: 89). If other clause constituents come between these two verb parts, the result is the creation of a *Satzklammer*.

Example 6.5

Das Europäische Parlament **hat** vor zehn Jahren bereits, vor neun Jahren bereits, ein Aktionsprogramm zur Bekämpfung des Katastrophenschutzes **verabschiedet**.⁶⁸

In the example the *Satzklammer* is formed by the finite verb “haben” (present tense, 3rd person singular: *hat*) and the past participle “verabschiedet”; together they compose the present perfect tense of the verb “verabschieden”. The two verb parts drift apart and enclose the rest of the sentence, apart from the subject which occupies the first sentence position, and precedes thus the finite verb which must occupy the second position. The prerequisite for a *Satzklammer* to be included in this category is to have an auxiliary verb as its first bracket part and thus as its finite verb. Constructions whose finite verb is a main verb are ascribed to the “main verb+main verb” category, which will be discussed below.

b) Modal verb + main verb combinations

The second category includes *Satzrahmen* made up of a modal verb⁶⁹ as their finite verb part and a non-finite verb or verb complex as their second bracket part:

⁶⁸ Example taken from the speech by EP member Roth-Behrendt at the EP on 3.9.2007.

Example 6.6

Wir **müssen** hier diese beiden Richtungen **beschreiten**.⁷⁰

The *Satzrahmen* in this example is composed of the modal verb “müssen” (present tense, 1st person plural) and the infinitive “beschreiten”. These two verb forms compose a single meaning unit, yet they are placed syntactically apart, enclosing thus the whole of the sentence they are part of, except again for the subject which occupies the first sentence position.

Example 6.7

Bei der Förderung von Biokraftstoffen **dürfen** die zur Verfügung stehenden Mittel nicht vorrangig auf die Erforschung von Biokraftstoffen der zweiten Generation **veranschlagt werden**.⁷¹

This example portrays how more than one verb forms can compose the second bracket part of a *Satzrahmen*. The finite verb position and thus the first bracket part is occupied by the modal verb “dürfen” (present tense, 1st person plural). The second bracket part is occupied by the infinitive “werden” along with the past participle “veranschlagt”, which together form the passive voice construction “veranschlagt werden” and as a whole the *modal verb + main verb* complex “dürfen veranschlagt werden”.

c) Main verb + main verb

The third category includes *Satzrahmen* composed of two main verbs, one being a finite and one a non-finite form, more specifically an infinitive. Such could be clauses like “er geht schwimmen”, “ich höre ihn kommen”, where “geht” and “höre” are the finite verbs and “schwimmen” and “kommen” the infinitives. The example below portrays how

⁶⁹ According to Palmer (2001: 33) a modal verb “is a type of auxiliary verb that is used to indicate modality - that is, likelihood, ability, permission, and obligation.” The German modal verbs are the verbs *können*, *wollen*, *sollen*, *müssen*, *mögen*, *dürfen*.

⁷⁰ Example taken from the speech by EP member Dess at the EP on 11.3.2008.

⁷¹ Example taken from the speech by EP member Schuth at the EP on 24.9.2009.

such constructions can form *Satzrahmen* “enclosing” considerable parts of the sentences they are part of:

Example 6.8

(Entweder wir harmonisieren auf hohem, ehrgeizigem Niveau oder) wir **gestatten** es den Mitgliedstaaten hier ihre strengeren und ambizionierteren Ziele und Maßnahmen, ehm, weiterhin **aufrechtzuerhalten**.⁷²

The finite conjugated verb is the verb “gestatten” placed in the 1st person plural of the present tense. The infinitive composing the second part of the bracket is the “zu”-infinitive of the verb “aufrechterhalten”. The meaning of “gestatten” would be incomplete if not followed by that of the infinitive “aufrechterhalten”.

d) “Unstable verbs” (“trennbare” oder “unfeste” Verben)

A *Satzrahmen* category which is characteristic of the German language is that created by “unstable verbs”. These are verbs that begin with a prefix that can be detached from its stem. Not all prefixes which are part of composite verbs are detachable.⁷³ When they are, however, the main verb stays in its normal position, which might be the first or the second in the main clause structure, and the particle moves to the end of the clause, forming thus a bracket that encloses the rest of the clause constituents.

Example 6.9

Denn Deutschland, und dort insbesondere meine Heimat Niedersachsen **nimmt** in Europa eine Spitzenposition im Punkto Biogasanlagen **ein**.⁷⁴

⁷² Example taken from the speech by EP member Scheele at the EP on 4.4.2006

⁷³ Only the accented prefixes can be separated from their stem. Thus, “**an**kommen”, “**an**rufen”, “**aus**gehen”, “**um**ziehen” and “**re**inkommen” are “trennbare Verben”, while “um**ge**hen”, “be**kom**men”, “ent**kom**men” and “bes**pre**chen” are not.

⁷⁴ Example taken from the speech by EP member Schuth at the EP on 11.3.2008.

The unstable verb whose constituents drift apart enclosing thus a considerable part of the sentence is the verb “einnehmen” (here: take on, occupy). The particle “ein-” is of central importance as it forms an indispensable constituent of the verb it is part of. Were the particle different the verb would change its meaning. “**Z**unehmen”, for example, has, among others, the meaning of “increasing” or “gaining weight”, and “**a**bnehmen” the meaning of “decreasing”. The list of possible particles is long and the possible changes of the meaning considerable.

e) Functional verb + nominal group combination (Funktionsverbgefüge)

The last *Satzrahmen* forming category is composed of *functional verbs* and either *noun phrases* which function as the verb’s object, or *prepositional phrases*, composed of a preposition and a noun phrase which again function as the phrase’s object, this time being a prepositional object (Präpositionalobjekt). The verb + noun/nominal group combination bears a meaning as a whole which is different from the meanings of its composing parts; as a matter of fact, the verb does not possess a “self-sufficient” meaning; semantically speaking it has only an ancillary function, and its meaning is determined by the noun/nominal group which accompanies it, and with which it forms a collocation. Each noun or nominal group can usually only be combined with one specific verb in order to express the specific meaning of the phrase. Such phrases could, for example, be the collocations “eine Wahl treffen”, “einen Vorwurf erheben”, “zur Durchführung kommen” or “in Bewegung setzen”. The following example shows how such phrases can function in a sentence.

Example 6.10

Die Biogastechnologie **leistet** zur Energieversorgungssicherheit, zur Verringerung unserer Abhängigkeit von ausländischen Importen, zum Klimaschutz und zur ländlichen Entwicklung **einen** sinnvollen **Beitrag**.⁷⁵

The functional verb “leisten” (present tense, 3rd person singular: *leistet*) is combined with the nominal group “einen Beitrag”, forming thus a bracket that encloses, with the

⁷⁵ Example adapted from the speech by EP member Schuth at the EP on 11.3.2008.

exception of the subject “die Biogastechnologie”, the rest of the clause in it. The meaning that is expressed by the collocation is that of “making a contribution”, and it would not be expressed in German if the specific noun phrase “einen Beitrag” were not combined with the verb “leisten”.

The consequences that the intriguing German syntactic phenomenon of the *Satzrahmen* may have for the simultaneous interpreter are discussed in the final section of this chapter.⁷⁶

6.4.3 Negation positioning

6.4.3.1 Negation in the German language

Apart from the verb related differences identified between the German and the Greek syntactic structures, additional differences can be noted when contrasting the *negation* of the two languages. The majority of differences between German and Greek are recorded around the negation of the verb, that is, around the “sentence negation”. The German “sentence negation” is effected through the use of the negative adverb “nicht”.

Example 6.11

Das ist mein Mantel → Das ist **nicht** mein Mantel (Engel ³1994: 270)

In cases where “nicht” negates the whole sentence (and not only a specific constituent) it is usually placed towards the end of the sentence (Helbig and Albrecht 1990: 17f.; Drosdowski ⁴1992: 643).

Example 6.12

Der Emissionshandel **ersetzt** notwendige Maßnahmen zur Verringerung der Klimaauswirkungen **nicht** [...].⁷⁷

⁷⁶ See Section 6.4.4, below.

⁷⁷ Example taken from the speech by EP member Scheele at the EP on 3.7.2006.

In subordinate clauses introduced by conjunctions the last position is reserved for the verb, while the negation must precede it, still maintaining a sentence-final position.

Example 6.13

Ich glaube auch, **dass** dieser gemeinsame Standpunkt des Rates dem Auftrag vom Artikel 17 der Wasserrahmenrichtlinie **nicht gerecht wird**.⁷⁸

The subordinate clause of this example is introduced by the relative conjunction “dass”. The verb which occupies obligatorily the last sentence position is the auxiliary verb “werden” (present tense, 3rd person singular: wird). The penultimate position is occupied by the verb’s complement “gerecht” that forces the negation “nicht” to occupy the position before that, which, however, is still a sentence-final position.

Yet, a negative quality can be attributed to the German sentence by more constituents than just the adverb “nicht”. Should an indefinite element be included in the sentence, the negation is effected by any other negation word, else called N-words,⁷⁹ that might accord to the indefinite element.

Example 6.14

Sie hat sich ein Klavier gekauft → Sie hat sich **kein** Klavier gekauft

Example 6.15

Ich habe davon **einmal** gehört → Ich habe davon **nie** gehört

(Engel ³1994: 270)

In the previous two examples the negative indefinite article “kein” corresponds to the positive indefinite article “ein”, while the negative adverb “nie” corresponds to the adverb “einmal” that functions as the indefinite element in this sentence. Many more

⁷⁸ Example taken from the speech by EP member Seeber at the EP on 12.6.2006.

⁷⁹ Laka (1990) introduces the term *N-word* for the negation words of languages. It encompasses several types of negative expressions like, for example, Italian “nessuno”, French “personne” and Greek “κανένας” ([kanénas]) (all of which mean “no one”).

negative *pronouns* or *adverbs*,⁸⁰ taking various syntactic positions, could take the place of these adverbs and function as the negation of the sentence.

Example 6.16

“[...] das hat mit ehrgeiziger Klimaschutzpolitik [...] **gar nichts** mehr zu tun”⁸¹

Negative indefinite pronouns occupy syntactic positions that otherwise would be occupied by nouns, and negative adverbs occupy positions that would else be occupied by their positive counterparts. These pronouns and adverbs are not governed by strict syntactic rules like the ones which apply to the negative adverb “nicht”. Still, they deserve the interpreters’ attention when they have to be rendered into Greek, as different syntactic rules apply to the source and the target language, as will be shown next.

6.4.3.2 Negation in the Greek language

In Greek verb negation is formed through the use of the negation particles “δεν” [dén] and “μην” [min].⁸² What the two particles have in common is that they both, without any exception, precede the verb of the sentence (Babinotis 2002: 496). This means that the earlier the verb in the Greek sentence, the earlier the negation; a fact that creates an important contrast to the German sentence, where the negation always occupies a sentence-final position.

The following two examples aim at portraying the significant discrepancy between the two languages as far as negation positioning is concerned. They both present original sentences from the corpus used for this study and their possible Greek translations/interpretations. The first example concerns a main clause; the second one concerns a subordinate clause. Verb and negation, as well as the introducing conjunction in the subordinate clause, are highlighted, so that the different constituent positioning in the two languages can be identified.

⁸⁰ Such are, for example, the pronouns *nichts*, *niemand* and the adverbs *niemals*, *nirgendwo*.

⁸¹ Example taken from the speech by EP member Harms at the EP on 21.5.2008.

⁸² A “δεν” negation is used when the sentence is in the indicative- and a “μην” negation when the sentence is in the subjunctive mood.

Example 6.17

Der Emissionshandel **ersetzt** notwendige Maßnahmen zur Verringerung der Klimaauswirkungen **nicht** [...].⁸³

Possible Greek translation/interpretation:

Το σύστημα εμπορίας εκπομπών **δεν (negation) αντικαθιστά** τα απαραίτητα μέτρα για τον περιορισμό των επιπτώσεων στο κλίμα [...].

German word for word translation of the interpretation:

Der Emissionshandel **nicht ersetzt** notwendige Maßnahmen zur Verringerung der Klimaauswirkungen [...].

Example 6.17 is a *Kernsatz* which places its verb at the second sentence position. Its negation, in accordance with the negation positioning rules, occupies a sentence-final position. Its Greek counterpart follows the same verb positioning rules (verb at the second sentence position), yet, it demands that the negation precedes the sentence verb; thus negation cannot occupy a sentence-final position.

The constituent positioning rules slightly change in subordinate clauses; the difference, however, in the syntax of the two languages persists, as is portrayed in the following example.

Example 6.18

Ich glaube auch, **dass** dieser gemeinsame Standpunkt des Rates dem Auftrag vom Artikel 17 der Wasserrahmenrichtlinie **nicht gerecht wird**.⁸⁴

Possible Greek translation/interpretation:

⁸³ Example taken from the speech by EP member Scheele at the EP on 3.7.2006.

⁸⁴ Example taken from the speech by EP member Seeber at the EP on 12.6.2006.

Θεωρώ επίσης **ότι** αυτή η κοινή θέση του Συμβουλίου **δεν (negation) ανταποκρίνεται (verb+complement)** στην αποστολή του άρθρου 17 της οδηγίας-πλαίσιο για τα ύδατα.

German word for word translation of the interpretation:

Ich glaube auch, **dass** dieser gemeinsame Standpunkt **nicht gerecht wird** dem Auftrag vom Artikel 17 der Wasserrahmenrichtlinie.

As can be seen from the above example, in the German sentence the last sentence position is reserved for the verb. The negation, however, still occupies a sentence-final position. In its Greek counterpart, the verb is placed almost next to the sentence conjunction (only the sentence subject comes between the two) and its negation precedes it, occupying thus one of the most initial sentence positions.

As in German, “δεν” and “μην” are not the only Greek negation words, however. The list of Greek N-words is longer and includes indefinite pronouns like “κανένας” ([kanénas] = no one) and “τίποτα” ([típota] = nothing) and indefinite adverbs like “πουθενά” ([puθενά] = nowhere) and “ποτέ” ([poté] = never) which are characterised by one major difference to the respective German N-words “niemand”, “nichts”, “nirgendwo” and “nie”: Whereas German N-words are inherently negative (e.g. Ich habe **niemanden** gesehen; Ich habe **nichts** gemacht), this is not always the case with Greek N-words (Mathieu 2002: 428).

For a Greek N-word to acquire a negative sense it has to be in a *negative environment* (Mathieu 2002: 424). This is because Greek N-words are “negative polarity items”.

Negative polarity items are those lexical units that can only appear in a limited number of environments (the *effective*⁸⁵ environments). Given the fact that the most characteristic of these environments is that of negation, these lexical units have been called “negative polarity items”. Each word itself does not bear any negative meaning. The negative meaning is expressed by other parts of the clause.

(Klidi 1995: 451)

⁸⁵ Reference is being made to environments which exercise a specific effect on their constituents.

Negative environments in Greek are created by the presence of the negation particles “δεν” [dén] and “μην” [mín]. Thus in the following examples the items “κανείς” [kanís], “τίποτα” [típota] and “ποτέ” [poté], would simply mean “anyone” (not *no one*), “anything” (not *nothing*) and “any time” (not *never*), if they were not *governed* by the negative “δεν” [dén].⁸⁶ The only possibility for “κανείς” [kanís], “τίποτα” [típota] and “ποτέ” [poté] to carry a negative meaning by themselves is when they function as negative quantifiers.⁸⁷ So in Example 6.21, the answer KANENAS is negative by itself, indicating that it functions like a negative quantifier and not as a negative polarity item.

Example 6.19

Δεν υπάρχει κανείς εδώ = (Nicht) es gibt **niemanden** hier. (There is no one here)

Example 6.20

Δεν είδα τίποτα = (Nicht) ich habe **nichts** gesehen. (I haven't seen anything)

Example 6.21

- Δεν ήρθε κανένας; - ΚΑΝΕΝΑΣ! = - (Nicht) ist niemand gekommen? - NIEMAND!
(- Did nobody come? - NOBODY!)

What seems like a double negation and is not acceptable in many languages (e.g. German, English) is not only permitted, but necessary in Greek, in order to express the meanings that in English or German would simply be expressed by words like “no one/niemand”, “nowhere/nirgendwo” or “never/nie”. The consequences for the Greek interpreter are not negligible.

Example 6.22

⁸⁶ The specific sentences would be ungrammatical in the absence of “δεν” [dén]. Giannakidou (1993: 133) provides a plethora of examples on the ungrammaticality of Greek N-words in the absence of “δεν” [dén] or “μην” [mín].

⁸⁷ A detailed analysis of the *negative polarity items* /vs/ *negative quantifiers* debate can be found in Klidi (1995) and Giannakidou (1993).

“[...] das hat mit ehrgeiziger Klimaschutzpolitik [...] **gar nichts** mehr zu tun”⁸⁸

The German sentence is negated with the use of a negative indefinite pronoun. A possible Greek translation/interpretation is the following:

“[...] αυτό **δεν** (**negation particle**) έχει με τη φιλόδοξη ενεργειακή πολιτική **καμία** (**negative indefinite pronoun**) σχέση πια”

German word for word translation of the Greek rendition:

“[...] das **nicht** hat mit ehrgeiziger Klimaschutzpolitik [...] **gar nichts** mehr zu tun”

The challenge for the Greek interpreter can easily be identified at the examination of the above example. The interpreter has to start their utterance by producing a negation particle (negated verb), even though they have no clue about the negative pronoun that is about to be used in the German ST. In the case that they do not foresee the presence of the pronoun and set out by producing a positive verb, their rendition will definitely be in need of repair.

6.4.4 Different verb and negation positioning: consequences for SI

The differences identified in the positioning of the verb and of the negation in German and Greek are expected to have serious consequences for the simultaneous interpreter. The first and most obvious consequence is that interpreters working from DE into EL cannot simply follow the ST syntax in their interpretation. Thus, they cannot proceed with a quasi-word-for-word interpretation, which could be done with languages that are characterised by similarities in their structure, such as Italian and Spanish.

Furthermore, verbs (or parts thereof) and negations often appear so much later in German sentences than in their Greek counterparts that the delayed production of the TT, which is known as *waiting* and is the first resource of the simultaneous interpreter when faced with comprehension-related difficulties, is not effective as a strategy. The

⁸⁸ Example taken from the speech by EP member Harms at the EP on 21.5.2008.

reason is that excessive delay could lead to memory overload and possible information loss if the interpreter were to wait until the speaker concludes the meaning that s/he wishes to express.

The hypothesis is thus that interpreters will have to employ other strategies in order to counter the predicted difficulties. Anticipation is expected to be one of the strategies that they will make use of in order to produce a late-appearing verb or a negation in the DE sentence much earlier in its EL interpretation. This study aims to test the above hypothesis and to explore as many facets of strategic anticipation in German-Greek SI as possible.

7 Research questions

7.1 Introduction

The studies presented in Section 5.5, above, show that the majority of the researchers who have delved into the strategy of anticipation have examined a very specific set of research questions. The primary question asked concerns the *existence* or not of anticipation in the SI scenario of their interest. Many studies concentrate on the possible *triggers* of anticipation and the *accuracy* of specific anticipation instances. Researchers interested in language specificity focus on the correlation between *language pair* and strategic anticipation, as well on anticipation and *directionality*. The final question that has attracted the interest of researchers concerns the relation between anticipation abilities and interpreting *experience*.

The research questions addressed by this study are largely similar to the above set of research questions, with the main difference that they concentrate on a language pair that is new to interpreting studies: German-Greek. No specific hypotheses are made, except for the core hypothesis that because of the syntactic differences between German and Greek (see Section 6.4.4, above.), the use of strategic anticipation is expected during SI. Thus, the study proceeds rather exploratively, allowing the results to provide the answers to the research questions described below.

7.2 Research questions

As in any other study on anticipation in SI discussed until now, the primary research question of this work also concerns the *existence* of anticipation: Do DE-EL simultaneous interpreters use anticipation in order to overcome language-specific differences? Any further questions depend on the answer to this one.

The second question refers to the *frequency* of anticipation. On the premise that anticipation is used in DE-EL SI, the study considers how often interpreters actually apply strategic anticipation in cases in which it is called for.

The next question concerns the *grammatical category* of anticipated items. The majority of the experimental studies conducted on anticipation (e.g. Jörg 1995, van Besien 1999a, Kurz and Färber 2003) conclude that anticipation in SI between

languages with syntactic differences concerns mainly the verb. Only Riccardi (1996, 1998) and Setton (1999) mention more syntactic structures that might call for strategic anticipation.⁸⁹ The present study approaches every anticipation instance and assigns the various occurrences to grammatical categories, in order to reach conclusions regarding the structural elements that might need to be anticipated in DE-EL SI, and as a consequence, also regarding the *language specificity* of the strategy.⁹⁰

The fourth question addresses the *accuracy* of anticipation. Anticipation instances are at a first stage distinguished into the two major categories of correct and erroneous anticipation (Mattern 1974, Jörg 1995). The correct anticipations are in a second stage categorised as exact or more general anticipation occurrences with the aim of further analysis.

The fifth question explores the *stimuli* that might have supported the interpreter in their attempt to anticipate. Thus, it is primarily investigated whether anticipation instances can be linked to a specific ST stimulus. If they can, the stimuli are carefully examined to recognise specific categories to which they could be assigned.

The interpreters of this corpus all work from German into their mother tongue Greek. Therefore, because this is a corpus study rather than an experimental study in which the researcher can have the interpreters work on selected texts in either interpreting direction,⁹¹ matters of directionality and its relation to anticipation (accuracy) are not examined.

After the first set of research questions has been answered, this study concentrates on other secondary, or rather, second-level questions. In this framework various correlations are examined. The first concerns the relationship between the *speed of speech delivery* and the *occurrences of anticipation*. The aim is to examine whether faster or slower deliveries have any influence on interpreters' ability to anticipate.

The average anticipation rate in particularly low (below the median value) or particularly high (above the median value) speeds of speech delivery is also examined, since both speech groups could show different results from the ones of the previous correlation.

The following questions concern the triggers of anticipation. Thus, the relationships between the *stimuli* of anticipation and the *accuracy* of anticipation

⁸⁹ See above, Section 5.5 or 6.1, for a more detailed presentation of these structures.

⁹⁰ If the items anticipated are mainly pertaining to grammatical categories characterised by syntactical differences, it would serve as evidence for the language specificity of the strategy.

⁹¹ See below, Section 8.2.2, on the differences between experimental and corpus studies.

instances, and between the *stimuli* of anticipation and the *grammatical category* of anticipated items, are examined. That is, it is examined whether or not specific stimuli coincide with particularly accurate anticipations, or whether there are stimuli that can lead only to the anticipation of specific grammatical category items.

The last group of questions refers to the erroneous anticipation category. *Errors* in anticipation are approached from every possible angle with the aim of determining whether they can be interlinked to particular *grammatical categories*, *stimuli*, or *speeds of delivery*.

8 Methodology

8.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology used to answer the research questions formulated in Chapter 7, above. As this is a *corpus-based* study, the first section of the chapter sets out by defining *corpus* and *corpus-based studies*; it continues by contrasting corpus-based studies to other methodologies habitually used in interpreting research and it ends by explaining why the analysis of a corpus was considered more appropriate for this specific study.

The second section of the chapter presents the corpus used for this study and the steps taken during its analysis in full detail.

8.2 Corpus-based interpreting studies

8.2.1 Defining corpus

The term corpus has acquired a plethora of different definitions. Corpora have been simply described as “bodies of texts assembled in a principled way” (Johansson 1995: 19) or as “any collection of more than one text [...]: the term ‘corpus’ is simply the Latin for ‘body’, hence a corpus may be defined as any body of text” (McEnery and Wilson ²2001: 29). These simple definitions of the term corpus, however, are not enough for linguistic theory, as McEnery et al. admit in a later study (McEnery et al. 2006). They conclude that “there is increasing consensus that a corpus is a collection of (1) machine-readable (2) authentic texts (including transcripts of spoken data) which is (3) sampled to be (4) representative of a particular language or language variety” (McEnery et al. 2006: 4-5). In the same vein Bowker and Pearson (2002) define a corpus as “a large collection of authentic texts that have been gathered in electronic form according to a specific set of criteria” (Bowker and Pearson 2002: 9), and Baker (1995: 226) defines it as “any collection of running texts [...] held in electronic form and analysable automatically or semi-automatically (rather than manually)”.

Corpora can take on various forms. The first corpus category is the *monolingual* corpus, which can be either *general* or *specialised*: “general language corpora are

created with the aim of representing as far as possible a given (national variety of a) language, and thus to function as a reference for that language. Specialized corpora focus instead on a specific variety of language” (Zanettin 2011: 15). They are most often used in linguistics and in monolingual lexicography for the study of syntactic, morphological and linguistic patterns.

Baker (1995) describes more types of corpora that are of interest for translation studies and are therefore also relevant to this study (because interpreting can also be accepted as a special type of translation). Among the first, Baker mentions *parallel* corpora, which consist of texts originally written in language A alongside their translations in language B. These corpora are useful for the study of specific translation practices or of the equivalence relationships between lexical items or structures. Parallel corpora are often used also for bilingual lexicography, because they provide information about the renditions of words in particular lexical or syntactic environments. The type of corpus called “parallel” by Baker (1995) and by McEnery et al. (2006) has acquired various names. Granger (1996) and Johansson (1998) call it a “translation” corpus, while Lauridsen (1996) calls it a “translational” corpus.

The second type of corpus mentioned by Baker (1995: 232) is the *multilingual* corpus. The term refers to “sets of two or more monolingual corpora in different languages built up in either the same or different institutions on the basis of similar design criteria”.

The third, and last, type of corpus that Baker names as central for translation studies is the *comparable* corpus. According to Kenny (1998: 52) who draws on Baker (1995), “Baker’s comparable corpus consists of a collection of texts originally written in a language, say English, alongside a collection of texts translated (from one or more languages) into English”. This type of corpus reveals, according to Baker, more about the features of translated texts than the other types of corpora.

8.2.2 Corpus-based versus observational and experimental studies

Setton (2011) is very vivid when he describes corpus-based studies in interpreting studies as being still a *cottage industry*. It is true that until the moment of compilation of the first corpora the majority of the studies on interpreting were either observational or controlled experiments (see also Gile 1994, 2000). Observational studies have the advantage over controlled experiments that they offer the researcher the chance to

collect data on a real interpreting event. The researcher, however, is often not allowed to record these data so that they can be studied in detail or made available to - and shared with - the broader research community. Controlled experiments, on the other hand have the advantage that the researcher can control most of the variables of the interpreting event and that s/he has access to all the documents used and the data produced by the interpreters, as well as to information on the interpreters' background or their preparation for the event.

Furthermore, experiments have the advantage that the researcher can decide on the interpreters who will participate in the experiment, as well as the venue, time and conditions under which the interpreting will take place. Most importantly, the researcher has the possibility of manipulating the interpreting event with respect to the phenomenon under study. Thus, s/he can interfere with the text to be interpreted,⁹² influence factors such as speed, fluency, accent or intonation of text delivery, or manipulate the circumstances under which the interpreting will take place.⁹³

However, the fact that interpreters participating in experiments do not work under real interpreting conditions or are even informed about the research questions of the study may have an impact on their renditions and thus on the reliability of the results. Moreover, one cannot disregard objections related to the representativity of the results stemming from experiments: the respective literature review shows that *large-scale* experiments with the participation of a *large number of professional interpreters* who will interpret a *variety of texts* for a *considerable amount of time* are difficult to organise and definitely not the rule (see, Section 5.5, above).

Corpora, on the other hand, seem to have exactly the opposite advantages and disadvantages. They are usually compiled from real interpreting data, thus guaranteeing the naturalness of the interpretation. If the corpus is large-scale, it can also claim representativity. Inevitably, however, in corpus-based interpreting studies the researcher does not have control over a plethora of parameters. To name a few, the researcher cannot interfere with the specific content of the texts to be interpreted or monitor the conditions under which the interpreting takes place. Moreover, the researcher has limited, if any, information on the interpreters who participated in the interpretation (experience, skills, working languages etc.) and cannot control other, highly subjective,

⁹² Depending on the study, such interventions may relate to the number of occurrences of the phenomenon under study, the thematic direction of the text, its genre, its linguistic complexity (density, terminology etc.), its register, etc.

⁹³ E.g. insertion of external noise.

variables that may also influence the results, such as the physical and psychological state or the motivation of the interpreters. Finally, results drawn from corpora, especially if the latter are exemplary of one text type, cannot be relied upon in order to draw general conclusions about the subject under study.

8.2.3 Corpus-based interpreting studies: an overview

It has become clear from the above analysis that corpus-based studies, like any other type of study, have both advantages and disadvantages. Their disadvantages, however, have not discouraged the research community from considering interpreting corpora a very useful resource of interpreting data. Setton (2002: 29) emphasises that “as a first step towards understanding interpreting processes or factors in quality, or establishing a theoretical basis for training, it seems reasonable to begin by observing and comparing original discourse and its interpreted versions”. One of the best ways to proceed with this observation and contrast is through detailed *corpus analysis* (see also Setton 1999, 2002).

The need for interpreting corpora in interpreting research is emphasised by many more researchers. Interpreting, like all speech, Cencini and Aston explain, dies in the air. In order to study it, one must “resurrect the *corpse* by recording and transcribing it, thereby transforming the *corpse* into a *corpus*” (Cencini and Aston 2002: 47; my italics). Corpus-based interpreting studies received their first interest as early as the 1970s. Oléron and Nanpon conducted research on the basis of original interpreting corpora (UNESCO impromptu discussion) in 1965 (Setton 2011: 39) and the Paris School underscored that reliable research results on interpreting can only stem from the study of the performance of original interpreters in real-life events (Setton 2011: 38).

The list of researchers who have conducted research on interpreting corpora is, however, not very long.⁹⁴ The main reason is probably that, irrespective of the indisputable usefulness of interpreting corpora, they are not easy to compile. Interpreters are often reluctant to be recorded, and many interpreting contexts make it difficult to obtain a single two-track recording of the original and its interpretation. Furthermore, the transcriptions of the corpora, which are necessary for their analysis, are both skill- and time-demanding and performed according to different guidelines and

⁹⁴ Setton (2011: 39-42) provides an analytical list of landmark studies of conference interpreting corpora.

conventions, so transcriptions by one researcher are usually not useful for researchers pursuing different aims (see also Cencini and Aston 2002). This difficulty in assembling and analysing interpreting corpora is probably one of the main reasons why corpus-based studies lost ground in favour of experimental studies in the 1980s.

Interest in corpus-based interpreting studies never completely disappeared, however (see, for example, Pöchhacker 1994 or Kalina 1998). In 1998 Shlesinger (1998: 487) underlined that it was time to make use of *machine-readable* corpora in order to be able to arrive at *global inferences* about the interpreted text. The new era of machine-readable interpreting corpora did not take very long to arrive (e.g. Cencini's Television Interpreting Corpus in 2000), as the technological advances and the collaboration between various scientific fields (corpus linguistics, translation studies and information technology) made it finally possible to assemble, transcribe and store larger collections of machine-readable data in electronic form, so that they could be more easily retrieved and analysed.

Bendazzoli and Sandrelli (2009) summarise the attempts that have been made in interpreting studies to carry out research on machine-readable interpreting corpora, explaining that they have replaced the early attempts based on small collections of (usually not machine-readable) data and that they have enabled large-scale corpus studies. One of the first attempts to assemble such a large-scale corpus was made in 2004 by the Directionality Research Group in Forlì (Monti et al. 2005). EPIC (the European Parliament Interpreting Corpus), which was compiled by this group, is composed of speeches recorded at the European Parliament plenary sessions. It is a trilingual (English, Italian and Spanish) open corpus⁹⁵ which includes transcripts of SL speeches and the corresponding TL versions in all the possible combinations and directions of the three languages involved (a total of nine sub-corpora). The corpus is electronic, machine-readable and publicly available. Being tokenised, tagged for part of speech and indexed, the corpus can be queried on-line on many of its features by means of a dedicated web interface. EPIC is the largest interpreting corpus currently available (Bendazzoli and Sandrelli 2009).

Efforts to compile other publicly available interpreting corpora include those of Meyer (2008), who in his first attempt recorded five hours of lectures originally given in Brazilian Portuguese and interpreted into German (the K6/CoSi corpus). His second

⁹⁵ An open corpus is one that can be constantly enlarged and enriched.

corpus (K2/DiK corpus) includes a total of about 25 hours of audio recordings and transcriptions of monolingual and interpreted doctor-patient communication in German, Turkish, Portuguese and Spanish, which are, like the K6 corpus, available on-line.⁹⁶

Finally, the two newest computer-readable interpreting corpora are the DIRSI (Directionality in Simultaneous Interpreting) and FOOTIE corpora (Bendazzoli and Sandrelli 2009). Both include the same language pair, English and Italian, and the same interpreting mode, that is, simultaneous interpreting. The DIRSI corpus comprises audio recordings from international conferences held in Italy and the respective interpretations. The FOOTIE corpus is composed of the press conferences scheduled before and after every game played by Italy's national team during the 2008 European football championships and includes Italian original speeches and English interpretations.^{97, 98}

8.3 The European Parliament as a source of interpreting corpora

Because readily available interpreting data for inclusion in a corpus-based study are scarce, researchers have often used the EU environment as a pool of original speeches and interpretations. Before the specific reasons for this choice are explained, an attempt is made to outline the specific interpreting environment and to review some of the studies that have so far been conducted on EU material.

Marzocchi (1998) presents a preliminary appraisal of facts and figures concerning interpreting services in the European Parliament. Though his presentation is very comprehensive, it has been outdated by the successive rounds of new members' accessions to the European Union, which in turn have had an influence on the figures concerning the interpreting division. The European Parliament website⁹⁹ provides more recent information but it has also not been updated since 2006. According to this information, the EP is the biggest employer of interpreters in the world, with 350 permanent interpreters joined by about 400 free-lancers during peak periods. These numbers have definitely increased, because in 2006 interpreting services were offered

⁹⁶ See Meyer (2008).

⁹⁷ In 2009 the FOOTIE corpus was reported to be still in its infancy, whereas the DIRSI corpus was at a more advanced level.

⁹⁸ For a complete list of all computer-based studies conducted so far, see Setton (2011: 39-42).

⁹⁹ <<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+IM-PRESS+20060403FCS06935+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN>> (last visited on 10 October 2012)

only in 20 official languages, whereas today interpreting is offered in 23 languages,¹⁰⁰ naturally increasing the demand for interpreters and language combinations.

The interpreting mode which is prevalent at the EP is simultaneous interpreting, that is, the interpreting mode which is also of interest for this study. The range of subjects covered in the EP sittings is, according to the EP webpage, unlimited. This makes the interpreters' job very demanding, as they cannot be proficient in all subjects for which they are called to interpret. A fact which hampers interpreters' effort even further is that members of the European Parliament (MEPs) form part (across national origins) of political groups and communicate with each other outside interpreter-mediated events, so "a vast amount of shared knowledge [...] may not be accessible or salient to the interpreter" (Marzocchi 1998: 66). This lack of shared knowledge is partly made up for by the supporting documents that the interpreters have access to as soon as they receive an assignment. However, experience with the *dossier* is not considered an eligibility criterion when assignments are distributed.

Marzocchi (1998: 69) very succinctly describes the procedure during the EP plenary sessions and the demands made on the interpreters. He places emphasis on two main factors with direct consequences for the interpreter (Marzocchi 1998: 70): a) the extremely fast speed of speech delivery imposed by MEPs' short speaking times; and b) the oral delivery of written texts, which are characterised by lack of redundancy and syntactic complexity. Since interpreters working at the EP plenary sittings are forced to work under such extreme conditions, Marzocchi considers the interpretations produced at the sittings excellent research material; the literature review of studies based on EU corpora which is presented in the following paragraphs reveals that this idea was shared by more interpreting researchers.

Vuorikoski (2004) bases her study of norms and quality assessment on a large multilingual corpus of EP speeches and their interpretations. She examines how rhetorical devices in original speeches are rendered in the interpretations and reaches the conclusion that determining factors for the interpreting outcome are not only the speech density and rate of presentation, but also the interpreter's familiarity with the EU environment and its norms.

Beaton (2007) examines the impact of simultaneous interpretation on ideology in the EP. Her corpus consists of recorded debates of all EP plenary sittings during

¹⁰⁰ Information available at <http://ec.europa.eu/languages/languages-of-europe/eu-languages_en.htm> (last visited on 10 October 2012)

September 2001, which were recorded from the webpage of the European Union's broadcasting channel *Europe by Satellite*. Of these debates one hour and fourteen minutes of German to English interpreting were analysed. Her "findings suggest that EU institutional hegemony is strengthened by simultaneous interpreters, primarily through extensive use of conceptual metaphor strings in the interpretation" (Beaton 2007: 271) and that "[...] the simultaneous interpreter is an additional subjective actor in heteroglot communication" (Beaton 2007: 271).

However, the most extensive effort to create a corpus of original EU speeches and their respective interpretations that is open and publicly available belongs to the EPIC team of the University of Bologna (see Section 8.2.3, above). The greatest difference of this EP corpus from the aforementioned ones is that it is an *electronic corpus* that can be queried on various parameters through an appropriate web interface. This means that the corpus itself does not limit the researcher as to the use s/he might choose to make of it.

The question remains, however, why the EP has attracted so much interest as a source of original speeches and respective interpretations. The reasons are probably more than the ones mentioned above by Marzocchi. Monti et al. (2005) provide a very comprehensive account:

Starting with quantity and availability, EP part-sessions are held monthly and simultaneous interpretation is provided in all the EU official languages. A large portion of all the part-sessions is broadcast live by the satellite TV channel EbS (Europe by Satellite) which enables viewers to select the language channel. Permission to use the material for educational and research purposes was duly obtained from the EP Audiovisual Archive and EbS. Another reason for choosing this material is its degree of homogeneity, in that all speeches are produced in the same highly formal and institutionalised setting (de Manuel Jerez 2003a, 2003b, Marzocchi and Zucchetto 1997), and the interpreters are all qualified and experienced professionals who have passed a strict selection procedure and usually work into their mother tongue.

(Monti et al. 2005)

Accordingly, the EP provides simultaneous solutions to many of the problems that an interpreting researcher usually faces in terms of accessibility to, quantity

and homogeneity of material. The same reasons urged me to make the EP the source of the original texts and interpretations to be used for this study. The criteria through which texts to be included in the sub-corpora were selected are presented in the following sections.

8.4 The corpus

8.4.1 Introduction

For this project it was deemed that the organisation of an experimental study could not guarantee the representativity of the results. As Shlesinger points out, “recruiting professional interpreters for experimental research is a sensitive, often frustrating exercise, all the more so in view of the relatively small number of ‘subjects’ for any given language combination in any given place” (Shlesinger 1998: 487). This fact was also verified for this case: a small inquiry in the interpreter circles to which I have access showed that very few interpreters in the Greek market have German in their language combination. Furthermore, their willingness to expose themselves by participating in an experiment was very limited. Finally, the information that would have to be provided to them in order to gain their trust and ensure their participation could possibly distort the naturalness of their performances.

An observational study was not even considered as a possibility, because German is used as a working language in only very few conferences, of which it was doubtful whether recordings and material would be available. The corpus-based study was thus, despite its aforementioned disadvantages,¹⁰¹ the only viable solution for the investigation of strategic anticipation in German-Greek SI.

8.4.2 General information and source of recordings

The corpus of this study is a *bilingual, parallel* spoken corpus which consists of *authentic* EP recordings. It is composed of two *sub-corpora*, the first one comprising

¹⁰¹ I.e. the fact that no manipulation of the original speeches with respect to anticipation would be possible and that only limited information would be available on the identity or experience of the participating interpreters. These were, however, considered rather advantages than drawbacks, as the first one offered the possibility of studying the use of the specific strategy under real interpreting conditions and the second freed the researcher from the obligation to protect and guarantee the interpreters' anonymity.

German original speeches and the second one comprising the Greek interpretations of the German speeches, as they were delivered at the plenary sessions/sittings¹⁰² of the EP. Both the speeches and the interpretations were downloaded from the EP's website.¹⁰³ Since April 2006, digitalised recordings of the original speeches held at the sessions of the EP and their respective interpretations (in the languages in which they were offered in each sitting) can be found on-line in the form of video files. The user can choose among the various available audio streams that may accompany the video, and watch the video either in its original form or in its interpreted version, in one of the European Union's official languages. The user can also choose among the various speakers (mostly MEPs and commissioners) who speak in each sitting and download their contributions separately.

8.4.3 Language and time of recordings

The first two criteria that had to be met for texts to be included in the corpus concerned their language and production time. Regarding the factor "language", only original texts in the German language and the respective Greek interpretations were candidates for corpus inclusion. Thus, as mentioned above, the compilation resulted in a *parallel bilingual spoken* corpus consisting of the two above-mentioned *sub-corpora* of recordings of German EP speeches and Greek interpretations.

Regarding the factor *time*, all recordings were made in the period from April 2006 to July 2008. They include parts of six part-sessions of 2006, eight part-sessions of 2007 and seven part-sessions of 2008. The part-sessions and the sittings of the part-sessions to be included in the corpus were chosen according to the sole criterion of their subject (see below, Section 8.4.4). In July 2008 the compilation stopped, as the corpus had reached a suitable size to render results.¹⁰⁴ The outcome was the creation of a *closed* corpus which is not constantly enriched but stops at a fixed point in time.

¹⁰² In EP jargon, a session is a parliamentary year, a part-session is the EP monthly meeting, and a sitting is each of the daily meetings held during a part-session.

¹⁰³ <<http://www.europarl.europa.eu>> (last visited on 10 October 2012)

¹⁰⁴ As stated above, a corpus-based research approach means that one has only little information about the opportunities that the compiled corpus offers to investigate the subject of interest. Thus, the anticipation potential of the original speeches could not be ensured. However, the risk was considered negligible because a possible scarceness of anticipation opportunities could be resolved by enlarging the corpus.

8.4.4 Corpus topic

Apart from the language of the contributions and the period in which they were made, another criterion which had to be satisfied in order for a speech to be included in the corpus under compilation was its subject. Texts under the same “topic umbrella” were chosen so that a certain degree of homogeneity with respect to terminology could be provided. The general topic “environment” was therefore selected as the core subject of the corpus. It seemed suitable as it is a subject often discussed in the EP, thus ensuring that there would be enough material to compile a corpus sufficiently rich to render results. Moreover, being a frequent subject, environmental terminology was not expected to pose extra difficulties for the interpreters, who, as mentioned above (Section 8.3), are at the disadvantage of not sharing the same knowledge with the plenary speakers.

8.4.5 Corpus participants

The corpus includes speeches by a total of 43 MEPs and commissioners. Each of them has a frequency of appearance ranging from 1 to 11 times in the period examined.¹⁰⁵ The speakers belong to various political constellations and are therefore representative of a large scale of opinions on various environmental subjects. However, all speakers are characterised by formal style. Speeches are only in rare cases enriched by metaphors which give them a more colloquial and direct hue.

The speeches make up half the time of the recordings and the interpreters’ renditions the other half. EU interpreters are tested on their ability to function in the EU environment and to interpret the particular kind of EU texts. They go through similar accreditation procedures and it was deemed that this should at least ensure minimum quality standards. This, of course, does not mean that all interpreters working for the EU have exactly the same capacities or the same style.

The exact number of interpreters who carried out the interpretations recorded in the corpus is not known and nor is their experience. The reason for this is that, as mentioned above, in a corpus study the researcher cannot define or control each of its facets or variables (see Section 8.2.2, above). Therefore, the researcher often has to rely

¹⁰⁵ See Appendix 1 for more details on the frequency of speakers’ appearance and the duration of their speeches.

on other sources to acquire information related to the study, while some information remains unknown.

In this case the only sources of information, besides the corpus itself, were the EU webpages and interpreter colleagues from the European institutions. The EP website provides information about the subject of the speeches and the speakers delivering them. The Directorate General for Interpretation (DG Interpretation) website¹⁰⁶ and information acquired from interpreter colleagues from the EU institutions provided a rough estimate of the number of participating interpreters. Information on the site led to the conclusion that, on the specific days on which the interpretations were recorded, a total of 16 interpreters with German in their language combination were in the Greek booth. This is certainly a very useful indication, but no conclusions can be based on this information alone because the interpretations were not carried out under controlled experimental conditions, so factors such as no-show or interpreters' last-minute replacement could not be controlled.

Nevertheless, this drawback of corpora use for interpreting research purposes also has a positive side: it guarantees the anonymity of the interpreters, a task that otherwise would have had to be performed by the researcher.

8.4.6 Machine readability

The corpus characteristic of *machine readability*, although mentioned as a first point in the definition of corpus by McEnery et al. (2006), has purposely been left as one of the last points to be discussed regarding the corpus of this study. The corpus compiled is definitely electronic and machine-readable, as it consists of digitalised recordings and the respective transcriptions, but it is not intended for mechanic analysis, so it has been neither parsed nor annotated.¹⁰⁷

The aim of this study is to investigate the existence, frequency, environment and type of anticipation in German to Greek interpreting. To my knowledge, no tool exists that can identify anticipation, a strategy that sometimes requires extreme concentration and specific skills in order to be identified even by the experienced researcher, as no

¹⁰⁶ <http://scic.ec.europa.eu/scicnet/jcms/jop_5003/home> (last visited on 10 October 2012)

¹⁰⁷ Annotation refers to the addition of tags with linguistic and extralinguistic information to the single tokens (words) that appear in the text. Annotation is usually applied to electronic corpora in order to facilitate their subsequent *linguistic* analysis by the computer.

one-to-one correspondences exist in SI. Thus, the corpus was from the beginning intended for manual analysis.

This constitutes its greatest difference to the EPIC corpus, which was from the beginning conceived as an electronic corpus, and to the other electronic corpora mentioned in 8.2.3, above. However, similarities can be identified with the other EP interpreting corpora (e.g. Beaton 2007), which were conceived for manual analysis and set out to examine a specific phenomenon, so they were organised to serve this specific aim.

8.4.7 Quantitative data

The 139 contributions by German-speaking parliamentarians (Germans and Austrians) gathered in the period examined have a total duration of 329 minutes, which means that approximately 5½ hours of original speech were recorded.

The average duration of the recordings is 2.21 minutes, the shortest being only 41 seconds long and the longest slightly over 7 minutes long. The median speech duration is 2 minutes 9 seconds. The diagram that follows shows that the majority of the speeches (100 out of 139) are between 1.12 and 2.24 minutes long. Only a few are longer and even fewer shorter than this range.

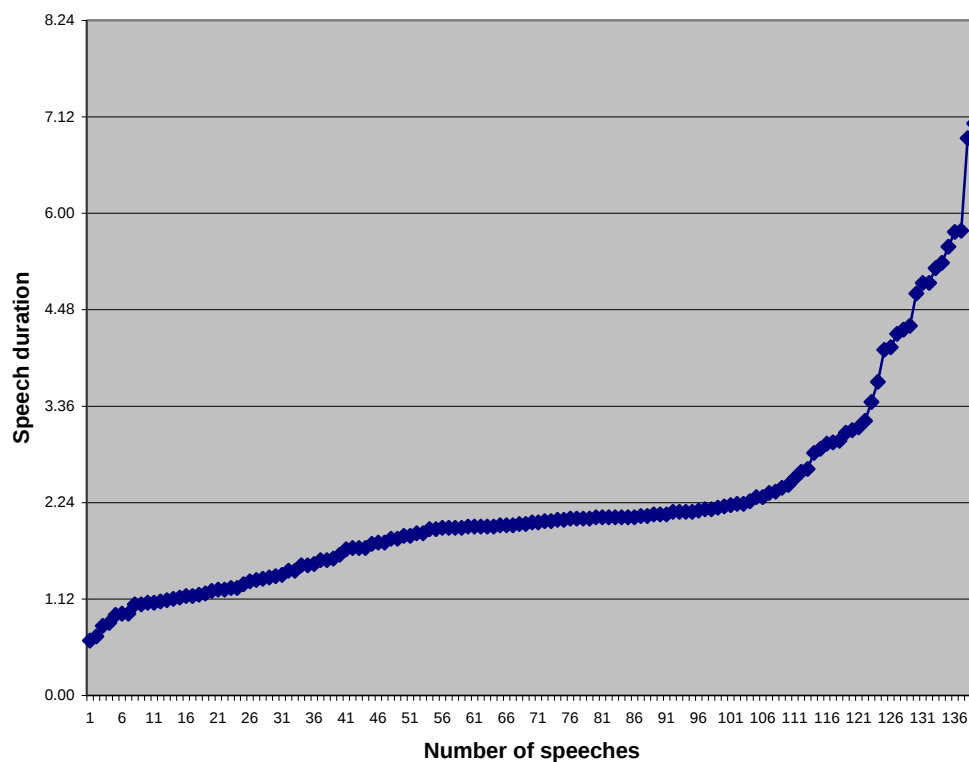


Figure 8.1. Speech duration distribution

The speech speed of this corpus ranges from 103 to 185 words per minute (wpm). This range was divided into three categories: low speed, ranging from 100 to 120 wpm; medium speed, ranging from 120 to 150 wpm; and high speed, ranging from 150 to 185 wpm. As is shown in Fig. 8.2, the greatest number of speeches were in the medium-speed category and the smallest number in the low-speed category.

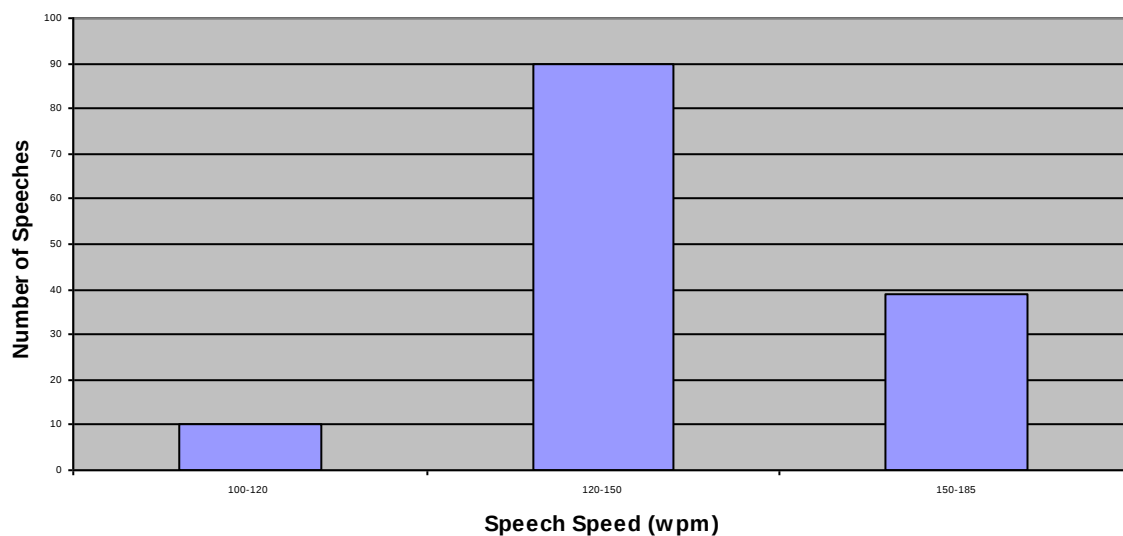


Figure 8.2. Speech speed distribution

Both the average and the median speed of the contributions are approximately 140 wpm, somewhat higher than the 95-120 wpm that Gerver (1976: 172) considers as the optimal input rate for SI. Speed of delivery was not, however, expected to distort the results of the analysis because EP interpreters are used to working with fast speeches: EP members are given only very short speaking times, into which they try to squeeze their contribution, so the result is very fast speech (see also Marzocchi 1998 and Monti et. al. 2005).

Appendix 1 contains an analytical catalogue with the source speeches downloaded and their length, duration and speed. In the discussion of the results that will follow in the next sections the speeches are referred to with the name of the speaker and the date on which they were delivered. Appendix 1 can thus be consulted for immediate identification of the speech discussed in each case.

8.4.8 Temporal alignment

The downloading of the single video clips available on the EP's website resulted in the creation of two almost equally long video sub-corpora, one in the German language composed of the speeches by the German and Austrian MEPs, and one in the Greek language composed of the corresponding Greek interpretations. The aim, however, was

to have one single corpus, with two audio streams. This was achieved through the use of *Windows Movie Maker*, a tool which allows both the trimming of the video files and their merging into one single file.

The trimming was necessary since, even though the same contribution was downloaded, in some cases one video was some seconds longer than the other, or the recordings did not start at the exact same second. The correct synchronisation of the two videos was tested in the merging stage. In most cases, the voice of the person presiding over the specific EP sitting was heard at the beginning of both the DE and the EL videos. If the synchronisation had been successful this voice coincided in both videos. If it was unsuccessful there was an echo of the president's voice, or an even greater time lag, which meant that the synchronisation stage had to be repeated.

In the example below (plenary sitting of 18.05.2006) the person presiding is Greek. So the introduction of the speaker by the president takes place in the president's mother tongue (Greek), which results in both the German and the Greek video starting with the same Greek introductory phrase "*το λόγο έχει ο εισηγητής για το Ταμείο Αλληλεγγύης κύριος*" (*the word has the rapporteur for the Solidarity Fund Mr.*). At a certain point however, the German interpreter takes over (before the German speaker starts speaking), and the two streams no longer coincide.

After the successful merging the two videos, and supposing that we had a transcription of the new video's audio stream, this transcription should look as follows:

Example 8.1

	Vielen Dank, jetzt, eeh,
<i>Το λόγο έχει ο εισηγητής για το ταμείο αλληλεγγύης κύριος</i>	┌
	Μπέρεντ για πέντε λεπτά.

Transcription after merging with the Greek stream translated into English:

	Vielen Dank, jetzt, eeh,
<i>The word has the rapporteur for the Solidarity Fund Mr.</i>	┌
	Berendt for five minutes.

8.4.9 Transcription

The synchronisation-merging stage led to the creation of a single corpus consisting of films with two audio streams. This corpus had to be transcribed for subsequent analysis. According to O'Connell and Kowal (2009), transcription can be performed using four components: the verbal, the prosodic, the paralinguistic and the extralinguistic. The verbal component refers to the transcription of the words which appear in discourse;¹⁰⁸ the prosodic component refers to the transcription of prosodic features, such as intonation or stress; the paralinguistic component refers to the transcription of paralinguistic phenomena, that is, any non-lexical sound (such as aspiration or laughter); finally, the extralinguistic component refers to the transcription of any other factor that might be important for the interpretation, but cannot be assigned to any of the preceding categories (for example, gestures).

Only the verbal component of this corpus was transcribed. All recorded material was transcribed orthographically (a verbatim record of what was actually said) and no corrections were made in cases in which unintelligible or mispronounced words were heard; numbers and abbreviations were spelled out. The only unconventional writing/symbolising techniques used were to leave one gap between each letter of words that were pronounced exceptionally slowly and quasi-spelled letter by letter (e.g. *r e a l i s a t i o n*), and to repeat letters that were used as pause filling, stalling sounds (e.g. *eeeh*), and therefore pronounced as a considerably longer sound than that of a regular phoneme appearing as part of a word. Comments about paralinguistic phenomena were rarely added to the transcription and only when necessary for the clarification of meaning. The prosodic and extralinguistic components were disregarded completely as irrelevant to this study.¹⁰⁹

The fact that this corpus was not intended for mechanical analysis facilitated the transcription procedure greatly, as only matters of reader friendliness had to be considered. This meant that many of the questions that would otherwise have had to be answered (cf. Monti et al. 2005) could be disregarded. The question that remained,

¹⁰⁸ "Verbal transcriptions" can include variations. They can be performed using the normal or phonetic writing system, by correcting mispronunciations or transcribing words as they are heard, or by trying to create, via writing, the same impression that the spoken language had created for the listener (O'Connell & Kowal 2009: 242).

¹⁰⁹ The study of such features could definitely contribute to the research of anticipation; they are not, however, part of this work.

however, was how the simultaneous nature of the German and the Greek audio streams could be graphically represented. The literature review on this subject did not provide the desired solution. Although various researchers had already attempted to synchronise speakers' and interpreters' oral productions, to transcribe them and to identify the parts that belonged together, the methods used so far (writing one under the other, or using letters or numbers to order them and join the corresponding parts) were not considered satisfactory:

Example 8.2

Die Vertragspartner sind übereingekommen, normale
The parties to the treaty

und gutnachbarliche Beziehungen zueinander auf der
have agreed to ah enter into

Grundlage der Gleichberechtigung zu entwickeln.
normal relations based on equality.

Mattern (1974: 78)

Example 8.3

a Wir würden daher auch bitten
a Int. *Nous demandons de notre côté également*

b dass man uns
b Int. *que nous soient remis des jeux de dessins*

Lederer (1981: 282)

Example 8.4

Speaker:

19 actuellement, c'est le boeuf
20 aux hormones américain qui **suscite** bien des in-
21 quiétudes au sein de l'Union européenne.

Interpreter:

19 clonen. Vandaag
20 vinden we runderen met Ameri-

van Besien (1999: 26; the writer's emphasis)

The common “problem” of these transcription methods is that the division of speech into smaller parts is arbitrary. The transcribed text is divided into sections which represent a specific number of speech seconds each time. This results in words being split into two parts and meanings being suddenly interrupted. Moreover, all transcriptions are separated from the audio file that they represent and kept in different Word files, a fact that makes it difficult to examine both the transcription and the speech simultaneously.

The EXMARaLDA (Extensible Markup Language for Discourse Annotation) transcription editor¹¹⁰ provided the best solution to the above problems. The most important characteristic of EXMARaLDA, a computer tool created at the University of Hamburg, is that it permits the simultaneous presence of both audio files and their transcriptions. The tool functions as follows: an audio file is selected and introduced into the system (for this project not audio but video files were introduced into EXMARaLDA). Upon the introduction of the audio/video file into the tool a time line appears featuring the length of the file. The following screenshots show what the EXMARaLDA screen looks like before and after the introduction of the video file.

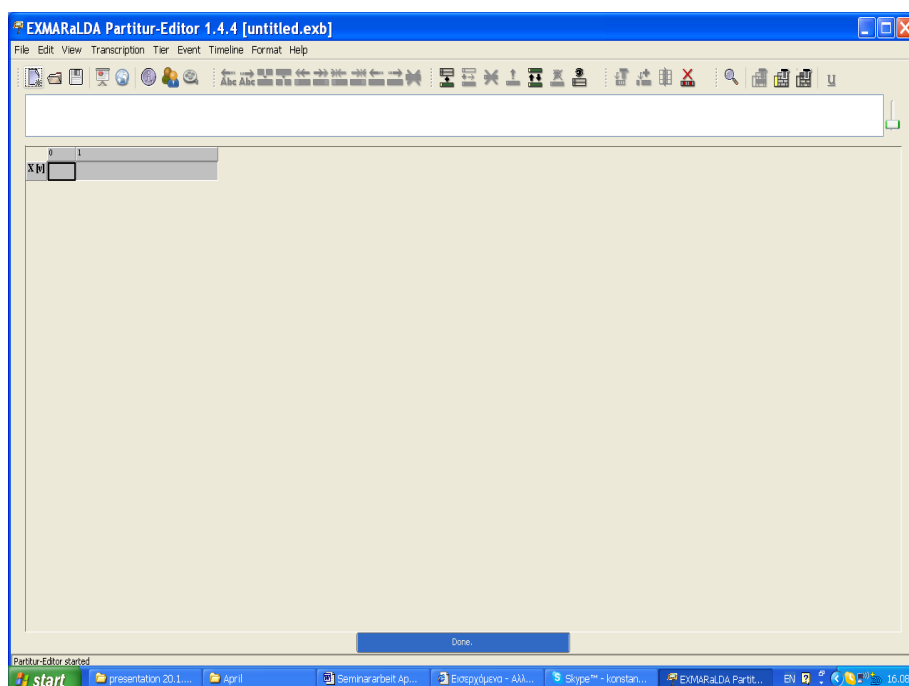


Figure 8.3. EXMARaLDA screenshot before introduction of video file

¹¹⁰ <<http://www.exmaralda.org/>> (last visited on 10 October 2012)

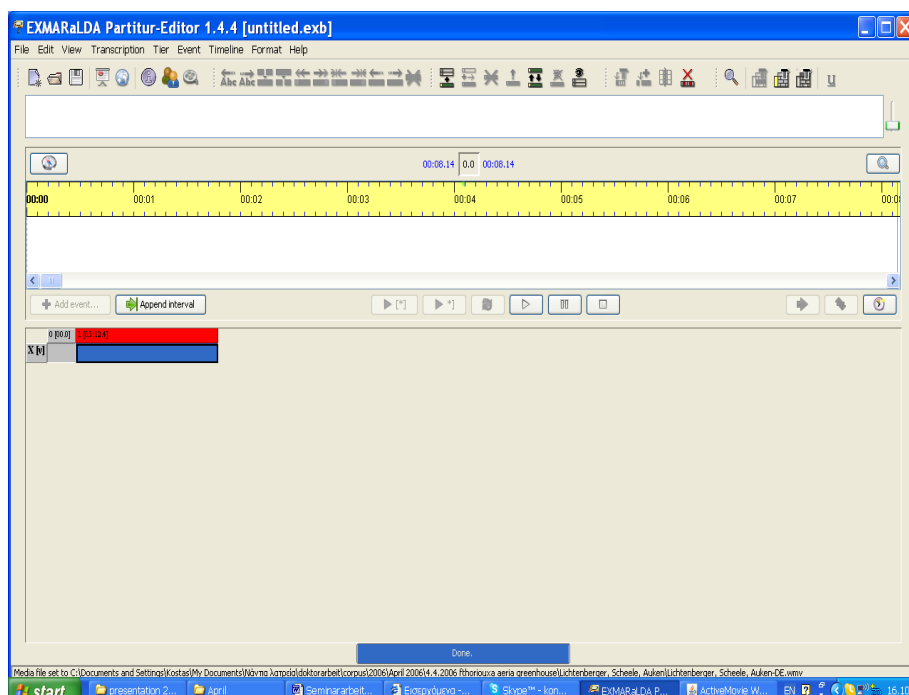


Figure 8.4. EXMARaLDA screenshot after introduction of video file

Subsequently, the audio of the video file is transcribed. The names of the speakers to be heard in the file are introduced in a column at the left of the EXMARaLDA screen. For this project the speakers are not identified by their names but by abbreviations representing their titles. PR is used for the person presiding the parliamentary session. SP is used for the speakers. The number following the initials SP refers to whether only one speaker (SP1) or more (e.g. SP2, SP3 etc.) appear in a specific piece. The abbreviation INT stands for the interpreter.¹¹¹ Finally, TR stands for the translation into German of the Greek interpretation. The German translation of the Greek interpretation is performed in a word-for-word manner, so it often results in ungrammatical sentences. This, however, should be acceptable as it portrays the difference between the syntactic systems of the two languages, also indicating the need for anticipation.

The transcribed words of each speaker occupy the line next to their titles. Speakers' contributions appear vertically in the EXMARaLDA tool, so it is very easy to represent simultaneity and to identify the speakers whose words coincide with each

¹¹¹ Additional information on the name, gender or role of the speakers can be added, consulted and edited at any time.

other. For this project it was very important to be able to detect immediately what the interpreter was interpreting at each specific moment of a speaker's speech. Moreover, the linear evolution of the transcription allowed by EXMARaLDA facilitates the transcription process, since no extra symbols have to be used to represent pauses (long or short). A pause can simply be pointed out by leaving a shorter or longer gap in the transcription of a speaker's speech, while the transcriptions of the other speakers' words proceed normally.

In addition, in EXMARaLDA the transcription, like the audio stream, proceeds in a score-like manner, without any interruptions. Neither the audio file nor the transcription has to be split into smaller pieces, as is done in other transcription methods. Greater accuracy is thus achieved, while meaning interruptions are avoided. The audio file can, of course, be played back or interrupted as often as the user wishes, so that s/he has the time to add the transcription of the particular part that is being heard, or to study it in detail after the transcription has been completed.

Once the transcription has been completed, the user can select the part of the transcription that they wish to have played back. Every time a piece is played back, the part of the timeline representing it is highlighted. The user can thus simultaneously follow the evolving audio event and its transcription.

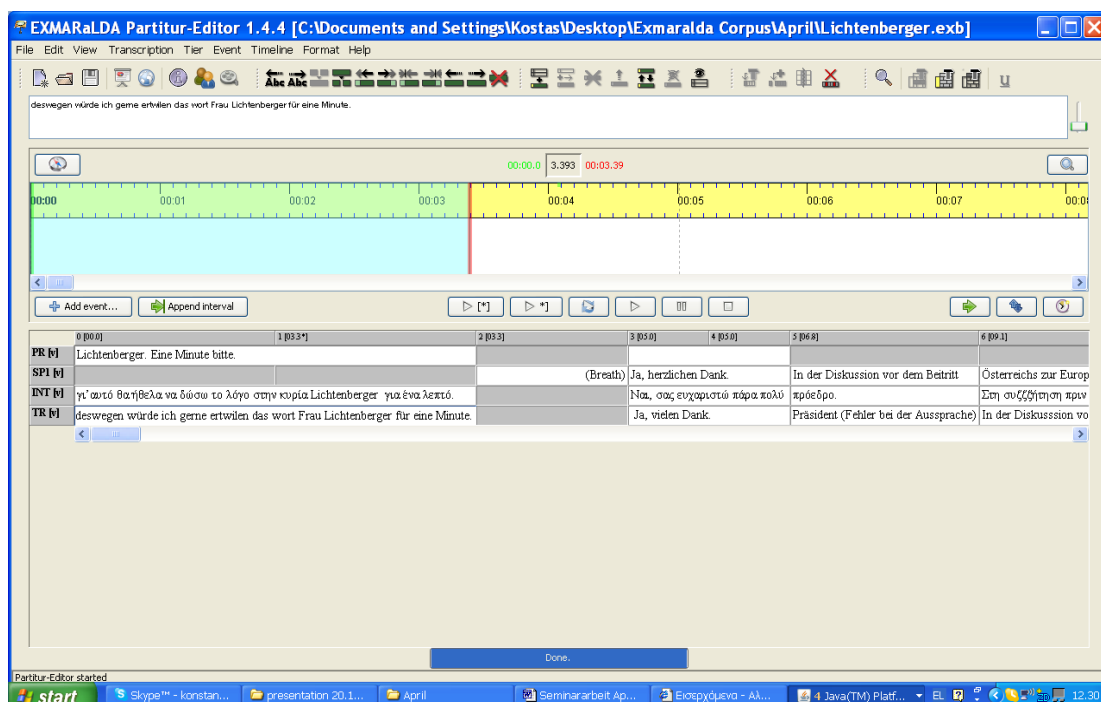


Figure 8.5. EXMARaLDA screenshot upon completion of transcription

Finally, it was very useful for this project that examples analysed by the EXMARaLDA tool could simply be extracted and pasted to Word files in order to be presented in writing. When pasted to Word files, space restrictions apply to the EXMARaLDA transcription, as they would to any other transcription transferred to a piece of paper with specific dimensions. As a result, transcriptions appear in the form of Word tables, which have to comply with the limitations imposed by the Word document.

Example

Scheele, 21.5.2007, 143.23 wpm

[1]

	[48.8]	[52.3]
SP	verloren. Die Besiedlung und Industrialisierung exponierter	Regionen etwa an
INT-EL	συγκράτησης υδάτων. Ουσια οικισμοί, ηη	ηηηηηηηηηη, εεε, β ι
TR	räume von Wasser. Die Siedlungen, die,	eh,

Each table is divided into lines and columns. Except for the first column, which bears the roles¹¹² of the speakers, the division into columns is arbitrary and imposed by the space limitations of each Word document. Regarding the division into lines, the first line provides information about the exact moment in time when this part of discourse takes place. This time reference can be used to easily identify and consult specific parts of recordings. The remaining lines contain the contributions of either the speaker(s) or the interpreter(s). More lines are added if more people are heard in a recording. The final line is always reserved for the German translation of the Greek interpretation, so that even readers who do not speak Greek can keep track of what is being interpreted and can compare the German ST with the Greek interpretation.

The header over each table provides information on the speaker (name), the date of speech delivery and the speed of delivery calculated in words per minute.

As stated above, no existing computer tool can perform the analysis of the present corpus mechanically and automatically. The “manual” analysis of the results was thus imperative. The oral contributions of each EP member and the respective

¹¹² As mentioned above, the abbreviations PR, SP, INT are used for *President*, *Speaker* and *Interpreter*, respectively.

interpretations were played back with the main aim of identifying any anticipation instance present in the corpus.

Only cases of *clear*, recognisable anticipation, in which an interpretation was actually produced before the respective ST utterance, or at least simultaneously with it, were of interest for this study.¹¹³ All clear anticipation cases detected were introduced into Excel worksheets. Thus, all calculations and statistical tests necessary for obtaining answers to the research questions presented in Section 7.2, above, could be carried out with greater ease, and, most importantly, without the danger that human calculation/arithmetic errors could distort the data acquired.

¹¹³ “Freewheeling interpreting” definitely exists in this corpus, as anticipation is active in every type of monolingual or bilingual discourse, even if it is not clearly identifiable. As explained in Section 5.2.4, above, however, I do not consider that such anticipation cases can be included in a quantitative study on anticipation.

9 Corpus analysis

9.1 Source speech challenges

An extensive discussion of the language specificity of anticipation was presented in Section 5.4, above. The view was expressed that although anticipation is indeed an ever-present, universal *phenomenon* that can be encountered in biology, listening or reading comprehension, as well as in interpreting, it is in the last activity that it often appears as a language-specific *strategy*. Interpreters often apply strategic anticipation when they are faced with syntactic dissimilarities between the ST and the TT which severely impede their work.

In Chapter 6 the two working languages of interest for this study were presented and their syntactic characteristics were examined with respect to anticipation, the interpreting strategy under study. Dissimilarities between the two languages that could influence the strategies used by simultaneous interpreters to facilitate their work were analysed. The main differences between German and Greek were identified in the position of the verb and the position of negation (see Section 6.4, above).

The core hypothesis of this study is that anticipation is used as a strategy so that interpreters can face the syntactic challenges between the SL and the TL.¹¹⁴ To test this hypothesis the source texts were primarily analysed with the aim of identifying these challenges. The analysis showed that the source texts did indeed consist of very long sentences, often characterised by the German *Satzklammer*. Though this construction is inherent to the SL, its high frequency can probably also be attributed to the fact that speeches presented in the EP sittings are often not extemporaneous but prepared in advance as written texts, and usually characterised by long-winded sentences (see Section 8.3, above).

It was thus found that there were 304 points in the corpus which were expected to call for the application of an interpreting strategy. The vast majority of these points concerned verbs which appeared late in the German ST compared with the point at which they would be needed in the Greek TT. Only 8 of the above cases concerned late-appearing negations.

¹¹⁴ More strategies have been identified as useful resources against interpreting language pair differences (e.g. waiting or chunking). They are not, however, examined in this work.

9.2 Quantitative analysis

9.2.1 Frequency of anticipation

The information acquired from the attempt to identify the challenging points in the corpus source texts was central regarding the analysis of this study's research questions. The two main research questions concern the *presence* and *frequency* of strategic anticipation in DE-EL SI: is strategic anticipation used by the Greek interpreter interpreting from German? If so, how often does it appear?

The compilation of the instances of “clear” anticipation in the corpus resulted in a total of 187 anticipations. This means that, in the 329 minutes of the interpretation sub-corpus, anticipation took place at an average rate of 1 anticipation instance every 1.75 minutes (every 1 min 45 sec). Furthermore, as the ST sub-corpus consists of 139 speeches, the anticipation *average* per contribution was estimated at approximately 1.36, and the anticipation *median* at 1. Finally, anticipation took place in 187 out of the 304 cases that were expected to call for the application of an interpreting strategy, which means that strategic anticipation was used as a resource for 62% of the challenging ST points.

It is striking that one interpreting strategy alone was used in more than half of the challenging cases. The remaining 38% of challenging instances were dealt with through a variety of comprehension-enhancing, target-text production, or emergency strategies,^{115,116} or even no strategy at all.

¹¹⁵ See Kalina (1998: 115-121) for a detailed presentation of interpreting strategies.

¹¹⁶ No research is conducted on the percentage of challenging cases covered by each of the remaining language-specific SI strategies.

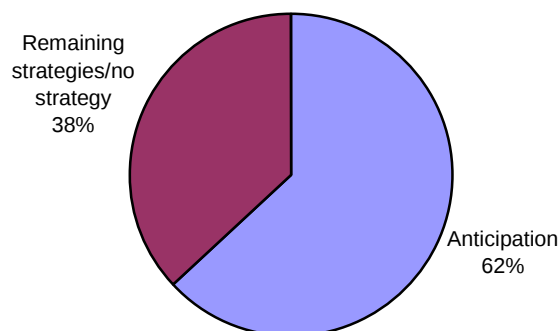


Figure 9.1. Strategy share in “challenging” corpus cases

Early-produced TT elements (anticipations), finally, preceded the ST elements which they stood for by 1.5 seconds on average. As will be shown next (see Section 9.3.1), the *anticipation time* fluctuates slightly depending on the grammatical category of the anticipated constituent.

In the table below an outline of the first general quantitative results is presented.

Duration of interpretation sub-corpus	329 min
Sum of “clear” anticipations	187
Average anticipation instances/minute	1 anticipation/1.75 min (1 min 45 sec)
Average anticipation instances/contribution	1.36 anticipations/contribution
Median of anticipations/contribution	1
Use of strategic anticipations/challenges	187 anticipations/304 challenges = 62%
Average anticipation time	1.5 sec

Table 9.1. Representation of first quantitative results

The quantitative data provided above serve as evidence that anticipation does indeed take place in German to Greek interpreting and that it is actually fairly frequent. As it is present in almost every speech of the corpus (on average 1½ anticipations per speech

contribution),¹¹⁷ and, most importantly, it is used in 62% of all cases that call for strategic handling on behalf of the interpreter, it is considered sufficiently frequent to verify the first hypothesis about the *presence* of *strategic anticipation* in DE-EL SI.

However, not all previous studies conducted on anticipation (see Section 5.5, above) provide comparative information regarding the frequency of its use. The data which are provided, however, are not without interest. In the experiment conducted by Jörg (1995) on anticipation in German-English SI, the strategy was used in 163 of 312 anticipation possibilities. This means that anticipation took place in 52.24% of the cases that offered an anticipation possibility. Van Besien (1999b) reports that in his German-French corpus 78 anticipations were recorded in 55 minutes of interpretation. This means that 1 anticipation took place every 85 seconds. In his French-Dutch corpus strategic anticipation was used only once in 20 minutes of interpreting. However, no information is provided on the possibilities that the two corpora offered for the use of the strategy. In the experiment conducted by Seeber (2001) on anticipation in German-English SI and its relation to prosody, the strategy was used in 17 out of 40 anticipation possibilities in the lively text of his experiment and in 20 out of 40 anticipation possibilities in the monotonous text. This means that anticipation was used in 42.5% of the challenging cases in the lively text and in 50% of the challenging cases in the monotonous text.

Kurz and Färber (2003) report that anticipation was contained in 1 out of 3 sentences of the text they used for their experiment on anticipation in German-English SI, but provide no further statistical data. They therefore offer no information about the cases in the corpus which could call for the application of an SI strategy. Donato (2003) reports on 49 occurrences of anticipation in the German-Italian interpreting group of her experiment, but only 5 occurrences in the English-Italian interpreting group. She does not mention, however, how many anticipation possibilities were offered so that conclusions on the frequency of anticipation can be reached. Finally, in the experiment on German-Italian and Dutch-Italian SI carried out by Bevilacqua (2009), the statistical information provided indicates that strategic anticipation was used in 45% of the “challenging” cases.

If the results of the present study are compared with the results of the studies that provide comparable values (that is, the studies by Jörg, Seeber and Bevilacqua), the

¹¹⁷ As stated in Section 8.4.7, above, the speech contributions of this corpus have an average duration of approximately 2 minutes and 20 seconds.

first finding is that the anticipation rate of the present study is considerably higher. Even the highest figure of 52.24% reported by Jörg (1995) is approximately 10% lower than the one recorded in this study. Van Besien reports that in his corpus 1 anticipation took place every 85 seconds, compared with every 105 seconds in this study, but he provides insufficient information on the opportunities for anticipation in his study. Finally, no comparison can be made with the results of Kurz and Färber (2003) or Donato (2003) again because of the lack of information on anticipation opportunities.

Concluding, no comparative data exist in previous studies regarding the time by which the early TT productions preceded those of anticipated ST elements. Thus, no conclusions can be reached with respect to this factor.

9.2.2 Speed of delivery/instances of anticipation correlation

The speed of speech delivery in relation to interpretation first attracted the interest of Jörg (1995). In his experiment he correlated delivery speed with the accuracy of the interpretation, in an attempt to find out how the former could influence the latter. Jörg's experiment showed that "the faster the delivery, the more precise the interpretation will be" (1995: 63). On the assumption that accuracy of interpretation could also be due to a high rate of (correct) anticipation, this study sets out to explore how delivery speed influences the *frequency of use* of the specific strategy.

Thus, the *correlation* "speed of delivery/instances of anticipation" refers to the relationship between the speed of each contribution's delivery (calculated in words per minute) and the number of anticipations recorded in each one of them.¹¹⁸ More specifically, it was examined whether *the speed of delivery had influenced the number of anticipations in each contribution*.

The result of a correlation coefficient equal to -0.19 led to the conclusion that almost no correlation exists between the variables, as the coefficient is very close to 0. This suggests that the speed of delivery did not influence the number of anticipations in this corpus. The lack of correlation is clearly shown in the following graph (Figure 9.2). As can be seen, there is an even distribution of anticipations among the contributions

¹¹⁸ An analytical presentation (table) of the speed of each contribution and the number of anticipations detected in each one can be found in Appendices 1 and 2.

with a speed of between 120 and 180 wpm, and no evident correlation between the two variables.

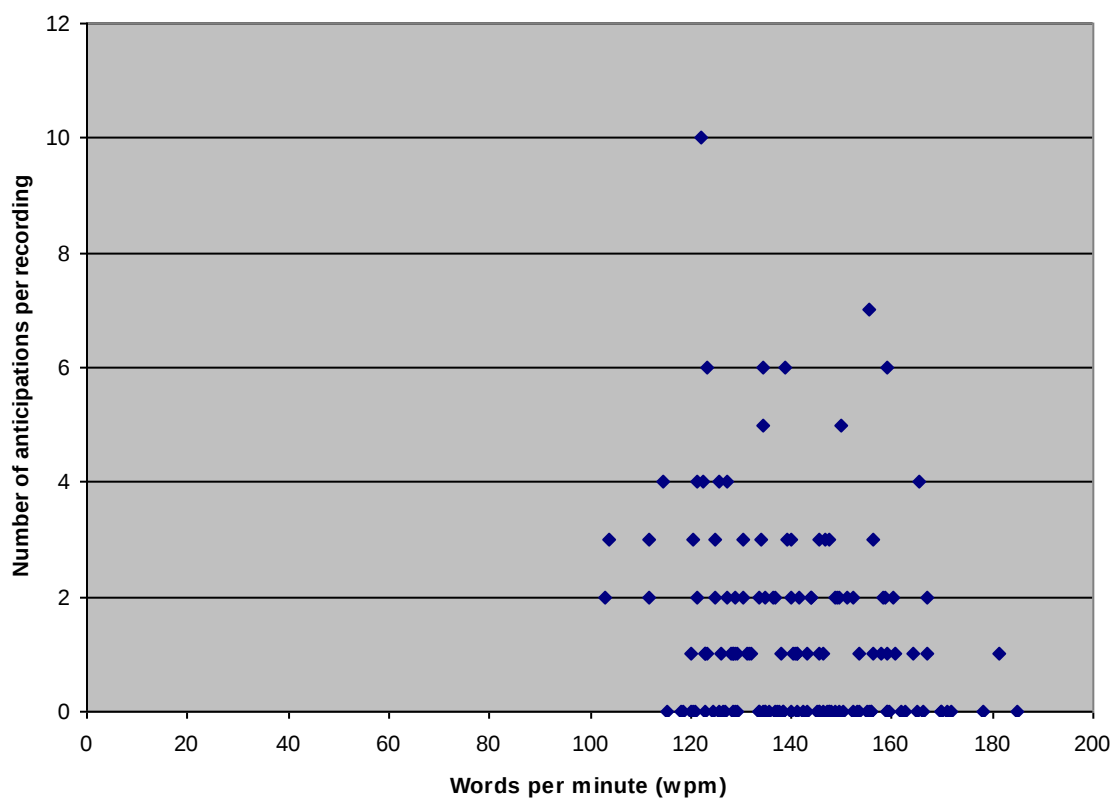


Figure 9.2. Speed of delivery/instances of anticipation correlation

Remaining on the subject “speed of delivery/frequency of anticipation”, however, more “explorative” questions can be imagined. In Section 8.4.7 above, three delivery speed groups were identified: the low-speed group, ranging from 100 to 120 wpm, the medium-speed group, ranging from 120 to 150 wpm and the high-speed group, ranging from 150 to 185 wpm. One could thus wonder what the distribution of anticipation looks like in these three speed groups and whether (or how greatly) the average anticipation rate of 1 anticipation per 1 minute and 45 seconds changes.

In the low-speed group, the analysis showed that there is a tendency for greater use of strategic anticipation at very low speeds, from 103 to 115 wpm (Figure 9.3). Zero anticipations were only recorded at speeches with speeds of 115.5 to 120 wpm. In the same speed group the average anticipation rate rose from 1 anticipation per 1 minute

and 45 seconds to 1 anticipation per 1 minute and 17 seconds and the anticipation median from 1 to 2. Though there seems to be a tendency for more and more frequent anticipations at low speed, it must be stressed that the speech sample assigned to this group is very small (only ten speeches), so representativity cannot be claimed.

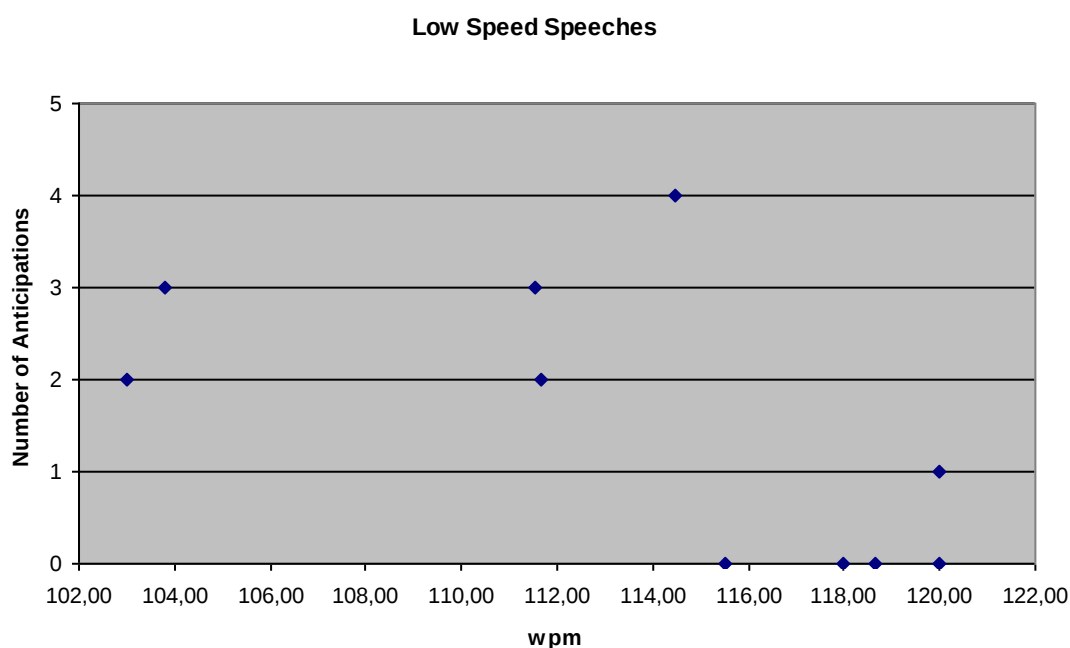


Figure 9.3. Speed of delivery/instances of anticipation correlation in low-speed speeches

In the medium speed group, to which the majority of the speeches of this corpus are assigned, the distribution of anticipations is greater even than in the previous group (Figure 9.4). Furthermore, the average anticipation rate of 1 anticipation per 1 minute and 40 seconds approaches that of the complete corpus (1 anticipation per 1 minute and 45 seconds), and the median remains at 1, as in the overall corpus.

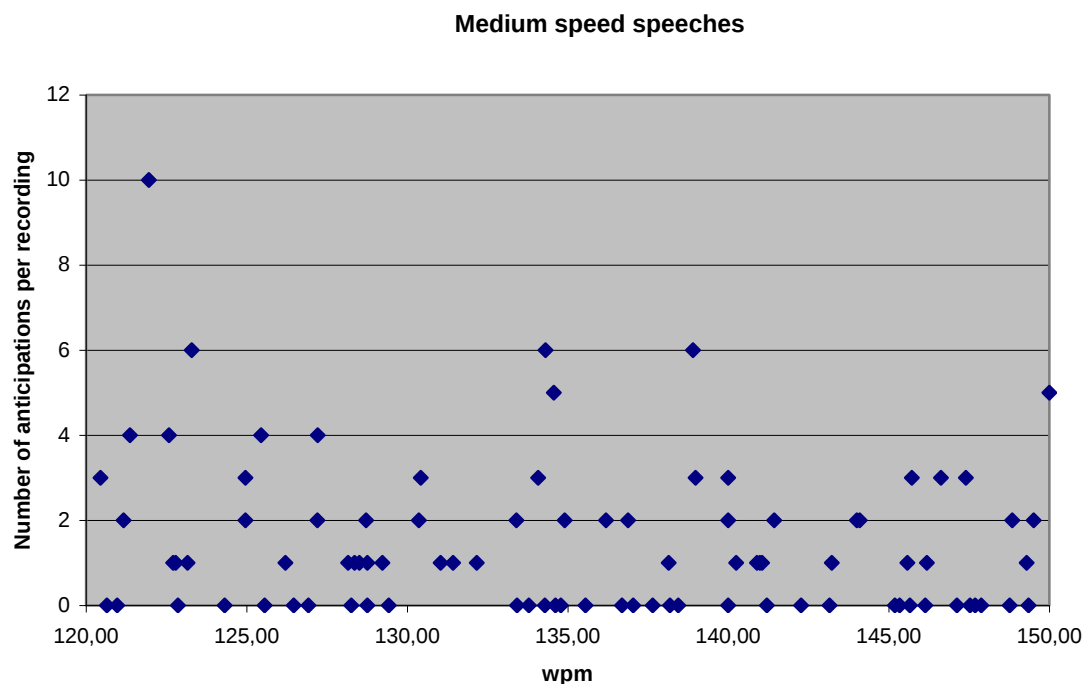


Figure 9.4. Speed of delivery/instances of anticipation correlation in medium-speed speeches

In the high speed group a falling tendency in the use of strategic anticipation can be identified as speed increases: almost no anticipation at all is used at speeds over 167 wpm (Figure 9.5). This is also reflected in the average anticipation rate of this group, which falls to 1 anticipation every 2 minutes 8 seconds, and is thus considerably lower than the average anticipation rate of the complete corpus. The anticipation median, finally, falls from 1 in the overall corpus to 0 in the high speed group.

Though the number of speeches assigned to the high speed group is again smaller than the number of speeches assigned to the medium speed group (39 and 90 respectively), the effect of rising speed on anticipation use seems to be unfavourable.

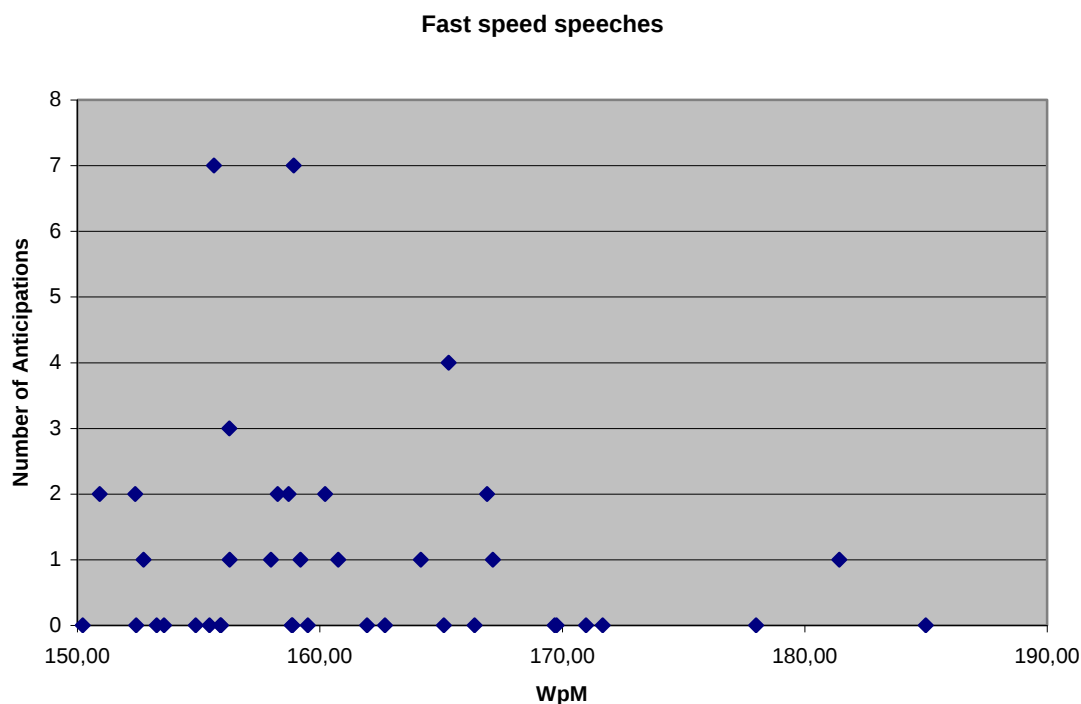


Figure 9.5. Speed of delivery/instances of anticipation correlation in high-speed speeches

9.3 Categorisation as an analytical tool

The initial analysis of the corpus was made with the aim of detecting whether anticipation is a strategy used in SI from German into Greek and, if so, of identifying the frequency of use of the particular strategy. As these questions have now been answered and all anticipation cases encountered in the corpus have been identified, this section tests the remaining research questions using the *categorisation of anticipation* as an analytical tool.

9.3.1 Anticipation by type of constituent

The first question that is examined concerns the grammatical categories that are mainly/most frequently anticipated in German-Greek SI and in this respect also the language specificity of anticipation, i.e. whether anticipation is a language-specific strategy that is necessary in German-Greek SI at points where the syntax of two

languages varies the most. The categorisation used to answer this question was performed on the criterion “type of anticipated constituent”.

In Section 6.4 it was determined that German and Greek surface structures differ most in the position of the verb phrase and the negation particles. Regarding the verb, it was established that major differences exist when the German sentence is characterised by the typically German *Satzrahmen* construction (see Section 6.4.2.3, above), which forces the verb (phrase) or parts thereof (see Section 6.4.2, above) to occupy a sentence-final position. Regarding negation, the inherent difficulties derive from the fact that negation particles in German are often distanced from the sentence constituent that they negate. This means that negative sentences may often be perceived as positive until the sentence negation is heard. This delay can be particularly challenging if it is the negation of the verb that is not heard in due time for the interpretation.

The language specificity hypothesis could be verified if the majority of the anticipation cases detected involved the sentence verb and the sentence negation. If mostly late-appearing verbs or verb phrase components and negation particles are anticipated, this could be an indication in favour of the language specificity hypothesis. In order to reach a conclusion, the anticipation instances identified in the previous stage (in which anticipation frequency was examined) were categorised according to the grammatical category of which they formed part. The categorisation was performed on the criterion *type of anticipated constituent*.

The analysis of the findings dictated the creation of three anticipation categories: the *verb anticipation* category, the *nominal anticipation* category and the *negation anticipation* category. The *verb anticipation* category includes any anticipation instance of constituents which are part of the German *Satzklammer* construction (see Section 6.4.2.3, above). Thus, it includes not only main verbs but also auxiliary verbs, infinitives and participles, as well as nouns or nominal groups that form a unit of meaning with the verb. The *nominal anticipation* category includes anticipation instances of nouns, words or expressions which take on a noun role and function most often as a verb’s object or predicate. Last but not least, the *negation anticipation* category includes the anticipation instances of negation particles that are placed at a considerable distance from the constituent that they negate. The following section provides quantitative data on the frequency of each of the identified constituent types.

9.3.1.1 Distribution of anticipation attempts according to the constituent anticipated

The idea of categorising anticipation instances according to their grammatical category is not new to anticipation studies. Jörg (1995) identifies the verb as the most “troublesome” constituent of the German language (with respect to German-English SI) and focuses his research exclusively on that constituent. Van Besien (1999a) reports that 60 out of the 78 constituents anticipated in his German-French corpus were verbs, but fails to provide explicit information on the grammatical categories of the remaining 18 anticipated items. Kurz and Färber (2003) were surprised to find that only verb anticipations existed in their German-English SI corpus. Finally, in an experiment on strategy use, Donato (2003) found that all but one of the anticipations in the German-Italian interpretation included verbs, whereas the anticipations in the English-Italian interpretation included other grammatical categories; however, Donato provides no further information on the nature of these categories.

The following chart (Figure 9.6) presents the results of the distribution of this corpus’s anticipation instances according to the criterion “anticipated constituent type”. As can be seen, as in the majority of studies on anticipation, *verb* anticipation is the most frequent anticipation category, accounting for 90% more verb anticipation instances than the second category, *nominal* anticipation. The least frequent category is *negation* anticipation, which accounts for 2% of the overall anticipation score.

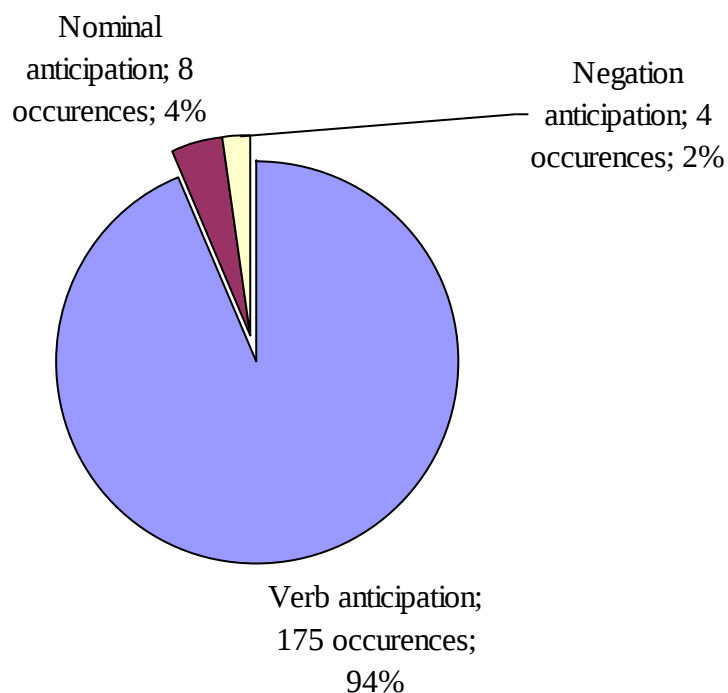


Figure 9.6. Anticipation distribution by “anticipated constituent type”

As in the previous studies, this distribution seems to verify the language specificity hypothesis of anticipation, which is mostly applied in SI from SOV to SVO languages to counter the syntactic discrepancies between the SL and the TL. As such, it is also often used in DE-EL SI, a language pair characterised by such dissimilarities (see Section 6.4, above). Verb constituents are anticipated more than any other sentence constituent, probably because it is the discrepancy in the syntactic position of the verb which causes the greatest problems during DE-EL SI. Nominal anticipations were not among the expected constituent anticipations but eight instances were recorded in the corpus. The reasons that probably led to their anticipation will be discussed next (see Section 9.3.1.3, below). Finally, only few negation anticipation instances were recorded in this corpus. As will be discussed later (see Section 9.3.1.4, below), however, even these few instances of negation anticipation corroborate the necessity to anticipate the specific constituent in DE-EL SI.

A table presenting each speech of the corpus and the anticipation cases detected in it, categorised according to the criterion “anticipated constituent type”, can be found in Appendix 3. Characteristic examples assigned to each of the anticipation categories are presented in more detail in the following sections.

9.3.1.2 Verb anticipation

As indicated above, the frequency of anticipated verbs seems to verify the hypothesis that verb surface structure discrepancies between German and Greek would lead to the use of strategic anticipation in DE-EL SI. Verbs are the most frequently anticipated constituents in DE-EL SI, as the surface structures of the two languages vary the most in terms of verb position. This creates the need for the Greek language interpreter to anticipate the verb of the German ST because it appears too late in comparison with the moment at which it would be needed in the Greek TT. Anticipated verbs of this corpus precede those of the respective TT by an average of 1.5 seconds (median: 1.1 seconds).

A presentation of all verb anticipation instances detected in the corpus would be neither interesting nor economical. However, because the verb anticipation category comprises not only main verbs but also other constituents that lead to the German *Satzrahmen* construction when combined with the verb, characteristic instances of the category are presented at this point, with the aim of providing at least one example of all verb anticipation types that appear in this corpus. More verb anticipation instances will be discussed in the framework of other categorisations presented in the following sections. A complete list of all cases of verb anticipation is provided in Appendix 3a.

Examples here, as well as in the appendices, are presented in the form of *tables*, as they appear when extracted from the EXMARaLDA transcription editor and pasted into Word files. Each table carries not only the anticipation itself, but also its co-text, that is, the speech excerpts preceding and following it. The anticipated term and its Greek rendition always appear in bold letters, and the cues/triggers¹¹⁹ that might have led to the anticipation (though in some cases they seem to have been disregarded, thus leading to erroneous anticipations) appear in italics. Italics are also used to represent corrections and repairs made by the interpreters in the case of anticipations that were not exact or were erroneous.

¹¹⁹ For a detailed reference to the triggers of anticipation see Section 9.3.3, below.

Example 9.1

Scheele, 23.5.2007, 143.23 wpm

[1]

	[02.9]	[05.4]
SP	Eh, die Kollegin die Isler Beguin <i>hat</i> ja schon, eh, die <i>die Inhalte</i> dieser	
INT-EL	Η συνάδελφος Ίσλα Μπέγκεν ήδη	
TR	Die Kollegin Isler Beguin schon	

[2]

	[08.5]	[10.1]
SP	mündlichen Anfrage präsentiert ,	
INT-EL	παρουσίασε το περιεχόμενο	
TR	hat präsentiert den Inhalt	

This first example stems from a speech by EP member Scheele on 23.5.2007 and is indicative of a *Satzrahmen* consisting of *an analytical verb form*. The anticipation takes place at time point 08.5. As can be seen from the table, the verb phrase constituent which appears towards the end of the German sentence, and thus needs to be anticipated, is the past participle “präsentiert” (presented), which is part of the German *Perfekt* tense “hat präsentiert” and constitutes, along with the auxiliary verb “hat” (has), a bracket which encloses almost 5 seconds of ST speech. The participle is rendered in the Greek sentence by the Greek verb “παρουσίασε” (hat präsentiert/has presented), the non periphrastic equivalent to the *Perfekt* tense. It appears about 1 ½ seconds earlier in the Greek TT than it is produced in the German ST.

The next example stems from the contribution by EP member Schierhuber on 30.1.2008. The anticipation of interest takes place at time point 02:14.7.

Example 9.2

Schierhuber, 30.1.2008, 124.96 wpm

[1]

	[02:10.6]	[02:12.0]
SP	Und hier meine ich <i>sollte</i> die Europäische Union eine	
INT-EL	Σε όλον τον κόσμο, σε όλη την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση, αλλά π-, σε όλον τον	
TR	Auf der ganzen Welt, in <i>der</i> ganzen Europäischen Union, aber P-, auf dem	

[2]

	[02:14.7]	[02:16.0]
SP	führende und <i>vermittelnde</i> Rolle einnehmen . Vielen Dank.	
INT-EL	πλανήτη επίσης πρέπει να αναλάβουμε δράση <i>και πρέπει να έχουμε ένα ρόλο</i>	
TR	ganzen Planeten auch müssen wir einnehmen Aktion <i>und müssen haben eine Rolle</i>	

[3]

		[02:17.9]
SP		
INT-EL	ηγετικό, αλλά	<i>και διαμεσολαβητό, -βητικό. Ευχαριστώ.</i>
TR	<i>führende, aber</i>	<i>auch, vermitteln, -telnde. Danke.</i>

The verb form to be anticipated at this point, as it appears 4 seconds later than it would be necessary for the interpreter, is the infinitive “einnehmen” (to take on), as part of the complex *modal verb + main verb Satzrahmen* forming construction “sollte einnehmen” (should take on). The Greek interpreter correctly produces the Greek synonym phrase “πρέπει να αναλάβουμε (δράση)” [wir müssen einnehmen (*Aktion*)/we shall take on (*action*)], about 1 ½ seconds earlier than it is uttered by the German speaker. Soon, however, the interpreter chooses to improve her production by adding “και πρέπει να έχουμε ένα ρόλο ηγετικό” (und wir müssen haben eine führende Rolle/and we must have a leading role). The correction is presented in italics, exactly like the linguistic cue “*vermittelnde Rolle*” (mediating role), which probably led to the anticipation.

The next example stems from the speech by EP member Seeber on 29.5.2007. It is characteristic of the “*unstable verb*” *Satzklammer forming construction (trennbare Verben)*. The anticipation takes place at time point 03:45.5.

Example 9.3

Seeber, 29.5.2007, 134.57 wpm

[1]

	[03:33.3]
SP	heraus. Ebenso, dieeeeeee Beschränkung der Anwendbarkeit von
INT-EL	ότι θα ξεπεράσουμε κατά πολύ το στόχο που έχουμε θέσει. Το ίδιο ισχύει για τον
TR	dass wir überschreiten werden sehr das Ziel das wir gesetzt haben. Das Gleiche gilt für

[2]

	..	[03:40.9]
SP	Übergangszonen nur auf das Niedrigwasser	<i>stellt</i> natürlich extreme
INT-EL	περιορισμό της εφαρμοσ-, της εφαρμογής,	εεεε, ζωνών μετάααβασης.
TR	die Beschränkung der An-, der Anwendbarkeit,	eh, von Übergangszonen.

[3]

	[03:45.4]	[03:46.5]
SP	Erschwernisse für die Gewässerbewirtschaftung, eeeh, dar .	
INT-EL	Εεεεεεεε, αυτό δημιουργεί πρόβλημα για	
TR	Eh, das schafft Probleme für	

Although the stem “-stellt” of the German ST verb appears early enough in the ST, it misses its prefix “dar”, which appears almost 6 seconds later than the verb it belongs to. The prefix is, however, decisive for the verb’s meaning.¹²⁰ The interpreter manages to anticipate the correct prefix, producing the Greek synonym “δημιουργεί” (schafft, verursacht/creates). The Greek verb precedes the German preposition by approximately 1 second.

Next comes an unconventional verb anticipation where what is actually anticipated is not a verb, but its complement, which, however, forms a meaning unit with the verb it accompanies. The example belongs to the *Satzrahmen* forming *functional verb* + *nominal group* constructions (see Section 6.4.2.3, above), which in this study are considered verb anticipations (even though a nominal might be actually anticipated). The reason is that the ST verb would be void of meaning if not accompanied by its complement. The example is taken from a speech by EP member Seeber on 4.4.2006. The anticipation takes place at time point 02:16.2.

Example 9.4

Seeber, 4.4.2006, 146.62 wpm

¹²⁰ A different prefix (e.g. *anstellen*, *abstellen*, *aufstellen*) would change the meaning of the verb completely. See also Section 6.4.2.3, above.

[1]

	[02:07.6]	[02:09.4]	
SP	gen. Dessen ungeachtet <i>nimmt</i> aber	diese besagte Erklärung der Kommission aber	
INT		Παρολ' αυτά, αυτή η δήλωση της	
TR		Dessen ungeachtet, diese Erklärung der	

[2]

	..	[02:14.0]
SP	eben zu Artikel neun, Absatz drei, nicht	<i>auf</i> das in der Verordnung festgelegte
INT	Κομισιόν για το άρθρο εννέα, παράγραφος	τρίτη, δεεεεεεεεεν
TR	Kommission zu Artikel neun, Absatz	drei, nicht

[3]

	[02:16.2]	[02:16.5]	[02:19.5]
SP	Verfahren Bezug , sondern wiederholt eben den Wortlaut von Artikel		
INT	<i>αναφέρεται</i> στη διαδικασία τηρηουουουουου		
TR	bezieht sich auf das Verfahren des		

The item that is anticipated is the German noun “Bezug” (reference). It is part of the collocation “Bezug nehmen auf” (to make reference to), in which it functions as an object. The whole phrase is rendered (in anticipation) with the Greek verb “αναφέρεται” (sich beziehen auf/to refer to) only milliseconds before it is produced by the SL speaker. The stimulus that is considered the trigger of this anticipation is the verb “nehmen” (take), in combination with the preposition “auf” (the noun “Bezug” appears about 7 seconds later than it would be useful for the Greek interpreter, and about 2 ½ seconds later than the preposition “auf”). The triggers most probably led the interpreter to the recognition of the existence of the particular collocation and to its anticipated interpretation in the TL.

What is anticipated is not simply a noun, nor does the interpreter rush into interpreting the sentence verb “nehmen”, which is produced very early in the ST sentence. The interpreter delays the production of the verb until the sentence meaning is clear to her. Only then does she produce the target sentence verb, in anticipation of its complement, by which the meaning of the verb is largely determined. Thus, the verb “nehmen” (take) is rendered in Greek as “αναφέρεται” (refer to), as the collocation “Bezug nehmen auf” (take reference to) has the meaning of the simple verb “refer to”, in Greek: “αναφέρεται”.

The contribution by EP member Jeggle on 11.10.2006 provides the next verb anticipation example. The anticipation takes place at time point 02:27.9.

Example 9.5

Jeggle, 11.10.2006, 121.96 wpm

[1]

	[02:21.7]	[02:25.1]
SP	berücksichtigt werden. Gerade die Versuchstiere <i>liegen</i> vielen	
INT-EL	θα πρέπει και αυτές να λαμβάνονται υπ' όψιν.	
TR	müssen diese auch werden berücksichtigt.	

[2]

	[02:27.9]	[02:28.7]
SP	Kolleginnen und Kollegen und vielen Menschen, die mir geschrieben	haben,
INT-EL	Τααα πειραματόζωα απασχολούν ιδιαίτερα	
TR	Die Versuchstiere beschäftigen sehr	

[3]

	[02:30.00]
SP	besonderes am Herzen. Die Tierschutzbemühungen im Bereich
INT-EL	πολλούς συναδέλφους και πολλούς πολίτες που μου απέστειλαν επιστολές.
TR	viele Kollegen und viele Bürger die mir geschickt haben Briefe.

In this example not the sentence verb is anticipated, the verb “*liegen*” (to lie) appears considerably earlier than the Greek verb (approximately 3 seconds), but the prepositional phrase “*am Herzen*” (at the heart). The two constituents, exactly like in the preceding example, belong to the *functional verb + nominal group Satzrahmen* type and are so closely connected that they form one meaning unit. The collocation is rendered with a single verb in Greek. Thus, the collocation “*jemandem am Herzen liegen*” (to be of importance to sb) is rendered with the Greek verb “*απασχολούν*” (preoccupy/beschäftigen), which appears more than 2 seconds earlier than the phrase “*am Herzen*” which completes the verb meaning. What is anticipated, that is, is not merely the prepositional phrase “*am Herzen*” (although this is the missing complement), but the meaning of the phrase as a whole, something that reveals that the interpreter has assigned the verb “*liegen*” the right place in the collocation “*am Herzen liegen*” and identified the constituents’ close connection.

Next is an example of an anticipation which takes place at time point 02:17.9 in a speech by EP member Breyer on 12.11.2007.

Example 9.6

Breyer, 12.11.2007, 124.96 wpm

[1]

	[02:03.5]	
SP	Komp-,	so genannten Kompromisses nach unten wirklich eine
INT-EL	Δεν ξέρω, αν μπορούμε να το βελτιώσουμε.	Αυτό, εν πάση
TR	Nicht ich weiß, ob wir können es verbessern.	Das, auf jeden

[2]

	..	[02:10.9]
SP	Rechtverbindlichkeit, weil <i>nur mit einer guten Recht</i>	<i>verbindlichkeit</i>
INT-EL	περιπτώσει, θα είναι ένα κέρδος.	Και επιπλέον
TR	Fall, wird sein ein Gewinn.	Und zusätzlich,

[3]

	..	
SP	<i>schaffen</i> wir auch eine ambitionierte Bodenstrategie	
INT-EL	νομικά το κείμενο θα πρέπει να είναι δεσμευτικό, αλλιώς η στρατηγική μας	
TR	rechtlich der Text muss (zu) sein bindend, sonst unsere Strategie	

[4]

	[02:17.9]	[02:20.2]
SP	auf den Weg zu bringen. Danke.	
INT-EL	είναι στον αέρα.	
TR	ist in der Luft.	

It is a complex example, since it seems to involve two different anticipations. The first one concerns the *Satzklammer* construction “schaffen zu bringen”, which is composed of *two main verbs*, and the second one the *functional verb + nominal group* combination “auf den Weg bringen”. The complex idiomatic phrase “auf den Weg zu bringen” (to achieve something) is rendered with another idiomatic expression “αλλιώς είναι στον αέρα” (ist sonst in der Luft/is otherwise in the air). The interpreter, that is, manipulates the situation by “twisting” the syntax. She does not state what has to be done in order to achieve a satisfactory soil policy, but that the soil policy will be in the air if they do not

act according to the proposals for legally binding regulations (Rechtverbindlichkeit). This manipulation of the syntax is the firmest proof of the interpreter's deep understanding of the meaning.

It is interesting to note in this example that there is simultaneous production of the German expression “auf den Weg bringen” and its Greek rendition. The example suggests that sometimes anticipation is active even though the production of a TT constituent does not *precede* the ST production of its counterpart, but *is simultaneous* with it. As long as it does *not follow* the production of a ST constituent it is considered a *clear* case of anticipation, not a case of freewheeling interpreting, and is thus a candidate for inclusion in this quantitative study (see Sections 5.2.3 or 5.3, above).

Sixteen such cases are included in the 175 verb anticipation cases. This means that they constitute a, not neglectable, 9% of the overall verb anticipation instances.¹²¹

9.3.1.3 Nominal anticipation

The second most frequent constituent that was anticipated consisted of various types of nominal verb complements, usually verb objects, or verb predicates.¹²² The average time by which the interpreter preceded the SL speaker with respect to anticipated nominals was 1.4 seconds (median: 1.1 seconds), only slightly less than the 1.5 seconds (median: 1.1 seconds) for verb anticipations.

Six out of the eight complement anticipation cases detected in the corpus are presented in this section. The two remaining examples of nominal anticipation (Klass 12.6.2006 and Seeber 12.6.2006) have been purposely left out because they constitute cases of simultaneous *nominal* and *negation* anticipation. They will be analysed in the framework of the “negation anticipation” category of which they are more characteristic, in order to avoid double listings in this section. In the overall listing they are assigned to both categories. The presentation of the examples is in chronological order, exactly as they were encountered in the corpus of speeches recorded on several days.

The first nominal anticipation example is found in the contribution by EP member Haug on 18.5.2006. The anticipation takes place at time point 01:08.2.

¹²¹ The respective percentage rate for both the nominal and negation anticipation categories is 25%, as two out of eight anticipated nominal constituents and one out of four negations were rendered simultaneously in the ST and in the TT.

¹²² This type of anticipation was much less frequent than that of verb anticipation (4% compared with 94%), and was found in only eight of the 139 speeches.

Example 9.7

Haug, 18.5.2006, 141.05 wpm

[1]

	[01:02.9]	[01:06.2]
SP	es geht hier nicht um Präventivmaßnahmen; <i>dafür sind</i> die Mitgliedstaaten	
INT-EL	Πρέπει να είναι σαφές το εξής: δεν πρόκειται για μέτρα πρόληψης.	
TR	Es muss sein klar das Folgende: nicht es geht um Präventivmaßnahmen.	

[2]

	[01:07.2]	[01:08.2]	[01:09.8]
SP	im Sinne des Subsidiaritätsprinzips zuständig .		
INT-EL	Γι' αυτά είναι υπεύθυνα , στα πλαίσια της αρχής της επικου		
TR	Dafür sind zuständig , im Rahmen des Subsidiaritätsprin		

In this first complement anticipation case the adjective “zuständig” (responsible), functioning as a predicate, is anticipated. It appears more than 3 ½ seconds later than would be necessary for the clarification of meaning. The interpreter, however, correctly produces its Greek counterpart “υπεύθυνα” (zuständig/responsible) almost two seconds earlier than “zuständig” appears. The cue that most probably led the interpreter to anticipate the correct complement was the verb “sein” (sind/are) in combination with the preposition “für”, a syntax which is imperative for the collocation “zuständig sein für”.

Yet, whereas syntax seems to have triggered this anticipation, the context definitely also plays a major role: many more adjectives have the same syntax with “zuständig”; it is the particular context that helps the interpreter choose which one of them has to be anticipated in this case. The interpreter correctly opts for the equivalent Greek complement “υπεύθυνα” (responsible) and successfully expresses the ST meaning.

The next example stems from the speech by EP member Mölzer on 18.5.2006. The anticipation takes place at time point 01:14.2.

Example 9.8

Mölzer, 18.5.2006, 140.00 wpm

[1]

	[01:10.9]
SP	Solidaritätsfond. In diesen Zusammenhang <i>sind</i> aber vor allem <i>die</i>
INT-EL	να ελαφρύνουμε, να αμβλύνουμε τις επιπτώσεις, με ένα τέτοιο ταμείο
TR	zu mildern, lindern, die Folgen, durch einen solchen

[2]

	..	[01:13.0]	[01:14.2]	[01:15.4]
SP	<i>Entwicklung und der Ausbau</i>	von Frühwarnsystemen	essentiell	und hier bleibt
INT-EL	αλληλεγγύης.	Εεεεε,	χρειάζονται	συστήματα έγκαιρης,
TR	Solidaritätsfond.	Eeeeeeh,	sind essentiell	Frühwarn-,

This example again is indicative of the role the context plays in SI anticipation. The syntax is definitely central, in that it warns the interpreter that a predicate is needed as a complement for the verb “sind” (are). The choice of the right predicate, however, is probably a consequence of the meaning. The interpreter probably hears about “Entwicklung” (development) and “Ausbau” (expansion) of “Frühwarnsystemen” (early warning systems), the last of which they might even not have heard in its entirety before they decide to anticipate the adjective “essentiell” (essential), that is, the correct sentence predicate, which appears almost 5 seconds later than it would be needed by the interpreter. Once more, not a predicate is rendered in the TL, but a verb, “χρειάζονται” (are needed), which, however, encompasses the meaning of the whole phrase “sind essentiell”.

The third example of this category stems from a speech by EP member Krahmer on 25.9.2006. The anticipation takes place at time point 01:21.5.

Example 9.9

Krahmer, 25.9.2006, 158.92 wpm

[1]

	[01:12.2]
SP	bekämpft werden. <i>Damit die ambitionierten Ziele die wir uns</i>
INT-EL	Μόνο με διασυννοριακά, λοιπόν, μέτρα μπορεί να αντιμετωπιστεί το πρόβλημα,
TR	Nur durch grenzüberschreitenden Maßnahmen kann bekämpft werden das Problem,

[2]

	..	[01:17.6]
SP	setzen erreicht werden können	werden in der Gemeinschaft in Zukunft
INT-EL	ούτως ώστε οι φιλόδοξοι στόχοι	μας να υλοποιηθούν.
TR	so dass die ambitionierten Ziele	unsere umgesetzt werden.

[3]

	[01:20.0]	[01:21.5]
SP	weitere Instrumente	notwendig sein.
INT-EL	Στο μέλλον θα χρειαστούμε στην Κοινότητα και άλλα εεε, μέσα	
TR	In der Zukunft werden wir brauchen in der Gemeinschaft andere, eh, Instrumente	

This example is indicative of how more than one simultaneous anticipations can be performed by the interpreter, while interpreting from an SOV into an SVO language. The verb “werden sein” of this sentence is an *analytical verb* which forms a *Satzklammer*: the two parts of the future tense distance themselves forming a bracket which encloses about 4 ½ seconds of speech. The meaning of this specific verb, however, would be incomplete if it were not “accompanied” by its complement “notwending”, which is the carrier of the actual meaning. The interpreter manages to anticipate both the verb “sein” and its complement “notwending” and renders them as a unit with the synonymous future tense Greek verb “θα χρειαστούμε” (wir werden brauchen/we will need). The context and especially the highlighted parts of the above text were most probably decisive for this anticipation.

The following example is taken from the speech by EP member Gräfe zu Baringdorf at the EP on 27.9.2006. Once more, the particular interest of the example lies in the double verb and nominal anticipation detected therein.¹²³

Example 9.10

Gräfe zu Baringdorf, 27.9.2006, 141.43 wpm

¹²³ The carrier of the actual meaning, however, is the nominal. The verb has only an ancillary function.

[1]

	[02:32.5]	[02:36.7]
SP	eeeeeeehm,	Anforderungen der Ketten zu sehr nachkommen, die nicht
INT-EL	κανονισμό πυρήνα, το βασικό κανονισμό,	
TR	Kernverordnung, die Basisverordnung,	

[2]

	..	[02:37.5]
SP	mehr	aan den Namen der Erzeuger, an den Namen von traditionellen
INT-EL	διερωτώμεθα,	μήπως υποκύπτετε πολύ στις πιέσεις των αλυσίδων, που συ
TR	wir fragen uns,	vielleicht ihr kommt nach zu sehr den Anforderungen der Ketten, die

[3]

	..	[02:42.5]	[02:43.3]
SP	Bioverbänden	interessiert sind,	sondern
INT-EL	δεν ενδιαφέρονται	πλέον	
TR	nicht sich interessieren	mehr	

The focus of this example is on the subordinate clause “die nicht mehr an den Namen der Erzeuger, an den Namen von traditionellen Bioverbänden interessiert sind” (who are not any more interested in the name of the producer, in the name of traditional organic product organisations). As every German subordinate clause, this one, too, places its verb in a sentence-final position. The verb “sein (3rd person plural: sind)” (are), which appears about 6 ½ seconds later than the introductory pronoun, is anticipated; it is not anticipated alone, however, but along with its predicate “interessiert” (interested). The Greek interpreter renders the anticipated phrase “interessiert sind” (are interested) as a single verb “ενδιαφέρονται”. It is produced about one second earlier than the anticipated phrase.

The following example is drawn from the contribution by EP member Schuth on 11.3.2008. The anticipation takes place at time point 00:23.2.

Example 9.11

Schuth, 11.3.2008, 122.58 wpm

[1]

	[17.2]	[19.8]
SP	abgeordnete für den Eurodeutschen Raum <i>bin ich mir</i> des Potentials von	
INT-EL	ενεργειακό μίγμα.	Εεεεε, ως Ευρωβουλευτής από
TR	Energiemix.	Eh, als Abgeordneter aus

[2]

	[23.2]	[24.4]	[25.2]
SP	Biogas als wichtige und vielseitige Form der Bioenergie		aus der
INT-EL	τη νότια Γερμανία θεωρώ , ότι είναι πάρα πολύ σημαντικό το βιοαέριο.		Εεεεε,
TR	Süddeutschland denke ich , dass es ist sehr wichtig das Biogas.		Eh,

[3]

	[26.4]
SP	Landwirtschaft bewusst . Denn Deutschland, und dort insbesondere meine Heimat,
INT-EL	ηηηη, καιiiii γνωρίζω τηηηηηην σημασία της γεωργίας για
TR	die, und ich kenne die Wichtigkeit der Landwirtschaft für

The anticipation again concerns a predicate, namely the predicate “bewusst” (aware, conscious) of the ST. The predicate is once more part of a collocation (sich bewusst sein + *genitive case* = to be aware of). The interpreter renders the meaning by producing the TT verb “θεωρώ” (consider), and, in anticipation, its complement “σημαντικό” (important), three and two seconds respectively earlier than their German counterpart appears in the German text.

The anticipation is only approximate as the phrase “sich bewusst sein” (to be aware of) turns into the phrase “consider important”. This approximation dissatisfies the interpreter who proceeds by improving the anticipation through the production of the phrase “και γνωρίζω την σημασία της γεωργίας” (und ich kenne die Wichtigkeit der Landwirtschaft/and I know the importance of agriculture), upon hearing the German complement “bewusst”.

Regarding the cues that might have led to the anticipation, in this case, too, syntax (sich bewusst sein + *gen.*: *bin ich mir des Potentials bewusst*) seems to have played a major role. The importance of the context is taken as a given for every anticipation instance.

The last example stems from the speech of EP member Harms in the EP on 10.4.2008. The anticipation takes place at time point 03:13.7.

Example 9.12

Harms, 10.4.2008, 140.00 wpm

[1]

	[03:07.1]	[03:10.4]
SP	Schutz, eh, von Biosystemen. Das Alles <i>verschärft</i> ja, eh, während wir, eh,	
INT-EL	γεωργίας, εσφαλμένη διαχείριση των υδατινών πόρων. Όλα αυτά επιδεινώνουν	
TR	der Landwirtschaft, falsche Bewirtschaftung der Wasserressourcen. Alles das verschlechtert	

[2]

	[03:13.7]	[03:14.6]	[03:16.2]
SP	um Anpassung hier streiten, verschärft ja, die Probleme die wir haben. Und		
INT-EL	την κατάσταση.		<i>Kai</i>
TR	die Situation.		<i>Und</i>

[3]

	..		
SP	ich glaube, eh, dass diese Anpassungsmaßnahmen immer ein Stück weit auch		
INT-EL	τα προβλήματα που έχουμε.		Και θεωρώ, ότι αυτά τα μέτρα
TR	die Probleme die wir haben.		Und ich denke, dass diese Maßnahmen

[4]

	..		
SP	hinterfragt werden		
INT-EL	προσαρμογής		
TR	der Anpassung		

As before, this example does not only concern a nominal anticipation but also the subsequent correction thereof, as the interpreter considers her first rendition unsatisfactory. What is anticipated is the object “die Probleme”, which appears about six seconds later than the verb it serves as a complement. It is rendered with the more general Greek noun “την κατάσταση” (the situation), which appears about 2 ½ seconds earlier than the German term it stands for. The trigger of the specific anticipation seems to have been the existence of the verb “verschärft” (deteriorates), since only few nouns/objects can collocate with it. The interpreter is not, however, satisfied with her

rendition of the more general noun “την κατάσταση” and opts for optimising it by producing the equivalent to the German ST constituent “die Probleme”, “τα προβλήματα” (the problems), after, of course, she has heard the production of the object “die Probleme” in the ST.

9.3.1.4 Negation anticipation

It was expected that negation particles would be anticipated in DE-EL SI as the position of negation varies greatly between the surface structures of the two languages (see Section 6.4.3, above). The analysis of the corpus indeed suggested that negation particles are anticipated, but only four such cases were recorded (2% of all anticipation cases). The question was therefore whether the frequency of such occurrences was high enough to prove the hypothesis that negation is anticipated in DE-EL SI.

To answer this question, the number of negation anticipation cases was not compared with the total number of anticipation instances, but with the total number of negations and, more specifically, with the total number of negations that called for anticipation. Thus, it was calculated how many of the negation particles that appear in the German ST later than would be necessary in the Greek TT were anticipated.

The analysis showed that, of the approximately 200 negation instances of the corpus, only seven were “problematic” for the simultaneous interpreter. In the remaining cases, because of the ear-voice-span that the interpreter retains, the negation was always heard before the point at which it should be produced in the Greek interpretation. In four out of the seven cases in which the negation was heard later than would have been necessary for its rendition in the Greek interpretation, the negation was indeed anticipated. The lack of anticipation in the three remaining cases led the interpreter to produce *erroneous* messages.

Finally, the average time by which the interpreter preceded the SL speaker with respect to anticipated negations was only 0.8 seconds (median: 0.8 seconds), which is approximately half the time recorded in the verb and nominal anticipation instances. A possible explanation for this fact could be that, as will be emphasised in Section 9.3.3, below, negation anticipations seem to be based on far fewer clues than the other two anticipation categories and, as is logical, the fewer the clues, the more the interpreter will have to wait for the meaning to be identified.

The table below summarises the quantitative facts regarding negation anticipation.

	Absolute number	%
“Problematic” negation instances	7	100%
Cases of anticipated negation	4	57%
Cases of unanticipated negation	3	43%
Average negation anticipation time	0.8	-

Table 9.2. Negation anticipation: quantitative results

The analysis of the anticipated negation instances encountered in the corpus brought to light crucial questions regarding the anticipation of the particular constituent type. These questions are presented here before the individual anticipation examples are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

Negation cannot exist by itself in a sentence. It has to be tied either to a verb or to some other sentence constituent (most frequently the verb complement).¹²⁴ Thus, though the above categorisation had corroborated the existence of the particular anticipation type, the question arose whether negation anticipation should be treated as a separate anticipation category that takes place at a stage of its own, or as a component of the verb or nominal anticipation (if a negation was attributed to them) that takes place simultaneously with the anticipation of the term to which it is attributed.

The detailed examination of the examples in which negation was correctly anticipated showed that anticipation indeed forms part of the meaning of the constituent that it accompanies. For example, the phrase “es ist nicht verwunderbar” (it is not remarkable) forms a unit of meaning that equals that of the opposite of the negated constituent (see Example 9.16, below). Thus, if a one-word exact opposite existed (e.g. “unverwunderbar” = “unremarkable”) the meaning of the phrase “nicht verwunderbar” would equal that of the opposite “*unverwunderbar*”, which incorporates the negation.

¹²⁴ Negation can also be attributed to a verb subject. This type of negation is not, however, of interest for this project since subjects appear very early in the sentence and are therefore not usual anticipation candidates.

In this study, however, it was decided to treat negation anticipation as a separate anticipation category that takes place at a different stage than verb or nominal anticipation. This decision was not arbitrary but dictated by the detailed corpus analysis.

Regarding the rendition of the negation particles of this corpus, the analysis of the corpus examples showed the following. In some of the cases, in the TT the negation particle was incorporated in the meaning of the constituent which it negated; in others it was rendered independently as a negation particle escorting the meaning of a verb or nominal. For example, the negated phrase “es ist *nicht* verwunderbar” (it is not remarkable) was translated as its positive counterpart “(είναι) φυσικό” (it is normal); thus, the negation was incorporated into the meaning of the new predicate, which thus turned into a positive adjective. When, however, the constituent that was negated appeared sufficiently early in the ST to not be in need of anticipation, then only the negation particle was anticipated.

With regard to the stage at which the negation was anticipated, there were two possibilities. In the examples in which it was translated as part of the negated constituent [for example, “(είναι) φυσικό” (it is normal) for “es ist *nicht* verwunderbar” (it is not remarkable)], negation seemed to have been anticipated *simultaneously* with the anticipated constituent. On the other hand, in the examples in which the negation particle was the only anticipated constituent, the negated verb or nominal not being in need of anticipation, simultaneity could not be claimed.

However, the mere fact that negation particles were anticipated independently of other sentence constituents in more than one instance suggests that negation anticipation takes place at a different stage than the anticipation of the constituent that it escorts, which at times did not even need to be anticipated. Therefore, though negation anticipation definitely belongs to and characterises the meaning of the constituent that it negates, it deserves to be treated as a *separate* anticipation category.

The following examples present in detail the facts on negation anticipation which were only briefly outlined above.

The most straightforward example of correct negation anticipation comes from the speech of EP member Schuth on 24.9.2007.

Example 9.13

Schuth, 24.9.2007, 114.47 wpm

[1]

	..
SP	sollten auch aus Drittstaaten importierte Biokraftstoffe nach strengen ökolo
INT-EL	τύπου διασταυρούμενης συμμόρφωσης, cross compliance και λοιπά. Επίσης, εεε,
TR	des Typs Auflagenbindung, cross compliance und so weiter. Weiters, eh,

[2]

	[01:53.5]
SP	gischen Kriterien zertifiziert werden, um eine positive
INT-EL	τα εισαγόμενα βιοκαύσιμα θα πρέπει να πιστοποιούνται με βάση πολύ αυστηρά
TR	die importierte Biokraftstoffe werden müssen (zu) zertifiziert werden nach sehr strengen

[3]

	..	[02:00.5]
SP	Umweltbilanz sicherzustellen. Bei der Förderung von	
INT-EL	οικολογικά κριτήρια, για να έχουμε θετικό ισοζύγιο για το περιβάλλον.	
TR	ökologischen Kriterien, um zu haben wir positive Bilanz für die Umwelt.	

[4]

	..	[02:02.6]	[02:04.2]	[02:04.8]
SP	Biokraftstoffen dürfen die zur Verfügung stehenden Mittel nicht vorrangig auf			
INT-EL	Για την προώθηση των βιοκαυσίμων δεν επιτρέπεται οι πόροι,			
TR	Für die Förderung der Biokraftstoffe nicht sind erlaubt die Ressourcen,			

[5]

	..	[02:08.7]
SP	die Erforschung von Biokraftstoffen der zweiten Generation veranschlagt werden.	
INT-EL	να,	
TR	dass sie,	

The negation particle which is anticipated in this example is the particle “nicht” (not) accompanying the verb “dürfen” (may). The negation is heard more than 2 seconds later than the ST verb, which is heard within the interpreter’s lag (at this point the interpreter has a decalage of about 1 ½ seconds) and is thus *not in need of anticipation*. The interpreter, however, correctly produces the negated verb “δεν επιτρέπεται” (dürfen nicht/may not), having anticipated *only* the sentence negation “nicht”.

The next example is drawn from the speech by EP member Scheele on 3.7.2006. The anticipation is to be found at time point 06:28.1.

Example 9.14

Scheele, 3.7.2006, 120.44 wpm

[1]

	[06:23.7]	[06:25.1]
SP	Der Emissionshandel <i>ersetzt</i> notwendige Maßnahmen zur Verringerung	
INT-EL	κές μεταφορές.	Τοοοοοοο, η εμπορία των εκπομπών
TR	verkehr.	Das, der Handel der Emissionen

[2]

	[06:28.1]	[06:29.0]
SP	der Klimaauswirkungen nicht , aber er besitzt Potential sofern er richtig	
INT-EL	προϋποθέτει, ότι θα υπάρχουνε μέτρα, εεεε, για την αντιμετώπιση της	
TR	setzt voraus, dass es gibt Maßnahmen, eh, für die Bewältigung der	

[3]

	... [06:31.1]	
SP	organisiert ist.	
INT-EL	ρύπανσης της ατμόσφαιρας	
TR	Verschmutzung der Luft	

Again we are faced with an example of a negation particle anticipation not accompanied by the anticipation of any other constituent. The sentence verb, which the particle negates, precedes the production of the Greek main verb for 3 seconds, thus it does not need to be anticipated; the only constituent in need of anticipation is its negation, which appears about 4 seconds later than the verb which it negates.

It is interesting that, although no negation particle is rendered in the TT and although the sentence meaning is slightly changed, given the fact that “προϋποθέτει” (voraussetzen/presuppose) could not be characterised as a synonym for “nicht ersetzen” (not substitute), the interpreter still manages to integrate the ST negation in the TT. The ST speaker stresses that emissions trading *does not substitute* other measures and the interpreter interprets that the emissions trade *presupposes* other measures too. Although in a more general way, the negation is anticipated, and that can be clearly seen in that the interpreter achieves to reproduce a more general, yet not erroneous, ST meaning.

The third negation anticipation example stems from a contribution by EP member Seeber at the EP on 12.6.2006. The anticipation takes place at time point 00:37.1.

Example 9.15

Seeber, 12.6.2006, 125.45 wpm

[1]

	[31.8]	[35.0]
SP	Ich glaube auch, dass dieser gemeinsame Standpunkt des Rates <i>dem Auftrag</i>	
INT-EL	καιι	εφαρμό - σι - μη πρόταση. Η κοινή θέση του
TR	und	anwendbaren Vorschlag. Der gemeinsame Standpunkt des

[2]

	..	[36.1]	[37.1]	[38.8]
SP	vom Artikel sieb	zehn	der Wasserrahmenrichtlinie	nicht gerecht
INT-EL	Συμβουλίου	νομίζω ότι	δεν είναι σύμφωνη	με την εντολή του άρθρου
TR	Rates	denke ich	nicht stimmt überein	mit dem Befehl des Artikels

[3]

	..	[39.9]
SP	wird.	Warum? Das Grundwasser als eigenständiges
INT-EL	δεκαεφτά	της οδηγίας πλαίσιο για τα ύδατα. Και γιατί;
TR	siebzehn	der Rahmenrichtlinie für das Grundwasser. Und warum?

In this example the idiomatic expression “gerecht werden” (to do justice to somebody) is negated by the negation particle “nicht”. The interpreter manages to anticipate not only the negation but also the meaning of the idiom by producing the Greek equivalent “δεν είναι σύμφωνη” (stimmt nicht überein/does not agree with) almost 2 seconds earlier than it is produced in the German ST. The example is indicative of the simultaneous existence of more than one constituent anticipation in one single sentence. As a matter of fact, three anticipations take place simultaneously in this excerpt. The negation “nicht” (not), the predicate “gerecht” (just) and the verb “sein” (to be) are

simultaneously anticipated.¹²⁵ One could actually argue that these are not separate instances of different anticipations, but only parts of a single anticipation of a specific meaning unit. Yet, the negation particle is produced as such in the target sentence and is not integrated in any way in the meaning of the phrase.

The last example stems from the (first) contribution by EP member Klass on 12.6.2006. The anticipation takes place at time point 04:14.2.

Example 9.16

Klass, 12.6.2006, 134.30 wpm

[1]

	[03:59.9]	[04:02.6]
SP	etliche Stellungnahmen von Verbänden, aber auch einige An	träge auf getrennte
INT-EL		Ooooooooooooo-
TR		Ma-

[2]

	..
SP	Abstimmung, sie dokumentieren eine große Unsicherheit.
INT-EL	ορισμένες δηλώσεις σσσσσσ- συναδέλφων,
TR	manche Stellungnahmen v- von Kollegen,

[3]

	[04:06.9]	
SP	Das ist bei den schwierigen sehr technischen Materien und dem Reglun	
INT-EL	δηλώσεις των ενδιαφερομένων και λοιπά, καταδεικνύουν	
TR	Stellungnahmen der Interessenten und so weiter, dokumentieren	

[4]

	[04:14.2]
SP	gsumfang den durch die Wasserrahmenrichtlinie an sich nicht verwunderbar .
INT-EL	πολύ έντονη αβεβαιότητα. Αυτό είναι φυσικό λό
TR	eine große Unsicherheit. Das ist normal we

The negation particle “nicht” (not) that should be anticipated is attributed to the predicate “verwunderbar” (remarkable). At first glance the interpreter does not seem to

¹²⁵ The example is included in both the “nominal anticipation” and the “negation anticipation” categories. It is not separately included in the “verb anticipation” category, since the verb is not anticipated by itself, but as a meaning unit with its complement.

have anticipated the negation, as no negation particle appears in the Greek TT. Yet, she has; as a matter of fact, she accommodates the negation in the target sentence by producing an adjective with the opposite meaning than that of the negated predicate of the source text. Thus, “(είναι) φυσικό” (it is normal) stands as an equivalent for “ist nicht verwunderbar” (is not remarkable). A double anticipation is taking place here; namely of both the negation and the predicate “verwunderbar” (remarkable). Their meaning is rendered as one unit by the phrase “(είναι) φυσικό” (it is normal).¹²⁶ The production of these two source and target language constituents is quasi simultaneous.

Next are the examples of “lack of negation anticipation” and the analysis of the errors that this leads to. Cases of lack of negation anticipation are presented here as a part of negation anticipation, as it was considered that the mistakes that were produced due to the failure to anticipate the negation could lead to important insights regarding negation anticipation in general.

It must be emphasised that the cases where the negation was not anticipated were treated as instances of *lack of negation anticipation* and not as instances of *erroneous anticipation*, even though an erroneous message was produced. The reason is that an erroneous meaning does not necessarily mean that the anticipation was erroneous. Thus, one should not mistake erroneous *interpretation* for erroneous *anticipation*. As mentioned above, it is not rare that the *only* constituent in need of anticipation is the negation particle. In such cases what results in erroneous meanings is not *erroneous* anticipation, but the complete *lack* thereof. It would thus be arbitrary to speak of *erroneous* anticipation without any anticipation type present.

Not all “lack of negation anticipation” instances are of the above mentioned type, however. There are cases where a constituent, e.g. the sentence verb, has to be anticipated *along with its negation*. Often this does not happen, as only the late appearing verb or nominal is anticipated, yet, in its positive form. I characterise these cases as lack of negation anticipation instances, however, as I consider cases where a *sense direction* is grasped, yet erroneously produced in anticipation in its positive form, different from cases where a completely different meaning is anticipated than that of the ST constituent. Thus, and just to name a random example, should the verb “see” be anticipated instead of the verb “not eat”, I consider the case different from the case

¹²⁶ The specific anticipation example is included in both the “nominal anticipation” and the “negation anticipation” categories. In order to avoid repetitions, however, it is presented only here in detail as it a very characteristic negation anticipation instance.

where the verb “eat” is produced instead of its negative “not eat”. In the second case the interpreter seems to have understood the *sense direction* of the verb, without, however, having foreseen that this sense would be negated. Thus, and given the fact that I have accepted verb and negation anticipation as two different categories, I consider this case as one of simultaneous correct *verb anticipation* and *lack of negation anticipation*. In the “see”/“not eat” example, on the other hand, the interpreter seems to have simultaneously anticipated an *erroneous* verb and, moreover, *failed* to anticipate its negation. I attribute thus the “see”/“not eat” case to *erroneous verb anticipation*,¹²⁷ while I attribute the “eat”/“not eat” example to *lack of negation anticipation*; both renditions, however, transmit erroneous messages and are thus instances of *erroneous interpretation*.

Below, the three examples in which the negation was not anticipated are presented in detail.

The first example stems from the (second) contribution by commissioner Verheugen¹²⁸ on 9.7.2007. It is indicative of how intriguing negation syntax can be in DE-EL SI, and how it can lead to errors if not anticipated by the interpreter. The error takes place at time point 00:22.5.

Example 9.18

Verheugen, 9.7.2007, 123.16 wpm

[1]

	[19.8]	[20.3]	[22.5]	[23.1]	[23.8]
SP	Wir können Risiken		in unserer Gesellschaft nicht ausschließen ,		aber
INT-EL	εεεεε, δηλητηριώδεις ουσίες.		Μπορούμε,		εεεεεε,
TR	giftige Stoffe.		Wir können,		eh,

[2]

	..
SP	immer dann, wenn die Voraussetzungen für eine Substitution gegeben sind,
INT-EL	δεν μπορούμε να αποκλείσουμε κινδύνους στην κοινωνία μας. Όταν, όμως,
TR	nicht wir können (zu) ausschließen die Gefahren in Gesellschaft unserer. Wenn, aber,

¹²⁷ Lack of negation anticipation exists in this case, too. Yet the meaning distortion caused by the erroneous verb anticipation is stronger regarding its categorisation. Such cases could be assigned to both categories.

¹²⁸ It is at this point reminded that speeches of both MEPs and commissioners form part of the corpus used for the study.

[3]

	..
SP	gegeben sind, dann muss
INT-EL	υπάρχουν οι προϋποθέσεις για
TR	es gibt die Voraussetzungen für

The negation in this example refers to the verb “können” (wir können **nicht** ausschließen/we cannot exclude). The interpreter, however, produces the positive “μπορούμε” (wir können/we can), as the negation, which is not anticipated, appears about three seconds later than the verb in the ST. The correction is effected immediately after the interpreter has heard the German negation, and the Greek negated verb “δεν μπορούμε” (wir können nicht/we cannot) is produced.

In the following example the lack of negation anticipation again leads to the expression of a meaning opposite to that of the ST (which is not corrected this time, unlike the previous example). It is taken from the speech by EP member Harms at the EP on 21.5.2008. The error in interpretation takes place at time point 01:25.1.

Example 9.19

Harms, 21.5.2008, 133.40 wpm

[1]

	[01:06.7]
SP	führt Ce O zwei Ausstoß von Automobilen. Eh, das, eh,
INT-EL	Επανάστασης για την κλιματική αλλαγή. Όχι μονάχα, λοιπόν, το θέμα
TR	Revolution für den Klimawandel. Nicht nur, also, das Thema

[2]

	..
SP	was da, aktuell vom Berichterstatter, eh, des Industrieausschusses
INT-EL	της, του περιορισμού των εκπομπών καύσ-, καυσαερίων από τα αυτοκίνητα.
TR	der, der Beschränkung des Ausstoßes der Ab-, Abgasen von den Autos.

[3]

	[01:15.5]	[01:18.8]
SP	Langen, eh, auf dem Tisch liegt, das <i>hat mit</i> ehrgeiziger	
INT-EL	Οοο κύριος Λάγκεν, από την Επιτροπή	
TR	Herr Langen, von dem Ausschuss	für

[4]

	..	[01:25.1]
SP	Klimaschutzpolitik, eh, oder mit dem Versuch Energie	versorgungs -
INT-EL	Ενέργειας και Βιομηχανίας έχει θέσει αυτό το στόχο που	συνδέεται
TR	Energie und Industrie hat gesetzt dieses Ziel, das	zu tun hat

[5]

	..	
SP	sicherheit, eh, zu garantieren, durch	
INT-EL	με τον στόχο αυτό μείωσης των εκπομπών, ή, επίσης, το θέμα	
TR	mit dem Ziel diesem der Reduktion der Emissionen, oder auch dem Thema	

[6]

	..	[01:32.6]
SP	Effizienztechnologien, die wir vorschreiben	für Automobilindustrie in
INT-EL	της προμήθειας ενέργειας, που	θα γίνει μέσα από πιο
TR	der Energieversorgung, das	wird stattfinden durch

[7]

	..	[01:36.4]
SP	Europa, es hat damit aber auch gar nichts mehr zu tun. Der	
INT-EL	αποδοτικές τεχνολογίες, που θα πρέπει να επιβληθεί στην	
TR	effiziente Technologien, die muß auferlegt werden der	

[8]

	..	[01:40.2]
SP	ehrzeizige Aufbruch, eh, für den	Stavros Dimas steht.
INT-EL	αυτοκινητοβιομηχανία, τηρηης, εε, Ευρώπης.	Επίσης, η
TR	Autoindustrie, eh, Europas.	Zusätzlich, der

It is an exemplary case of how much later a negation can appear in a German sentence than the verb to which it is attributed. The negative indefinite pronoun “nichts” appears more than 17 seconds later than the sentence verb “hat” (has). The result is that the interpreter, whose top-down knowledge is probably not enough to foresee the upcoming negation, produces the exact opposite, positive, meaning “συνδέεται” (hat zu tun/relates to) in anticipation of the infinitive “zu tun” (to do), only. As can be seen, no subsequent correction takes place, maybe because the error, if and when realised, is too far back in the speech for the interpreter to attempt a correction.

The last contribution exemplifying a lack of negation anticipation took place in a speech on 22.10.2007. EP member Krahmer is speaking. The period from 01:18.2 to 01:23.0 is of interest.

Example 9.20

Krahmer, 22.10.2007, 166.91 wpm

[1]

	[01:10.4]
SP	tischen Strategie. Dort plädieren wir für ein pauschales europaweites
INT-EL	ται σε πραγματικά ερευνητικά δεδομένα. Τώρα η θεματική
TR	zen auf wahre Forschungsdaten. Jetzt die thematische

[2]

	..	[01:17.7]
SP	Reduktionsziel bei der Verwendung von Pflanzenschutzmitteln. Das <i>mat-</i> , das <i>hat</i>	
INT-EL	στρατηγική, είμαστε υπέρεξαιρε	γε-, στόχου γενικού για
TR	Strategie, wir sind	für (ein) pa-, pauschales Ziel für

[3]

	..	[01:18.2]	[01:20.2]
SP	<i>mit den Risiken</i>	bei deren Einsatz <i>aber überhaupt nichts zu tun</i> , die	
INT-EL	την απαγόρευση,	εξαιρε	λαμβάνονται έτσι υπόψη, όμως,
TR	die Reduk	tion,	eh, werden berücksichtigt auf diese Weise, aber,

[4]

	..	[01:23.0]
SP	Kommission hatte Ziele für die Verringerung des tatsächlichen Risikos gesetzt,	
INT-EL	οι κίνδυνοι,	εξαιρε, που υπάρχουν; Ηηηηηηηηηηη,
TR	die Gefahren,	eh, die es gibt? Die,

This example again portrays the need for a double anticipation, since both the infinitive “zu tun” (to do) of the *Satzklammer* construction ‘hat zu tun’ (is related to/has to do with) and the negative indefinite pronoun “nichts” (nothing), as an indispensable part of the phrase meaning have to be anticipated. Instead, and possibly only relying on world knowledge, the phrase ‘λαμβάνονται υπόψη’ (werden berücksichtigt/are taken into consideration), in a question form, is anticipated, which is not a synonym of the ST verb complex, nor incorporates a negative meaning. The cues offered by the linguistic input

(hat mit den Risiken, *aber*), which would possibly lead the interpreter closer to the appropriate *negative* verb form, seem to be neglected. The hesitation before the anticipation probably reflects the interpreter's insecurity about the ventured 'guess'. The error is not corrected.

I have assigned this last example to the lack of negation anticipation category. Yet, given the fact that the produced TT verb would not be a synonym of the ST verb, even if it were not negated, this example could also be assigned to the erroneous verb anticipation cases. In this work it has been assigned to the *doubtful* verb anticipation cases (for the categorisation of anticipation according to its accuracy see Section 9.3.2, below), as it is a complex case for which a definite, stricter conclusion would seem arbitrary without more information on the interpreter's choices.

9.3.2 Accuracy of anticipation

9.3.2.1 Introduction

The second categorisation of anticipation is based on the criterion *accuracy of anticipation*, a point that has attracted researchers' interest from the first experimental studies on anticipation.¹²⁹ Though reference to this criterion has been made covertly in the previous sections, here it will be presented much more elaborately, so that all its facets can be highlighted. Through this categorisation, conclusions are reached about the success of the application of strategic anticipation and an answer is provided to the question of whether anticipation is a safe strategy to be used during German-Greek SI, i.e. whether it leads to accurate TT renditions or can result in erroneous renditions and should thus be avoided.

The literature review on categorisation of anticipation according to its accuracy has highlighted three traditional categories. Researchers have written, on the one hand, about *exact* (e.g. Jörg 1995, Kurz and Färber 2003) and *more general* (Jörg 1995) or *generic* (Bevilacqua 2009) anticipation, both categories that could be assigned to the "mother" category of *successful* anticipation; and on the other hand, about *incorrect* (e.g. Jörg 1995, Kurz and Färber 2003) or *false* (Bevilacqua 2009) anticipation. These same three categories are used to categorise the anticipation attempts of this corpus

¹²⁹ Mattern (1974) first reported on the accuracy of anticipation (see Section 5.5, above). She does not, however, provide statistical data on the accuracy results of her experiment.

according to the criterion “accuracy”, with only minor changes in terminology. The names that are used for the three categories in this study are *exact anticipation*, *more general anticipation* (as used by Jörg 1995) and *erroneous anticipation*.

Exact anticipation cases are those in which a constituent that appears late in the ST is anticipated in the TT in the form of a *corresponding term*. Anticipation instances are categorised as more general when the interpreter provides a *hyperonym* in anticipation of a missing term, or a *more general rendition*, which manages to transmit a meaning similar to that of the ST, but does not cover every nuance of the late-appearing constituent. It is not rare for more general renditions of ST constituents to transmit meanings that are “weaker” or “stronger” than the meanings of the ST constituents that they stand for. Erroneous anticipation cases, finally, are renditions that *fail* to transmit the ST meaning, either because they express a meaning diametrically different to that of the ST, or because they are too general to be considered as a satisfactory rendition of a ST constituent.

The difference between exact and more general anticipation is relatively easy to grasp: the characterisation “exact” is reserved for *corresponding terms* only; if an anticipation only approximately expresses the ST meaning, it can be characterised as “more general” anticipation. It is more difficult, however, to define the borders between more general and erroneous anticipation, since there are no fixed or quantitative criteria on which to base a judgment.

More general anticipation does not cover every nuance of the ST meaning; but how many nuances can be lost until an anticipation is considered so unsatisfactory as to be defined as erroneous? And how “general” a rendition can be permitted for an anticipation to remain in the sphere of “successful anticipation”? No quantitative answer can be provided to these questions. Each case has to be examined as to its “correctness” and “exactness” by the researcher, and there will often be *doubtful* cases that will have to remain open for further discussion. These cases are pinpointed in the analysis of the individual anticipation examples which follows (see Sections 9.3.2.4.1 and 9.3.2.5.3, below).

9.3.2.2 Distribution of anticipation attempts according to their accuracy

Figure 9.7 shows the distribution of all attempted anticipations detected in the corpus according to their accuracy.

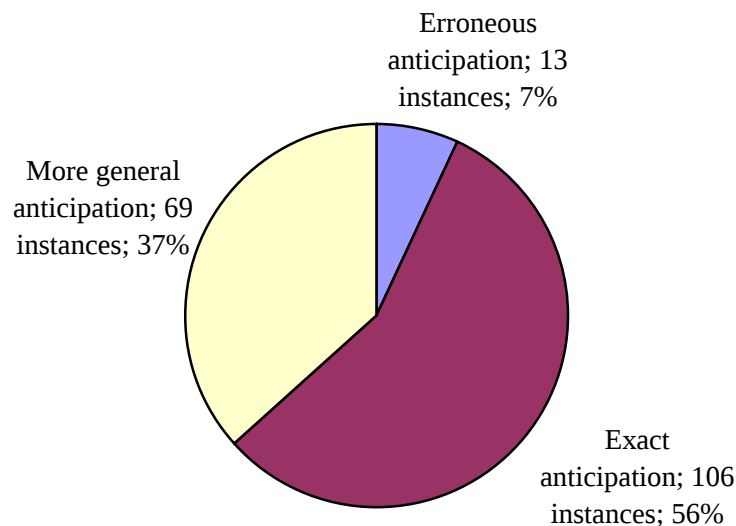


Figure 9.7. Distribution of accuracy of anticipation attempts

Ninety-three percent (93%) of all attempted anticipations were successful, with 56% being exact and 37% more general anticipations. Only 7% were erroneous but, as will be shown below, they were not detrimental to the meaning and in some cases were immediately repaired.¹³⁰

The statistical results regarding the accuracy of anticipation in the present study show many similarities with earlier studies. Jörg (1995) identifies 57% of exact, 39% of more general and 4% of incorrect anticipation instances in his experimental study on anticipation in simultaneous interpreting. The similarity is striking, the greatest

¹³⁰ The three cases in which lack of negation anticipation led to the production of opposite verb and complement meanings are not included in the erroneous cases category because verbs and complements were correctly anticipated. What *was not* anticipated was their negation (lack of negation anticipation), thus resulting in *erroneous interpretation*. If one included them in the erroneous anticipation category, however, as the lack of negation anticipation led to the overall production of an erroneous meaning, the accuracy of anticipation distribution would only change slightly: exact anticipation would become 55% (instead of 56% in the previous distribution), more general anticipation would only fall from 37% to 36%, and erroneous anticipation would increase to 9%.

difference being that between 4% and 7% in the erroneous anticipation category. Van Besien (1999a) reports slightly different numbers, as the exact anticipations in his study accounted for 63%, the approximations – as he calls the more general anticipations – accounted for 37%, and there were no instances of erroneous anticipation. The difference is, however, again very small. Kurz and Färber (2003) report that almost all anticipation attempts in their study were accurate, the share of incorrect anticipations being only 4.32%. General and exact anticipations were evenly distributed (34.57% and 38.27%, respectively). However, no conclusion can be reached on the similarity of those results to those of the present study (with the exception of incorrect anticipation), because in the experiment by Kurz and Färber a fourth category is included in the distribution, namely structural anticipation, which makes up 22.84% of the total score. Finally, in the experimental study by Bevilacqua (2009), the anticipation scores are similar to those of the present study and to those of all earlier studies (except for that by Kurz and Färber, because of the above-mentioned discrepancy): strategic anticipation seems to have been used most of the time with great success, 63.5% of anticipation instances being exact, 33.7% generic and only 2.8% erroneous – the lowest score for erroneous anticipation after that of van Besien (1999a).¹³¹

Detailed examples of all anticipation categories according to the criterion “accuracy” can be found in the following sections.

9.3.2.3 Exact anticipation

The example of exact anticipation stems from the introduction of the speech by EP member Schuth in the EP on 11.3.2008.

Example 9.21

Schuth, 11.3.2008, 122.58 wpm

[1]

	[02.0]	[05.3]
SP	liebe Frau Kommissarin, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen, ich <i>möchte</i> dem	
INT-EL	Ευχαριστώωωωω	κυρία πρόεδρε, αγαπητή κυρία Επίτροπε,
TR	Danke	Frau Präsidentin, liebe Frau Kommissarin,

¹³¹ Details on erroneous anticipation are provided in Section 9.3.2.5, below.

[2]

	[08.3]		
SP	Kollegen Tabajdi <i>zu seinem ausgewogenen Bericht</i> gratulieren .		
INT-EL	αγαπητοί συνάδελφοι.	Θέλω	να συγχαρώωω
TR	liebe Kollegen.	Ich möchte (zu)	gratulieren

The verb that appears late (more than 3 seconds later than the modal verb with which it forms a *Satzklammer*) in the ST is the infinitive “gratulieren” (congratulate), part of the *modal verb + main verb Satzklammer* construction “möchte gratulieren” (want to congratulate). The interpreter manages to anticipate it by producing its exact Greek synonym “συγχαρώ” (gratulieren/congratulate) slightly before “gratulieren” is heard in the DE ST. Triggers of the anticipation were most probably the syntactic cues “preposition *zu* + *dative case*” which are characteristic for the verb “gratulieren” (e.g. “*zu seinem ausgewogenen Bericht*”/“for his balanced report”) but also the knowledge of the EP procedures, where it is customary for the speakers to thank or praise the rapporteurs when they start their speeches.

Exact anticipation cases are not going to be discussed further in this section. A first look at some of them has already been provided in the framework of the discussion of the distribution of anticipation instances according to the criterion “anticipated constituent type”. Further cases will be presented in Section 9.3.3, below, where the triggers leading to anticipation will be discussed. A complete presentation, however, of all exact anticipation cases can be found in Appendix 4.

9.3.2.4 More general anticipation

As in the exact anticipation category, only one instance of more general anticipation will be analysed here as an example. A list of the remaining more general anticipations can be found in Appendix 4. The example is drawn from the contribution by EP member Jeggle on 11.10.2006.

Example 9.22

Jeggle, 11.10.2006, 121.96 wpm

[1]

	[27.6]	[28.2]	[30.7]	[31.8]	[32.4]
SP	Der <i>Bericht</i> den ich als <i>Parlamentsberichterstatterin</i>			zu dieser Mitteilung erstellt	
INT-EL	Η έκθεση,			την οποία ανέλαβα εγώ ως	
TR	Der Bericht,			den übernommen habe ich als	

[2]

	..				
SP	habe , wurde vom Agrarausschuss am zwölften September einstimmig a				
INT-EL	εισηγήτρια εκ μέρους του Κοινοβουλίου, εγκρίθηκεεεεε				
TR	Berichterstatterin im Namen des Parlaments, wurde angenommen				

The verb which appears late (almost 4 seconds later than the conjunction “den” of the subordinate clause) in this example is the verb “erstellen” (compile), which functions as the main verb of the subordinate relative clause “den ich als Parlamentsberichterstatterin zu dieser Mitteilung erstellt habe” (that I, being the rapporteur, have compiled with respect to this communication). What is uttered, however, is the more general “ανέλαβα” (habe übernommen/have taken on), which goes in the right “sense direction”, yet, transmits a more general meaning. “Taking on” (ανέλαβα) does not necessarily mean that one has also compiled (erstellen) the report, compilation being an activity which they could have *assigned* to any other working group of whom they might only have retained the supervision.

9.3.2.4.1 *More general anticipation: the doubtful cases*

Doubtful more general anticipation instances were characterised as “more general” in this work, yet, they were perplexing regarding their categorisation according to the criterion “accuracy”. The presentation of the particular instances has the aim of describing the line of thought followed in the categorisation and, most importantly, of offering the reader the chance to form their personal opinion about the category to which each one of these cases should be assigned.

The tables that follow present all doubtful anticipation cases in the same mode as the previous anticipation examples were presented. Anticipations are highlighted in bold letters, and possible triggers or corrections are written in italics.

The first example to be presented stems from the speech by EP member Mölzer on 18.5.2006.

Example 9.23

Mölzer, 18.5.2006, 140.00 wpm

[1]

	[48.8]	[52.3]
SP	verloren. Die Besiedlung und Industrialisierung exponierter	Regionen etwa an
INT-EL	συγκράτησης υδάτων. Ουuuu οικισμοί, ηη ηηηηηηηη, εεε, βι	
TR	räume von Wasser. Die Siedlungen, die, eh,	

[2]

	.	[55.8]	[57.6]
SP	den Küsten oder Flussniederungen	nimmt bekanntlich stark zu . Naturkata	
INT-EL	ο μ η χ α ν ο π ο ί η σ η, εεεεε,	επηρεάζει , εε, τις εκβολές εεε, ποτα	
TR	Industrialisierung, eh,	beeinflussen , eh, die Mündungsgebiete der Fl	

[3]

	[58.2]
SP	strophen lassen sich also unter diesen Umständen kaum
INT-EL	μών, παράκτιες περιοχές. Οι φυσικές περιοχές, λοιπό-, οι φ
TR	üsse, die Küsten. Die Naturgebiete, als-, die Nat

The German speaker uses the verb “zunehmen”¹³² (grow), which the Greek interpreter anticipates by producing the verb “επηρεάζει” (beeinflusst/influences), about 2 seconds before the meaning of the ST is clarified by the production of the prefix “zu”. The anticipation is not contradictory to the ST verb; yet, it belongs to a different “meaning family”. It is neither a hyperonym of the ST verb, nor is it a more general term for the verb “zunehmen”. Given the fact, however, that a “growing” industrialisation definitely “influences” the coasts and plain tracts, it was decided to consider “επηρεάζει” (beeinflusst) as a more general anticipation of the term “zunehmen”.

The next example is drawn from the contribution by EP member Seeber on 12.6.2006. The anticipation takes place at time point 01:14.9.

¹³² 3rd person singular: nimmt zu.

Example 9.24

Seeber, 12.6.2006, 125.45 wpm

[1]

	[01:06.3]
SP	es muss sich sogar verbessern. Ein weiterer Kritikpunkt ist vor allem auch
INT-EL	υπόγεια ύδατα, δηλαδή συγκεκριμένα απ' τα οποία αντλούμε τόση πολύ
TR	Grundwasser, das heißt bestimmtes Wasser wovon man schöpft so viel

[2]

	..	[01:10.9]	[01:14.9]	[01:15.1]
SP	dass	<i>den Mitgliedstaaten erhebliche Ermessensspielräume</i>	erö	ffnet
INT-EL	πό	σιμο ύδωρ. Άλλη κριτική είναι ότι τα κράτη μέλη έχουμε		
TR	Trink	wasser. Eine andere Kritik ist dass die Mitgliedstaaten wir haben		

[3]

	..
SP	werden , insbesondere
INT-EL	πάααααααα πολύ ευρέ
TR	sehr breite

Again there could be objections regarding the acceptance of the Greek verb “έχουμε” (wir haben/we have) as a more general anticipation of the German passive voice verb “eröffnet werden” (be initiated). As in the previous case, “to have” (έχουμε) is not a hyperonym for the verb “initiate” (eröffnet werden). It was included in the more general anticipation category, however, because it does not contradict the meaning of the ST, but seems to be encompassing it. The reason of this claim is that things that have been initiated (eröffnet werden) are as a consequence *there*; thus, they are in people’s *possession*, or people *can experience* them. This expanded meaning of the verb “eröffnet werden” (initiate) brings the Greek rendition “έχουμε” (have) much closer.

The speech by EP member Harms on 5.9.2006 provides the next example of the less straightforward “more general anticipation” cases. The anticipation takes place at time point 04:14.5.

Example 9.25

Harms, 5.9.2006, 130.36 wpm

[1]

	[04:08.1]
SP	Energiepolitik entscheidend sind. <i>Deutschland wird das nächste große U-EN</i>
INT-EL	Τζί - οχτώ και του Συμβουλίου. Και νομίζω ότι αυτό είναι ιδιαιτέρως καθορι
TR	G 8 und des Rates. Und ich glaube, dass das ist sehr entschei

[2]

	..	[04:12.4]	[04:14.5]	[04:15.2]
SP	<i>Treffen</i>	im nächsten Jahr zweitausendsieben federführend vorbereiten und		
INT-EL	στικό.	Στη Γερμανία	θα υπάρξει	η η η η η επόμενη, <i>θα</i>
TR	dend.	In Deutschland	es wird geben	die nächste, <i>es</i>

[3]

	[04:16.1]
SP	in Heiligendamm werden wegweisende Entscheidungen getroffen werden.
INT-EL	<i>λάβει χώρα</i> η επόμενη η συνάντηση των Ηνωμένων Εθνών.
TR	<i>wird stattfinden</i> das nächste Treffen der Vereinten Nationen.

The reason why this example is considered a doubtful “more general anticipation” case is that the anticipated production of the Greek verb “θα υπάρξει” (es wird geben/there will be), does not reflect the involvement of Germany in the preparation of the meeting, a meaning which is carried by the German verb “wird vorbereiten” (will prepare). The ST underlines how well Germany will do in the preparation of the next G-8 meeting (Deutschland wird federführend vorbereiten/Germany will in a leading role prepare). The TT only transmits the information that the meeting will take place in Germany. Yet, given the fact that the TT does not go in the opposite direction, and that the meeting will actually take place in Germany, this anticipation instance is not characterised as “erroneous”, but accepted as a “more general” anticipation instance that manages to transmit a correct core meaning.

The following example also demonstrates how perplexing the classification of anticipation can sometimes be. It stems from the speech by EP member Groote on 25.9.2006. The anticipation takes place at time point 00:56.4.

Example 9.26

Groote, 25.9.2006, 156.27 wpm

[1]

	[01:22.2]	
SP	zum Bericht des Kollegen Lang zur EU Strategie zur Biomasse und	
INT-EL	των βιοκαυσίμων με ταααα σιτηρά.	Που είναι η στρατηγική για
TR	der Biokraftstoffe mit dem Getreide.	Wo ist die Strategie für

[2]

	[01:27.5]	[01:29.1]
SP	Biokraftstoffe <i>hatte</i> unser Ausschuss, eh,	zur Einführung eines EU
INT-EL	τη βιομάζα και τα βιοκαύσιμα;	
TR	die Biomasse und den Biosprit?	

[3]

	[01:31.6]	[01:32.2]	[01:34.0]
SP	Zertifizierungs	systems bereits eine besondere Bedeutung beigemessen.	
INT-EL		Εμείς ζητήσαμε σύστημα πιστοποίησης και βοηθήσαμε πάρα	
TR		Wir haben verlangt (ein) Zertifizierungssystem und wir haben sehr	

[4]

	[01:35.0]	
SP	Es gilt zum einen für hiesige Erzeuger zusätzliche	
INT-EL	πολύ ως επιτροπή γεωργίας.	Θα
TR	geholfen sehr als Agrarausschuss.	Es werden

The verb that should be anticipated is the verb “beimessen” (to attach) along with its complement “eine Bedeutung” (importance) in combination with which they form one composite meaning: “to attach importance to something”. What is produced instead (about 2 seconds earlier) is only the Greek verb “ζητήσαμε” (haben verlangt/have called for). To “call for” is definitely no synonym of “attaching an importance to something”, nor is it entailed by its meaning. It is not, however, considered so different as to be characterised as erroneous anticipation. As a matter of fact, both “(eine Bedeutung) beimessen” and “ζητήσαμε” (haben verlangt/have called for) express a positive attitude towards the creation of a certification system; thus the similarity in meaning is considered close enough to classify this case as a “more general anticipation”, too.

The next example stems from a speech by EP member Mölzer on 22.10.2007. The anticipation takes place at time point 01:36.2.

Example 9.28

Mölzer, 22.10.2007, 149.29 wpm

[1]

	[01:27.1]	[01:31.1]
SP	wird es höchste Zeit sein, dass man auch hier kontrollierend eingreift. Zudem <i>ist</i>	
INT-EL	των ο- ορίων. Πιστεύω, ότι ήρθε πια η ώρα να	
TR	die Grenzen. Ich glaube, dass gekommen ist nun die Zeit zu	

[2]

	..	[01:34.2]
SP	das stetige Anheben der Grenzwerte der vergangenen Jahre	im Anbetracht des
INT-EL	παρέμβουμε με τρόπους, με μεθό- μεθόδους ελέγχου	και εδώ.
TR	eingreifen in Weisen, mit Metho-, Methoden zur Kontrolle	auch hier.

[3]

	..	[01:36.2]
SP	erhöhten Gefährdungspotentials bei Risikogruppen, wie etwa bei Kindern,	
INT-EL	Εεεεεε, είναι σημαντικό να δούμε τα ανώτατα όρια σε	
TR	Eh, es ist wichtig festzustellen die höchsten Grenzen in	

[4]

	[01:39.4]	[01:39.9]
SP	rückgängig zu machen.	Bioproducte von der an
INT-EL	σχέση με τις ευαίσθητες ομάδες,	
TR	Bezug zu den Risikogruppen,	

The interpreter is in need of the verb + complement “rückgängig machen”, as together they compose the meaning “to undo”/“to reverse”. As this does not appear, she chooses to try a more general clause “είναι σημαντικό να δούμε” [es ist wichtig festzustellen, it is important to examine/to find out], until the meaning intended by the speaker is heard.¹³⁴ The interpreter does not, however, improve the expressed meaning after the hearing of the ST verb. “It is important to examine” (είναι σημαντικό να δούμε) is no synonym of “reverse/undo”, but a “weaker” more general expression, which, however, does not express an opposite meaning: in the framework of examining something it

¹³⁴ This particular example could be characterised as a case of the “least commitment strategy”. See Section 9.3.2.4.2, below, for more details.

could also be reversed; thus it was here decided to include it in the doubtful, yet, “more general” anticipations category.

The last example stems from a contribution by Mölzer on 10.12.2007. The anticipation attempt takes place at time point 01:00.1.

Example 9.29

Mölzer, 10.12.2007, 145.57 wpm

[1]

	[53.5]	[55.0]
SP	höchst fraglich. Es <i>gilt</i> also in erster Linie sehr rasch Hauptverursacher von	
INT-EL	τέληρη για την είσοδο οχημάτων στις πόλεις, στην πρώτη γραμμή	
TR	Gebühren für die Einfahrt der Kraftzeuge in den Städten, auf erster Linie ist	

[2]

	[59.1]	[01:00.1]	[01:00.8]
SP	Schadstoff-, Schadstoffemissionen,	wie gewerbliche Nutzfahrzeuge mit	
INT-EL	πρέπει πολύ γοργά να δούμε ποι	οι είναι οι ρυπαντές, ποιοι είναι οι	
TR	es nötig sehr schnell festzustellen wel	che sind die Verschmutzer, welche sind die	

[3]

	..	[01:04.1]
SP	alternden Dieselmotoren zu ersetzen . Danke.	
INT-EL	ρύποι, και οiiii συμβατικοί κινητήρες παλαιών αυτοκινήτων να	
TR	Schadstoffe, und die konventionellen Motore der alten Autos sollen	

[4]

	..
SP	
INT-EL	αντικατασταθούν με κινητήρες νέας τεχνολογίας. Ευχαριστώ.
TR	ersetzt werden mit Motoren neuer Technologie. Danke.

This example is very similar to the previous one. The verb that the interpreter is in need of is the infinitive “ersetzen” (substitute), part of the *main verb* + *main verb Satzklammer* construction “gilt zu ersetzen” (it is essential/imperative to substitute). The interpreter has no triggers regarding their anticipation. Probably relying on world-knowledge only they produce the verb “να δούμε” (festzustellen/to examine) about 4 seconds in advance, as a more general verb that should fill the syntactic gap until the ST

verb is heard.¹³⁵ Again the TT verb does not belong to the same meaning family as the late appearing ST constituent. Although the incoming text proves that the anticipation needs optimisation, the fact that it is not a contresens and that the anticipation can easily be optimised by the addition of the sentence “και οι συμβατικοί κινητήρες παλαιών αυτοκινήτων να αντικατασταθούν με κινητήρες νέας τεχνολογίας” (und die konventionellen Motore der alten Autos sollen ersetzt werden mit Motoren neuer Technologie/and the conventional motors of the old cars shall be substituted with motors of modern technology) allows its assignment to the “more general anticipation” category. The optimisation which follows achieves an exact rendition of the SL meaning.

9.3.2.4.2 *More general anticipation: least commitment strategy*

The term “least commitment strategy” is borrowed here from Riccardi (1998: 178). According to the least commitment strategy, the interpreter, who is in need of a constituent that will only appear later in the SL, should opt for a solution in their interpretation that will permit modifications in the course of the interpretation. The last two examples of the more general anticipation category (see Section 9.3.2.4.1, Examples 9.28 and 9.29, above) were characterised as possible instances of the least commitment strategy. The reason is that these examples seemed in their *general* rendition of the anticipated ST constituents to allow for “strategic space” for further corrections or optimisations.

A total of six “more general” anticipation cases that could also be characterised as instances of the “least commitment strategy” were identified in this corpus.¹³⁶ They are the Examples 41 (Krahmer, 25.9.2006), 50 (Kallenbach, 25.9.2006), 100 (Reul, 24.9.2007), 129 (Mölzer, 22.10.2007), 144 (Krahmer, 10.12.2007) and 148 (Mölzer, 10.12.2007) of Appendix 3a. Two of them have already been analysed in the framework of the “doubtful” more general anticipation cases¹³⁷ [Example 129 (Mölzer, 22.10.2007

¹³⁵ As in the previous example this “more general anticipation” could also be characterised as a case of the “least commitment strategy”. See Section 9.3.2.4.2, below, for more details.

¹³⁶ One of the cases (Mölzer 22.10.2007) could be characterised either as a more general or an erroneous anticipation, according to the strictness of the criteria applied. It is discussed in detail in the following chapter on erroneous anticipation (see Section 9.3.2.5, below).

¹³⁷ See Section 9.3.2.4.1, above.

and 148 (Mölzer, 10.12.2007) of Appendix 3a.]. The remaining four cases are presented here as examples of the specific anticipation type.¹³⁸

Example 9.30

Krahmer, 25.9.2006, 158.92 wpm

[1]

	[04:31.9]
SP	etwas mehr Flexibilität zu ermöglichen und den Grenzwert <i>an maximal</i>
INT-EL	εεεεεεεεεεεεεε, και οι κοινότητες, νασα, όταν υπάρχει πρόβλημα,
TR	eh, und die Gemeinden, (zu) wenn es gibt ein Problem, dass

[2]

	..	[04:36.6]	[04:37.7]
SP	fünfundfünfzig, statt	bisher fünfunddreißig Tagen	einzuhalten.
INT-EL	ναασαα,	εεε, έχομεεεε	αντί για τριανταπέντε, πενήνταπέντε
TR	wir,	eh, haben	statt fünfunddreißig, fünfundfünfzig

[3]

	..	[04:39.9]	[04:40.0]
SP		Die Korrelation zwischen den vom Parlament vorgeschlagen Tages-	
INT-EL	μέρες τήρ	ηση της οριακής τιμής.	Η συσχέτιση μεταξύ
TR	Tag <i>Ein</i>	haltung des Grenzwertes.	Die Korrelation zwischen

[4]

	..
SP	und Jahresgrenzwerten mag von einigen angezweifelt
INT-EL	τωωωωωω οριακών τιμών ετησί
TR	den Grenzwerten jährlich

The verb which should be anticipated in this example is the infinitive “einzuhalten” (to comply with/to meet). The interpreter produces the much more general verb “έχομε” (haben/have), which, when the verb “einzuhalten” is heard (about 1 second later), is completed with the noun “τήρηση” (Einhaltung/compliance), forming a perfect ST equivalent. The initial “general” production of “έχομε” (haben/have) is thus considered

¹³⁸ Besides the more general anticipation instances which are presented here as possible cases of the least commitment strategy, further possible instances of the specific strategy are described within the framework of the *doubtful erroneous anticipation* category. For details, see Section 9.3.2.5.3, b), Examples 9.44, 9.45 and 9.46, below.

a case of strategic least commitment. “Έχομε” (haben/have) is a flexible verb in the sense that it can be completed with any object. This means that its meaning can be complemented, in order to express the ST meaning, as soon as the latter is conveyed to the interpreter.

Example 9.31

Kallenbach, 25.9.2006, 111.55 wpm

[1]

	[01:09.7]	[01:11.7]
SP	tun, sondern ist zugleich auch	ein ausgezeichnetes Mittel die Ziele
INT-EL	καλό, όχι μονάχα στο αστικό	περιβάλλον. Ταυτόχρονα θα είναι ένα
TR	gut, nicht nur der städtisc	hen Umwelt. Zur gleichen Zeit es wird sein ein

[2]

	..	[01:15.7]	[01:15.7]	[01:18.7]
SP	europäischer	Politik mit den Bürgerinnen vor Ort zu kommunizieren.		
INT-EL	εξαιρετικό μέσο,	ώστε	ναaaaa επιτύχουμε	οι στόχοι
TR	ausgezeichnetes Mittel	so	dass wir schaffen	die Ziele

[3]

	[01:19.6]	[01:21.5]
SP	Dazu ist jetzt höchste Zeit.	Danke.
INT-EL	της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης να έρθουν εγγύτερα	στους πολίτες επί τόπου. Έχει
TR	der Europäischen Union dass kommen näher	zu den Bürgern vor Ort. Es ist g

The next example stems from the speech by Kallenbach on 25.9.2006. The verb which should be anticipated is the infinitive “zu kommunizieren” (to communicate). The interpreter, however, utters the verb “να επιτύχουμε” (zu schaffen/to achieve) about 2 seconds in advance, probably because it is a verb whose meaning is consolidated only after an object has been added to it. Thus, when the interpreter hears the verb “zu kommunizieren”, he can easily modify the meaning of “να επιτύχουμε” (zu schaffen/to achieve) by adding to it “να έρθουν εγγύτερα” [dass (die Ziele den Bürgern) *näher kommen*/that (the aims) *come closer* to (the citizens)], i.e. “we will achieve to *bring the aims closer to the citizens*, thus we will *communicate* the aims to the citizens”.

Example 9.32

Reul, 24.9.2007, 165.31 wpm

[1]

	[21.3]
SP	wie bekommen wir eine günstige Gestaltung für die Umwelt und wie bekommen
INT-EL	ς είναι η ασφάλεια στον εφοδιασμό, ε-, επίσης
TR	ist die Sicherheit bei der Versorgung, d-, dazu

[2]

	[26.2]
SP	wir auch günstige Preise; dass wir diese drei Faktoren
INT-EL	θέλουμε να μην βλάπτουμε το περιβάλλον, και τρίτον να έχουμε
TR	wollen wir (zu) nicht schaden der Umwelt, und drittens (zu) haben

[3]

	[28.6]	[30.5]
SP	immer bei jeder dieser Debatten	berücksichtigen , und dann wird man
INT-EL	ευνοϊκές τιμές.	Θα πρέπει σε όλες τις συζητήσεις να έχουμε
TR	günstige Preise.	Wir müssen in allen Debatten (zu) haben (auf)

[4]

	[31.3]
SP	relativ feststellen, dass die Erneuerbaren, natürlich, zu dieser
INT-EL	αυτά τα τρία υπόψη μας, και θα διαπιστώσουμε αρκετά γρήγορα, ότι οι
TR	diese drei Rücksicht , und wir werden feststellen genug schnell, dass die

[5]

SP	Zukunftsgestaltung von Energie dazugehören
INT-EL	ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας, βέβαια, βοηθούν
TR	erneuerbaren Energiequellen, natürlich, helfen

The verb which is of importance for this example is the German verb “berücksichtigen” (to take into account). In order to start her TT sentence the interpreter uses the impersonal Greek verb “πρέπει”, which is equivalent in meaning with the *modal*

auxiliary verb “müssen/must”.¹³⁹ Modal verbs have the function of giving more information about the main verb that follows them. Similar is the use of the impersonal verb “πρέπει” in this sentence. It serves as a smart time saving tool until the main verb and thus the actual carrier of the ST sentence meaning is heard. Upon hearing the ST verb “berücksichtigen”, which is produced simultaneously with the verb “πρέπει” of the TT, the interpreter completes and optimises her rendition with the clause “να έχουμε υπόψη μας” (haben Rücksicht auf/have consideration of), which functions as the impersonal verb’s subject and occupies the (semantic) position that an infinitive would in a Germanic language which makes use of modal verbs. Thus the verb “πρέπει” successfully functions as a “least commitment tool”. It is a verb that can easily be modified by the addition of the appropriate subject clause and thus manages to express the ST meaning.

The last example stems from the speech by EP member Krahmer on 10.12.2007. The time interval of interest starts at 02:48.1 and ends at 02:55.9.

Example 9.33

Krahmer, 10.12.2007, 155.64 wpm

[1]

	[02:39.4]
SP	und auch gegenüber dem Widerstand des Rates hat das Parlament
INT-EL	Έναντι της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής κι έναντι της πρότασης του
TR	Gegenüber der Europäischen Kommission und gegenüber des Vorschlags des

[2]

	..
SP	sich stets für einen strengeren Wert für Pe Em zwei fünf eingesetzt, es ist daher
INT-EL	Συμβουλίου, η Ευρωβουλή, πάντα, ήταν υπέρ μιας αυστηρότερης
TR	Rates, das Europäische Parlament, immer, war für einen strengeren

[3]

	[02:47.9]	[02:48.1]
SP	das Verdienst des Parlaments, dass wir	heute den Grenzwert für
INT-EL	οριακής τιμής, εεε, σε σχέση με το	οοοο δύομισι. Είναι,
TR	Grenzwert, eh, im Vergleich zum	zwei einhalb. Es sind,

¹³⁹ Modal verbs are characteristic of Germanic languages and thus not typical for Greek. In Greek modality may be expressed through the use of various personal or impersonal main verbs as well as adverbs, or even exclamatory phrases.

[4]

	..
SP	Pe Em zwo fünf in einer zweiten Stufe im Jahr zweitausendzwanzig <i>auf</i>
INT-EL	λοιπόν, πραγματικά οι προσπάθειες του Κοινοβουλίου, που οδήγησαν στο
TR	also, wirklich die Anstrengungen des Parlaments, die geführt haben

[5]

	..	[02:53.7]	[02:54.1]	[02:55.4]	[02:55.9]
SP		zwanzig Mikrogramm pro Kubikmeter senken wollen.			
INT-EL		να	μπορέσει	να	επιτευχθεί ηηη μείωση
TR		dazu, dass	kann	(zu)	erzielt werden die Senkung

The more general verb which is initially produced in anticipation of the German ST verb “senken” (reduce) is the Greek verb “μπορέσει” (kann/can), which definitely belongs to another meaning family. This production, however, seems to be a least commitment tool, and not the uttering of an erroneous anticipation. When the ST continues and the ST verb is still not heard, the interpreter continues with the least commitment strategy by producing another “general” verb in the framework of the clause “να επιτευχθεί”¹⁴⁰ (be achieved), which can successfully be completed with the noun “μείωση” (reduction) after the verb “senken” is heard. Thus an adequate rendition of the ST verb can be produced (a reduction is achieved = something is reduced).

The success of the examples analysed above leads to the conclusion that the least commitment strategy can be very helpful for the simultaneous interpreter. The production of constituents which are general enough as to permit further manipulation once the meaning of the ST is clarified can be a safeguard for the interpreter who does not dispose of sufficient clues as to venture an exact and “binding” anticipation. Lack of appropriate modification/completion of early produced constituents, however, might lead to the transmission of incomplete, or too general and thus erroneous meanings.

9.3.2.5 Erroneous anticipation

9.3.2.5.1 Possible reasons for erroneous anticipation

¹⁴⁰ The Greek clause “να επιτευχθεί” is a subordinate clause which expresses the “aim”. It is equivalent with the infinitive and used often instead of it, since the Modern Greek language is not characterised by infinitive constructions.

The distribution of anticipation instances according to their accuracy demonstrated that there are only few cases of erroneous anticipation in this corpus (see Section 9.3.2, above). The question thus arises why, unlike the other, successful, anticipation instances, these few anticipation attempts went wrong and if there is a common cause or pattern underlying all of them.

According to interpretive theory “errors, other than those due to environmental conditions, are not attributed to failures in on-line coordination, but to either language weaknesses (comprehension or expression), poor SI technique, or (in professionals) a lack of background information” (Setton 1999: 49). Errors in the SI strategy of anticipation (which subsequently, and as a consequence, also lead to errors in interpreting) could be attributed to the same reasons. The interpreter might anticipate wrongly because their language weakness leads them to a wrong expectation of the ST meaning; because their SI technique is so poor that they rush into anticipating, even though they do not have enough data on which to base their anticipation (although the above would not be expected from professional EP interpreters); because their weak working memory or their unsatisfactory time management forces them to anticipate, again despite the insufficiency of the available data; or, finally, because they lack background information and can thus not reach the right conclusion regarding their anticipation.

Bevilacqua (2009: 13) highlights another reason as the possible *culprit* of erroneous anticipation. He writes about the erroneous anticipation instances in his corpus: “the few cases of false anticipations seem to have a common cause, *i.e.* an excessive focus on the top-down dimension of the speaker’s message to the detriment of the linguistic surface of the source text”. He points out that, in his corpus, errors occurred in texts with a high anticipation potential that led the interpreters to rely too much on their knowledge, disregarding the speaker’s intentions and the cues in the ST.

In addition to the reasons suggested by interpretive theory researchers and Bevilacqua, erroneous anticipation can be attributed to a plethora of other causes. These could be inadequate preparation for the conference and thus lack of familiarity with the topic, the speakers or the conference context; failure to recognise collocations or syntactic patterns used by the speakers, or exactly the opposite, that is, the mistaken hypothesis that a particular pattern or cliché will be used and, as a consequence, the mistaken anticipation of parts thereof; and finally, lack of attention or concentration (also mentioned by information processing theory writers as one of the possible causes

of interpreting errors (see Setton 1999: 49f.)). The above reasons are only some of the possible causes of erroneous anticipation; the list is not intended to be complete.

In Section 9.3.2.5.3, below, the erroneous anticipation cases of this corpus are analysed and an attempt is made to get to their root. Yet, only speculations can be made about the possible causes of error, since evaluation can only be based on the interpreters' final product, that is, the erroneous rendition of the anticipated constituent and its co-text. Safe conclusions would be obtained only if feedback from the interpreter or information about the mental functions active during each particular anticipation instance were available; this is, however, not the case.

9.3.2.5.2 *On the frequency of erroneous anticipation: literature review and corpus data*

The majority of researchers active in the field of anticipation have dwelled on the possibility of anticipation failure and the frequency thereof. Bevilacqua, besides focusing on the reasons of erroneous anticipation (see Section 9.3.2.5.1, above), mentions that there were very few cases of erroneous anticipation in his corpus. The same suggestion about the frequency of erroneous anticipation is made by Kirchhoff (1976: 65), who states that the experienced interpreter is *seldom* wrong about their expectations and that in the case of an error that is identified early enough, changes and corrections are made.

Similar conclusions about the frequency of errors in anticipation can also be drawn from the experiments by Jörg (1995) and Kurz and Färber (2003). For example, Jörg (1995: 19) reports an incorrect anticipation share of only 4% in his experiment and Kurz and Färber (2003: 136) report an incorrect anticipation share of 4.32%. In the present study the erroneous anticipation share of 7% is higher than the ones of the experiments by Jörg or Kurz & Färber, but considerably lower than the shares of exact (56%) and more general (36%) anticipation.

9.3.2.5.3 *Erroneous anticipation in the corpus: analysis*

As there are few cases of erroneous anticipation in this corpus, it is possible to refer individually to each one of them. On the following pages an effort is made to highlight their characteristics and to speculate on the reasons/triggers that might have led to them.

Some of the erroneous anticipation cases were easily recognised as such. The categorisation of others was more difficult, since the application of less rigid categorisation criteria might lead to their assignment to the “more general” anticipation category. Two subcategories were therefore created for erroneous anticipation. The first subcategory comprises the cases that could doubtlessly be recognised as erroneous; the second one comprises the cases that were characterised for this study as instances of erroneous anticipation but could possibly also form part of the “more general” anticipation category.

a) Clearly identifiable erroneous anticipation instances

The first “clearly identifiable” erroneous anticipation example stems from a speech by EP member Harms. The speech took place on 5.9.2006 and the attempt to anticipate is recorded at time point 4:29.8.

Example 9.34

Harms, 5.9.2006, 130.36 wpm

[1]

	[04:20.2]
SP	Ich glaube nicht <i>dass</i> ein solcher Allokationsplan, wie der, der aus der
INT-EL	ληφθούν ιδιαίτερες σημαντικές αποφάσεις. Και δεν νομίζω ότι ένα
TR	getroffen sehr wichtige Entscheidungen. Und nicht ich glaube, dass

[2]

	..	[04:25.0]
SP	Bundesrepublik	vorgelegt worden ist, die
INT-EL	τέτοιοοοο	σχέδιο κατανομής των εκπομπών, όπως αυτό το οποίο κατέθεσε
TR	ein sol	cher Plan der Allokation der Emissionen, wie der, den vorgelegt

[3]

	..	[04:29.8]	[04:31.4]
SP	Qualifikation	der Bundesregierung für solche Aufgaben zeigt .	
INT-EL	η Γερμανία	πραγματικά α ν τ α π ε ξ έ ρ χ ε τ α ι ,	
TR	hat Deutschland	wirklich entspricht ,	

[4]

	[04:31.9]	[04:33.9]
SP	Im Gegenteil. Es ist so,	dass in der Art der Zuteilung der Zertifikate
INT-EL	εεεεεεε, στις	απαιτήσεις, ή μάλλον, εεεμ, αποδεικνύει αν θέλετε
TR	eh, den	Ansprüchen, oder eigentlich, eh, beweist, wenn sie so

[5]

	[04:37.7]
SP	jetzt schon absehbar ist, dass einige große Deutsche
INT-EL	την ικανότητα δράσης τηρητης Γερμανίας.
TR	wollen, die Handlungsfähigkeit Deutschlands.

The Greek verb “ανταπεξέρχεται” (corresponds to), is erroneously produced in anticipation of the verb “zeigt” of the German subordinate clause “dass ein solcher Allokationsplan [...] zeigt” (that such an allocation plan [...] shows). The insecurity of the interpreter regarding the attempted anticipation can be seen from the reluctance both before (longer waiting) and *during* (slow pace) the production of the verb. The incorrect anticipation, however, is immediately corrected in a smooth face-saving way (“ή μάλλον...”/“or rather...”), once the interpreter realises the mistake.

The following example is drawn from the contribution by EP member Jeggle on 11.10.2006. At time point 00:46.7 an anticipation is attempted which results in an error.

Example 9.35

Jeggle, 11.10.2006, 121.96 wpm

[1]

	[37.9]	[40.1]
SP	Mit dem Tierschutzaktionsplan, sollen die bisher über	
INT-EL	από τη γεωργική επιτροπή. Με το πρόγραμμα δράσης για την προστασία της	
TR	vom Agrarausschuss. Mit dem Aktionsplan für den Schutz des	

[2]

	.	[44.2]
SP	unterschiedliche Kommissionsdienststellen,	Räääääate
INT-EL	ενημερίας των ζώων οι διαφορετικές μέχρι στιγμής υπηρεσίες της Ευρωπαϊκής	
TR	Wohlstands der Tiere die unterschiedlichen bisher Dienststellen der Europäischen	

[3]

	[46.7]	[49.1]
SP	und Politikfelder verteilten Aktivitäten der Gemeinschaft	gebündelt
INT-EL	Επιτροπής αναπτύσσουν δίκτυα και πολιτικάααααα, ε	εεε, και πεδία
TR [v]	Kommission entwickeln Netze und politische, eh,	und Felder

[4]

	[52.5]	[53.9]
SP	und nach einheitlichen Vorgaben strukturiert werden.	
INT-EL	πολιτικής δράσης, ενώνονται σεεεεεε μια δικτύωση και	
TR	politischer Aktion, sie bündeln sich in ein Netz und	es

[5]

		[56.0]
SP	Tierschutz	ist ein emotionales und
INT-EL	αναπτύσσεται μια διαρθρωμένη δράση.	Η προστασία των ζώων είναι ένααα
TR	entwickelt sich eine strukturierte Aktion.	Der Tierschutz ist ein

The verbs “gebündelt und strukturiert werden” (be combined into a bundle and be structured) that should be anticipated are part of a *modal verb + main verb Satzklammer forming construction*: “sollen gebündelt und strukturiert werden” (shall be combined into a bundle and be structured). The interpreter, however, completely disregards the modal verb “sollen” (shall), stripping thus the target sentence of its modality, and, about 2 ½ seconds prior to the utterance of the ST main verb, utters the Greek verb “αναπτύσσουν” (entwickeln/develop) which neither conveys the meaning of the ST verbs, nor their passive quality. The sentence-final position of the German verb(s) seems to have forced the interpreter to anticipate despite the lack of particular cues for the anticipation. The insecurity of the interpreter is again reflected in the longer pause before the erroneous verb production. The error in the interpretation, however, is covertly corrected in the next clause, where the verb “ενώνονται” (sie bündeln sich/they combine into bundles) is used. The modality of the sentence is never restored.

The next extract exemplifies how automated clichés can lead the interpreter to “misanticipations”. The anticipation takes place at the beginning of the contribution by EP member Scheele to the plenary sitting on 21.5.2007.

Example 9.36

Scheele, 21.5.2007, 134.08 wpm

[1]

	[11.0]	[12.5]
SP	ment für die Umwelt.	<i>Ich möchte Frau Isler Beguin zu dem</i>
INT-EL	το Λάιφ πλάς, το χρηματοδοτικό μέσο για το περιβάλλον, θέλω να	
TR	für Life Plus, das Finanzinstrument für die Umwelt, ich möchte	

[2]

	[14.1]	[16.6]
SP	Ergebnis der Vermittlung des Gesetzgebungs	prozesses im Ganzen
INT-EL	ευχαριστήσω την κυρία Ισλέρ Μπεγκέν, για το	σοο αποτέλεσμα της
TR	danken Frau Isler Beguin, zu dem	Ergebnis der

[3]

	[18.0]	[18.6]
SP	gratulieren	und ihr für ihr Engagement danken, ehm, das aufgrund
INT-EL	συνδιαλλα	γής, θερμά συγχαρητήρια, καιιι, εεε, να την ευχαριστήσω και
TR	Vermittlu	ng, herzlichen Glückwunsch, und, eh, ich möchte ihr danken auch

[4]

	.
SP	der sehr unterschiedlichen Stand
INT-EL	για την αφοσίωσή της.
TR	für ihr Engagement.

The experienced interpreter should have no problem with interpreting this cliché introduction to the speech. It seems, however, that the trust in her extralinguistic knowledge makes the interpreter disregard the syntactic clue “(ich möchte Frau Isler Beguin) *zu dem*” [I would like Miss Isler Beguin for the (*dative case*)], which would lead her to the production of the correct verb “gratulieren”¹⁴¹ (congratulate). Instead, the interpreter produces the other common introductory verb “danken” (ευχαριστήσω), which again governs the dative case, yet would call for the preposition “für”. The correction comes immediately and again in a smooth, covert way; it is rather awkward,

¹⁴¹ The syntax of “gratulieren” is “*gratulieren + dat + zu + dat*”; e.g. jemandem zum Geburtstag gratulieren (to congratulate somebody for their birthday).

though, when, immediately after the correction, the interpreter thanks the rapporteur again, as she had already (by mistake) done it in the beginning.

The next failed anticipation attempt comes from the interpretation of the contribution to the EP by commissioner Verheugen on 9.7.2007.

Example 9.37

Verheugen, 9.7.2007, 121.36 wpm

[1]

	[02:52.2]
SP	schon gesagt hat, Quecksilberhaltige Blutdruckmessgeräte, so genannte
INT-EL	ασθενών. Συμφωνώ με αυτό που ελέχθη προηγουμένως,
TR	Patienten. Ich stimme überein mit dem, was gesagt wurde vorher, dass

[2]

	[02:57.6]
SP	Sphygmomanometer <i>werden</i> immer noch von der Mehrheit der Sachverständigen
INT-EL	δηλαδή, εεεεεεεε, τα πιεσόμετρα, τα
TR	also, eh, die Sphygmomanometer, die

[3]

	[03:03.2]	[03:03.5]
SP	bei Behandlung bestimmter lebensbedrohender Krankheiten für unverzichtbar	
INT-EL	μανόμετρα και παρεμφερή όργανα θα μπορέσουνε να διατη	
TR	Manometer und ähnliche Organe werden können (zu) bleiben erhal	

[4]

	[03:04.6]	[03:06.0]	[03:08.0]
SP	gehalten.	Wir werden uns aber mit dieser Frage	beschäftigen
INT-EL	ρηθούν, διότι είναι	απαραίτητα και	ι το θέμα
TR	ten, weil sie sind	notwendig und	das Thema

The auxiliary verb “werden” (1st person singular of the verb “sein” = “to be”) which forms part of the passive verb “werden gehalten” (are considered) is produced early in the sentence (time point: 2:57.6). Yet the main verb appears very late (at the end of the sentence and about 7 seconds later than the auxiliary); therefore the interpreter is forced to anticipate it even though no clue seems to be supporting her hypothesis. The

production of the Greek verb “(θα μπορέσουνε να) διατηρηθούν”¹⁴² (*werden erhalten bleiben können/will be maintained*) is simultaneous with that of the German verb “(für unverzichtbar) gehalten” (considered necessary). The production is erroneous, yet not detrimental to the meaning, and can be repaired quite smoothly by the addition of “διότι είναι απαραίτητα” (weil sie notwendig sind/because they are necessary). After the correction the distortion of the meaning is considered only minor.

The contribution by Commissioner Verheugen (9.7.2007) offers an additional example of erroneous anticipation.

Example 9.38

Verheugen, 9.7.2007, 121.36 wpm

[1]

	..	[04:52.2]
SP	Angebote haben. Die Kommission	<i>wird daher den vorgelegten</i>
INT-EL	ήδη υπάρχουν εναλλακτι	κές λύσεις, οι οποίες εφαρμόζονται. Γι’
TR	schon es gibt alternati	ve Lösungen, die angewandt werden. Des

[2]

	..	[04:58.0]	[04:58.3]
SP	Änderungsanträgen soweit es sich für dauerhafte	Ausnahmen	für ihre Barometer
INT-EL	αυτό και η Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή,	εμ, έχει	εξετάσει τις
TR	wegen die Europäische Kommission,	hm, hat	überprüft die

[3]

	..	[05:01.4]	[05:03.4]
SP	handelt unter keinen Umständen zustimmen . Eh, ich	bitte sie sehr, eeeh,	
INT-EL	τροπολογίες, που ουουουου υπεβλήθησαν	γιαααααα μακρότερη	
TR	Änderungsanträge, die eingereicht wurden	für dauerhafte	

[4]

	..	[05:09.8]
SP	mitzuhelfen, dass mit der Unterstützung des gemeinsamen Standpunktes	die
INT-EL	χρήση καιιιι συμφωνώωωω, θέεεελω να βοηθήησω	να
TR	Nutzung und ich stimme zu, ich möchte (zu) helfen	dass

¹⁴² Again we have the case of a Greek “impersonal main verb + subordinate sentence expressing the aim” combination which in German or English would be translated as a “modal verb + infinitive” verb combination.

[5]

	..
SP	Richtlinie jetzt in zweiter Lesung verabschiedet werden kann.
INT-EL	διατυπωθεί μια κοινή θέση καιiiiiii ελπίζω,
TR	geäußert wird ein gemeinsamer Standpunkt und ich hoffe,

The interpreter disregards the linguistic cue of the dative case (den vorgelegten Änderungsanträgen/the proposed amendments) which might lead her to the correct production of the ST verb “zustimmen” (agree to), which governs the dative. Instead she anticipates the more general, yet unsuitable, verb “έχει εξετάσει” (hat überprüft/has controlled), which does not reproduce the ST meaning. Except for the verb meaning the interpreter fails to anticipate the negative quality thereof (unter keinen Umständen/no way). Thus we are faced with a case of erroneous verb anticipation and simultaneous lack of negation anticipation. Neither of the two is restored as the interpreting proceeds.

The next example is drawn from the contribution by EP member Groote on 12.3.2008. The erroneous anticipation takes place at time point 00:11.3. Once again it is an example of how the automatic interpretation of clichés can lead to erroneous anticipations.

Example 9.39

Groote, 12.3.2008, 158.26 wpm

[1]

	[04.5]
SP	Herr Präsident, sehr geehrter Herr Kommissar, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen
INT-EL	Ο κύριος Γκρουτ για ένα λεπτό. Ευχαριστώ πρόεδρε. Κύριε
TR	Herr Groote für eine Minute. Danke Präsident. Herr

[2]

	[08.0]	[09.1]	[11.3]
SP	ich möchte als allererster dem Berichterstatter, Claude Thomas, für seine gute		
INT-EL	Επίτροπε, αγαπητοί συνάδελφοι, πρώτα απ’ όλα θα ήθελα να συγχαρώ		
TR	Kommissar, liebe Kollegen, zuerst würde ich gerne gratulieren		

[3]

	[13.10]
SP	und engagierte Arbeit danken .
INT-EL	τον εισηγητή, ε, τον κύρ
TR	dem Berichterstatter, eh, Her

At the beginning of his speech EP member Groote wishes to thank the rapporteur for his good job. The interpreter understands that the speaker will make a cliché introduction to the speech. Characteristic thereof is the introductory phrase “ich möchte als allererster *dem Berichterstatter*” (I would like first the rapporteur), where the object “*dem Berichterstatter*” (the rapporteur) is in the dative case. In German both cliché introductory verbs “danken” (thank) and “gratulieren” (congratulate) govern the dative. Thus the dative case is most probably a trigger for the anticipation. Yet, the interpreter makes the wrong choice. She thinks that the speaker will start his speech by praising the rapporteur and thus rushes into producing the verb “να συγχαρώ” (gratulieren/congratulate), instead of making the right choice of “να ευχαριστήσω” (danken/thank). The error, which is not corrected (maybe because as a cliché phrase it is not considered of importance for the meaning), would have been avoided if the interpreter had waited some milliseconds longer for the preposition “für” (for) to be heard. “Für” is part of the syntax of the ST verb “danken”, while the erroneously produced verb “congratulate” is, in its German version, combined with the preposition “zu”: i.e. “gratulieren zu + *dative case*”.

The next example stems from the contribution by EP member Harms on 21.5.2008. The error occurs at time point 01:44.8.

Example 9.40

Harms, 21.5.2008, 133.40 wpm

[1]

	..
SP	Europa, es hat damit aber auch gar nichts mehr zu tun. Der
INT-EL	αποδοτικές τεχνολογίες, που θα πρέπει να επιβληθεί στη
TR	effiziente Technologien, die muß auferlegt werden der

[2]

	..	[01:40.2]
SP	ehrzeizige Aufbruch, eh, für den	Stavros Dimas steht.
INT-EL	αυτοκινητοβιομηχανία, τηρηης, εε, Ευρώπης.	Επίσης, η
TR	Autoindustrie, eh, Europas.	Zusätzlich, der

[3]

	..	[01:42.8]	[01:44.8]
SP	Der <i>wird</i> seit eineinhalb Jahren, konsequent, von Mehrheiten in diesem		
INT-EL	θαυμάσια αυτή πρόταση του Σταύρου Δήμα, που θέλει σε		
TR	ausgezeichnete dieser Vorschlag von Stavros Dimas, der möchte in		

[4]

	..	[01:48.5]	
SP	Europäischen Parlament blockiert . Ich würde gerne wissen,		
INT-EL	ενάμιση χρόνο,	που, <i>μάλλον</i> , έχει μπλοκαριστεί εδώ και	
TR	eineinhalb Jahren,	der, <i>eher</i> , <i>blockiert</i> worden ist seit	

The speech is about a proposal by Commissioner Stavros Dimas. The interpreter, probably relying too much on her top-down knowledge, rushes into explaining what the Commissioner asks for (θέλει/möchte), although what the speaker wishes to emphasise is the fact that this proposal *has been blocked* “wird blockiert” (has been blocked) for more than a year. The error is immediately corrected, again with the face-saving “μάλλον” (eher/rather) technique: “μάλλον, έχει μπλοκαριστεί” (that, rather, has been blocked).

The speech by EP member Jarzembowksy on 8.7.2008 offers the next erroneous anticipation attempt around time point 02:12.9.

Example 9.41

Jarzembowksy, 8.7.2008, 150.92 wpm

[1]

	[02:04.1]	[02:08.8]
SP	g-gerade dramatisch steigenden K-Kerosinpreise <i>müssen wir sehen, dass wir</i>	
INT-EL	Χαμηλό. Κυρίες και κύριοι, λόγω του ότι, α-, αυξάνεται δραματικά η τιμή	
TR	Niedrig. Damen und Herren, da s-, steigt dramatisch der Preis	

[2]

	..
SP	<i>Interessen</i> der Bürger nach Umwelt und Transportä-, Transport und
INT-EL	της κηροζίνης, πρέπει να έχουμε κατά νου, ότι οφείλουμε να
TR	des Kerosins, müssen wir zu bedenken, dass wir sollen zu

[3]

	[02:12.9]	[02:13.4]
SP	Mobilität	in Einklang halten, und sofern Frau Präsidentin, noch mal
INT-EL	προστατεύσουμε τα συμφέροντα των πολιτών, των επιβατών,	
TR	beschützen die Interessen der Bürger, der Passagiere,	

[4]

	..
SP	herzlichen Glückwunsch an den Berichterstatter.
INT-EL	των αεροπορικών εταιριών. Γι' αυτό, λοιπόν, κυρία πρόεδρε, θα ήθελα για
TR	der Fluggesellschaften. Deswegen, also, Frau Präsidentin, ich möchte

[5]

	..
SP	
INT-EL	άλλη μία φορά να συγχαρώ τον
TR	noch ein Mal zu gratulieren dem

The erroneous anticipation was at this point probably triggered by the noun “Interessen” (interests). “Interessen” often collocates with the verb “wahren” (protect). Thus the interpreter produces the Greek verb “προστατεύσουμε” (to protect) without noticing that it is “die Interessen nach Umwelt, Transport und Mobilität” (the interests in environment, transport and mobility) that are not to be *protected* but *reconciled* with each other (in Einklang bringen = to reconcile). The erroneous anticipation is not corrected.

Finally, the last clearly identifiable erroneous anticipation example stems from the speech by EP member Liese on 8.7.2008. The anticipation attempt takes place at time point 02:24.9.

Example 9.42

Liese, 8.7.2008, 148.85 wpm

[1]

	.. [02:21.4]
SP	Persönlich <i>liegt es mir besonders am Herzen, dass wir Menschen, die</i>
INT-EL	φόρους, εε, για μένα προσωπικά, εκείνο που έχει σημασία
TR	Steuern, eh, für mich persönlich, was ist wichtig

[2]

	.. [02:24.9]
SP	umweltfreundliche Transportmittel, wie Bus und Bahn benutzen,
INT-EL	είναι ναααα, εε, δώσουμε τη δυνατότητα σε
TR	ist zu, eh, geben die Möglichkeit zu

[3]

	[02:27.2]
SP	besonders unterstützen . Denn, die leiden auch unter den
INT-EL	όλους εκείνους που χρησιμοποιούν τα φιλικά προς το περιβάλλον μέσα μεταφο
TR	allen jenen die benutzen die umweltfreundliche Transportmittel,

[4]

	.. [02:30.1]
SP	hohen Mineralölpreisen, und haben, im Gegensatz zu den
INT-EL	ράς, να τους στηρίζουμε. Γιατί και αυτοί υποφέρουν από την
TR	sie zu unterstützen. Weil auch sie leiden unter dem

The verb that should be anticipated in this example is the German verb “unterstützen” (main verb of the subordinate clause “dass wir [...] unterstützen”). What the interpreter anticipates, however, is the verb phrase “να δώσουμε (τη δυνατότητα)” (die Möglichkeit geben/to give the chance). This production of a more general phrase, the meaning of which can switch direction according to the complement which is added to it, led to an initial hypothesis that this could be an example of “least commitment strategy” use. The fact, however, that the interpreter does not simply modify the meaning of this phrase by adding more information about what kind of chance should be given (was für eine Möglichkeit), but abruptly changes into using a different verb “να τους στηρίζουμε” (sie zu unterstützen) shows that she too considers her anticipation as erroneous and in need of overall repair.

b) Doubtful erroneous anticipation cases

The first “doubtful erroneous anticipation” example is taken from the speech by EP member Pieper on 4.9.2006. The anticipation attempted by the interpreter at time point 01:15.1 results in an error.

Example 9.43

Pieper, 4.9.2006, 129.23 wpm

[1]

	[01:06.6]	[01:08.2]	[01:08.7]	[01:10.3]
SP	wollen.	Ob Europa, a	llerdings, seine kostbaren	finanziellen Ressourcen der
INT-EL	εεεεεε,	στιμωις, εεεε	εε, πληγείσες χώρες.	Εεεεε,
TR	eh,	in den, eh	betroffenen Staaten.	Eh,

[2]

	..	[01:13.5]	[01:15.1]
SP	ländlichen Entwicklung,	oder sogar der grenzüberschreitenden Zusammenarbeit	
INT-EL	ηηη Ευρωπαϊκή	Ενωση	χ ρ ει ά ζ ε τ α ι,
TR	die Europäische	Union	braucht,

[3]

	..	[01:18.0]	[01:19.0]
SP	zur Verhütung und Bekämpfung	von Waldbränden einsetzt ,	das steht auf einem
INT-EL	εεεεεεεε,	πιστώσεις	στα πλαίσια της ανάπτυξης τηρηης, εε,
TR	eh,	Gelder	im Rahmen der Entwicklung des, eh,

[4]

	..	
SP	anderen Blatt. Ich weiß, dass einige Delegationen das fordern,	
INT-EL	υπαίθρου, εεεεεε, και	για τις διασυνοριακές, ε, επεμβάσεις της.
TR	Landes, eh, und	für die grenzüberschreitenden, eh, Einsätze ihre.

The verb that should be anticipated in this case is the verb “einsetzt” (allocates), which appears very late in the German subordinate clause, compared to the point at which it would be necessary in the Greek sentence, and about eleven seconds later than the conjunction “ob” of the subordinate clause with which it forms a *Satzklammer*. The

interpreter seems to have no clue regarding the verb that will be used. For this reason she delays the production of the verb (see minute 01:13.5 following), obviously with the aim of gathering more information about it. The information expected does, however, not come and the interpreter decides to anticipate. The reluctance of the interpreter continues during the production of the Greek verb “χρειάζεται” (braucht, needs), whose production pace is slower than normal, indicating thus that the interpreter cannot find a firm basis for her anticipation. As a consequence, the Greek verb is erroneously produced in anticipation of the German verb “einsetzt”. The error is subsequently not corrected. Yet, and even though the anticipated term does not achieve the transmission of the ST meaning, the distortion caused is considered limited enough as to characterise this particular erroneous anticipation as a *doubtful* erroneous anticipation instance.

The next example is again from the contribution by EP member Scheele on 21.5.2007. The anticipation attempt takes place at time point 01:27.0.

Example 9.44

Scheele, 21.5.2007, 134.08 wpm

[1]

	[01:16.5]	
SP	gemeinschaftliche Politik in dieser Frage geben wird.	Im Rahmen
INT-EL	εεεεεεεεεεεεεε, μια κοινοτική πολιτική νααααα ασκηθεί σ’ αυτόν	
TR	eh, eine gemeinschaftliche Politik zu führen in diesem	

[2]

	[01:22.3]	[01:24.6]
SP	der Verordnung über Life Plus werden lediglich Projekte vorbildlicher	Praxis
INT-EL	τον τομέα. Στα πλαίσια του κανονισμού για το Life πλάς	
TR	Sektor. Im Rahmen der Verordnung über Life Plus	

[3]

	[01:27.0]	
SP	oder Demonstrationsprojekte im Zusammenhang mit der Verwaltung von Natura	
INT-EL	θαααααααααααααααα υπάρξουν projects υποδειγματικής πρακτικής, ή έργα	
TR	es wird geben Projekte vorbildlicher Praxis, oder Demonstra	

[4]

	..	[01:31.2]	[01:32.0]
SP	zweitausend	Gebieten finanziert.	Deshalb ist es notwendig
INT-EL	επίδειξης,	σε συνδυασμό με	τητην, εεεεε, προώθηση των,
TR	tionsprojekte	in Kombination mit	der, eh, Unterstützung der,

[5]

	[01:34.3]
SP	eine angemessene Finanzierung für die Verwaltung der Natura zweitausend
INT-EL	εεεεε, περιοχών πουπουπου, εεεεεεεεεεεεεε, θα ενταχθούν στο Life
TR	eh, Regionen die, eh, werden einbezogen im Life

[6]

	..
SP	Netze zu gewährleisten. Kommission und Mitgliedstaaten müssen diese
INT-EL	Πλας. Είναι πάρα πολύ σημαντικό αυτό. Η Κομισιόν και τα
TR	Plus. Es ist sehr wichtig das. Die Kommission und die

[7]

	..
SP	Finanzierung sicherstellen.
INT-EL	κράτη μέλη θα πρέπει να
TR	Mitgliedstaaten werden müssen zu

The verb that should have been anticipated in this example is the verb “finanziert” (finance), part of the *auxiliary verb + main verb* passive voice and *Satzklammer* forming construction “werden finanziert” (are financed). What is produced instead is the verb “θα υπάρξουν” (es wird geben/there will be), which appears about 4 seconds earlier than the participle “finanziert” in the ST. The insecurity of the interpreter regarding the anticipation can be seen from the reluctance in the production of the future particle “θα” (will), where a very long “a” sound is pronounced. The need for a verb, however, forces the interpreter into the production of “θα υπάρξουν” (es wird geben), which, although relatively neutral, is very different from the meaning of the ST verb. No correction is immediately effected and, as this recording stops¹⁴³ some seconds before the interpreter has concluded her rendition it is not known whether the

¹⁴³ As mentioned in Chapter 8, above, all speeches have been downloaded from the EP webpage. It is in the EP’s media library that the interpreter’s audio is abruptly interrupted some seconds after the speaker has concluded her speech.

“financing” meaning, which is so central in the German text, ever appears in the Greek interpretation.

This is another case that could be characterised as a more general anticipation, maybe even as an instance of the “least commitment strategy”, as the interpreter might have had the initial intention to add information to the produced verb in order to modify its meaning. No modification or improvement, however, takes place (as far as can be concluded from the recording available) and the information on “financing” is completely lost in the TT; therefore it was decided to add this example to the erroneous, yet doubtful, anticipation category.

The following example is drawn from the contribution by EP member Koch on 10.7.2007. The anticipation attempt takes place at time point 01:11.2.

Example 9.45

Koch, 10.7.2007, 111.65 wpm

[1]

	[01:00.2]
SP	wort, Zentrealisierung und Logistik. Frau Barsi-Pataky malt die richtigen
INT-EL	τος, όσον αφορά την υλοποίηση και όσον αφορά τα logistics. Η κύ-, κυρία
TR	hutz, mit der Umsetzung und mit der Logistik. Die Fr-, Frau

[2]

	[01:06.6]	[01:08.2]
SP	Schritte vor allem dadurch an, dass sie ein co-modales Netz von Verkehrsträgern	
INT-EL	Μάρσι-Πατάκι θεωρεί ότι κάνει σωστά μέτρα, γιατί	
TR	Barsi-Pataky glaubt dass sie macht richtige Maßnahmen, weil	

[3]

	[01:11.1]	[01:11.6]
SP	unterstützt;	in dem jeder Verkehrs-, jeder Verkehrsträger seine
INT-EL	προτείν	ει και υποστηρίζει να υπάρξει μια συντροφικότητα. Έτσι ώστε κα-,
TR	sie schlägt	vor und unterstützt dass es gibt eine Partnerschaft. So dass je-,

[4]

	..
SP	Stärken entwickelt um Gütertransportleistungen
INT-EL	κάθε είδος μεταφοράς να μπορεί να αναπτυχ
TR	jede Transportsorte (zu) kann sich entwic

The ST verb that should be anticipated is the German verb “unterstützt” (support). The interpreter, however, produces the Greek verb “προτείνει” (sie schlägt vor/proposes) in the TT. This verb does not reproduce the ST meaning of the verb “unterstützt”. The error, however, is not detrimental to the meaning. It is immediately corrected upon hearing the German ST (και υποστηρίζει/und unterstützt) and could in fact again be considered a case of “least commitment strategy”; the meaning of the verb “προτείνει” (sie schlägt vor/proposes) can take a variety of directions depending on the object which is added to it. It is thus possible that the interpreter used it not because she anticipated wrongly but because she strategically aimed at gaining space for subsequent optimisations.

The last example is indicative of how efficient interpreters can be at correcting errors resulting from anticipation. It stems from the contribution by EP member Weisgerber on 24.9.2007. The anticipation attempt takes place at time point 01:23.0.

Example 9.46

Weisgerber, 24.9.2007, 130.42 wpm

[1]

	[01:15.6]
SP	in den einzelnen Sektoren zu wählen. Entscheidend ist auch die Verbesserung
INT-EL	να αποφασίσει, εεεε, ποια μορφή η ενέργειας του ταιριάζει και να επιλέξει
TR	(zu) entscheiden, eh, welche Form der Energie ihm passt und (zu) wählen

[2]

	[01:21.5]
SP	der Energieeffizienz. Wir können zwanzig Prozent erneuerbare
INT-EL	τους διάφορους τομείς. Θα πρέπει να υπάρχει και εξοικονόμηση ενέργειας.
TR	die verschiedenen Sektoren. Es muss (zu) geben auch Energiesparen.

[3]

	[01:23.0]	[01:24.3]
SP	Energie nur dann schaffen, wenn wir insgesamt die Energieeffizienz	
INT-EL	Μπορεί να θέλουμε είκοσι τοις εκατό ανανεώσιμες, αλλά για να γίνει αυτό, θα	
TR	Vielleicht wir wollen zwanzig Prozent Erneuerbare, aber damit passiert das, es	

[4]

	..
SP	verbessern. Vor Allem im Bereich der Gebäudedämmung und bei den
INT-EL	πρέπει να βελτιωθεί η εξοικονόμηση ενέργειας. Ιδιαίτερα
TR	wird müssen sich (zu) verbessern das Energiesparen. Besonders

The verb “θέλουμε” (wollen/want) is produced instead of the verb “schaffen” (achieve) and it definitely does not by itself manage to transmit the ST meaning. It is, however, a relatively neutral verb and the correction can easily be introduced with the phrase “αλλά για να γίνει αυτό” (but in order for that to happen), which explains how the desired aim can be achieved and expresses a similar meaning to that of the ST main verb. As in the previous case it could be argued that this is not an erroneous anticipation, but a case of a “more general” anticipation, and more specifically the result of the application of the “least commitment” strategy, as the interpreter might not erroneously have anticipated the verb “θέλουμε” (wollen/want), but purposely have used a verb whose meaning can change direction according to the object added to it. As already stated, however, these doubtful erroneous anticipation cases have been characterised in this study as erroneous, since they transmitted meanings that did not correspond to those of the ST.

9.3.2.5.4 *The distribution after the inclusion of a “doubtful cases” category*

Of central interest to the previous sections were those anticipation cases which were difficult to categorise as either “more general” or “erroneous” anticipation (see Sections 9.3.2.4.1 and 9.3.2.5.3, above). The reason for this difficulty lay in the fact that their categorisation could vary according to the strictness of the criteria applied. Thus some anticipation instances could be categorised as either “more general” or “erroneous” depending on the precision standards set by the researcher.

This section aims at examining what the distribution of the categorisation of anticipation according to their accuracy would look like if all those “doubtful” cases were assigned to a separate category, which in turn would be included in the distribution. Figure 9.8 demonstrates the distribution of anticipation on the criterion “accuracy” after the inclusion of the “doubtful cases” category.

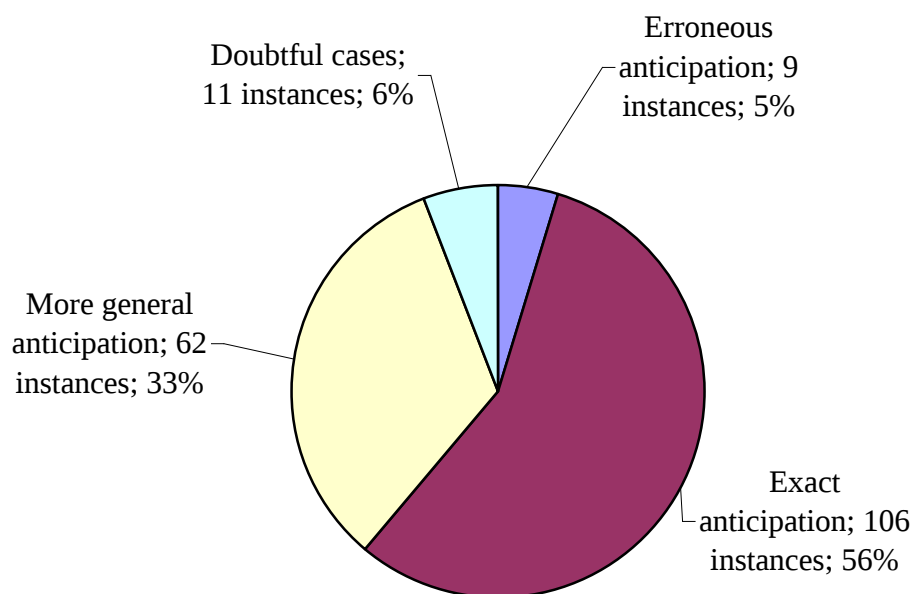


Figure 9.8. Anticipation distribution including a “doubtful cases” category

According to Figure 9.8, if doubtful anticipation cases were excluded from the “more general” and “erroneous” anticipation categories and were assigned to a separate category, the distribution of anticipation instances according to their accuracy would slightly change. Even though the exact anticipation percentage would remain the same, since no “doubtful” cases are included in this category, the more general anticipation percentage would decrease from 37% to 33% and the erroneous anticipation percentage would decrease from 7% to only 5%. The percentage changes are only minor. Thus, even if somebody chose to remove doubtful erroneous anticipation cases from the “erroneous” category, and assign them to the “more general” category, or the opposite, the overall picture of the research results would not dramatically change.

9.3.2.5.5 *Erroneous anticipation-speed of delivery correlation*

One of the research questions which still remains open is whether or not there is a relationship between erroneous anticipation and speed of delivery. In order to examine this hypothesis the correlation between the speed of delivery (counted in words per minute/wpm) and the number of erroneous anticipations in each contribution was tested. The correlation test was performed using the respective Microsoft Excel function. The test showed a very small correlation of only -0.109. Thus it can be inferred that in this corpus the speed of delivery does not correlate with the quantity of errors. This can also be seen from Figure 9.9.

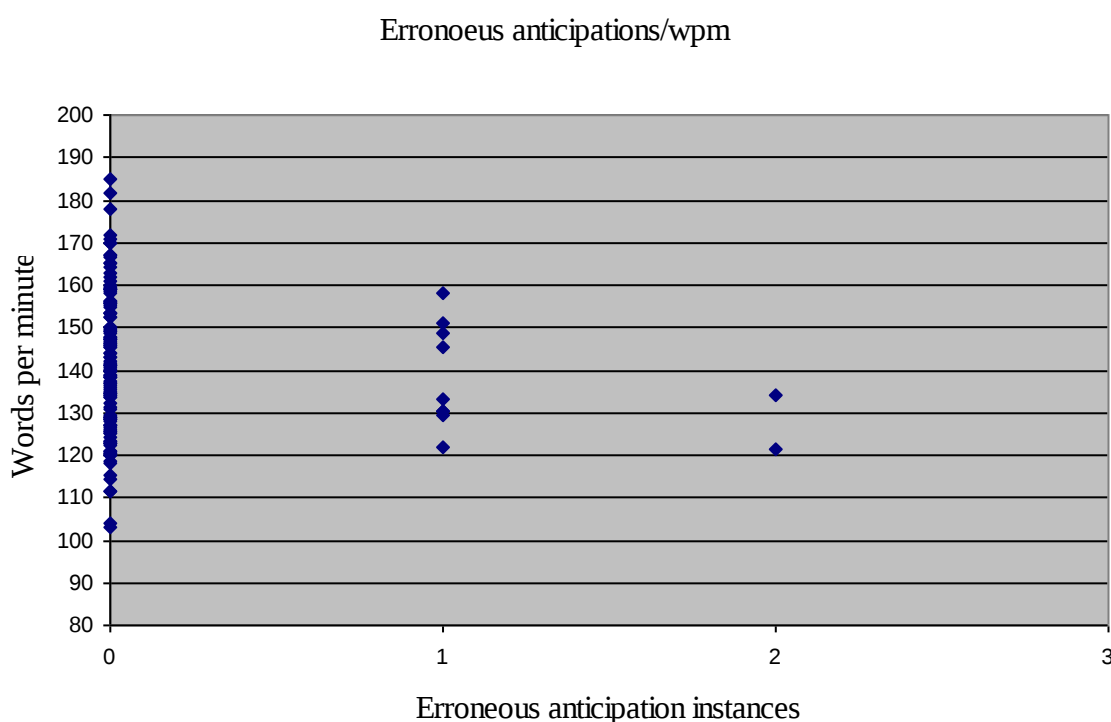


Figure 9.9. Erroneous anticipation/words per minute distribution

As can be seen from the graph, there is a rather even distribution of anticipation errors among the various speech velocities. What is impressive is that no anticipation error occurs in the 100-120 wpm interval of the Y-axis, a speaking rate which Gerver (1976: 172) had characterised as the “optimal input rate” for SI. This could be an extra argument for the fact that these speeds are indeed optimal since they are not related to

anticipation errors.¹⁴⁴ The rest of errors are evenly distributed among the speeds varying from 120 to 170 wpm, with the two-error-cases being identified at contributions with relatively low speeds (120-135 wpm). This fact should not come as a surprise, however, since the correlation function had already indicated an almost nonexistent correlation between the speed of delivery and the number of anticipation errors, which means that the occurrence of more errors in lower speed speeches could very well be attributed to chance.

9.3.2.5.6 *Erroneous anticipation: conclusions*

The following table provides an outline of the findings resulting from the preceding analysis of erroneous anticipation instances. The examples are presented in the same sequence as in the analysis, starting from the clearly identifiable erroneous anticipation instances and ending with those cases that were more difficult to categorise. Information is provided on a) the ST constituent that needed to be anticipated, b) the Greek constituent that was erroneously produced in its place, c) the existence, or not, of possible triggers which might have had their contribution to the erroneous anticipation, as well as d) on the corrective steps that were, or were not, taken at the perception of the committed error.

No	Late appearing constituent ¹⁴⁵	Corresponding interpreted term	German translation of Greek interpretation	Anticipation trigger	Error correction
9.34	zeigt	ανταπεξέρχεται	entspricht	-	+
9.35	gebündelt werden	αναπτύσσουν	entwickeln	-	+
9.36	gratulieren	ευχαριστήσω	danken	+	+
9.37	(für unverzichtbar) gehalten	διατηρηθούν	erhalten bleiben	-	+

¹⁴⁴ This result could, however, have been influenced by the fact that there were actually only nine out of the 139 speeches (about 6%) at this slow speed.

¹⁴⁵ For the English translations of the German and Greek verbs, please consult the preceding analysis.

9.38	zustimmen	έχει εξετάσει	hat überprüft	-	-
9.39	danken	να συγχαρώ	gratulieren	+	-
9.40	(wird) blockiert	θέλει	möchte	-	+
9.41	(in Einklang) bringen	προστατεύσουμε	to protect	+	-
9.42	unterstützen	να δώσουμε (τη δυνατότητα)	die Möglichkeit geben	-	+
9.43	einsetzt	χρειάζεται	braucht	-	-
9.44	werden finanziert	θα υπάρξουν	es wird geben	-	? ¹⁴⁶
9.45	unterstützt (werden)	να υπάρξουν	zu geben	-	+
9.46	schaffen	θέλουμε	wollen	-	+

Table 9.3. Erroneous anticipation cases: facts

All anticipation errors identified in this corpus concern parts of complex *Satzrahmen*-forming verbs (see Section 6.4.2.3, above). In eleven out of thirteen (84.61%) of the erroneous anticipations the main verb of the *Satzrahmen* construction was erroneously anticipated. In the remaining two cases the anticipation concerned nominal groups which, however, were again parts of *Satzrahmen* constructions. Reference is made to Examples 9.37 (für unverzichtbar halten) and 9.41 (in Einklang bringen) of the table where what was not anticipated was actually a prepositional phrase functioning as a verb complement. This failure by the interpreter to anticipate correctly, however, resulted once more in the production of an erroneous target sentence verb.

¹⁴⁶ It has to be reminded that the recording of this speech stops before there is a chance to hear whether the error is corrected or not.

The fact that only verbs were erroneously anticipated does not come as a surprise. The vast majority of anticipations in this corpus concerns verbs. Thus, it is logical that the errors would also in their majority concern verbs. The fact that no errors appear in the nominal anticipation category is, on the one hand, attributed to the small number of nominal anticipations in the corpus and, on the other, to the nature of the particular anticipation type. The anticipation of nominals is not dictated by the syntactic discrepancies between the SL and the TL, which often force the interpreter to anticipate despite the lack of anticipation triggers. Thus, interpreters, it seems, voluntarily take on the risk to anticipate nominals probably because they have firm data on which to base their expectations. As results from the corpus analysis, they are not deluded by their expectations. As far as the errors in negation anticipation are concerned, it has been explained in Section 9.3.1.4, above, that they are not attributed to the *erroneous* anticipation of negation but to the complete *lack* of such anticipation.

With respect to anticipation triggers and erroneous anticipation three possible relationships can be identified: a) the inexistence of triggers which leads to erroneous anticipation, b) the existence of an anticipation trigger which is disregarded by the interpreter leading thus to the error in anticipation and c) the existence of an anticipation trigger which was attributed the wrong value and as a consequence led to an erroneous anticipation. To make this last point clearer one may name Examples 9.36 and 9.39 above. In the first case the interpreter probably recognised two anticipation triggers: the dative case which can be governed by a specific set of German verbs and the procedural clichés of thanking or praising a rapporteur active in EP sessions. The combination of these two triggers offered two anticipation options to the interpreter. She could either anticipate the verb “danken” (thank) or “gratulieren” (congratulate). In this case, even though the interpreter had correctly recognised these two cues, she disregarded the other syntactic cue, the preposition “zu”, which eliminates the choice to use the verb “danken”, a verb that is, finally, erroneously produced by the interpreter. Example 9.39 is similar, with the difference that the interpreter is not provided with any other cue than the dative case and the procedural cliché. The erroneous anticipation is thus the result of making the incorrect of the two anticipation choices offered to her by the existing cues.

In this corpus it can be noticed that in nine out of thirteen (69.2%) of the erroneous anticipations the interpreter probably committed an error because they were forced by ST-TT syntactic discrepancies to anticipate even though they had no trigger

leading to the anticipation of a specific constituent. This could also explain the hesitation of the interpreters in many of the anticipation cases. As already mentioned, in Examples 9.36, 9.39 and 9.41 the interpreter had a trigger that might have led them to a correct anticipation. Each trigger, however, opened up more than one choice for the interpreter, who seems to have opted for the wrong one producing thus erroneous renditions.

The same erroneous anticipation examples (9.36, 9.39 and 9.41) might also be considered as the result of the extreme confidence of the interpreter in their top-down knowledge. If the interpreters had been less confident and had waited only few seconds longer, some of their dilemmas might have been resolved by the incoming text. The fact that they ventured anticipation might thus corroborate Bevilacqua's (2009: 13) suggestion that such trust in one's top-down knowledge is a common cause of anticipation errors.

Most of the errors (eight out of thirteen - 61.5%) are corrected. Were the one case (Example 9.44 of the clearly identifiable erroneous anticipation cases), about which there is no information regarding the correction of the erroneous anticipation, also added to the "corrected anticipation" category, this percentage would rise to 69.2%. Even in the cases, however, where the erroneous anticipation is not corrected, the error is not detrimental to the meaning and the continuation of the interpreting restores the lost nuances in most of the cases.

9.3.3 Anticipation by cue type

9.3.3.1 Introduction

The last categorisation of anticipation is performed according to the criterion *cue type*. From the very beginning of this work, in the discussion of the theory of anticipation, it was claimed that anticipation is not blind hypothesising (see Section 5.2.2), as interpreters do not anticipate if they do not have some firm basis on which to base their hypothesis (see also Mattern 1974, Wilss 1978 and Jörg 1995). As a matter of fact, it was pointed out that errors most often occur due to the *lack of anticipation cues* (see

Section 9.3.2.5, above) in cases where interpreters are *forced* by adverse SI circumstances¹⁴⁷ to anticipate a late appearing ST constituent.

A categorisation of anticipation by *cue type* was carried out in the attempt to identify possible links between certain cue and anticipation types.¹⁴⁸ In this framework possible anticipation cues were, as a first step, isolated. This led to the determination of the triggers that urge interpreters to initially form a hypothesis about a meaning and subsequently to anticipate this meaning.¹⁴⁹ The cues were then organised into categories and the identified anticipation instances were grouped according to the cue types that seemed to have led to them; thus possible connections between cues and specific anticipation types could be uncovered.

The analysis of the corpus showed that the encountered cues could be assigned to four major cue categories. As a consequence, four anticipation categories could also be recognised based on the criterion “cue type”. The first category¹⁵⁰ is that of *procedural cliché* triggered anticipations. Procedural clichés are phrases or behaviours that are customarily encountered in particular communicative contexts and environments. For example, in the plenary sessions of the European Parliament, where this corpus has been recorded, reports are usually discussed and voted upon. In this context it is customary for a speaker to thank or to praise the rapporteur who has worked on a report for their work. Disagreement with the proposals is, however, also not uncommon. Anticipations that are brought about because of the knowledge of such conventions are known as *procedural cliché* triggered anticipations.

The second category is that of *collocation* triggered anticipations. The term collocation refers to a sequence of words that co-occur in speech or writing more often than would be expected by chance. Examples of the most frequent English language collocations are those of “you know”, “a bit” or “as well”. Collocations, however, can also be formed by more complex combinations of words. In the German language, which is of interest for this work, among the most common collocations are those of verbs co-occurring with specific nouns (objects) and prepositions (e.g. “Gewicht legen

¹⁴⁷ E.g. Extended differences between SL and TL surface structures, too weak working memory, excessive information load.

¹⁴⁸ The term anticipation “type” is used here to refer to both the type of the constituent anticipated and the accuracy of anticipation.

¹⁴⁹ Possible anticipation triggers have also briefly been discussed within the presentation of the previous anticipation categorisations. In this section their discussion is systematised and much more detailed.

¹⁵⁰ The categories are presented in ascending order from the least to the most frequent cue type encountered.

auf” = to attach importance to), verb-predicate-preposition combinations (e.g. “zuständig sein für” = to be responsible for), or other idiomatic expressions that can have various syntactic forms (e.g. jemandem am Herzen liegen = “to lie at somebody’s heart” = to be important for somebody, composed of a verb and a prepositional phrase). It was noticed in the corpus that when one part of such collocations appears early in discourse it often serves as a trigger for the interpreter to anticipate the rest of it without extra effort.

The next category is that of *syntactic cue* triggered anticipations. This category is reminiscent of the previous one in that again the trigger lies in the co-occurrence of linguistic items in discourse. The difference is that the co-occurrence in this category does not refer only to word units but also to grammatical units. That is, a cue for the anticipation of a particular verb might be the existence of a specific *grammatical case* in discourse. For example, the existence of a dative case in the phrase “ich möchte *dir*” [I would like to + dative case] limits the choice of the infinitives that might follow considerably, as only specific verbs can govern the dative. Top-down or bottom-up input helps the interpreter choose among the remaining options, so as to anticipate the correct “missing” item.

The last cue type category is that of *knowledge-triggered* anticipations. The term *knowledge* includes both linguistic and extralinguistic knowledge (e.g. general world knowledge or information acquired from the incoming ST, in this case, also *information retrieved from the previous speeches* by the other EP members). Knowledge is central for every cue category as even procedural clichés, collocations or syntactic cues can be of use only if the interpreter has knowledge of them. Thus, irrespective of its source, knowledge does not only exist as an independent cue in SI, but is actually the basis for every anticipation trigger: collocational or syntactic cues are based on linguistic knowledge, while procedural cliché cues are based on extralinguistic knowledge; their recognition is, however, often supported by linguistic information.

Knowledge cues are not always identifiable in the corpus. Anticipation, however, is not blind guessing and this is corroborated by the small number of erroneous anticipations recorded in all studies on anticipation. It is assumed, therefore, that anticipations which successfully take place without being based on either procedural clichés, collocations, or syntactic cues (triggers which can be identified) are based on extralinguistic world knowledge cues, which are always active throughout the

interpreting and anticipation procedure. In Appendix 3 identifiable anticipation cues of all four categories are highlighted in italics.

The four anticipation categories proposed above are not mutually exclusive, unlike the previous categorisations (e.g. a verb anticipation cannot simultaneously be a nominal anticipation). What has been noticed is that very often cues coincide. For example, knowledge is always active as an anticipation cue. All other cues can be identified only if the interpreter has knowledge of them. Similarly, collocation and syntactic cue triggered anticipations can often be attributed to both collocational and syntactic cues simultaneously, as a collocation is a type of syntactic cue (although the opposite is not always true). Finally, the fact that an anticipation might have been triggered by a procedural cliché does not mean that the interpreter did not at the same time identify and make use of other collocational or syntactic cues.

As depicted in Figure 9.10 below, the relationship between the four cue categories can be conceived of as a set of concentric circles. In the centre, the smallest circle, is that of “procedural clichés”. This category is associated with the fewest anticipation examples. Surrounding it is the circle of “collocations”, since procedural clichés are usually (but not always) collocations, while not all collocations are procedural clichés. Next comes the “syntactic cue” category, which almost surrounds the previous two categories; the reason that it does not *completely* surround them is that although syntax plays a role in all collocation cases, not all procedural clichés can be ascribed to the syntactic cue category as well. Thus the procedural cliché circle takes an oval shape, in order to demonstrate that there are clichés that can simultaneously be included in all other (larger) categories, but that there are also cases where the cues that coincide are only procedural and syntactic, or procedural and (world) knowledge-based. The largest circle surrounding all previous categories is that of “knowledge”. As no anticipation is possible without knowledge, which is the first and foremost anticipation cue, it surrounds all other categories. It is not precluded, however, that there are cases where anticipations are triggered by world knowledge only when no other cue category is active.

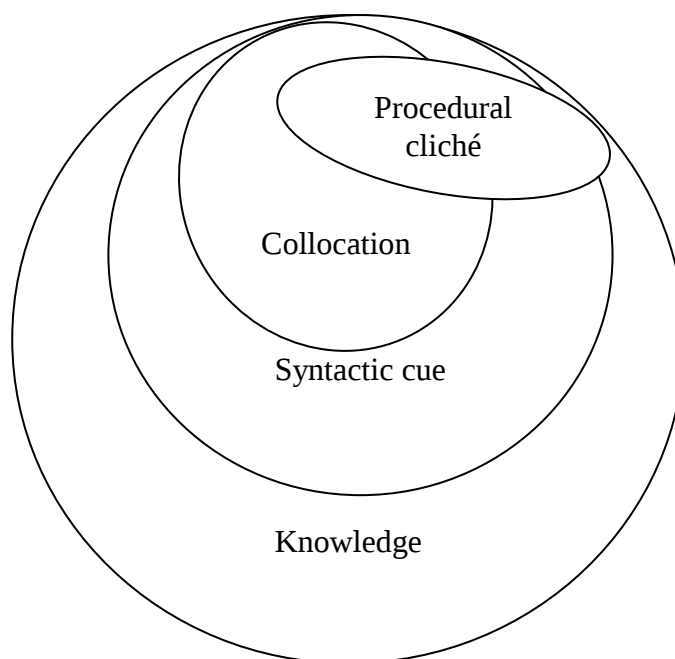


Figure 9.10. Distribution of anticipation cue types

The analysis of the corpus verified that interpreters make use of these concurrently active cues in their anticipation procedure. This was particularly visible in cases where cues, which undoubtedly function as sign posts showing interpreters the right direction, led the interpreter to *crossroads* where a choice had to be made on the route to be followed. When faced with such dilemma situations the interpreter often made use of other concurrently active cues, in order to be able to eliminate the one or other option and make the right anticipation decision.¹⁵¹ Examples of this *elimination procedure* will be presented in the following analysis.

The fact that multiple cue types might be used for an anticipation has consequences for the categorisation of the identified anticipation instances according to the criterion “cue type”. Taking into consideration that in works based on corpus analysis it is very difficult to get feedback on the deductions or triggers that might have led to a particular response (in this case, anticipation), it is highly improbable to acquire

¹⁵¹ With respect to *inference* in SI Chernov (2004: 72-77) emphasises how interpreters analyse all dimensions of the communicative situation of SI in order to acquire useful information. In this framework he explains how knowledge of the speech *theme* and the *event* that provoked it can serve as a source of cognitive inference, how the *forum* and the *time* of speaking are sources of situational inference and how knowledge of the *speaker*, the *audience*, the *purpose* and the *motive* of communication can be sources of pragmatic inference. The same claims can be extended to the function of anticipation, since interpreters do indeed seem to be taking advantage of all these dimensions of the SI event in order to be able to anticipate successfully.

a straightforward distribution of anticipations, as was done in the previous categorisations (based on the criteria “anticipated constituent type” and “anticipation accuracy”).

What will be attempted in the following paragraphs, however, is to present some exemplary cases of each trigger type, or better said, exemplary anticipation cases probably triggered by the particular cue types. Since no information is available from the interpreters, the analysis will be based on the available interpretations, that is, the process will be approached through the end result. Even though in many of the cases more than one cue types seem to have contributed to the interpreting/anticipation procedure, the anticipation categorisation will take place according to the trigger that is the most obvious, or seems to hold a dominant position. The concurrently active cue types will be discussed during the analysis of each single case.¹⁵²

9.3.3.2 Procedural cliché triggered anticipations

As has been explained above, procedural clichés are activities and wording customarily appearing in specific situations. The EP is rich in such customary procedures, thus the anticipations triggered by them were not rare in this corpus. From the examples below, however, it will be seen that a procedural cliché rarely functions alone as the trigger of anticipation.¹⁵³

The first example stems from the speech by EP member Leichtfried on 16.5.2006. The anticipation takes place at the very beginning of his contribution.

Example 9.47

Leichtfried, 16.5.2006, 138.98 wpm

[1]

	[20.2]	[21.1]
SP	und ich <i>möchte mich auch bei den Kolleginnen und Kollegen</i> meiner Fraktion	
INT-EL	για την καλή	συνεργασία. Και θα ή
TR	für die gute	Zusammenarbeit. Und ich wü

¹⁵² For a complete picture of all cue types active in each anticipation case consult Appendix 5, below.

¹⁵³ There are many more procedural cliché triggered anticipation cases than the ones discussed in this section. For the sake of economy, however, anticipations that rely on the same cliché will not be discussed twice.

[2]

	[24.2]	[26.1]	[27.5]
SP	für die Geduld und das Vertrauen, eeeeeeeeeeh, die sie mir in diesem Fall		
INT-EL	θελα ναααα ευχαριστήσω και τους συναδέλφους της ομάδας μου		
TR	rde gerne (zuuuu) danken auch die Kollegen der Fraktion meiner		

[3]

	[29.2]
SP	entgegengesetzt haben bedanken .
INT-EL	για την υπομονή
TR	für die Geduld

The verb that is the missing “building block” for the interpreter, and thus necessitates anticipation, is the verb “bedanken” (to thank), part of the *modal verb + main verb Satzklammer* construction “möchte bedanken” (want to thank). Indeed the interpreter anticipates the verb “bedanken” by producing the Greek verb “ευχαριστήσω” (to thank) about three seconds earlier than the German speaker produces the ST main verb. It is interesting to reflect, however, on the triggers that might have led the interpreter to this anticipation. Thanking one’s colleagues for the good co-operation at this initial stage of a speech definitely is a procedural cliché. The interpreter most probably expected this, so that he could anticipate the continuation of the phrase upon hearing the modal verb “möchte”. More cue types are present, however. The modal verb “möchte” is followed by a reflexive pronoun and the preposition “bei”. These are parts of specific collocations: for example “sich bedanken bei” or “sich entschuldigen bei” (to excuse oneself to). At this point it is still unclear which verb could be the closest match. The continuation of the message provides one more syntactic cue, the dative case “den Kolleginnen und Kollegen”, which however cannot clear up the picture as many verbs govern the dative (including the two verbs “danken” and “entschuldigen” mentioned as an example). The knowledge cue “für die Geduld und das Vertrauen” (for the patience and the trust) which comes next, that is, the naming of two positive reasons for thanking somebody, probably provides the answer to the puzzle, if of course the interpreter had not understood the “missing” verb by then.

The next example stems from the speech by EP member Rack on 16.5.2006. The anticipation takes place at time point 03:52.6.

Example 9.48

Rack, 16.5.2006, 123.29 wpm

[1]

	[03:44.0]	[03:45.9]
SP	vom Vorgehen her, <i>den Versuch</i>	<i>zu unternehmen</i> , eh, dieses Gesetzgebungswerk
INT-EL	υτόοο	μας έδωσε την αφορμή από πλευράς διαδικασίας
TR	as	uns hat gegeben den Anlass vom Vorgehen her

[2]

	..	[03:50.4]	[03:52.6]	[03:53.1]
SP	<i>bereits in erster</i>	<i>Linie</i> und <i>erster Lesung</i>	abzuschließen	und
INT-EL	ναααααα	καταβάλλουμε την προσπάθεια να εγκριθεί	ήδη από την πρώτη	
TR	zu	unternehmen den Versuch es abzuschließen	bereits in der ersten	

Again a procedural cliché seems to be the main trigger of this anticipation. The discussion is about a legislative procedure (Gesetzgebungswerk) and all participants know that it would be wishful if they could vote on a law after the first reading, as it would lead to the avoidance of further time-consuming deliberations. Thus upon hearing “*bereits in erster Linie und erster Lesung*” (already and in the first reading), the interpreter does understand which “attempt” the parliamentarians have to make (*den Versuch zu unternehmen*), if, of course, top-down knowledge had not already led him even earlier to the anticipation.

The speech by EP member Klass on 12.6.2006 offers the next procedural cliché triggered anticipation.

Example 9.49

Klass, 12.6.2006, 134.30 wpm

[1]

	[40.2]	
SP	pfehlung für die zweite Lesung im Europäischen Parlament.	Er
INT-EL	η έκθεση της επιτροπής περιβάλλοντος συμπεριλαμβάνει τρεις	
TR	r Bericht des Umweltausschusses	enthält drei

[2]

	[43.7]	[45.4]
SP	wurde mit <i>fünfzig Ja - Stimmen</i> ,	bei einer Enthaltung und keiner
INT-EL	τροπολογίες για τη δεύτερη ανάγνωση.	Ενεκρίθηκε με πενήντα ψήφους
TR	Änderungsanträge für die zweite Lesung.	Er wurde angenommen mit fünfzig Stimmen

[3]

	[48.4]
SP	Gegenstimme angenommen .
INT-EL	υπέρ, καμία ψήφο κατά και
TR	für, keiner Stimme dagegen und

In this voting procedural cliché the interpreter receives the trigger that something was done with “50 yes-votes” (*mit fünfzig Ja-Stimmen*). In such procedures the choices are only two: a law can either be accepted with 50 yes-votes or be rejected, if the dissenting votes are more (*i.e.* the speaker could say that the proposal was rejected with 50 yes-votes and 99 dissenting votes).

The interpreter correctly anticipates the verb “angenommen” (accepted) producing the Greek equivalent “ενεκρίθηκε” (*wurde angenommen, was accepted*) three seconds in advance. The trigger of this anticipation was probably the familiarity with the voting procedures (procedural cliché), as well as the interpreter’s knowledge of the situation: the interpreter might have understood the favourable climate towards the law, know that only a total of 51 parliamentarians had attended the meeting, which means that there could not have been but one dissenting vote if the yes-votes were 50, or she even might have been present at the meeting and have seen the voting results.

The final example comes from the contribution of EP member Schuth on 11.3.2008. The anticipation can be noticed at the very beginning.

Example 9.50

Schuth, 11.3.2008, 122.58 wpm

[1]

	[02.0]	[05.2]
SP	liebe Frau Kommissarin, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen, ich möchte dem	
INT-EL	Ευχαριστώωωωωωωωωωω κυρία πρόεδρε, αγαπητή κυρία Επίτροπε,	
TR	Danke Frau Präsidentin, liebe Frau Kommissarin,	

[2]

	[08.2]		
SP	Kollegen Tabajdi <i>zu seinem ausgewogenen Bericht</i> gratulieren .		
INT-EL	αγαπητοί συνάδελφοι.	Θέλω	να συγχαρώω
TR	liebe Kollegen.	Ich möchte (zu)	gratulieren

This last example is a case that is very similar to the first one discussed in this category. In the beginning of their speech it is customary that the speakers thank or congratulate the rapporteur for their work. Helped by this procedural cliché the interpreter can predict that probably one of the two verbs “thank” or “congratulate” will follow. But which of the two shall she anticipate? Syntax facilitates her decision. The syntactic cue “*zu seinem ausgewogenen Bericht*” (for his balanced report, zu + dative case) can only be governed by the verb “gratulieren” (congratulate) in the German language, since other verbs, e.g. “danken” would call for another preposition; in the case of “danken” this preposition would be “für”. Thus the interpreter manages to make the right decision and anticipate the correct verb, producing the Greek “να συγχαρώ” (zu gratulieren, to congratulate) only milliseconds earlier.

9.3.3.3 Collocation triggered anticipation

“Collocation triggered” anticipations form part of sequences of words that collocate more often than would be expected by chance. The cases that have been identified can be ascribed to three main collocation categories: the “noun + verb” collocation category, the “verb + preposition” collocation category and the “adjective + preposition” collocation category. The examples that follow are not exhaustive. A selection has been made with the aim of demonstrating some characteristic cases of each category. All remaining cases are presented and can be consulted in Appendix 5.

9.3.3.3.1 “Noun + verb” collocation triggered anticipations

The first example to be presented has been drawn from the contribution by EP member Rack on 16.5.2006. The anticipation takes place at time point 04:57.0. The Greek

interpretation of the anticipated TT verb is produced almost simultaneously with the ST verb it corresponds to.

Example 9.51

Rack, 16.5.2006, 123.29 wpm

[1]

	[04:52.5]	[04:53.2]
SP	und wir <i>haben</i> hier eine Reihe von, wie ich hoffe, <i>vernünftigen</i>	
INT-EL	ν ευκαιρία να συμπεριληφθούν στοoooooooo Μάρκο Πόλο,	
TR	e Chance miteinbezogen zu werden im Marco Polo,	

[2]

	[04:57.0]	[04:57.4]
SP	<i>Vorschlägen</i> einggebracht ,	im besonderen auch im Zusammenhang mit der
INT-EL	και κάνουμε	μία σειρά λογικών, νομίζω, προ - τά - σε - ων
TR	und wir machen	eine Reihe von vernünftigen, ich glaube, Vorschlägen

The collocation that is of interest at this point is “einen Vorschlag einbringen” (to introduce a proposal). It is a characteristic example of a noun that can only collocate with specific verbs. Few verbs can be combined with the noun “Vorschlag” and the interpreter correctly produces the synonym (of “einbringen”) “κάνουμε” (make). The characterisation of the proposal as “vernünftig” (reasonable) (acting as a knowledge trigger) probably supports the decision of the interpreter to produce the verb “make” and not, for example, “reject”, which would also be a possible verb collocation for the noun “proposal” (*i.e.* einen Vorschlag *ablehnen* = to *reject* a proposal). Besides, the interpreter is probably also supported in this decision by the plural “eine Reihe von Vorschlägen” (a series of proposals), since it is probably unlikely to reject several proposals simultaneously.

Similar in nature is the example stemming from the contribution by EP member Weißgerber on 25.9.2006.

Example 9.52

Weißgerber, 25.9.2006, 140.98 wpm

[1]

	[01:45.7]
SP	Die Kommunen bekommen nur dann eine Fristverlängerung von maximal sechs
INT-EL	δημιουργούμε σωστά κίνητρα. Οι κοινότητες, οι ΟΤΑ,
TR	schaffen wir richtige Anreize. Die Kommunen, die Gebietskörperschaften, wir

[2]

	[01:52.0]	[01:52.4]
SP	Jahren, wenn sie durch Aktionspläne nachweisen, dass sie vor	Ort alle in ihrer
INT-EL	θα έχουμε παράταση κατά έξι χρόνια, αν	με προγράμματα
TR	werden haben Fristverlängerung von sechs Jahren, wenn	durch Aktions

[3]

	[01:54.7]
PR	Please dear colleague, dear colleague, can you slow down?
SP	<i>Macht stehenden</i> verhältnismäßige Maßnahmen ,
INT-EL	δράσης αποδεικνύουν, ότι κάνουν, ό τι είναι δυνατόν , διακόπτει ο πρόεδρος,
TR	plänen sie beweisen, dass sie machen, was ist möglich , unterbricht der Präsident

[4]

	[01:57.5]
PR	
INT-DE	bitte ein bisschen langsamer geschätzte Kollegin, die Kolle-, die
SP	
INT-EL	πιο αργά παρακαλώ, λόγω της διερμηνείας,
TR	langsamer bitte, wegen der Dolmetschung,

[5]

	[02:04.0]
INT-DE	Dolmetscher müssen mitkommen,
SP	dass sie Vorort alle in ihrer Macht
INT-EL	είναι δύσκολο όμως όταν έχουμε μόνο δύο λεπτά χρόνο. Θα πρέπει,
TR	es ist schwierig aber wenn wir haben nur zwei Minuten Zeit. Sie müssen,

[6]

	[02:07.6]
SP	verhältnismäßigen Maßnahmen zur Verbesserung der Luftqualität
INT-EL	λοιπόν, όλα τααααααα σχετικά μέτρα να τα λάβουν για τη βελτίωση
TR	also, alle die verhältnismäßigen Maßnahmen ergreifen für die Verbesserung

[7]

	[02:08.3]	[02:09.7]
SP	ergriffen haben. Außerdem wird die	Ausnahme auch nicht allen Kommunen,
INT-EL	τουυυυ	υυυ αέρα. Εεεε, επίσης,
TR	der	Luft. Eh, dazu,

The verb “ergreifen” (take) is anticipated as part of the collocation “Maßnahmen ergreifen” (take measures). It is a very characteristic noun-verb collocation, and it seems as though its sense is clear for the interpreter from the moment she hears the noun “Maßnahmen”, that is, approximately 13 seconds earlier than the production of the ST verb. The first attempt to anticipate however is only an approximate (more general) rendition: “κάνουν, ό τι είναι δυνατόν” (dass sie machen was ist möglich/that they do what is possible), probably because it was planned before the interpreter had heard the noun “Maßnahmen”. Some seconds later, however, the interpreter improves her rendition by producing the exact anticipation “όλα τα σχετικά μέτρα να τα λάβουν” (die verhältnismäßigen Maßnahmen ergreifen/to take the relative measures), about one second before the ST verb is produced.

Example 9.53 is from the speech by EP member Dess on 11.3.2008.

Example 9.53

Dess, 11.3.2008, 131.04 wpm

[1]

	[18.7]
SP	schon gesagt worden ist, <i>Biogas kann 'nen erheblichen Beitrag dazu</i>
INT-EL	έκανε πολύ καλή δουλειά, και υπογραμμίζω αυτά που ελέγχθησαν. Το βιοαέριο
TR	hat gemacht sehr gute Arbeit, und ich unterstreiche was gesagt wurde. Biogas

[2]

	..	[23.8]	[25.6]	[26.8]	[27.8]
SP	<i>leisten,</i>	dass wir <i>die Ziele</i> bei regenerativen	Energien erreichen , und dass		
INT-EL	μπορεί να συμβάλλει σημαντικά στην επίτευξη	των στόχων μας για τις			
TR	kann (zu) beitragen erheblich zu der Erreichung	der Ziele unserer	für		

[3]

	..
SP	wir weniger fossile Energien verbrauchen und damit auch Ce O zwei einsparen.
INT-EL	ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας, μείωση της κατανάλωσης των ορυκτών
TR	die erneuerbare Energiequellen, Verringerung des Verbrauchs der fossilen

The collocation which triggers the anticipation in this example is the noun + verb collocation “ein Ziel *erreichen*” (to achieve an objective). The interpreter manages to anticipate the verb upon hearing the first part of the collocation, *i.e.* the noun “die Ziele” (objectives). The anticipation is definitely also facilitated by the bottom-up trigger “Biogas kann ‘nen erheblichen Beitrag dazu leisten” (natural gas can contribute considerably), which tells the interpreter that the speaker is referring to the *achievement* and not, for example, to the *setting* of goals: the use of natural gas can greatly contribute to the *achievement* of environmental goals; no positive consequence for the *setting* of goals, however, can be deducted from the use of natural gas. The anticipated verb is rendered in Greek by the noun “επίτευξη” (Erreichung/achievement), which is produced about two seconds before the ST verb is heard.

9.3.3.3.2 “Verb + preposition” collocation triggered anticipations

The first example of *verb + preposition* collocation triggered anticipations comes from the contribution by EP member Scheele on 5.9.2006.

Example 9.54

Scheele, 5.9.2006, 145.71 wpm

[1]

	[03:26.3]	[03:27.5]	55 [03:30.8]
SP	sind, dass es nicht sein kann, dass <i>sich</i>	unsere Mitgliedstaaten	nicht <i>an die</i>
INT-EL	ότι τα εθνικαά	σχέδια είναι αρκετάααααααα	αυστηρά,
TR	dass die nationalen	Pläne sind	genug streng,
			so dass

[2]

	..	[03:35.1]
SP	Vorgaben des Kioto Protokolls, an unsere eigene Gesetzen halten	
INT-EL	ώστε οι χώρες, εεεεε, μέλη νααααα	τηρούν
TR	die Mitglie-, eh, staaten, (zu)	einhalten

The reflexive verb “sich halten” (keep) is part of the collocation “sich halten an (etwas)” (to respect). The reflexive pronoun “sich” and the preposition “an” are definitely indications that these two elements are part of a collocation, the verb of which is missing. Besides the above, the knowledge trigger “den Vorgaben des Kioto Protokolls” (the demands of the Kioto protocol), and the accusative case of the plural noun “Vorgaben”, acting as a syntactic cue, most probably help the interpreter decide on the verb that completes the collocation.

Similar in nature is the collocation present in the speech by EP member Seeber on 29.5.2007. The anticipation takes place between 04:30.3 and 04:32.0.

Example 9.55

Seeber, 29.5.2007, 134.57 wpm

[1]

	[04:24.7]	[04:28.0]
SP	hint-, angehalten werden müssen. Kollege Solayos <i>hat auf ein Problem</i> , auf ein	
INT-EL	σκοπιμότητα και βιωσιμότητα. Είναι καλή έκθεση. Ο καθηγητής	
TR	Zweckmäßigkeit und Nachhaltigkeit. Es ist ein guter Bericht. Professor	

[2]

	..	[04:30.3]	[04:31.0]	[04:32.3]
SP	bilaterales	zwischen Österreich und Ungarn drauf hingewiesen , meines Wissens		
INT-EL	Σολάγιος	ανέφερε ένα διμερές πρόβλημα μεταξύ Αυστρίας και		
TR	Solayos	hat erwähnt ein bilaterales Problem zwischen Österreich und		

[3]

	..
SP	ist hier eine Kommission bereits eingesetzt, und wir sind natürlich besonders
INT-EL	Ουγγαρίας. Απ' ό τι γνωρίζω, έχει συσταθεί ήδη
TR	Ungarn. Soweit ich weiß, wurde eingesetzt bereits

The collocation of interest is the verb + preposition combination “hinweisen auf” (to indicate/to suggest). It is (approximately) rendered in anticipation by the Greek verb “αναφέρω” (erwähnen/mention), which is produced about 1 ½ seconds earlier than the ST verb is heard. Triggers of the anticipation seem to have been: the preposition “auf”, as the second part of the collocation; knowledge triggers, both top-down (general knowledge of the situation) and bottom-up (reference to a *problem*, “auf ein Problem”); and, finally, syntactic cues, like, the accusative case of the noun “Problem”.

The final example assigned to the verb + preposition category stems from the contribution by EP member Roth on 24.9.2007.

Example 9.56

Roth, 24.9.2007, 138.90 wpm

[1]

	[02:34.1]
SP	Und ich bin froh, dass der Bericht sehr klar sagt,
INT-EL	χρειάζεται, και πάλι σαφής προσέγγιση. Και χαίρομαι που η έκθεση
TR	es ist nötig, wieder (ein) klarer Vorgang. Und ich freue mich, dass der Bericht

[2]

	.. [02:39.2]	[02:40.2]	[02:42.2]	[02:43.2]
SP	eh, dass, eh, es	hier <i>nur um erneuerbare Energien</i> geht , und nicht um		
INT-EL	λέει εξίσου	ξεκάθαρα, ότι πρόκειται αποκλειστικά και μόνο		
TR	sagt gleich	klar, dass es geht	nur	

[3]

	..
SP	Energie, eh, um Ce O zwei -armen Energien und ich danke auch noch mal
INT-EL	για ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας, και όχι, εεεε,
TR	um erneuerbare Energiequellen, und nicht, eh,

The collocation of interest is the *impersonal verb* “es geht” + the preposition “um” which together form an idiomatic phrase with the meaning “to concern”. The interpreter can anticipate the Greek equivalent collocation “πρόκειται για” upon hearing the preposition “um”, probably also supported by knowledge triggers provided by the incoming text on the one hand (e.g. “nur um erneuerbare Energien”/“only about

renewable energy”), and their general knowledge of the situation and the speaker on the other. The Greek TT verb appears about one second earlier than the German ST corresponding term.

9.3.3.3.3 “Adjective + preposition” collocation triggered anticipations

Only one example of the corpus could be assigned to the category of *adjective + preposition* collocation triggered anticipations. It stems from the speech by EP member Gräfe zu Baringdorf on 27.9.2006. The anticipation takes place at time point 02:42.2.

Example 9.57

Baringdorf, 27.9.2006, 141.43 wpm

[1]

	[02:32.5]	[02:36.6]
SP	eeeeeeehm, Anforderungen der Ketten zu sehr nachkommen, die nicht	
INT-EL	κανονισμό πυρήνα, το βασικό κανονισμό,	
TR	Kernverordnung, die Basisverordnung,	

[2]

	..	[02:37.5]	[02:39.9]
SP	mehr	aan den Namen der Erzeuger, an den Namen von traditionellen	
INT-EL	διερωτώμεθα,	μήπως υποκύπτετε πολύ στις πιέσεις των αλυσίδων, που	
TR	wir fragen uns,	vielleicht ihr kommt nach zu sehr den Anforderungen der Ketten,	

[3]

	..	[02:42.2]	[02:42.8]
SP	Bioverbänden interessiert sind , sondern		
INT-EL	δεν ενδιαφέρονται πλέον		
TR	die nicht sich interessieren mehr		

The collocation of interest is the collocation “interessiert sein an” (to be interested in). The adjective “interessiert” (interested) is anticipated along with the auxiliary verb it complements. The most probable trigger of the collocation is the preposition “an”, which probably leads the interpreter to the anticipation of the right verb and complementing adjective that in Greek are rendered as the simple verb “ενδιαφέρονται”

(interessieren sich/are interested in) which precedes the production of the ST verb, albeit for only some milliseconds.

9.3.3.4 Syntactic cue triggered anticipation

Even though syntax was active as a cue also in the previous categories, in the examples that are presented in this section it seems that syntactic triggers were the main support to the anticipation activity. Once more the catalogue of examples is not exhaustive but only indicative of the specific cue category. A complete list of syntactic cue triggered anticipations can be found in Appendix 5.

The first example is drawn from the speech by EP member Berend on 18.5.2006.

Example 9.58

Berend, 18.5.2006, 103.01 wpm

[1]

	36 [02:04.0]	37 [02:09.0]
SP	snahmeregelungen Überhand nahmen. Die neue Verordnung	zum
INT-EL	Ετσι λοιπόν, εξ-, εεεεεε, ρυθμίσεις, εξξξξ - αιρέσε	εων και
TR	So also, Bed-, eh, Regelungen der Ausnah	me und

[2]

	..
SP	Solidaritätsfond <i>sieht nun vor</i> , richtigerweise, <i>den thematischen Anwen</i>
INT-EL	παρεκκλίσεων χρειάζονται και ο κανονισμός τώρα ο νέος για το ταμείο
TR	Abweichungen sind nötig und die Verordnung jetzt, die neue über den Fond

[3]

	[02:14.8]	[02:17.0]
SP	<i>dungsbereich zu erweitern.</i>	Das heißt Krisen - situation größeren
INT-EL	σωστά προβλέπει, εεεεεε,	τη διεύρυνση τι-ου θεματικού πεδίου
TR	richtig sieht vor, eh,	die Erweiterung des thematischen Bereichs

[4]

		[02:21.6]
SP	Ausmaßes	<i>nicht nur auf</i> Katastrophen, Naturkatastrophen
INT-EL	εφαρμογής, δηλαδή	μεγάλες κρίσεις δεεεεεε
TR	der Anwendung, das heißt	große Krisen, nicht

[5]

	..	[02:26.4]
SP	zu begrenzen,	sondern auch auf Industrie und
INT-EL	περιορίζονται σε φυσικές καταστροφές και μόνον, αλλά	
TR	sich begrenzen auf Naturkatastrophen nur, sondern	

[6]

	[02:29.6]	[02:31.2]	[02:32.0]
SP	Technologiekatastrophen auszuweiten,	sofern,	sofern,
INT-EL	επεκτείνονται για να περιλάβουν βιο, ε, βιομηχανικές ή τεχνολογικές		
TR	sie weiten sich aus um miteinzubeziehen In	, eh, industrielle oder technologische	

In this example the interpreter possesses the knowledge that “the new regulation provides for the *expansion* of the field of application of the solidarity fund” (“die neue Verordnung zum Solidaritätsfond sieht nun vor, richtigerweise, den thematischen Anwendungsbereich zu erweitern”). Thus, when the syntactic cues “nicht nur, sondern auch” (not only, but also) are received the interpreter can easily anticipate the verb “auszuweiten” (expand). The copulative conjunction “sondern” may denote an addition, a cause, a consequence, or a supposition. In the specific “not only, but also” construction it denotes an addition and simultaneous contrast to the “not-only” verb “begrenzen” (limit), as the regulation has the aim not to “*limit*” the field of application only to natural disasters, but the *opposite*, to also “*expand*” it to technological ones.

The second, and last, example is indicative of anticipation instances where a grammatical case probably is the main trigger for the anticipation. It stems from the speech by EP member Krahmer on 25.9.2006.

Example 9.59

Krahmer, 25.9.2006, 158.92 wpm

[1]

	[06:20.9]	[06:22.5]	[06:22.9]
SP	davon überzeugt, dass	ein Stufenmodel	in dem nach Mitgliedstaaten
INT-EL	E, συ-, είμαι	πεπεισμένος μαζί με τους συναδέλφους ότι ένα	
TR	Eh, X-, ich bin	überzeugt	mit den Kollegen, dass ein

[2]

	..	[06:27.6]
SP	differenziert vorgegangen wird und Vorleistungen	stärker berücksichtigt
INT-EL	κλιμακωτό μοντέλο, όπου θα γίνεται διαφοροποιημένη	προσέγγιση ανά
TR	Stufenmodel, wo es gibt eine differenzierte	Vorgehensweise per

[3]

	..	[06:29.6]	[06:31.2]	[06:31.4]
SP	werden in jedem Fall	<i>einem pauschalen Reduktionsziel vorzuziehen ist.</i>		
INT-EL	κράτος μέλος	θαααα, εεεε, είναι καλύτερο από μια		
TR	Staat	wird, eh, sein besser als		

[4]

	[06:32.4]
SP	Ein paar Sätze noch zum Artikel zwanzig.
INT-EL	συνολική μείωση. Δυο λόγια
TR	(eine) pauschale Reduktion. Zwei Worte

The verb of interest is “vorziehen” (prefer) with its characteristic “vorziehen + accusative case + dative case” syntax, or, in the passive voice, as is the case here, “nominative case + vorziehen + dative case”. The noun “ein Stufenmodel” (stage model) occupies the nominative case position, and the noun “einem (pauschalen) Reduktionsziel” (an all inclusive reduction aim) the place of the dative case. The knowledge about the syntax of the specific verb, along with specific situational knowledge are probably the triggers of this correct, although not exact, anticipated production of the phrase “θα είναι καλύτερο” (will be better/wird besser sein).

9.3.3.5 Knowledge triggered anticipation

Knowledge triggered anticipations include anticipations that seem to have not been triggered by any other cue than the interpreter’s extralinguistic knowledge.¹⁵⁴ As for the previous categories, the examples below are not exhaustive but only indicative. A complete list of all anticipations and their triggers, *i.e.* also of the knowledge (both linguistic and extralinguistic) triggered anticipations, can be found in Appendix 5.

¹⁵⁴ As was mentioned above knowledge is indispensable also for anticipations triggered by other cue types.

The first example comes from the speech by EP member Krahmer on 25.9.2006. The anticipation takes place at time point 01:21.4.

Example 9.60

Krahmer, 25.9.2006, 158.92 wpm

[1]

	[01:12.2]	
SP	bekämpft werden.	Damit die ambitionierten Ziele die wir uns
INT-EL	Μόνο με διασυννοριακά, λοιπόν, μέτρα μπορεί να αντιμετωπιστεί το πρόβλημα,	
TR	Nur durch grenzüberschreitenden Maßnahmen kann	bekämpft werden das Problem,

[2]

	..	[01:17.6]
SP	setzen erreicht werden können	werden in der Gemeinschaft in Zukunft
INT-EL	ούτως ώστε οι φιλόδοξοι στόχοι	μας να υλοποιηθούν.
TR	so daß die ambitionierten Ziele	unsere umgesetzt werden.

[3]

	[01:20.0]	[01:21.4]
SP	weitere Instrumente	notwendig sein.
INT-EL	Στο μέλλον	θα χρειαστούμε στην Κοινότητα και άλλα εεε, μέσα
TR	In der Zukunft	werden wir brauchen in der Gemeinschaft weitere, eh, Instrumente

What appears relatively late in this example (about 4 seconds later than the future auxiliary verb “werden”) and therefore calls for anticipation is the adjective “notwendig” (necessary) which, together with “werden” (will) and the main verb “sein” (to be) form one meaning unit. It seems that nothing more than the knowledge stemming from both the incoming text (bottom-up), and the interpreter’s world knowledge (top-down) leads to anticipation. No procedural cliché, collocation, or syntactic cue seems to be active. The only trigger that the interpreter seems to have is the meaning of the noun phrase “weitere Instrumente” (further instruments). Combining the information coming from this phrase with her general knowledge the interpreter ends up with the exact anticipation of the Greek verb “θα χρειαστούμε” (we will need), which renders the meaning of the verb phrase as a whole.

The last example stems from the speech of EP member Scheele on 5.9.2006.

Example 9.61

Scheele, 5.9.2006, 145.71 wpm

[1]

	[03:01.1]
SP	Eh, <i>was kann die Kommission, was kann der Europäische Rat, die</i>
INT-EL	του άνθρακος, ιδιαίτέρως στις παλιές χώρες μέλη. Τι μπορεί συνεπώς να
TR	lendioxids, vor Allem in den alten Mitgliedstaaten. Was kann also zu

[2]

	[03:04.4]	[03:05.4]	[03:05.7]
SP	<i>Ratspräsidentschaft tun,</i>	um hier wirklich Druck auszuüben,	um hier
INT-EL	πράξει η Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτ	ροπή και τοοοο	Συμβούλιο, η προεδρία του
TR	tun die Europäische Kom	mission	und der Rat, die

[3]

	.
SP	nicht nur Worte zu formulieren bei Resolutionen, sondern auch wirklich das in
INT-EL	Συμβουλίου, ούτως ώστε να μην αρκούμεθα σεεεεεε
TR	Ratspräsidentschaft, so dass wir uns nicht genugtun

The verb “tun” (do) that is anticipated in this example (the exact synonym “πράξει” is produced in the Greek sentence) is not part of a procedural cliché or a collocation, nor does there seem to be any syntactic trigger that led to its anticipation. It can only be inferred that it is the meaning itself (top-down knowledge and bottom-up input) that led the interpreter to the anticipation. More particularly, it seems that the meaning of the question “was kann die Kommission, der Europäische Rat, die Ratspräsidentschaft” (what can the Commission, the European Council, the Presidency of the European Union), to which the verb “tun” (do) comes as a natural completion, has functioned as the anticipation trigger in this example.

9.3.3.6 Anticipated constituent - cue type relationship

It was stated at the beginning of Section 9.3.3 that one of the aims of the categorisation of anticipation according to the cue type which triggered the anticipation would be to investigate the relationship that exists between the specific anticipated constituent types and the cues that might have led to their anticipation. The categorisation indicated the following.

Starting from the *negation anticipation* instances, it was noticed that the only cues which might have led to them were *knowledge* cues. *Syntax* does not seem to have had any contribution, nor do *collocational cues* or *procedural clichés*. The situation is similar as far as *nominal anticipations* are concerned. Knowledge seems to have been the most active cue also in this anticipation category, since knowledge, as has been mentioned, is indispensable for *any* anticipation, as it is for interpreting itself. However, in 62.5% of the nominal anticipation cases the anticipation seems to have been based also on concurrent collocational and syntactic cues. The only trigger which apparently has been inactive as far as this type of anticipated constituent is concerned are the procedural cliché cues. *Verb anticipations*, finally, more than the other anticipation categories, seem to have been based on multiple cues simultaneously. As in all anticipation categories, knowledge once more is the strongest cue, which underlies every anticipation instance; it is followed by syntactic cues, which seem to have contributed to 55.36% of all verb anticipation cases and collocational cues, active in 39.54% of the verb anticipation instances. Procedural cliché cues make their appearance for the first time in the verb anticipation category and seem to have triggered a small, yet not insignificant, 8% of all verb anticipations.

No direct relationship between particular anticipated constituent types and specific cue types can be detected based on the above statistical information. Yet, general conclusions can be drawn. Thus it can be concluded that the ever present trigger type is *knowledge*; it is active in every anticipation instance and, at least in this corpus, it is the only trigger of negation anticipation. This could be an additional explanation for the small number of negation anticipation instances recorded in the corpus, as interpreters are probably more reluctant to anticipate when they do not have many or easily identifiable cues. Syntax and collocations are also relatively frequent cue types in the anticipation of nominals and, even more so, verbs. In verb anticipation, particularly, syntactic cues prevail over all other trigger types (except for knowledge cues) with a presence in more than half of the anticipation cases. Procedural clichés, which make

their appearance in the verb anticipation category only, are never the only cue of any anticipation.

This brings us to the final comment on the “anticipated constituent - cue type relationship”: even though no conclusion can be reached regarding direct relationships between anticipated constituents and specific cue types, it is safe to conclude that in the majority of cases several cue types are simultaneously active. The interpreter, it seems, makes use of all of them, when in need to anticipate. Thus, even if one of the cues functions as the main trigger of the anticipation, it is highly unlikely that interpreters disregard other cues (see also Section 9.3.3.1, above, and Chernov (2004: 72-77)), since they can serve as safeguards for anticipation: concurrent cues might either corroborate the correctness of a hypothesis, or prove its incorrectness and thus protect the interpreter from a possible error.

9.3.3.7 Accuracy of anticipation - cue type relationship

The question that this section addresses is whether certain cue types can enhance the accuracy of anticipation. As already mentioned, cues, except for *knowledge* when it functions as an anticipation cue in negation anticipation cases, do generally not appear alone, but coincide with other anticipation triggers with which they interact. Thus no safe conclusion is possible regarding the *specific* cue(s) which might have led to an exact or to an erroneous anticipation. Certain triggers could, however, have a closer connection to exactness in anticipation. These relationships are examined in the following paragraphs.

The first question which is examined is whether *procedural clichés* lead to *exactness* in anticipation. Of the 14 anticipations which seem to have been based, among other cues, also on a procedural cliché 13 are exact (92.85%) and only one (7.25%) is a more general anticipation. This could be an indication that procedural cliché cues lead to exact anticipations. However, given the fact that the anticipation was not based on this cue type alone in none of the cases, it cannot be claimed that procedural clichés definitely result in exact anticipations.

The second question is whether *collocational cues* do have a positive effect on the *exactness* of anticipation. Of the 71 identified collocational cue triggered anticipations 55 were exact. This equals a 77.46% of the cases. Fifteen (21.12%)

anticipation cases where a collocational cue was identified were more general anticipations and only one (1.4%) was erroneous. These figures indicate that collocations can indeed contribute to the accuracy of anticipation. However, again no linear dependence between the two variables *exactness* and the *existence of collocational cues* can be claimed, not only because of the above figures, but also because of the concurrent existence of several cue types.

Similar, finally, are the results for the *syntactic cues-exactness* of anticipation relationship. Of the 101 syntactic cue triggered anticipations 73 (72.27%) were exact, 24 (23.76%) were more general and only 4 (3.96%) doubtful (more general or erroneous). Syntactic cues thus also seem to have a positive influence on the exactness of anticipation. The concurrent existence of multiple cues, however, again blurs the results.

In conclusion, no linear dependence could be identified between the *exactness* of anticipation and *specific cue types*. The relative relationship that was concluded was expected, as a cue cannot but have an effect on the exactness of anticipation, otherwise it would not serve as a cue. The fact, finally, that more than one cue coincide in almost all anticipation instances obscures the results even further, as no one-to-one relationships can be established.

10 Discussion and conclusions

10.1 Summary

Anticipation is a widely discussed subject in SI research. It has been investigated by many renowned researchers, such as Chernov (1969, 1981, 1985, 1991, 1992, 1994, 2004), Seleskovitch (1968, 1978, 1984, 1988), Mattern (1974), Lederer (1978, 1984, 1994), Setton (1994, 1999), Jörg (1995, 1997), and more recently Riccardi (1996, 1998, 1999, 2005), van Besien (1999a, 1999b), Bartłomiejczyk (2006) and Bevilacqua (2009). The vast majority of researchers active in the field of interpreting strategies have stressed its importance as an SI strategy that can ease interpreters' effort and contribute to the overall success of SI.

Traditionally, studies on anticipation have focused on interpreting from languages with a tendency for the sentence-final positioning of constituents, such as the Germanic languages, Chinese and Japanese. These languages have been studied in relation to other, typologically different languages, such as French, English and Italian, always with the aim of identifying the positive role that anticipation could play in the resolution of the problems posed by the syntactic divergences between the SL and the TL.

However, anticipation has only been dealt with marginally in relation to SI language combinations that include *minor* languages not characterised by the sentence-final positioning of constituents. One of these minor languages that has remained unexplored in this context is Modern Greek. The present corpus-based study has attempted to partly fill this niche by examining the role of anticipation in German-Greek SI.

The study started by setting the general framework in which it would develop. It described briefly the activity of simultaneous interpreting, highlighted its particularities and tried to point out the reasons why *special handling*, later to be defined as SI *strategies*, is required for a successful interpretation. It introduced the notion of *strategy*, presented various strategies applied in SI, and concentrated on strategies that are dictated by the language-specific characteristics of certain SI language pairs.

Following this, anticipation, the epicentre of this work, was introduced. Initially discussed as a phenomenon that is also present in other linguistic activities, such as speech understanding, conversational discourse and reading comprehension, anticipation was subsequently specified as one of the SI strategies. A literature review regarding its definitions and categorisations was attempted and after anticipation was defined as the SI strategy which consists in the production of TT terms before the corresponding terms have been voiced in the ST, the theoretical approaches taken to consider the parameter of language specificity were presented.

The next step was to investigate whether the DE-EL language pair is characterised by language-specific traits that render strategic anticipation useful, if not indispensable, in order for the simultaneous interpreter to overcome the difficulties of TT structural organisation. The conclusion drawn from the contrastive analysis of the two languages under study was that their main surface structure differences are linked to two inherent features of the German word order, based on *Satzrahmen* and clauses in which the verb negation appears considerably later than the constituent that it negates.

The hypothesis was thus formulated that it is at these points that strategic anticipation would most probably be called for in DE-EL SI and therefore applied by the interpreter. In order to test this hypothesis and to determine the presence, frequency and the circumstances of the strategy's use, an 11-hour corpus was compiled. The corpus consists of two 5½ hour sub-corpora, one composed of original speeches in the German language and the other composed of their respective interpretations. Both the speeches and the interpretations were recorded at the plenary sittings of the European Parliament and downloaded from the official European Parliament website. The two sub-corpora were subsequently synchronised using the Windows Movie Maker tool and transcribed with the help of the EXMARaLDA editing tool, which caters for the simultaneous presence of sound and text.

The findings acquired through the corpus analysis provided answers to many of the research questions posed at the outset of this study. These findings are discussed in the following section.

10.2 Discussion of findings

The analysis of the corpus provided useful insights regarding the use of anticipation in DE-EL SI. As determined prior to the analysis, only “clear” anticipation cases that could be identified by time measurements would be of interest (see Section 5.3, above). Accordingly, only instances in which TT constituents were actually produced *before* (or at least *simultaneously* with) the utterance of the respective SL constituents were taken into consideration. It is not questioned that the phenomenon of anticipation is always active and that the interpreter is constantly mentally engaged in the formulation of hypotheses about the ST evolution. Of interest for this work, however, was how often and how effectively these hypotheses take shape in the TT.

The corpus analysis confirmed the initial hypothesis that strategic anticipation is used in DE-EL SI. The 187 anticipation instances recorded in the 5½ hours of interpreting equal to an average anticipation rate of 1 anticipation every 1 minute 45 seconds. Strategic anticipation was in fact used in 62% of the sentences that were identified as “challenging” for the simultaneous interpreter and thus expected to call for the application of an SI strategy.

Most importantly, the analysis confirmed that anticipation is strategically adopted at points where SL and TL syntax varies the most: the overwhelming majority of anticipations (94%) concerned the verb and were recorded in sentences containing a *Satzrahmen* construction, i.e. a construction which topologically distances sentence constituents that belong semantically together. This finding corroborates the findings of previous studies conducted on anticipation from the German language into SVO languages such as English, French and Italian (Jörg 1995, van Besien 1999a, Kurz & Färber 2003, Donato 2003, Bevilacqua 2009), which also found that the majority of anticipation instances concerned the sentence verb phrase.

Though only in a scant 2% of cases, anticipation was also detected in negative sentences which position their negation far away from the constituent they negate. This finding is unique to this study and is not mentioned in any of the previous studies conducted on the use of anticipation. The remaining 4% of the anticipations recorded concerned nominals. They were anticipated because they, too, were considerably distanced from the sentence verbs with which they were semantically associated.

As mentioned above, the finding that anticipation is detected in DE-EL SI and, what is more, at points at which the syntax of the two languages varies the most, indicates that anticipation is dictated by the syntactic asymmetries of the language pair. Taking into account the results of previous studies on anticipation (see above and

Section 5.5), and the fact that anticipation was mainly detected in language pairs with a Germanic SOV language as their SL, it can be concluded that the strategies to be used by the interpreter are largely determined by the nature/syntax of the SL.¹⁵⁵ Hence, the universality theory, which denies the role of syntax in SI, claiming that ST constituents are de-lexicalised in order to be interpreted, is placed in doubt by the results of anticipation-specific studies.

The fact that only a very limited number of negations were anticipated in this corpus does not make this finding negligible. On the contrary: negation particles which were not anticipated and thus not produced in the TT resulted in erroneous ST renditions. This indicates that anticipation is often necessary in order to deal with ST-TT surface structure dissimilarities. The low rate of negation anticipations is explained by the fact that though the number of negations contained in this corpus was not small, very few of them appeared in so late a position as to need anticipation; furthermore, interpreters probably often do not feel confident enough to risk negation anticipation because, at least in this corpus, this type of anticipation seemed to rely on knowledge cues only, and knowledge cues alone most probably do not contribute to the interpreter's feeling of "anticipation security" as much as syntactic, collocational or procedural cliché cues do.

On the other hand, nominals were an anticipated constituent type which appeared even though they were not expected. The instances recorded were not part of bracket constructions (*Satzklammer*), but served as simple verb objects or predicates. One could claim that this argues against the language specificity of anticipation, since constituents not related to a certain syntactic disparity between SL and TL are also anticipated. I do not share this view, however. Though the very few nominals that were anticipated in this corpus (4% of all anticipation cases) were not part of *Satzrahmen* constructions, they are rather evidence of the already stressed ubiquity of the phenomenon of anticipation: interpreters form hypotheses about the evolution of a speaker's speech, exactly as speakers form hypotheses about the evolution of their interlocutor's utterances. These hypotheses might sometimes be firm enough to be expressed earlier in the TT.

Anticipation of "other constituents" beside the verb were also mentioned in the studies by van Besien (1999a) on anticipation in German-French SI and by Donato

¹⁵⁵ Other factors, such as the interpreter's experience or personal *strategic preferences* certainly also play a role.

(2003) on strategy use in English-Italian SI (only one such instance was recorded in her German-Italian study). No information is provided on the exact nature of these constituents. However, the small number of these anticipations encountered in the study by van Besien (18 in 78 anticipation instances), and the fact that anticipation instances concerning constituents other than the verb were mostly recorded in SI between languages not characterised by major syntactic differences (e.g. English-Italian in the study by Donato), serve as further indications that anticipation is a language-specific strategy that is applied to counter differences posed by the syntax of the SI language pair. In the absence of such differences, ST items are not often anticipated. The fact, finally, that this premature rendition of constituents other than the verb is not frequent shows that interpreters are aware of the risk involved in anticipation. They do not risk it unless it is corroborated by other solid evidence or imposed by adverse interpreting conditions, as is the case with syntactic asymmetries which render anticipation *quasi-obligatory* for the success of the interpretation.

The parameter of the risk involved in anticipation is directly related to the second major conclusion reached in this work. Among the initial questions was whether anticipation is safe as a strategy: whether it guarantees accurate ST renditions or can lead to erroneous renditions and should thus be avoided. The categorisation of anticipation according to the criterion of *accuracy* resulted in the following: 93% of all attempted anticipations were successful, with 56% of them being exact and 37% more general anticipations. Only a scant 7% of the anticipation instances were classified as erroneous.

Certainly, not all anticipation cases were readily accommodated by this tripartite classification. The analysis of the individual examples showed that the distinction between more general and erroneous anticipation can be delicate in some cases and vary according to the strictness of the criteria applied. If doubtful anticipation cases, i.e. cases that could be classified as either more general or erroneous, were excluded from both the “more general” and “erroneous” anticipation categories, and form a “doubtful cases” category of their own, the distribution of anticipation instances according to their accuracy would differ slightly: the exact anticipation percentage would remain invariable, the more general anticipation percentage would decrease from 37% to 33%, the erroneous anticipation percentage would decrease from 7% to only 5% and the remaining 6% would be covered by the category of doubtful erroneous/more general anticipation.

Regardless of the distribution taken into consideration, the aforementioned results suggest that the strategic anticipations ventured by interpreters are in most cases sufficiently riskless to be attempted: the overwhelming majority of anticipations result in successful ST renditions. In fact, it should be stressed that even in the cases in which anticipation is erroneous, it is rarely detrimental to the accuracy of the rendition and is often promptly corrected so as to transmit the exact ST message.

The above results corroborate those of studies conducted previously on the accuracy of anticipation. The rates of erroneous anticipation identified in the studies by Jörg (1995), van Besien (1999a), Kurz and Färber (2003) and Bevilacqua (2009) do not exceed 4.32% (Kurz and Färber 2003). Though the percentage of erroneous anticipation in this study is slightly higher (7%), I do not consider the difference substantial, nor do I attribute it to the greater difficulty of SI from German into Greek. The difference could be due to the nature of the SL texts, their faster speed, the strictness of the criteria applied during the categorisation, or even chance.

The fact that anticipation is only rarely erroneous is the firmest proof that it is not the outcome of blind guessing but most probably a logical inference based on data provided by both the incoming ST and the interpreter's knowledge: if in possession of this data, interpreters cannot but be encouraged to anticipate, saving themselves time and effort. In this context, the next research aim was to investigate the pieces of information that could function as cues for anticipation and thus be conducive to the correct anticipation of specific constituents. The analysis of the corpus showed that four major anticipation categories could be set up on the basis of the "cue type" criterion:¹⁵⁶ *procedural cliché*-triggered anticipations, *collocation*-triggered anticipations, *syntactic cue*-triggered anticipations and, finally, *knowledge*-triggered anticipations. Regarding this last category, with few exceptions, no distinction was made between top-down and bottom-up, since the borders between these two subcategories were considered very fluid during SI. Hence, anticipations that seemed to have been triggered by either bottom-up knowledge or top-down information were characterised as *knowledge*-triggered anticipation cases.

Regarding the distribution of anticipation occurrences among these four categories, the quantitative data differ considerably. More specifically, procedural clichés were detected only in relation to verb anticipation and seem to have triggered

¹⁵⁶ The categories are presented in ascending order from the least to the most frequent cue type encountered.

8% of the verb anticipations instances. Nevertheless, they could not be considered as the only cue of any anticipation instance but rather as a cue underpinned by the simultaneous presence of other triggers. The third most frequent cue type was that of collocations, which appear to have contributed to 62.5% of nominal anticipation instances and 39.54% of verb anticipation instances. Syntactic cues, as the second most frequent cue type, were recorded in 62.5% of nominal anticipation instances and in 55.36% of verb anticipation instances. Last and most important, knowledge was shown to be the predominant cue category: it was active in every anticipation instance and, in this corpus, it was the only trigger of negation anticipation.

As has been already implied, the boundaries between the four cue type categories presented above were not always clear-cut. It was actually observed that anticipation cues very often co-occurred. For example, knowledge cues were almost always identifiable, irrespective of what other cue type the interpreter might have taken advantage of before attempting the anticipation. Similarly, the distinction between collocation-triggered and syntactic cue-triggered anticipations turned out to be a complex task, because it was not unusual for cues to belong to both categories simultaneously. Finally, the fact that an anticipation might have been triggered by a procedural cliché could not exclude the possibility that the interpreter had at the same time identified other cues, collocational, syntactic or knowledge cues or, not surprisingly, all of them together.

Undoubtedly, this contemporaneous, if not interdependent, operation of the various anticipation cues during interpreting discourages the association of particular anticipated constituents with specific cue types. The analysis of the individual anticipation instances clearly indicated that, when interpreting, interpreters take into account all concurrently available cues. This finding cannot, however, challenge the conclusions drawn from the statistical data cited above as to the frequency of certain anticipation cues or their preponderance over other potential triggers that compete with them. (No comparisons can be drawn with other anticipation-related studies because no quantitative data are available on the frequency of particular cues or on the relation between specific cue and anticipation types.)

The picture is similar as regards the *correlation between the various anticipation cues and the accuracy of anticipation*. Though no linear relationship could be established between any of the anticipation cue types and the exact anticipation instances, it was explicitly indicated that the existence of cues can only contribute to a

more accurate anticipation. In fact, this was also indicated by the analysis of erroneous anticipation, which in most of the cases could be attributed to the *total absence of anticipation cues* in the incoming ST.

Almost *no correlation* was found between the *speed of delivery* and the *number of anticipation occurrences*, with a correlation coefficient of -0.19378. However, the examination of the three speech speed groups (low-, medium- and high-speed) that were identified showed a tendency towards greater use of strategic anticipation in the low-speed speeches, in which both the average anticipation rate and the median of anticipation use rose (from 1 anticipation every 1 min and 45 sec to 1 anticipation every 1 min 17 sec and from 1 to 2, respectively). The respective numbers fell in the high-speed speech group.

Speed of delivery and *erroneous anticipation* did also not correlate, the correlation coefficient being only -0.109. It could thus be inferred that, at least in this corpus, the speed of delivery had no significant effect on the error score.

It is obvious from the preceding discussion that, as a strategy, anticipation can be investigated in relation to various aspects of SI and that it can thus be systematised on the basis of multiple criteria. The categorisation of anticipation instances recorded in the corpus proved to be a useful tool because it allowed the findings to be organised and facilitated the drawing of conclusions. However, as has been repeatedly implied, the assignment of anticipation instances to the different subcategories has not always been straightforward; nor are the various subcategories mutually exclusive: the fact that an anticipation instance can be assigned to one of them does not mean that it should be excluded from another. As is natural, the more flexible the criteria applied in this regard, the more blurred the boundaries between the categories.

Moreover, it is evident that the classification attempted in this work cannot provide answers to all questions that may arise in respect of the phenomenon under study. In fact, although the categories identified may be productive in terms of results when examined with respect to a single criterion, they are not functional enough to reflect other possible interconnections among the numerous variables that anticipation can be tested against.¹⁵⁷

¹⁵⁷ This goes for a series of parameters influencing the interpreting process which was not studied in the present work (e.g. prosodic elements, experience and preparation of the interpreter, extemporaneity and naturalness of the speech).

The systematic approach adopted in this study has succeeded in meeting its specific aims and needs. However, the study cannot be considered comprehensive or definitive. It reveals the constraints to which such attempts are subject and shows that practical though such systematisations may be, they cannot thoroughly cover the manifold phenomenon of anticipation and its largely unexploited research potential.

10.3 Future directions

As has been stressed from the outset, the added value of this study does not lie in the study of anticipation *per se*, but in the specific language pair in relation to which the strategy is investigated. In fact, the present study boasts the introduction of Greek, a minor language, to the field of interpreting-related research and examines for the first time the German and Greek languages as an SI language pair, even though solely with respect to anticipation.

Hence, the present work is not meant as an exhaustive study of the strategy of anticipation. It was specifically designed to investigate strategic anticipation in DE-EL SI in order to provide answers to two central research questions. The aims pursued have been reached: the findings showed that strategic anticipation is indeed applied in DE-EL SI and, what is more, that it is adopted mainly at points where major surface structure dissimilarities exist between the SL and the TL.

Thus, apart from confirming the presence of anticipation in DE-EL SI, the analysis of the results indicated that anticipation is most probably a language-specific SI strategy, that is, a strategy used to counter the typological divergence between SL and TL. Nevertheless, neither of the two conclusions can be considered definitive based solely on the findings of this study. Although the present work may shed some light on these particular anticipation-related subjects, further research is undoubtedly called for.

It should be once more stressed that research on anticipation in DE-EL SI is still at an embryonic stage, with this study being actually the first of its kind. As has been repeatedly underscored, the area is totally virgin, thus lending itself to the development of research activity of any form and, most importantly, on any aspect of DE-EL SI.

With the aim of enriching the findings on the specific subject of anticipation in DE-EL SI, future studies should primarily concentrate on the study of the strategy with original texts exemplary of various genres. In fact, it is clear that the findings of the

present study concern the particular EU setting and the conventions that govern it. Thus, any generalisation of these observations would only be arbitrary. In order for safe conclusions to be reached, anticipation should be examined through an extensive range of SL texts, both authentic and manipulated, varying, among others, in terms of register, thematic orientation, delivery speed, fluency, extemporaneity, prosody, language variety and of course anticipation potential.

This holds also true for the interpreters participating in the study. One cannot rule out the possibility that the high number of anticipation occurrences observed in SI from German to Greek could be attributed, to a lesser or greater extent, to the experience, high qualification, advanced technique and familiarity with the EU context of EU interpreters. To this end, additional (experimental) studies extending the scope of research to a wider range of interpreters would be desirable: the relationship between anticipation during DE-EL SI and the interpreter's qualifications, training, experience or preparation, to name just a few aspects, has yet to be further explored.

The language specificity of anticipation, on the other hand, is far from being a *tabula rasa*: as stated above, the language-dependence of SI strategies, including anticipation, has long divided the research community (see Section 5.4, above). Nevertheless, one cannot deny that the research is still in its infancy, with a plethora of aspects remaining unexplored, especially for the so-called minor languages. Moving in this direction, it is hoped that the present study will add to the discussion of the language specificity of anticipation and form the basis for further research.

More specifically, departing from this study, an analysis based on exactly the same original corpus could complement the findings discussed above by examining the use of strategic anticipation in SI from German to another EU official language that is typologically closer to German. With the rest of the variables remaining the same, a study of anticipation in SI from German to a cognate language *not* characterised by surface structure discrepancies similar to those found between German and Greek (e.g. Dutch) could definitely result in interesting findings. In fact, if the language specificity hypothesis holds, the anticipation instances detected in the new corpus should be far fewer and possibly at other points of discourse.

Similar findings of future studies corroborating the language specificity of anticipation would undoubtedly be valuable for the pedagogy of interpreting. As is clearly suggested by the present study, anticipation indeed helps the interpreter overcome difficulties encountered when interpreting from specific source languages to

target languages characterised by syntactic dissimilarities. Strategic anticipation could thus be included in interpreting curricula as a teachable and learnable skill, opening new and challenging research fields in relation to interpreters' training.

Needless to say, the suggestions discussed briefly above are only indicative of the directions that future research on anticipation could take in respect of both the German-Greek language pair and the strategy's overall connection to language-dependent factors. First, Greek is so unexplored an interpreting language that not only new but also old research questions that have already been answered for other languages need to be investigated. Second, the strategy of anticipation involves so many SI aspects that its research horizons seem infinite. This study will be successful if it makes a slight contribution to both directions.

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Merriam-Webster dictionary
→ <http://www.merriam-webster.com>

(International) conferences

First Athens International Conference on Translation and Interpretation, Athens, Greece, 13-14 October 2006

→ <http://translation.hau.gr/ctran/content/Document.aspx?d=1&rd=12722779&f=-1&rf=-1&m=11&rm=18417925&l=1>

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C. P. Cavafy poetry

→ <http://www.cavafy.com/poems/content.asp?id=350&cat=1>

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Abstract

Anticipation has often been discussed in interpreting theory, especially as one of the strategies employed during simultaneous interpreting. Among the various definitions that have been formulated for anticipation there is a broad consensus that anticipation is the result of the early understanding of the source-language text development. The present work concentrates on those anticipation instances that take shape in the target text, as constituents that are expressed earlier than their corresponding terms in the source text. Previous research concludes that among the most important triggers of anticipation are the syntactic differences between the source and target languages of the interpreting language pair. This doctoral research project explores the role of anticipation in simultaneous interpreting from German to Greek, two languages characterised by significantly different syntactic structures. To this end, a contrastive analysis of the two languages is carried out, highlighting their most important interpreting-related syntactic differences. Research questions are formulated regarding simultaneous interpreters' use of strategic anticipation. The questions are tested against a corpus of German speeches in the European Parliament and their respective Greek interpretations. The corpus analysis led to the conclusion that strategic anticipation is indeed used in German-to-Greek simultaneous interpreting at points where the syntax between the two languages differs the most: interpreters in this corpus apply the strategy of anticipation in more than 60% of the cases that demand a strategic response, and they do so, in the majority of the cases, with great success.

Keywords: anticipation, strategy, German-to-Greek simultaneous interpreting, syntactic differences, corpus, European Parliament

Zusammenfassung

Die Antizipation ist eines der oft diskutierten Themen in der Theorie des Dolmetschens, vor allem als eine der Strategien, die während des Simultandolmetschens angewandt werden. Unter den AutorInnen, die Definitionen der Antizipation formuliert haben, herrscht breiter Konsens, dass die Antizipation das Ergebnis der frühen Einsicht in die Entwicklung des Ausgangstexts ist. Die vorliegende Arbeit konzentriert sich auf diese Antizipationsfälle, die auch im Zieltext zum Ausdruck kommen, als Satzteile, die vom Dolmetscher früher ausgesprochen werden als deren Entsprechungen im Ausgangstext. Frühere Forschungsarbeiten gelangten zu dem Schluss, dass die syntaktischen Unterschiede zwischen der Ausgangssprache und der Zielsprache zu den wichtigsten Auslösern der Antizipation gehören. Diese Arbeit erforscht die Rolle der Antizipation im Simultandolmetschen aus dem Deutschen ins Griechische, zwei Sprachen die von sehr unterschiedlichen syntaktischen Strukturen geprägt sind. Die vergleichende Analyse, die zu diesem Zweck durchgeführt wurde, zeigt die wichtigsten dolmetschspezifischen syntaktischen Unterschiede zwischen den zwei Sprachen auf und dient als Grundlage für die Formulierung der Forschungsfragen betreffend die strategische Anwendung der Antizipation beim Simultandolmetschen. Ein im Europaparlament aufgenommenes Corpus bestehend aus auf Deutsch gehaltenen Reden und den entsprechenden Dolmetschungen dient dazu, die Fragen zu beantworten. Die Korpusanalyse führt zu dem Schluss, dass die strategische Antizipation tatsächlich an Stellen benutzt wird, wo die Syntax zwischen den zwei Sprachen am unterschiedlichsten ist. Die DolmetscherInnen in diesem Corpus wenden die Antizipation in mehr als 60% der Fälle an, die strategisches Handeln vom Dolmetscher verlangen, und tun dies, in der Mehrheit der Fälle, mit großem Erfolg.

Schlagwörter: Antizipation, Strategie, Simultandolmetschen aus dem Deutschen ins Griechische, syntaktischen Unterschiede, Corpus, Europaparlament

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Appendix 1 Duration and speed of source speeches

Ref. No	Date	Name	Number of Words	Minutes	Words per Minute
1	04/04/2006	Lichtenberger	154	1.20	115.5
2	04/04/2006	Scheele	294	2.17	128.75
3	04/04/2006	Seeber	369	2.31	146.62
4	16/05/2006	Leichtfried	454	3.16	138.98
5	16/05/2006	Stockman	215	1.42	126.47
6	16/05/2006	Lichtenberger	472	3.25	138.15
7	16/05/2006	Rack	713	5.47	123.29
8	18/05/2006	Berend	594	5.46	103.01
9	18/05/2006	Schröder	258	2.06	122.86
10	18/05/2006	Haug	268	1.54	141.05
11	18/05/2006	Mölzer	175	1.15	140.00
12	12/06/2006	Breyer	295	2.18	128.26
13	12/06/2006	Florenz	379	2.13	170,98
14	12/06/2006	Scheele	194	1.27	133.79
15	12/06/2006	Klass	723	5.23	134.30
16	12/06/2006	Klass 2	112	0.44	152.73
17	12/06/2006	Seeber	276	2.12	125.45
18	12/06/2006	Ulmer	267	2.05	128.16
19	03/07/2006	Krahmer	304	1.59	153.28
20	03/07/2006	Stockman	175	1.18	134.62
21	03/07/2006	Lichtenberger	169	1.19	128.35
22	03/07/2006	Liese	623	4.30	138.44
23	03/07/2006	Scheele	271	2.15	120.44
24	04/07/2006	Rübig	323	2.04	156.29
25	04/09/2006	Haug	265	2.05	127.20
26	04/09/2006	Pieper	252	1.57	129.23
27	04/09/2006	Rübig	320	2.10	147.69

28	05/09/2006	Liese	294	2.17	128.76
29	05/09/2006	Scheele	170	1.10	145.71
30	05/09/2006	Harms	239	1.50	130.36
31	25/09/2006	Breyer	178	1.30	118.67
32	25/09/2006	Krahmer	1131	7.07	158.92
33	25/09/2006	Florenz	313	2.07	147.87
34	25/09/2006	Weisgerber	336	2.23	140.98
35	25/09/2006	Groote	349	2.14	156.27
36	25/09/2006	Kallenbach	132	1.11	111.55
37	25/09/2006	Sommer	352	2.25	145.66
38	27/09/2006	Gräfe zu Baringdorf	726	5.08	141.43
39	27/09/2006	Schierhuber	218	1.49	120.00
40	11/10/2006	Gräfe zu Baringdorf	327	2.15	145.33
41	11/10/2006	Jeggle	561	4.36	121.96
42	11/10/2006	Klass	304	2.12	138.18
43	11/10/2006	Mölzer	165	1.08	126.92
44	11/10/2006	Schierhuber	326	2.28	132.16
45	23/10/2006	Seeber	206	1.12	171.67
46	23/10/2006	Scheele	170	1.08	150.00
47	12/12/2006	Breyer	370	3.04	120.65
48	12/12/2006	Klass	671	5.19	126.21
49	12/12/2006	Seeber	330	2.07	155.91
50	12/12/2006	Scheele	261	2.01	129.42
51	28/03/2007	Gräfe zu Baringdorf	268	1.41	159.21
52	28/03/2007	Schierhuber	317	2.28	128.51
53	21/05/2007	Scheele	219	1.38	134.08
54	23/05/2007	Scheele	222	1.33	143.23
55	29/05/2007	Scheele	292	2.08	136.88
56	29/05/2007	Seeber	314	2.20	134.57
57	29/05/2007	Rübig	286	2.06	136.19
58	18/06/2007	Rühle	272	1.54	143.16
59	09/07/2007	Verheugen	623	5.08	121.36

60	09/07/2007	Krahmer	370	2.42	137.04
61	09/07/2007	Ulmer	178	1.00	178.00
62	09/07/2007	Verheugen	156	1.16	123.16
63	10/07/2007	Koch	147	1.19	111.65
64	10/07/2007	Rack	353	2.37	134.90
65	10/07/2007	Sommer	338	2.32	133.42
66	03/09/2007	Berend	317	2.35	122.71
67	03/09/2007	Roth-Behrendt	619	3.54	158.72
68	03/09/2007	Schulz	1022	6.56	147.40
69	03/09/2007	Schröder	175	1.29	117.98
70	24/09/2007	Reul	394	2.23	165.31
71	24/09/2007	Roth	463	3.20	138.90
72	24/09/2007	Rübig	329	2.17	144.09
73	24/09/2007	Schierhuber	282	2.13	127.22
74	24/09/2007	Schuth	269	2.21	114.47
75	24/09/2007	Weisgerber	413	3.10	130.42
76	22/10/2007	Bulfon	128	1.14	103.78
77	22/10/2007	Groote	287	1.53	152.39
78	22/10/2007	Krahmer	407	2.12	185.00
79	22/10/2007	Krahmer	306	1.50	166.91
80	22/10/2007	Mölzer	316	2.07	149.29
81	22/10/2007	Seeber	333	2.09	154.88
82	12/11/2007	Breyer	277	2.13	124.96
83	12/11/2007	Hoppenstedt	317	2.15	140.89
84	12/11/2007	Krahmer	381	2.06	181.43
85	12/11/2007	Pieper	331	2.05	158.88
86	12/11/2007	Scheele	209	1.25	147.53
87	12/11/2007	Schnellhardt	346	2.19	149.35
88	12/11/2007	Schulz	141	0.52	162.69
89	13/11/2007	Konrad	179	1.13	147.12
90	13/11/2007	Mayer	160	1.20	120.00
91	13/11/2007	Scheele	109	0.41	159.51

92	14/11/2007	Florenz	351	2.11	160.76
93	14/11/2007	Groote	194	1.23	140.24
94	14/11/2007	Reul	394	2.22	164.17
95	14/11/2007	Harms	251	1.57	128.72
96	14/11/2007	Scheele	152	1.01	149.51
97	10/12/2007	Breyer	235	1.45	134.29
98	10/12/2007	Krahmer	869	5.35	155.64
99	10/12/2007	Mölzer	148	1.01	145.57
100	10/12/2007	Seeber	300	2.01	148.76
101	30/01/2008	Martin	188	1.14	152.43
102	30/01/2008	Schierhuber	277	2.13	124.96
103	30/01/2008	Florenz	368	2.19	158.85
104	30/01/2008	Krahmer	249	1.28	169.77
105	10/03/2008	Seeber	343	2.14	153.58
106	11/03/2008	Dess	273	2.05	131.04
107	11/03/2008	Gräfe zu Baringdorf	434	2.47	155.93
108	11/03/2008	Schuth	190	1.33	122.58
109	12/03/2008	Groote	182	1.09	158.26
110	12/03/2008	Rübig	317	2.11	145.19
111	10/04/2008	Groote	268	1.50	146.18
112	10/04/2008	Harms	511	3.39	140.00
113	10/04/2008	Schierhuber	250	2.04	120.97
114	24/04/2008	Krahmer	269	1.37	166.39
115	19/05/2008	Breyer	230	1.37	142.27
116	19/05/2008	Nassauer 1	521	4.18	121.16
117	19/05/2008	Nassauer 2	273	1.59	137.65
118	21/05/2008	Florenz 1	729	4.33	160.22
119	21/05/2008	Florenz 2	445	2.49	157.99
120	21/05/2008	Harms	418	3.08	133.40
121	21/05/2008	Nassauer	113	0.54	125.56
122	21/05/2008	Pieper	342	2.12	155.45
123	21/05/2008	Schierhuber	276	2.06	131.43

124	21/05/2008	Schulz	720	5.00	144.00
125	16/06/2008	Breyer	176	1.26	122.79
126	16/06/2008	Florenz	362	2.08	169.69
127	16/06/2008	Gräfe zu Baringdorf	155	1.09	134.78
128	16/06/2008	Schnellhardt	343	2.17	150.22
129	16/06/2008	Breyer	246	1.41	146.14
130	16/06/2008	Klass	313	2.13	141.20
131	16/06/2008	Seeber	351	2.06	167.14
132	19/06/2008	Koch	375	3.01	124.31
133	19/06/2008	Leichtfried	303	2.13	136.69
134	19/06/2008	Rack	462	3.18	140.00
135	08/07/2008	Jarzembowsky	327	2.10	150.92
136	08/07/2008	Groote	427	3.09	135.56
137	08/07/2008	Krahmer	355	2.09	165.12
138	08/07/2008	Liese 1	645	4.20	148.85
139	08/07/2008	Liese 2	359	2.13	161.95
			Sum: 46187	Sum: 329	Average: 140.20

Appendix 2 Sum of anticipations per recording

Ref. No.	Date	Name	Words/ minute	Anticipations/ contribution
1	04/04/2006	Lichtenberger	115.5	0
2	04/04/2006	Scheele	128.75	1
3	04/04/2006	Seeber	146.62	3
4	16/05/2006	Leichtfried	138.98	3
5	16/05/2006	Stockman	126.47	0
6	16/05/2006	Lichtenberger	138.15	1
7	16/05/2006	Rack	123.29	6
8	18/05/2006	Berend	103.01	2
9	18/05/2006	Schröder	122.86	0
10	18/05/2006	Haug	141.05	1
11	18/05/2006	Mölzer	140.00	2
12	12/06/2006	Breyer	128.26	0
13	12/06/2006	Florenz	170.98	0
14	12/06/2006	Scheele	133.79	0
15	12/06/2006	Klass	134.30	6
16	12/06/2006	Klass 2	152.73	1
17	12/06/2006	Seeber	125.45	4
18	12/06/2006	Ulmer	128.16	1
19	03/07/2006	Krahmer	153.28	0
20	03/07/2006	Stockman	134.62	0
21	03/07/2006	Lichtenberger	128.35	1
22	03/07/2006	Liese	138.44	0
23	03/07/2006	Scheele	120.44	3
24	04/07/2006	Rübig	156.29	1
25	04/09/2006	Haug	127.20	2
26	04/09/2006	Pieper	129.23	1
27	04/09/2006	Rübig	147.69	0
28	05/09/2006	Liese	128.76	0
29	05/09/2006	Scheele	145.71	3

30	05/09/2006	Harms	130.36	2
31	25/09/2006	Breyer	118.67	0
32	25/09/2006	Krahmer	158.92	7
33	25/09/2006	Florenz	147.87	0
34	25/09/2006	Weisgerber	140.98	1
35	25/09/2006	Groote	156.27	3
36	25/09/2006	Kallenbach	111.55	3
37	25/09/2006	Sommer	145.66	0
38	27/09/2006	Baringdorf	141.43	2
39	27/09/2006	Schierhuber	120.00	1
40	11/10/2006	Baringdorf	145.33	0
41	11/10/2006	Jeggle	121.96	10
42	11/10/2006	Klass	138.18	0
43	11/10/2006	Mölzer	126.92	0
44	11/10/2006	Schierhuber	132.16	1
45	23/10/2006	Seeber	171.67	0
46	23/10/2006	Scheele	150.00	5
47	12/12/2006	Breyer	120.65	0
48	12/12/2006	Klass	126.21	1
49	12/12/2006	Seeber	155.91	0
50	12/12/2006	Scheele	129.42	0
51	28/03/2007	Baringdorf	159.21	1
52	28/03/2007	Schierhuber	128.51	1
53	21/05/2007	Scheele	134.08	3
54	23/05/2007	Scheele	143.23	1
55	29/05/2007	Scheele	136.88	2
56	29/05/2007	Seeber	134.57	5
57	29/05/2007	Rübig	136.19	2
58	18/06/2007	Rühle	143.16	0
59	09/07/2007	Verheugen	121.36	4
60	09/07/2007	Krahmer	137.04	0
61	09/07/2007	Ulmer	178.00	0

62	09/07/2007	Verheugen	123.16	1
63	10/07/2007	Koch	111.65	2
64	10/07/2007	Rack	134.90	2
65	10/07/2007	Sommer	133.42	0
66	03/09/2007	Berend	122.71	1
67	03/09/2007	Roth-Behrendt	158.72	2
68	03/09/2007	Schulz	147.40	3
69	03/09/2007	Schröder	117.98	0
70	24/09/2007	Reul	165.31	4
71	24/09/2007	Roth	138.90	6
72	24/09/2007	Rübig	144.09	2
73	24/09/2007	Schierhuber	127.22	4
74	24/09/2007	Schuth	114.47	4
75	24/09/2007	Weisgerber	130.42	3
76	22/10/2007	Bulfon	103.78	3
77	22/10/2007	Groote	152.39	2
78	22/10/2007	Krahmer	185.00	0
79	22/10/2007	Krahmer	166.91	2
80	22/10/2007	Mölzer	149.29	1
81	22/10/2007	Seeber	154.88	0
82	12/11/2007	Breyer	124.96	2
83	12/11/2007	Hoppenstedt	140.89	1
84	12/11/2007	Krahmer	181.43	1
85	12/11/2007	Pieper	158.88	0
86	12/11/2007	Scheele	147.53	0
87	12/11/2007	Schnellhardt	149.35	0
88	12/11/2007	Schulz	162.69	0
89	13/11/2007	Konrad	147.12	0
90	13/11/2007	Mayer	120.00	0
91	13/11/2007	Scheele	159.51	0
92	14/11/2007	Florenz	160.76	1
93	14/11/2007	Groote	140.24	1

94	14/11/2007	Reul	164.17	1
95	14/11/2007	Harms	128.72	2
96	14/11/2007	Scheele	149.51	2
97	10/12/2007	Breyer	134.29	0
98	10/12/2007	Krahmer	155.64	7
99	10/12/2007	Mölzer	145.57	1
100	10/12/2007	Seeber	148.76	0
101	30/01/2008	Florenz	158.85	0
102	30/01/2008	Krahmer	169.77	1
103	30/01/2008	Martin	152.43	0
104	30/01/2008	Schierhuber	124.96	4
105	10/03/2008	Seeber	153.58	2
106	11/03/2008	Dess	131.04	0
107	11/03/2008	Baringdorf	155.93	1
108	11/03/2008	Schuth	122.58	3
109	12/03/2008	Groote	158.26	0
110	12/03/2008	Rübig	145.19	0
111	10/04/2008	Groote	146.18	0
112	10/04/2008	Harms	140.00	0
113	10/04/2008	Schierhuber	120.97	0
114	24/04/2008	Krahmer	166.39	2
115	19/05/2008	Breyer	142.27	0
116	19/05/2008	Nassauer 1	121.16	2
117	19/05/2008	Nassauer 2	137.65	0
118	21/05/2008	Florenz 1	160.22	2
119	21/05/2008	Florenz 2	157.99	1
120	21/05/2008	Harms	133.40	2
121	21/05/2008	Nassauer	125.56	0
122	21/05/2008	Pieper	155.45	0
123	21/05/2008	Schierhuber	131.43	1
124	21/05/2008	Schulz	144.00	2
125	16/06/2008	Breyer	122.79	1

126	16/06/2008	Florenz	169.69	0
127	16/06/2008	Baringdorf	134.78	0
128	16/06/2008	Schnellhardt	150.22	0
129	16/06/2008	Breyer	146.14	0
130	16/06/2008	Klass	141.20	0
131	16/06/2008	Seeber	167.14	1
132	19/06/2008	Koch	124.31	0
133	19/06/2008	Leichtfried	136.69	0
134	19/06/2008	Rack	140.00	0
135	08/07/2008	Jarzembowsky	150.92	2
136	08/07/2008	Groote	135.56	0
137	08/07/2008	Krahmer	165.12	0
138	08/07/2008	Liese 1	148.85	2
139	08/07/2008	Liese 2	161.95	0
			Average: 140.20	Sum: 187

Appendix 3 1st categorisation. Criterion: anticipated constituent type

Ref. No	Date	Name	Sum of Ant/ns	Verb Ant/n	Complement Ant/n	Negation Ant/n
1	04/04/2006	Lichtenberger	0	0	0	0
2	04/04/2006	Scheele	1	1	0	0
3	04/04/2006	Seeber	3	3	0	0
4	16/05/2006	Leichtfried	3	3	0	0
5	16/05/2006	Stockman	0	0	0	0
6	16/05/2006	Lichtenberger	1	1	0	0
7	16/05/2006	Rack	6	6	0	0
8	18/05/2006	Berend	2	2	0	0
9	18/05/2006	Schröder	0	0	0	0
10	18/05/2006	Haug	1	0	1	0
11	18/05/2006	Mölzer	2	1	1	0
12	12/06/2006	Breyer	0	0	0	0
13	12/06/2006	Florenz	0	0	0	0
14	12/06/2006	Scheele	0	0	0	0
15	12/06/2006	Klass	6	4	1	1
16	12/06/2006	Klass 2	1	1	0	0
17	12/06/2006	Seeber	4	2	1	1
18	12/06/2006	Ulmer	1	1	0	0
19	03/07/2006	Krahmer	0	0	0	0
20	03/07/2006	Stockman	0	0	0	0
21	03/07/2006	Lichtenberger	1	1	0	0
22	03/07/2006	Liese	0	0	0	0
23	03/07/2006	Scheele	3	2	0	1
24	04/07/2006	Rübig	1	1	0	0
25	04/09/2006	Haug	2	2	0	0
26	04/09/2006	Pieper	1	1	0	0
27	04/09/2006	Rübig	0	0	0	0
28	05/09/2006	Liese	0	0	0	0

29	05/09/2006	Scheele	3	3	0	0
30	05/09/2006	Harms	2	2	0	0
31	25/09/2006	Breyer	0	0	0	0
32	25/09/2006	Krahmer	7	6	1	0
33	25/09/2006	Florenz	0	0	0	0
34	25/09/2006	Weisgerber	1	1	0	0
35	25/09/2006	Groote	3	3	0	0
36	25/09/2006	Kallenbach	3	3	0	0
37	25/09/2006	Sommer	0	0	0	0
38	27/09/2006	Baringdorf	2	1	1	0
39	27/09/2006	Schierhuber	1	1	0	0
40	11/10/2006	Baringdorf	0	0	0	0
41	11/10/2006	Jeggle	10	10	0	0
42	11/10/2006	Klass	0	0	0	0
43	11/10/2006	Mölzer	0	0	0	0
44	11/10/2006	Schierhuber	1	1	0	0
45	23/10/2006	Seeber	0	0	0	0
46	23/10/2006	Scheele	5	5	0	0
47	12/12/2006	Breyer	0	0	0	0
48	12/12/2006	Klass	1	1	0	0
49	12/12/2006	Seeber	0	0	0	0
50	12/12/2006	Scheele	0	0	0	0
51	28/03/2007	Baringdorf	1	1	0	0
52	28/03/2007	Schierhuber	1	1	0	0
53	21/05/2007	Scheele	3	3	0	0
54	23/05/2007	Scheele	1	1	0	0
55	29/05/2007	Scheele	2	2	0	0
56	29/05/2007	Seeber	5	5	0	0
57	29/05/2007	Rübig	2	2	0	0
58	18/06/2007	Rühle	0	0	0	0
59	09/07/2007	Verheugen	4	4	0	0
60	09/07/2007	Krahmer	0	0	0	0

61	09/07/2007	Ulmer	0	0	0	0
62	09/07/2007	Verheugen	1	1	0	0
63	10/07/2007	Koch	2	2	0	0
64	10/07/2007	Rack	2	2	0	0
65	10/07/2007	Sommer	0	0	0	0
66	03/09/2007	Berend	1	1	0	0
67	03/09/2007	Roth-Behrendt	2	2	0	0
68	03/09/2007	Schulz	3	3	0	0
69	03/09/2007	Schröder	0	0	0	0
70	24/09/2007	Reul	4	4	0	0
71	24/09/2007	Roth	6	6	0	0
72	24/09/2007	Rübig	2	2	0	0
73	24/09/2007	Schierhuber	4	4	0	0
74	24/09/2007	Schuth	4	3	0	1
75	24/09/2007	Weisgerber	3	3	0	0
76	22/10/2007	Bulfon	3	3	0	0
77	22/10/2007	Groote	2	2	0	0
78	22/10/2007	Krahmer	0	0	0	0
79	22/10/2007	Krahmer	2	2	0	0
80	22/10/2007	Mölzer	1	1	0	0
81	22/10/2007	Seeber	0	0	0	0
82	12/11/2007	Breyer	2	2	0	0
83	12/11/2007	Hoppenstedt	1	1	0	0
84	12/11/2007	Krahmer	1	1	0	0
85	12/11/2007	Pieper	0	0	0	0
86	12/11/2007	Scheele	0	0	0	0
87	12/11/2007	Schnellhardt	0	0	0	0
88	12/11/2007	Schulz	0	0	0	0
89	13/11/2007	Konrad	0	0	0	0
90	13/11/2007	Mayer	0	0	0	0
91	13/11/2007	Scheele	0	0	0	0
92	14/11/2007	Florenz	1	1	0	0

93	14/11/2007	Groote	1	1	0	0
94	14/11/2007	Reul	1	1	0	0
95	14/11/2007	Harms	2	2	0	0
96	14/11/2007	Scheele	2	2	0	0
97	10/12/2007	Breyer	0	0	0	0
98	10/12/2007	Krahmer	7	7	0	0
99	10/12/2007	Mölzer	1	1	0	0
100	10/12/2007	Seeber	0	0	0	0
101	30/01/2008	Florenz	0	0	0	0
102	30/01/2008	Krahmer	1	1	0	0
103	30/01/2008	Martin	0	0	0	0
104	30/01/2008	Schierhuber	4	3	0	0
105	10/03/2008	Seeber	2	2	0	0
106	11/03/2008	Dess	0	0	0	0
107	11/03/2008	Baringdorf	1	1	0	0
108	11/03/2008	Schuth	3	2	1	0
109	12/03/2008	Groote	0	0	0	0
110	12/03/2008	Rübig	0	0	0	0
111	10/04/2008	Groote	0	0	0	0
112	10/04/2008	Harms	0	0	1	0
113	10/04/2008	Schierhuber	0	0	0	0
114	24/04/2008	Krahmer	2	2	0	0
115	19/05/2008	Breyer	0	0	0	0
116	19/05/2008	Nassauer 1	2	2	0	0
117	19/05/2008	Nassauer 2	0	0	0	0
118	21/05/2008	Florenz 1	2	2	0	0
119	21/05/2008	Florenz 2	1	1	0	0
120	21/05/2008	Harms	2	2	0	0
121	21/05/2008	Nassauer	0	0	0	0
122	21/05/2008	Pieper	0	0	0	0
123	21/05/2008	Schierhuber	1	1	0	0
124	21/05/2008	Schulz	2	2	0	0

125	16/06/2008	Breyer	1	1	0	0
126	16/06/2008	Florenz	0	0	0	0
127	16/06/2008	Baringdorf	0	0	0	0
128	16/06/2008	Schnellhardt	0	0	0	0
129	16/06/2008	Breyer	0	0	0	0
130	16/06/2008	Klass	0	0	0	0
131	16/06/2008	Seeber	1	1	0	0
132	19/06/2008	Koch	0	0	0	0
133	19/06/2008	Leichtfried	0	0	0	0
134	19/06/2008	Rack	0	0	0	0
135	08/07/2008	Jarzembowksy	2	2	0	0
136	08/07/2008	Groote	0	0	0	0
137	08/07/2008	Krahmer	0	0	0	0
138	08/07/2008	Liese 1	2	2	0	0
139	08/07/2008	Liese 2	0	0	0	0
			Sum: 187	Sum: 175	Sum: 8	Sum: 4

Appendix 3a.

Verb anticipation instances

1. Scheele, 4.4.2006, 128.75 wpm

[1]

	[01:57.5]	[02:00.8]
SP	auf hohem, ehrgeizigen Niveau, oder wir gestatten es den	
INT-EL	την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση. Ή θα εναρμονίσουμε σε υψηλό επίπεδο,	
TR	die Europäische Union. Entweder wir harmonisieren auf hohem Niveau,	

[2]

	[02:01.4]	[02:04.2]	[02:05.6]
SP	Mitgliedstaaten, eh, hier <i>ihre strengerer, und ambizionierteren</i>	Ziele und	
INT-EL	πολύ φιλόδοξο, ή θα επιτρέψουμε στα κράτη μέλη που έχουνε πιο	αυστηρούς	
TR	sehr ehrgeizig, oder wir erlauben den Mitgliedstaaten die haben strengere		

[3]

	..	[02:07.6]	[02:09.2]	[02:10.4]
SP	Maßnahmen	en, weiterhin, ehm, aufrechtzuerhalten.	Österreich und	
INT-EL	στόχους,	φιλόδοξους στόχους, να τους διατηρήσουνε	και στο μέλλον.	
TR	Ziele	ambitionierte Ziele, sie aufrechtzuerhalten	auch in der Zukunft.	

2. Seeber, 4.4.2006, 146.62 wpm

[1]

	[23.5]	[26.6]	[27.7]
SP	besonderer Wichtigkeit ist weil wir die beiden Mit	gliedsstaaten sind die eben	
INT-EL	u - δίως πολύ σημαντικό αυτό για την Αυ	στρία και τη Δανία.	
TR	das besonders wichtig ist für Öster	reich und Dänemark.	

[2]

	[28.2]	[30.0]	[30.3]
SP	<i>strengere Regelungen</i> in diesen Bereich	haben, und die vor Allem auch gezeigt	
INT-EL	Γιατί στις δυο αυτές χώρες υπάρχου	νε πιο αυστηρές διατάξεις σε αυτόν τον	
TR	Weil in diesen zwei Ländern gib	t es strengere Regelungen in diesem	

[2]

	[24.2]	[26.1]	[27.5]
SP	für die Geduld und das Vertrauen, eeeeeeh, die sie mir in diesem Fall		
INT-EL	θελα ναααααα ευχαριστήσω και τους συναδέλφους της ομάδας μου		
TR	de gerne (zu) danken auch die Kollegen der Fraktion meiner		

[3]

	[29.3]
SP	entgegengesetzt haben bedanken
INT-EL	για την υπομονή
TR	für die Geduld

7. Leichtfried, 16.5.2006, 138.98 wpm

[1]

	[02:55.0]
SP	dass Volumen miteinander berechnet werden kann, ich denke hier ist ein
INT-EL	ο πρόγραμμα Μάρκο Πόλο, αλλά για πρώτη φορά, και τον όγκο,
TR	s Programm Marco Polo, aber zum ersten Mal auch das Volumen,

[2]

	[02:59.0]	[02:59.5]	[03:01.1]	[03:01.2]
SP	wesentlicher Fortschritt	unternommen	worden.	Als letzter
INT-EL		γιατί νομίζω ότι εδώ πέρα σημειώνεται	μια σημαντική	
TR		weil ich glaube dass hier verzeichnet wird	ein großer	

[3]

	..
SP	Punkt
INT-EL	πρόοδος.
TR	Fortschritt.

8. Lichtenberger, 16.5.2006, 138.15 wpm

[1]

	[02:58.0]	[03:00.0]	[03:02.3]
SP	Wenn, dieser Mid-term Review	wirklich	eine Abkehr
INT-EL	φορολογούμε αλλά προς τη λάθος κατεύθυνση.	Εάν αυτή η μεσοπρόθεσμη	
TR	steuert man, aber in die falsche Richtung.	Wenn diese Mid-term	

[2]

	..	[03:03.8]	[03:05.7]
SP	von der Veränderung	des Modelshift beein-,	beinhaltet verlieren wir
INT-EL	αναθεώρηση πραγματικά	θέλει να οδηγήσει σε απομάκρυνση	
TR	Review	wirklich will (zu) führen	zu einer Entfernung

9. Rack, 16.5.2006, 123.29 wpm

[1]

	[02:00.9]	[02:02.7]	[02:04.7]
SP	Wir hatten ein weiteres mehr. Wir h	atten ganz bewusst die <i>Ausdehnung</i> von	
INT-EL	ένα σημαντικόο πρόγραμμα		Επιπλέον
TR	ein wichtiges Programm		Dazu haben

[2]

	.. [02:06.8]	[02:07.6]	[02:09.8]
SP	Marco Polo eins	auf die neuen Gegebenheiten	und über diese hinaus,
INT-EL	επεκτείνουμε	το Μάρκο Πόλο έεεενα	στ-..., και το
TR	wir ausgedehnt	das Marco Polo einz	a-, und wir haben es

[3]

	[02:11.2]	[02:14.4]	
SP	eh, hier in die Programm - rahmen, eh, einbezogen ,	eh, wir	
INT-EL	προσαρμόσαμε στα νέα δεδομένα και ακόμη, εεεε, παρα - πέρα,		
TR	angepasst an die neuen Gegebenheiten und noch, eh, weiter		

[4]

	[02:15.3]		
SP	gehen davon aus dass die ganzen östlichen Nachbarländer der		
INT-EL	το λάβαμε αυτό υπ' όψη στο πλαίσιο του προγράμματος, υποθέτουμε δηλαδή		
TR	<i>haben wir es einbezogen</i> in den Programmrahmen, wir gehen davon aus nämlich		

10. Rack, 16.5.2006, 123.29 wpm

[1]

	[03:44.0]	[03:45.7]	[03:45.9]
SP	vom Vorgehen her, <i>den Versuch</i>	zu <i>unternehmen</i> , eh, dieses Gesetzgebungswerk	
INT-EL	υτόοο	μας έδωσε την αφορμή από πλευράς διαδικασίας	
TR	as	u ns hat gegeben den Anlass vom Vorgehen her	

[2]

	[03:50.1]	[03:50.4]	[03:52.6]	[03:53.1]
SP	bereits in erster	Linie	und erster Lesung	abzuschließen und
INT-EL	ναααααα	Καταβάλουμε την προσπάθεια να εγκριθεί ήδη από την πρώτη		
TR	zu	unternehmen den Versuch es abzuschließen bereits in der ersten		

11. Rack, 16.5.2006, 123.29 wpm

[1]

	[04:53.2]	[04:55.9]
SP	und wir haben hier eine Reihe von,	wie ich hoffe, <i>vernünftigen</i>
INT-EL	ν ευκαιρία να συμπεριληφθούν στοοοοοοοοο	Μάρκο Πόλο,
TR	e Chance	miteinbezogen zu werden im Marco Polo,

[2]

	[04:56.4]	[04:56.9]	[04:57.4]
SP	Vorschlägen eingebracht ,	im besonderen auch im Zusammenhang mit der	
INT-EL	και κάνουμε	μία σειρά	λογικών, νομίζω, προ - τά - σε - ων
TR	und wir machen	eine Reihe von vernünftigen, ich glaube, Vorschlägen	

12. Rack, 16.5.2006, 123.29 wpm

[1]

	[05:12.0]	[05:13.6]	[05:14.6]
SP	für mehr, eh, der Effekt und weniger Bürokratie zu		
INT-EL	Αυτό βεβαίως εξαρτάται από όλους μας να το εφαρμόσουμε, δηλαδή για να		
TR	Das natürlich hängt ab von allen uns, ob wir es umsetzen, nämlich um zu		

[2]

	[05:16.2]	[05:16.5]
SP	sorgen.	Mit diesem Projekt haben wir,
INT-EL	έχουμε περισσ	ότερη αποτελεσματικότητα και λιγότερη γραφειοκρατία.
TR	haben me	hr Effekt und weniger Büroatie.

13. Rack, 16.5.2006, 123.29 wpm

[1]

	[05:21.0]	[05:23.1]	[05:25.6]
SP	und richtiges Signal gesetzt, <i>es bleibt mir an dieser Stelle abschließend</i> <i>allen</i>		
INT-EL	διο αυτό, νομίζω ότι δώσαμε ένα σημαντικό και σωστό μήνυμα,		
TR	diesem, glaube ich dass wir haben gesetzt ein wichtiges und richtiges Signal,		

[2]

	[05:28.5]	[05:30.0]
SP	<i>Beteiligten, Kommission, Rat und den Kollegen im</i> <i>Parlament zu</i>	
INT-EL	θα ήθελα τελειώνοντας να ευχαριστήσω όλους	όσοι συμμετείχαν,
TR	ich würde gerne abschließend (zu) danken alle	die beteiligt waren,

[3]

	[05:30.8]
SP	danken für die konstruktive Zusammenarbeit
INT-EL	Κομισιόν, Συμβούλιο,
TR	die Kommission, den Rat,

14. Rack, 16.5.2006, 123.29 wpm

[1]

	[05:35.1]	[05:36.6]	[05:37.1]
SP	Wort noch.	Eh, wir haben ,	weil wir hier in erster
INT-EL	για τη συνεργασία, και κάτι ακόμη τεχνικό,		
TR	für die Zusammenarbeit und noch etwas technisches		

[2]

	[05:38.9]	[05:40.6]
SP	Lesung	abschließen wollen, <i>die Notwendigkeit die technische</i>
INT-EL	επειδή	θέλουμε να τελειώσουμε στην πρώτη ανάγνωση,
TR	weil	wir wollen abschließen mit der ersten Lesung,

[3]

	[05:43.1]	[05:44.2]	[05:45.8]
SP	<i>Kompa</i> <i>tibilität der beiden Texte, des Rates und des Parlamentes</i>		
INT-EL	υπάρχει	η ανάγκη η τεχνι-,	να υπάρχει τεχνική συμ
TR	es besteht die Notwendigkeit	die techni-,	dass es gibt technische Kom

[4]

	[05:46.6]
SP	sicherzustellen , da werden die Sprachjuristen aus beiden Diensten noch zu
INT-EL	βατότητα μεταξύ των κειμένων Συμβουλίου και Κοινοβουλίου,
TR	patibilität zwischen den Texten des Rates und des Parlaments, die

15. Berend, 18.5.2006, 103.10 wpm

[1]

	[02:04.0]	[02:09.0]
SP	snahmeregelungen Überhand nahmen. Die neue Verordnung	zum
INT-EL	Έτσι λοιπόν, εξ-, εεεεεε, ρυθμίσεις, εξξξξ - αιρέσε	ων και
TR	So also, Bed-, eh, Regelungen der Ausnah	me und

[2]

	[02:10.7]	[02:13.5]
SP	Solidaritätsfond <i>sieht nun vor</i> , richtigerweise, <i>den thematischen Anwen</i>	
INT-EL	παρεκκλίσεων χρειάζονται και ο κανονισμός τώρα ο νέος για το ταμείο	
TR	Abweichungen sind nötig und die Verordnung jetzt, die neue über den Fond	

[3]

	[02:14.8]	[02:16.5]	[02:17.0]
SP	<i>dungsbereich zu erweitern.</i>	Das heißt Krisen - situation größeren	
INT-EL	σωστά προβλέπει, εεεεεε,	τη διεύρυνση τι-ου θεματικού πεδίου	
TR	richtig sieht vor, eh,	die Erweiterung des thematischen Bereichs	

[4]

		[02:21.6]
SP	Ausmaßes	<i>nicht nur auf</i> Katastrophen, Naturkatastrophen
INT-EL	εφαρμογής, δηλαδή	μεγάλες κρίσεις δεεεεεε
TR	der Anwendung, das heißt	große Krisen, nicht

[5]

	[02:25.3]	[02:26.6]	[02:27.7]	[02:28.2]
SP	zu begrenzen,	<i>sondern auch auf</i> Industrie und		
INT-EL	περιορίζονται σεεε	εε φυσικές καταστροφές και μόνον,	αλλά	
TR	sich begrenzen au	f Naturkatastrophen	nur,	sondern

18. Klass (1), 12.6.2006, 134.30 wpm

[1]

	[40.2]	
SP	pfehlung für die zweite Lesung im Europäischen Parlament.	Er
INT-EL	η έκθεση της επιτροπής περιβάλλοντος συμπεριλαμβάνει τρεις	
TR	r Bericht des Umweltausschusses enthält drei	

[2]

	[43.5] [44.1] [44.7]	[46.0]
SP	wurde mit fünfzig Ja - Stimmen,	bei einer Enthaltung und keiner
INT-EL	τροπολογίες για τη δεύτερη ανάγνωση.	Ενεκρίθηκε με πενήντα ψήφους
TR	Änderungsanträge für die zweite Lesung.	Er wurde angenommen mit fünfzig Stimmen

[3]

	.. [48.4]	
SP	Gegenstimme angenommen .	
INT-EL	υπέρ, καμία ψήφο κατά και	
TR	für, keiner Stimme dagegen und	

19. Klass (1), 12.6.2006, 134.30 wpm

[1]

	[02:36.6] [02:37.0]	
SP	Durch eine Revisionsklausel muss die Möglichkeit für eine	
INT-EL	Η Κομισιόν μας είπε ότι αυτή είναι μια βατή οδός. Μια ρήτρα	
TR	Die Kommission hat uns gesagt dass dieser ist ein gangbarer Weg. Eine Klausel	

[2]

	.. [02:39.2] [02:40.4]	
SP	<i>Überprüfung</i> der Wirksamkeit der Richtlinie und	
INT-EL	αναθεώρησης θα πρέπει να δίνει τη δυνατότητα επαν εξέτασης της	
TR	der Revision muss zu geben die Möglichkeit zur Über	prüfung der

[3]

	.. [02:43.4]	
SP	gegebenenfalls eine Nachbesserung eröffnet werden .	
INT-EL	αποτελεσματικότητας της οδηγίας και ενδεχομένως, ενδεχ	
TR	Wirksamkeit der Richtlinie und gegebenenfalls, gegeben	

[4]

	[02:44.1]
SP	Als Berichterstatterin
INT-EL	όμενης συμπληρωματικής βελτίωσης.
TR	falls einer zusätzlichen Nachbesserung.

20. Klass (1), 12.6.2006, 134.30 wpm

[1]

	[02:44.1]	[02:46.1]	[02:47.1]
SP	Als Berichterstatterin	<i>ist mir besonders wichtig, dass</i> mehr	
INT-EL	όμενης συμπληρωματικής βελτίω	σης.	Ως εισηγήτρια θεωρώ
TR	falls eine zusätzliche Nachbesserung.	Als Berichterstatterin	halte ich

[2]

	[02:48.5]	[02:49.6]	[02:50.4]
SP	<i>Gewicht auf</i> einen vorsorgenden Gewässerschutz gelegt wird. Wir fordern		
INT-EL	ιδιαίτερα σημαντικό	να αποδοθεί η	περισσότερη σημασία στην
TR	für sehr wichtig	dass gelegt wird das	meiste Gewicht auf die

[3]

	..
SP	das hier
INT-EL	πρόληψη.
TR	Vorsorge.

21. Klass (1), 12.6.2006, 134.30 wpm

[1]

	[04:30.0]	[04:33.4]
SP	klar und eindeutig in der Aussage sein.	Deshalb <i>bin ich sehr ge</i>
INT-EL	οδηγίας γενικά των υδάτων του έτους δύο χιλιάδες.	Έχουν διακανονιστεί
TR	Richtlinie generell über das Wasser vom Jahr zweitausend.	Es wurden geregelt

[2]

	[04:33.8]	[04:38.0]
SP	<i>spannt, welche Aussage</i> sie Herr Kommissar Dimas zu der Bemerkung	
INT-EL	πολλά πράγματα εκεί ήδη. Ενδιαφέρομαι να ακούσω, τι έχετε να μας πει	
TR	viele Sachen dort schon. Ich interessiere mich zu hören, was haben zu sag	

[3]

	[04:38.1]	[04:41.0]
SP	und dem Hinweis auf die Nitratrictlinie geben werden.	
INT-EL	τε εσείς Επίτροπε, κύριε Δήμα στην δήλωση που αναφέρεται	
TR	en Sie Kommissar, Herr Dimas zu der Bemerkung auf	

22. Klass (2), 12.6.2006, 152.73 wpm

[1]

	[31.2]	[32.8]	[35.0]
SP	hab ich jetzt richtig gehört, dass sie, die Kommission die Änderungsanträge		
INT-EL	ερώτηση στον επίτροπο. Κατάλαβα σωστά ότι η		
TR	Frage dem Kommissar. Habe ich verstanden richtig dass die		

[2]

	..	[37.2]	[37.9]
SP	sechsunndreißig und dreiundvierzig annehmen können,		
INT-EL	Κομισιόν δεέχεται τις τροπολογίες		
TR	Kommission annimmt die Änderungsanträge		

23. Seeber, 12.6.2006, 125.45 wpm

[1]

	[14.7]	[16.4]	[18.3]
SP	de leicht ist.	Ich hätte mir aber von Kommission	und von
INT-EL	αυτό θέμα, παρόλο που δεν της διευκολύνουμε πολύ τη ζωή.	Θα ήθελα	
TR	dieses Thema, auch wenn wir ihr nicht sehr leicht machen das Leben	Ich hätte ger	

[2]

	..	[22.0]	[22.6]
SP	Rat doch <i>einen ambitionierteren</i>	<i>Vorschlag und</i> vor allem auch	
INT-EL	ηχη Επιτροπή και το Συμβούλιο	να υποβάλλουν	
TR	ne die Kommission und der Rat	dass sie machen	

[3]

	..	[25.2]
SP	einen gemeinsamen Standpunkt den ambitionierter ist erwartet, un	
INT-EL	πιο φιλόδοξη πρόοο - τηση, πιο φιλό	
TR	einen ambitionierteren Vorschlag, einen ambitio	

[4]

	[29.9]
SP	Grundwasserrichtlinie ist letzten Endes
INT-EL	μας αυτή και ενάντια της Κομισιόν και του
TR	unsere Meinung gegen der Kommission und dem

26. Lichtenberger, 3.7.2006, 128.35 wpm

[1]

	[17.8]	[20.8]	[22.0]
SP	e	an die Berichterstatterin. Alle bisherigen <i>Rednerinnen und Redner</i>	haben
INT-EL	προς την ατμόσφαιρα	Ευχαριστούμε πολύ την εισηγήτρια. Όλοι	οι
TR	betreffend die Luft.	Wir danken sehr der Berichterstatterin. Alle	die

[2]

	..	[25.0]
SP	die enormen Wachstumsraten	angesprochen , die in der Luftfahrt
INT-EL	ομιλητές, ε, μέχρι τώρα, επισήμαναν τη	την οικονομική αν
TR	Redner, eh, bis jetzt, haben angesprochen	das wirtschaftliche W

27. Scheele, 3.7.2006, 120.44 wpm

[1]

	[04:46.4]	[04:47.2]	[04:48.4]	[04:49.9]	[04:50.4]
SP	Ich möchte der Berichterstatterin	Lucas	sehr, sehr herzlich zu ihrem	<i>guten</i>	
INT-EL	ίλε.	Για δύο λεπτά.	Θα ήθελα πρόεδρε,	να ααααα	
TR	ele.	Für zwei Minuten.	Ich möchte Herr Präsident,	(z u)	

[2]

	..	[04:50.9]	[04:52.5]	[04:53.8]
SP	<i>Bericht</i> , zu ihrem ausgeglichenen Beri	cht, eh, meine Glückwünsche ,		
INT-EL	συγχαρώ την κυρία Λούκα	ς για την πολύ καλή και ισόρροπη		
TR	gratulieren Frau Luca	s für ihren sehr guten und ausgegli		

[3]

	..	[04:55.3]
SP	eh, sagen . Wir haben	
INT-EL	έκθεσή της. Επίση	
TR	chenen Bericht. Auch	

28. Scheele, 3.7.2006, 120.44 wpm

[1]

	[05:00.4]	[05:01.3]	[05:03.1]	[05:04.5]
SP	Punkt, wo es eben <i>darum geht</i> ,	ehm,	<i>ein eigenes System</i> ,	eh, <i>f</i> ür den
INT-EL	άδα την υποστηρίζαμε	σε πολλά σημεία, εκτός από το σημείο εκείνο,		
TR	tion haben sie unterstützt in vielen Punkten,	außer dem Punkt	jenem, wo es	

[2]

	..	[05:05.7]	[05:07.8]	[05:09.0]
SP	<i>Emissionshandel</i>	von Flugverkehr	zu machen.	In den Jahren neunzehn
INT-EL	όπουuu πρόκειται για το να υπάρξει	ένα ειδικό σύστημα		για
TR	geht darum,	dass es gibt	ein spezielles System	

[3]

	..		
SP	neunzig bis zweitausendzwei sind durch den internationalen Flug		
INT-EL	την ηγν εμπορία εκπομπών των αεροσκαφών.		
TR	für den Emissionshandel	von Flugverkehr.	

29. Rübig, 3.7.2006, 156.29 wpm

[1]

	[02.0]	[03.0]	[03.3]	[04.3]	[05.4]
SP	<i>zuerst möchte ich mich bei der Kommission</i>	für die Initiative	be		
INT-EL	ίες και κύριοι Ευρωβουλευτές, πρώτ' απ' όλα θέλω	να ευχαριστήσω την			
PR	amen und Herren Europaabgeordneten, erstens möchte	ich (zu) danken	dem		

[2]

	..		
SP	danken.	Weil ich glaube es ist an der Zeit,	dass sich
INT-EL	Ευρωβουλή για την πρωτοβουλία που ανέλαβε,	διότι	
PR	Europaparlament	für die Initiative das es ergriffen hat, weil	

30. Haug, 4.9.2006, 127.20 wpm

[1]

	[37.8]	[38.7]	[41.2]
PR	liegt. <i>Keineswegs soll sie Maßnahmen der Mitgliedstaaten ersetzen.</i>		
INT-EL	το σημαντικό είναι η υποστήριξη, όμως. Εκεί υπάρχει εστίαση. Δεν θα		
TR	das wichtige ist die Unterstützung, aber. Das ist der Fokus. Sie wird		

[2]

	..	[45.0]
PR	Eine solche Erweiterung des Aufgabenbereichs	muss
INT-EL	αντικαταστήσει τα κρ- τα μέτρα των κρατών μελών. Μια τέτοια	
TR	nicht ersetzen die Mit-, die Maßnahmen der Mitgliedstaaten. Eine solche	

[3]

	..	[46.0]	[46.4]	[47.6]	[48.3]
PR	dann aber auch mit der Bereitstellung der notwendigen Finanzmittel				
INT-EL	διεύρυνση του, του πεδίου αρμοδιοτήτων τους, θα πρέπει να συνδυάζεται				
TR	Erweiterung das, des Aufgabenbereichs deren, muss werden kombiniert				

[4]

	..	[49.0]
PR	einhergehen	
INT-EL	με τη διάθεση τω	
TR	mit der Bereitstellung d	

31. Haug, 4.9.2006, 127.20 wpm

[1]

	[01:09.7]
PR	und zwei sechs. Aber er stammt auch noch aus einer Zeit, als für die
INT-EL	στις επιτυχίες των ετών δύο χιλιάδες πέντε-δύο χιλιάδες έξι, αλλά
TR	auf dem Erfolg der Jahre zweitausendfünf - zweitausendsechs, aber

[2]

	..	[01:14.5]	[01:20.4]
PR	Kategorie eins A	noch achtundfünfzig ein halb Milliarden Euro	mehr zu
INT-EL		π-προέρχεται από τότε που για την κατηγορία ένα άλφα,	εεεε,
TR		er stammt auch aus der Zeit als für die Kategorie einz a,	eh,

[3]

	[01:21.0] [01:21.2]
PR	Verfügung stehen sollten.
INT-EL	είχαν, εεε, θα έπρεπε να διατεθούν
TR	es wurden, eh, es sollten verfügt werden

32. Pieper, 4.9.2006, 129.23 wpm

[1]

	[01:08.2]	[01:08.7]	[01:10.3]
SP	s wollen. Ob Europa,	allerdings, seine kostbaren	finanziellen Ressourcen der
INT-EL	εεεεεε, στιιιιις, εεεε	εε, πληγείσες χώρες.	Εεεεε,
TR	eh, in den, eh	betroffenen Staaten.	Eh,

[2]

	..	[01:13.5]	[01:15.0]
SP	ländlichen Entwicklung,	oder sogar der grenzüberschreitenden Zusammenarbeit	
INT-EL	ηηη Ευρωπαϊκή	Ενωση	χ ρ ει ά ζ ε τ α ι,
TR	die Europäische	Union	braucht,

[3]

	..	[01:18.0]	[01:19.2]
SP	zur Verhütung und Bekämpfung	von Waldbränden einsetzt , das steht auf einem	
INT-EL	εεεεεεεε, πιστώσεις	στα πλαίσια της ανάπτυξης τηρητης, εε,	
TR	eh, Gelder	im Rahmen der Entwicklung des, eh,	

[4]

	..		
SP	anderen Blatt. Ich weiß, dass einige Delegationen das fordern,		
INT-EL	υπαίθρου, εεεεεε, και για τις διασυνοριακές, ε, επεμβάσεις της.		
TR	Landes, eh, und für die grenzüberschreitenden, eh, Einsätze ihre.		

33. Scheele, 5.9.2006, 145.71 wpm

[1]

	[02:32.3]	[02:36.4]
SP	eeeh, die nationalen Allokationspläne nur von neun, oder, wenn das	was Kolle
INT-EL	κύριε Επίτροπε, είπατε, ότι τα εθνικάααα σχέδια,	ααααα,
TR	Herr Kommissar, sie haben gesagt, dass die nationalen Pläne,	eh, der

[2]

	..	[02:38.4]
SP	gin Doyle reklamiert	hat, dass Irland auch schon abgeliefert hat, von zehn
INT-EL	κατανομής,	
TR	Allokation,	

[3]

	..	[02:41.1]	[02:42.6]	[02:43.7]	[02:44.5]
SP	Ländern	diese nationalen Allokationspläne,	eh, abgeliefert wurden,	von	
INT-EL		αααααααααααααα, έχουν αα,	καταρτισθεί	μόνο απόοοοο	
TR		ehm, wurden,	ehm, ausarbeitet	nur von	

34. Scheele, 5.9.2006, 145.71 wpm

[1]

	[03:00.1]	[03:00.9]
SP	Eh, <i>was kann die Kommission, was kann der Europäische Rat,</i>	die
INT-EL	του άνθρακος, ιδιαιτέρως στις παλιές χώρες μέλη. Τι μπορεί συνεπώς να	
TR	lendioxids, vor Allem in den alten Mitgliedstaaten. Was kann also (zu)	

[2]

	[03:04.4]	[03:05.4]	[03:05.7]
SP	<i>Ratspräsidentschaft</i> tun ,	um hier wirklich Druck auszuüben,	um hier
INT-EL	πράξει η Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή και τοοοο Συμβούλιο, η προεδρία του		
TR	tun die Europäische Kommission und der Rat, die Präsidentschaft		

[3]

	..
SP	nicht nur Worte zu formulieren bei Resolutionen, sondern auch wirklich das in
INT-EL	Συμβουλίου, ούτως ώστε να μην αρκούμεθα σεεεεεε
TR	des Rates, so dass wir uns nicht genügtun

35. Scheele, 5.9.2006, 145.71 wpm

[1]

	[03:26.3]	[03:28.8]	[03:30.8]
SP	ros sind, dass es nicht sein kann, dass <i>sich</i> unsere Mitgliedstaaten		nicht <i>an die</i>
INT-EL	ότι τα εθνικαά	σχέδια είναι αρκετάαααααα	αυστηρά, ούτως
TR	dass die nationalen	Pläne sind genug streng,	so dass

[2]

	[03:35.0]		
SP	<i>Vorgaben des Kioto Protokolls</i> , an unsere eigene Gesetzen halten		
INT-EL	ώστε οι χώρες,	εεεεε, μέλη	νααααα τηρούν
TR	die Mitglie-	eh, staaten,	(zu) einhalten

36. Harms, 5.9.2006, 130.36 wpm

[1]

	[04:08.1]	[04:10.3]	[04:11.2]	[04:12.1]
SP	Energiepolitik entscheidend sind. <i>Deutschland wird das nächste große U-EN</i>			
INT-EL	Τζί - οχτώ	και του Συμβουλίου.	Και νομίζω ότι αυτό είναι ιδιαιτέρως καθ	
TR	G 8	und des Rates.	Und ich glaube, dass das ist sehr entschei	

[2]

	..	[04:12.4]	[04:14.4]	[04:15.4]
SP	<i>Treffen</i>	im nächsten Jahr zweitausendsieben federführend vorbereiten und		
INT-EL		οριστικό.	Στη Γερμανία θα υπάρξει	ηηηηηη επόμενη, <i>θα</i>
TR		dend.	In Deutschland es wird geben	die nächste, <i>es</i>

[3]

	..			
SP	in Heiligendamm werden wegweisende Entscheidungen getroffen werden.			
INT-EL	<i>λάβει χώρα η επόμενη η συνάντηση των Ηνωμένων Εθνών.</i>			
TR	<i>wird stattfinden</i> das nächste Treffen der Vereinten Nationen.			

37. Harms, 5.9.2006, 130.36 wpm

[1]

	[04:20.2]	[04:21.0]
SP	Ich glaube nicht dass ein solcher Allokationsplan, wie der, der aus der	
INT-EL	ληφθούν ιδιαιτέρως σημαντικές αποφάσεις. Και δεν νομίζω ότι ένα	
TR	getroffen sehr wichtige Entscheidungen. Und nicht ich glaube, dass	

[2]

	..	[04:25.0]
SP	Bundesrepublik	vorgelegt worden ist, die
INT-EL	τέτοιοοοο	σχέδιο κατανομής των εκπομπών, όπως αυτό το οποίο κατέθεσε
TR	eins sol	cher Plan der Allokation der Emissionen, wie der, den vorgelegt

[3]

	..	[04:29.9]	[04:31.4]
SPK	Qualifikation	der Bundesregierung für solche Aufgaben zeigt .	
INT-EL	η Γερμανία	πραγματικά	α ν τ α π ε ξ έ ρ χ ε τ α ι ,
TR	hat Deutschland	wirklich	entspricht ,

[4]

	[04:31.9]	[04:33.9]
SPK	Im Gegenteil. Es ist	so, dass in der Art der Zuteilung der Zertifikate j
INT-EL	εεεεεεε, στις	απαιτήσεις, ή μάλλον, εεεμ, αποδεικνύει αν θέλετε
TR	eh, den	Ansprüchen, oder eigentlich, eh, beweist, wenn sie so

[5]

	[04:37.7]
SPK	etzt schon absehbar ist, dass einige große Deutsche
INT-EL	την ικανότητα δράσης τηρητης Γερμανίας.
TR	wollen, die Handlungsfähigkeit Deutschlands.

38. Krahmer, 25.9.2006, 158.92 wpm

[1]

	[01:12.2]	[01:14.0]
SP	bekämpft werden. <i>Damit die ambitionierten Ziele die wir uns</i>	
INT-EL	Μόνο με διασυνοριακά, λοιπόν, μέτρα μπορεί να αντιμετωπιστεί το πρόβλημα,	
TR	Nur durch grenzüberschreitenden, also, Maßnahmen kann bekämpft werden das Prob	

[2]

	.. [01:16.1] [01:16.8]	[01:17.6]
SP	setzen erreicht werden können werden in der Gemeinschaft in Zukunft	
INT-EL	lem, ούτως ώστε οι φιλόδοξοι στόχοι μας να υλοποιηθούν.	
TR	so dass die ambitionierten Ziele unsere umgesetzt werden.	

[3]

	[01:20.0] [01:21.5]	
SP	weitere Instrumente notwendig sein.	
INT-EL	Στο μέλλον θα χρειαστούμε στην Κοινότητα και άλλα εεε, μέσα	
TR	In der Zukunft werden wir brauchen in der Gemeinschaft andere, eh, Instrumente	

39. Krahmer, 25.9.2006, 158.92 wpm

[1]

	[01:45.2]	
SP	und den technischen Fortschritt erheblich verbessert hat. Im Europäischen	
INT-EL	μέσα από αυστηρή νομοθεσία και με την τεχνική	
TR	durch strenge gesetzliche Vorgaben und den technischen	

[2]

	.. [01:49.2] [01:49.7]	
SP	Parlament <i>haben wir zwischen den drei großen Fraktionen</i> vor der Abstimmung	
INT-EL	πρόοδο βελτιώθηκε σημαντικά. Στο Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο μεταξύ των τριών	
TR	Fortschritt verbessert hat erheblich. Im Europäischen Parlament zwischen den drei	

[3]

	.. [01:52.3]	
SP	im Umweltausschuss im Juni, sowie 'nen Blick auf das bevorstehende	
INT-EL	μεγάλων ομάδων πριν τον Ιούνιο, πριν από την, εεε, ψηφοφορία	
TR	großen Fraktionen vor-, im Juni, vor der, eh, Abstimmung im	

[4]

	..	
SP	Votum im	
INT-EL	στην Επιτροπή	
TR	Umwelt	

[5]

	[01:56.4]	[01:59.4]	[02:00.7]	[02:00.9]
SP	Plenum im Paket, ein, <i>ein Paket von Kompromissanträgen ausgehan</i>			
INT-EL	Περιβάλλοντος και εν όψει της ψηφοφορίας στην ολομέλεια συμφωνήσαμε σε			
TR	ausschuss und mit Blick auf das Votum im Plenum haben wir ausgehandelt			

[6]

	..			
SP	delt, das kurz vor-, das kurzgefasst folgenden Ansatz			
INT-EL	ένα πακέτο συμβιβαστικών τροπολογιών,			
TR	ein Paket von Kompromissanträgen,			

40. Krahmer, 25.9.2006, 158.92 wpm

[1]

	[03:14.7]	[03:18.7]
SP	ist von vielen Kollegen scharf kritisiert worden. Fakt ist <i>dass</i>	
INT-EL	που δεν πρέπει να υπερβαίνεται για πάνω από πέντε μέρες έχει επικριθεί πάρα	
TR	die nicht dürfen überschritten werden für über fünf Tage ist kritisiert worden	

[2]

	..	[03:19.2]	[03:20.3]	[03:21.0]
SP	<i>keine</i>	<i>Korrelation zwischen dem aktuellen Tages- und dem Jahresgrenzwert</i>		
INT-EL	πολύ.	Γεγονός παραμένει, ότι δεν υπάρχει συσχέτιση μεταξύ		
TR	sehr.	Fakt bleibt, dass nicht es gibt Korrelation zwischen		

[3]

	[03:22.6]
SP	besteht. Die Zahl
INT-EL	ετήσιας, ε, και
TR	Jahres-, eh, und

41. Krahmer, 25.9.2006, 158.92 wpm

[1]

	[04:31.9]	[04:34.7]	[04:35.4]
SP	etwas mehr Flexibilität zu ermöglichen und <i>den Grenzwert an maximal</i>		
INT-EL	εεεεεεεεεεεε, και οι κοινότητες, νασα, όταν υπάρχει πρόβλημα,		
TR	eh, und die Gemeinden, (zu), wenn es gibt ein Problem,		

[2]

	..	[04:37.3]	[04:37.5]
SP	fünfundfünfzig, statt	bisher fünfunddreißig Tagen	einzuhalten.
INT-EL	ναααα,	εεε, έχομε εεε	αντί για τριανταπέντε, πενηνταπέντε
TR	dass,	eh, wir haben	statt fünfunddreißig, fünfundfünfzig

[3]

	..	[04:40.0]	
SP		Die Korrelation zwischen den vom Parlament vorgeschlagen Tages-	
INT-EL	μέρες τήρ	ηση της οριακής τιμής. Η συσχέτιση μεταξύ	
TR	Tage Ein	haltung des Grenzwertes. Die Korrelation zwischen	

[4]

	..		
SP	und Jahresgrenzwerten mag von einigen angezweifelt		
INT-EL	τωωωωωω οριακών τιμών ετησί		
TR	den Grenzwerten jährlich		

42. Krahmer, 25.9.2006, 158.92 wpm

[1]

	[06:14.4]	[06:15.1]	[06:15.7]	[06:17.6]
SP	Welche konkrete <i>Maßnahmen und Kosten</i>	die Reduktion	von zwanzig	
INT-EL	ειών.	Τι συγκεκριμένα μέτρα	και τι κόστος θα	
TR	en.	Welche konkrete Maßnahme und	welche Kosten wird	

[2]

	..	[06:18.8]	[06:19.3]
SP	Prozent für die jeweiligen Mitgliedstaa	ten nach sich ziehen würde.	Ich bin mit
INT-EL	έχει η μείωση	είκοσι τοις εκατό για κάθε	
TR	haben die Reduktion	zwanzig Prozent	für jeden

[3]

	..		
SP	meinen Kollegen		
INT-EL	κράτος μέλος;		
TR	Mitgliedstaat?		

43. Krahmer, 25.9.2006, 158.92 wpm

[1]

	[06:20.9]	[06:22.5]	[06:22.9]
SP	davon überzeugt, dass	<i>ein Stufenmodel</i>	in dem nach Mitgliedstaaten
INT-EL	E, συ-, είμαι	πεπεισμένος μαζί με τους συναδέλφους	ότι ένα
TR	Eh, X-, ich bin	überzeugt	mit den Kollegen, dass ein

[2]

	..	[06:27.6]
SP	differenziert vorgegangen wird und Vorleistungen	stärker berücksichtigt
INT-EL	κλιμακωτό μοντέλο, όπου θα γίνεται διαφοροποιη	μένα προσέγγιση ανά
TR	Stufenmodel, wo es gibt eine differenzierte	Vorgehensweise per

[3]

	..	[06:29.6]	[06:30.5]	[06:31.4]
SP	werden in jedem Fall	<i>einem pauschalen Reduktionsziel vorzuziehen ist.</i>		
INT-EL	κράτος μέλος	θαααα, εεεε, είναι καλύτερο	από μια	
TR	Staat	wird, eh, sein besser	als eine	

[4]

	[06:32.4]
SP	Ein paar Sätze noch zum Artikel zwanzig.
INT-EL	συνολική μείωση. Δυο λόγια
TR	pauschale Reduktion. Zwei Worte

44. Weißgerber, 25.9.2006, 140.98 wpm

[1]

	[01:45.7]
SP	Die Kommunen bekommen nur dann eine Fristverlängerung von maximal sechs
INT-EL	δημιουργούμε σωστά κίνητρα. Οι κοινότητες, οι ΟΤΑ,
TR	schaffen wir richtige Anreize. Die Kommunen, die Gebietskörperschaften,

[2]

	[01:52.0]	[01:52.4]
SP	Jahren, wenn sie durch Aktionspläne nachweisen, dass sie Vor	ort alle in ihrer
INT-EL	θα έχουμε παράταση κατά έξι χρόνια, αν	με προγράμματα
TR	wir werden haben eine Fristverlängerung von sechs Jahren, wenn	durch Aktions

[3]

	[01:54.9]
PR	Please dear colleague, dear colleague, can you slow down?
SP	<i>Macht stehenden verhältnismäßige Maßnahmen,</i>
INT-EL	δράσης αποδεικνύουν, ότι κάνουν , <i>ό τι είναι δυνατόν</i> , διακόπτει πρόεδρος,
TR	plänen sie beweisen, dass sie machen , <i>was ist möglich</i> , unterbricht der Präsident

[4]

	[01:57.5]
INT-DE	bitte ein bisschen langsamer geschätzte Kollegin, die Kolle-, die
SP	
INT-EL	πιο αργά παρακαλώ, λόγω της διερμηνείας,
TR	langsamer bitte, wegen der Dolmetschung,

[5]

		[02:04.0]
INT-DE	Dolmetscher müssen mitkommen,	
SP	dass sie Vorort alle in ihrer Macht	
INT-EL	είναι δύσκολο όμως όταν έχουμε μόνο δύο λεπτά χρόνο.	Θα πρέπει,
TR	es ist schwierig aber wenn wir haben nur zwei Minuten Zeit.	Sie müssen,

[6]

	[02:07.3]
SP	verhältnismäßigen Maßnahmen zur Verbesserung der Luftqualität
INT-EL	λοιπόν, όλα τααααα σχετικά μέτρα να τα λάβουν για τη βελτίωση
TR	also, alle die verhältnismäßigen Maßnahmen (zu) ergreifen für die Verbesserung

[7]

	[02:07.9]	[02:09.7]
SP	ergriffen haben. Außerdem wird die	Ausnahme auch nicht allen Kommunen,
INT-EL	τουuuu	uuu αέρα. Εεεε, επίσης,
TR	der	Luft. Eh, dazu,

45. Groote, 25.9.2006, 156.27 wpm

[1]

	[22.2]	[25.1]
SP	für Lebensqualität. In der Europäischen Union <i>sind</i> jedes Jahr über	
INT-EL	ολογίες. Είναιuu πολύ σημαντικό για την ποιότητα ζωής,	η
TR	anträgen. Es ist sehr wichtig für die Lebensqualität,	

[2]

	..	[01:15.2]	[01:15.6]
SP	für PKW	nennen.	Neben den Instrumenten spielt natürlich die
INT-EL	ναααα αναφέρω την, εεεεεεεεεε, το Γιούρο πέντε,		
TR	zu erwählen	hnen die, eh, das Euro fünf, eh,	

[3]

	..	
SP	zeitliche Komponente für die Ei	
INT-EL	εεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεε, το πρότυπο για	
TR		den Standard für

48. Kallenbach, 25.9.2006, 111.55 wpm

[1]

	[27.6]	[30.5]	[30.8]
SP1	Stadtplanung der Zukunft	muss	selbstverständlich die
INT-EL	προσοχή που δόθηκε σε μια ισορροπημένη		σχεδίαση του αστικού
TR	Aufmerksamkeit die gegeben wurde zu einer ausgewoge	nen	Planung der städtischen

[2]

	..	[33.8]	[36.0]	[36.5]
SP1	ökologischen Aspekte	mit den ökonomischen	und sozialen	verbinden.
INT-EL	περιβάλλοντος,	η οποία, βεβαίως, πρέπει να συνδυάζει		οικολογικούς
TR	Umwelt,	die, natürlich, muss kombinieren		ökologische

[3]

	..	
SP1	Muss die Förderung von Arbeitsplatzangeboten,	
INT-EL	με οικονομικούς και κοινωνικούς παράγοντες.	
TR	mit ökonomischen und sozialen Faktoren.	

49. Kallenbach, 25.9.2006, 111.55 wpm

[1]

	[36.5]	[37.7]	[40.9]
SP	verbinden. Muss die Förderung von Arbeitsplatzangeboten,		für
INT-EL	ζει οικολογικούς με οικονομικούς και κοινωνικούς παράγον		τες. Θα
TR	ökologische mit ökonomischen und sozialen Faktoren.		Sie

[2]

	.. [41.7]	[44.6]
SP	Angebote, für Bildung, Kultur, Sport,	und dieses für junge und
INT-EL	πρέπει να λαμβάνει υπόψη την απασχόληση,	την παιδεία, τις
TR	muss in Betracht nehmen die Beschäftigung,	die Bildung, die

[3]

	.. [47.4]	
SP	alte Menschen einbeziehen .	
INT-EL	δυνατότητες πολιτισμού και αθλητισμού, για	
TR	Angebote für Kultur und Sport, für jun	

50. Kallenbach, 25.9.2006, 111.55 wpm

[1]

	[01:09.7]	[01:11.7]	[01:13.8]
SP	tun, sondern ist zugleich auch	ein ausgezeichnetes Mittel	die Ziele
INT-EL	καλό, όχι μονάχα στο αστικό	περιβάλλον. Ταυτόχρονα θα είναι ένα	
TR	gut, nicht nur der städtisc	hen Umwelt. Zur gleichen Zeit es wird sein ein	

[2]

	..	[01:15.7]	[01:17.5]	[01:17.7]	[01:18.6]
SP	europäischer	Politik mit den Bürgerinnen vor Ort	zu kommunizieren.		
INT-EL	εξαιρετικό μέσο,	ώστε	ναaaaa επιτύχουμε	οι στόχοι	
TR	ausgezeichnetes Mit	tel	so dass	wir schaffen	die Ziele

[3]

	[01:19.6]	[01:21.1]
SP	Dazu ist jetzt höchste Zeit.	Danke.
INT-EL	της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης να έρθουν εγγύτερα	στους πολίτες επί τόπου. Έχει
TR	der Europäischen Union dass kommen näher	zu den Bürgern vor Ort. Es ist g

51. Gräfe zu Baringdorf, 27.9.2006, 141.43 wpm

[1]

	[02:32.5]	[02:36.5]
SP	eeeeeeehm,	Anforderungen der Ketten zu sehr nachkommen, <i>die</i> nicht
INT-EL	κανονισμό πυρήνα, το βασικό κανονισμό,	
TR	Kernverordnung, die Basisverordnung,	

[2]

	..	[02:37.5]	[02:39.6]
SP	mehr	aan den Namen der Erzeuger, an den Namen von traditionellen	
INT-EL	διερωτώμεθα,	μήπως υποκύπτετε πολύ στις πιέσεις των αλυσίδων, που	
TR	wir fragen uns,	vielleicht ihr kommt nach zu sehr den Anforderungen der Ketten, die	

[3]

	[02:42.0]	[02:42.4]
SP	Bioverbänden interessiert sind , sondern	
INT-EL	δεν ενδιαφέρονται πλέον	
TR	nicht sich interessieren mehr	

52. Schierhuber, 27.9.2006, 120.00 wpm

[1]

	..
SP	Danke Herr Präsident, Herr Präsident, Frau Kommissarin,
INT-EL	δύο λεπτά. Ευχαριστώ κύριε πρόεδρε, κύριε πρόεδρε,
TR	Zwei Minuten. Danke Herr Präsident, Herr Präsident,

[2]

	..	[00:10.4]	[00:11.3] [00:11.5]
SP	sehr geehrte Damen und Herrn.	Auch ich möchte zuerst dem <i>Berichterstatter</i>	
INT-EL	κύριε επίτροπε,	κυρίες και κύριοι. Κι εγώ θα	
TR	Herr Kommissar,	meine Damen und Herren. Ich auch würde	

[3]

	[00:13.2]	[00:14.4]
SP	für seinen sehr guten Bericht danken .	
INT-EL	ήθελα να ευχαριστήσω πρώτα τον εισηγητή	
TR	gerne (zu) danken zuerst dem Berichterstatter	

53. Jeggle, 11.10.2006, 121.96 wpm

[1]

	[16.1]	[17.7]	[19.3]
SP	Januar zweitausendsechs <i>hat</i> die Kommission <i>eine Mitteilung</i>		
INT-EL	Στις εικοσιτρείς Ιανουαρίου δύο χιλιάδες έξι η Ευρωπαϊκή		
TR	Am dreiundzwanzigsten Januar zweitausendsechs die Europäische		

[2]

	..	[20.4]
SP	über einen Aktionsplan der Gemeinschaft für den Schutz und das	
INT-EL	Επιτροπή κατέθεσε μια ανακοίνωση για πρόγραμμα δράσης της κοινότητας,	
TR	Kommission hat vorgelegt eine Mitteilung über den Aktionsplan der Gemeinschaft,	

[3]

	..	[23.1]
SP	Wohlbefinden	von Tieren zweitausendsechs bis zweitausendzehn
INT-EL	για την	προστασία της ευημερίας των ζώων δύο
TR	für den	Schutz des Wohlbefindens der Tiere zwei

[4]

	..	[25.8]
SP	vorgelegt.	
INT-EL	χιλιάδες έξι έως, δεκάαα, δύο χιλιάδες δέκα.	
TR	tausendsechs bis, zehn, zweitausendzehn.	

54. Jeggle, 11.10.2006, 121.96 wpm

[1]

	[27.6]	[31.5] [31.8]
SP	<i>Der Bericht den ich als Parlamentsberichterstatterin</i>	zu dieser Mitteilung erstellt
INT-EL	H έκθεση,	την οποία ανέλαβα εγώ ως
TR	Der Bericht,	den übernommen habe ich, als

[2]

	[32.4]
SP	habe, wurde vom Agrarausschuss am zwölften September einstimmig a
INT-EL	εισηγήτρια εκ μέρους του Κοινοβουλίου, εγκρίθηκεεεεε
TR	Berichterstatterin im Namen des Parlaments, wurde angenommen

55. Jeggle, 11.10.2006, 121.96 wpm

[1]

	[27.6]	[30.9]
SP	<i>Der Bericht den ich als Parlamentsberichterstatterin</i>	zu dieser Mitteilung erstellt
INT-EL	H έκθεση,	την οποία ανέλαβα εγώ ως
TR	Der Bericht,	den übernommen habe ich, als

[2]

	..	[32.8]	[35.0]
SP	habe,	wurde vom Agrarausschuss	am zwölften September einstimmig
INT-EL	εισηγήτρια	εκ μέρους του Κοινοβουλίου,	εγκρίθηκεεεεε
TR	Berichterstatterin im Namen des Parlaments,	wurde angenommen	

[3]

	[35.8]
SP	angenommen.
INT-EL	στις δώδεκα Σεπτεμβρίου ομόφωνα
TR	am zwölften September einstimmig

56. Jeggle, 11.10.2006, 121.96 wpm

[1]

	[37.9]	[40.1]
SP	Mit dem Tierschutzaktionsplan,	sollen die bisher über
INT-EL	από τη γεωργική επιτροπή.	Με το πρόγραμμα δράσης για την προστασία της
TR	vom Agrarausschuss.	Mit dem Aktionsplan für den Schutz des

[2]

	..	[44.2]
SP	unterschiedliche Kommissionsdienststellen,	Rääääääte
INT-EL	ευημερίας των ζώων οι διαφορετικές μέχρι στιγμής υπηρεσίες της Ευρωπαϊκής	
TR	Wohlstands der Tiere die unterschiedlichen bisher Dienststellen der Europäischen	

[3]

	..	[46.8]	[49.5]
SP	und Politikfelder	verteilten Aktivitäten der Gemeinschaft	gebündelt
INT-EL	Επιτροπής	αναπτύσσουν δίκτυα και πολιτικάααααα, εεε, και πεδία	
TR	Kommission	entwickeln Netze und politische, eh,	und Felder

[4]

	..	[52.8]	[53.4]	
SP	und nach einheitlichen Vorgaben	strukturiert werden.		
INT-EL	πολιτικής δράσης,	ενώνονται σεεεεεε μια δικτύωση και		
TR	politischer Aktion,	sie bündeln sich in ein Netz und	es	

[5]

	..	[56.0]
SP	Tierschutz	ist ein emotionales und
INT-EL	αναπτύσσεται μια διαρθρωμένη δράση.	Η προστασία των ζώων είναι ένα
TR	entwickelt sich eine strukturierte Aktion.	Der Tierschutz ist ein

57. Jeggle, 11.10.2006, 121.96 wpm

[1]

	[01:13.6]	[01:15.8]	[01:17.1]
SP	Auf dieser Grundlage	ist mir als Berichterstatterin	wichtig,
INT-EL	πρέπει να αντιστοιχεί στις	ιδιαίτερες ανάγκες των ζώων.	Υπ' αυτήν
TR	muss (zu) entsprechen den spezifischen Anforderungen der Tiere.	In diesem	

[2]

	..	[01:18.4]	[01:20.4]
SP		dass wir in der Europäischen Union,	ein
INT-EL	την έννοια, λοιπόν,	για μένα, ως εισηγήτρια, είναι σημαντικό στην	
TR	Sinne, also,	für mich, als Berichterstatterin, ist wichtig	in der

[3]

	..	[01:22.2]	[01:22.9]	[01:23.2]
SP	einheitliches Tierschutzniveau schaffen.			Immer wieder wird
INT-EL	Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση, να έχουμε			ένα ενιαίο, να επιτύχουμε ένα ενιαίο
TR	Europäischen Union, dass wir haben			ein einheitliches, dass wir schaffen

[4]

	..	
SP	von der Kommission betont,	
INT-EL	επίπεδο προστασίας των ζώων. Διαρκώς	
TR	ein einheitliches Tierschutzniveau. Ständig	

58. Jeggle, 11.10.2006, 121.96 wpm

[1]

	[01:38.4]	[01:40.8]
SP	Der Ausschuss	ist mir mit großer
INT-EL	επίπεδο λοιπόν της προστασίας των ζώων και θα πρέπει να αποτελέσει και	
TR	Niveau also des Tierschutzes	und es muss sein auch ein

[2]

	..	[01:43.6]
SP	Mehrheit bei der Betonung	der Notwendigkeit
INT-EL	υπόδειγμα για τον υπόλοιπο κόσμο. Η επιτροπή	μας με ευρεία
TR	Vorbild für die restliche Welt. Der Ausschuss	unser mit großer

[3]

	.. [01:46.0]	[01:49.4]
SP	exakter Folgeabschätzungen für alle legislativen	
INT-EL	πλειοψηφία υπογράμμισε την σημασία της εκτίμησης των	
TR	Mehrheit hat betont die Notwendigkeit der Ab	schätzung der exakten

[4]

	.. [01:50.5]	
SP	Tierschutzmaßnahmen gefolgt.	Und es ist nur
INT-EL	συγκεκριμένων επιπτώσεων των διαφόρων μέτρων για την προστασία των	
TR	Folgen der unterschiedlichen Maßnahmen für den Schutz der	

[5]

	..	
SP	konsequent	
INT-EL	ζώων.	
TR	Tiere.	

59. Jeggle, 11.10.2006, 121.96 wpm

[1]

	.. [01:53.4]	[01:54.1]
SP	Und es ist nur konsequent	die hohen
INT-EL	Μέτρων για την προστασία των ζώων.	Θα ήταν, λοιπόν,
TR	Maßnahmen für den Schutz der Tiere.	Es würde sein , also,

[2]

	.. [01:55.4]	[01:59.1] [01:59.2]
SP	Tierschutzstandards bei Verhandlungen mit der We Te O und	
INT-EL	συνεπές, οι υψηλές προδιαγραφές προστασίας των ζώων να προ-, να	
TR	konsequent, die hohen Tierschutzstandards zu hervor-, zu	

[3]

	..	[02:00.9]
SP	bilateralen	Verträgen einzufordern .
INT-EL	προβάλλον	ται και στις διαπραγματεύσεις του Παγκόσμιου Οργανισμού
TR	hervorhe	ben auch bei den Verhandlungen der WTO,

[4]

	..	
SP	Liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen,	
INT-EL	Εμπορίου, αλλά και στις διμερείς μας σχέσεις.	
TR	aber auch bei den bilateralen unseren Beziehungen.	

60. Jeggle, 11.10.2006, 121.96 wpm

[1]

	[02:21.7]	[02:25.2]
SP	berücksichtigt werden. Gerade die Versuchstiere <i>liegen vielen</i>	
INT-EL	θα πρέπει και αυτές να λαμβάνονται υπ' όψιν.	
TR	müssen diese auch berücksichtigt werden.	

[2]

	[02:25.7]	[02:27.9]	[02:28.9]
SP	<i>Kolleginnen und Kollegen</i> und vielen Menschen, die mir geschrieben haben,		
INT-EL	Τααα πειραματόζωα απασχολούν ιδιαίτερα		
TR	Die Versuchstiere beschäftigen sehr		

[3]

	..	[02:29.7]
SP	besonderes am Herzen . Die Tierschutzbemühungen im Bereich	
INT-EL	πολλούς συναδέλφους και πολλούς πολίτες που μου απέστειλαν επιστολές.	
TR	viele Kollegen und viele Bürger die mir geschickt haben Briefe.	

61. Jeggle, 11.10.2006, 121.96 wpm

[1]

	[02:37.8]	[02:38.4]
SP	<i>Es wurde eine Vielzahl von Alternativen zu</i>	
INT-EL	έρευνα, για την επιστημονική έρευνα, σε μεγάλο βαθμό έχουν επιφέρει	
TR	forschung, für die wissenschaftliche Forschung im großen Maß haben erzielt	

[2]

	.. [02:41.4] [02:41.6]	[02:42.2]
SP	Tierversuchen entwickelt,	um das 3 Er Prinzip mit Leben
INT-EL	βελτιώσεις, υπάρχουν εναλλακτικές	ή έχουν αναπτυχθεί εναλλακτικές στη
TR	Verbesserungen, es gibt Alternativen	oder es wurden entwickelt Alternativen zur

[3]

	..	
SP	zu füllen. Auch wenn es hier	
INT-EL	χρήση τωωωωωννννν πειραματοζώων	
TR	Benutzung von Versuchstieren	

62. Jegg, 11.10.2006, 121.96 wpm

[1]

	[03:37.7] [03:38.4]	[03:40.6]
SP	<i>In dem Bericht wird nachdrücklich</i>	<i>eine korrekte Anwendung und</i>
INT-EL	εεεεε, μη δεσμευτικές εθνικές προδιαγραφές για την προστασία των	
TR	eh, nicht verbindliche nationale Standards für den Schutz der	

[2]

	[03:41.6] [03:40.7]	[03:44.4]
SP	<i>Durchsetzung</i> der bereits bestehenden	Tierschutzbestimmungen, zum
INT-EL	ζώων. Ζητούμε μετ' επιμονής επακριβή	εφαρμογή και
TR	Tiere. Wir fordern nachdrücklich exakte	Anwendung und

[3]

	.. [03:48.7]	
SP	Beispiel im Bereich der Tiertransporte gefordert.	
INT-EL	υλοποίηση των υφισταμένων προϋποθέσεων και διαδικασιών για την	
TR	Materialisierung der bestehenden Bestimmungen und Verfahren für den	

[4]

	..	
SP	Wir begrüßen das	
INT-EL	προστασία των ζώων, όπως επί	
TR	Schutz der Tiere, wie zum Bei	

63. Schierhuber, 11.10.2006, 132.16 wpm

[1]

	[51.6]	[54.1]	[56.1]
SP	Es ist sehr schwierig gewesen weil die Eu-, Bürger Europas		sehr wohl
INT-EL	ε - εφικτές. Και κατάλληλες για την προστασία των ζώων.		Είναι
TR	praktikabeln. Und ideal für den Schutz der Tiere.		Es ist

[2]

	..	[58.9] [59.3]
SP	dieses Thema	zurecht beschäftigt.
INT-EL	κάτι το πολύ σημαντικό αυτό,	απασχολεί πολύ
TR	etwas sehr wichtiges das,	es beschäftigt sehr

64. Scheele, 23.10.2006, 150.00 wpm

[1]

	[01:32.2]	[01:35.9]
SP2	über das Finanzierungsinstrument für die Umwelt zeigt einmal mehr, dass die	
INT-EL	ανάγνωση για το χρηματοδοτικό μέσο για το περιβάλλον ξα- δείχνει για ακόμα	
TR	Lesung über das Finanzierungsinstrument für die Umwelt w- zeigt einmal	

[2]

	..	[01:37.1]
SP	finanzielle Voraus	schau für die Jahre zweitausendsieben bis
INT-EL	μια φορά ότι	οι δημοσιονομικές προοπτικές δύο χιλιάδες επτά έως
TR	mehr, dass	die finanzielle Vorausschau zweitausendsieben bis

[3]

	..	[01:41.2] [01:41.6] [01:41.8]
SP	zweitausenddreizehn keine ausreichen	de Grundlage bietet , um
INT-EL	δύο χιλιάδες δεκατρία	δεν είναι επαρκής οικονομική
TR	zweitausenddreizehn	nicht sind ausreichende finan

[4]

	..	
SP	den Aufgaben der Union im Umweltbereich, wie auch in vielen anderen	
INT-EL	βάση για να ανταποκριθούμε, εεεεε,	στις απαιτήσεις της Ένωσης
TR	zielle Grundlage um zu begegnen, eh,	die Forderungen der Union

65. Scheele, 23.10.2006, 150.00 wpm

[1]

	[01:37.1]
SP	schau für die Jahre zweitausendsieben bis zweitausenddreizehn
INT-EL	οι δημοσιονομικές προοπτικές δύο χιλιάδες επτά έως δύο χιλιάδες
TR	die finanzielle Vorausschau zweitausendsieben bis zweitausend

[2]

	..	[01:41.2]	[01:42.3]	[01:43.3]
SP	keine ausreichende Grundlage bietet, um	den Aufgaben der Union im		
INT-EL	δεκατρία	δεν είναι επαρκής οικονομική βάση για να ανταποκριθούμε,		
TR	dreizehn	nicht sind ausreichende finanzielle Grundlage um nachzukom		

[3]

	..	[01:47.0]
SP	Umweltbereich, wie auch in vielen anderen Bereichen	nachkommen zu
INT-EL	εεεεε, στις απαιτήσεις της Ένωσης και	στο περιβάλλον,
TR	men, eh, den Forderungen der Union und	der Umwelt, wie

[4]

	[01:47.5]
SP	können. Und gerade weil wir eine so schwierige finanzielle Situation
INT-EL	όπως και σε πολλούς άλλους τομείς. Και ακριβώς επειδή είναι τόσο
TR	auch in vielen anderen Sektoren. Und genau weil sie ist so

66. Scheele, 23.10.2006, 150.00 wpm

[1]

	[01:46.9]	[01:48.9]
SP	nachkommen zu können. Und gerade weil wir eine so schwierige	
INT-EL	στο περιβάλλον, όπως και σε πολλούς άλλους τομείς. Και ακριβώς	
TR	der Umwelt, wie auch in vielen anderen Sektoren. Und genau	

[2]

	..	[01:50.5]	[01:51.5]
SP	finanzielle Situation haben	ist es wichtig, dass wir unsere Berichterst	
INT-EL	επειδή είναι τόσο δεινή η δημοσιονομική μας κατάσταση		
TR	weil ist so schwierig die finanzielle unsere Situation		

67. Scheele, 23.10.2006, 150.00 wpm

[1]

	[01:46.9]
SP	nachkommen zu können. Und gerade weil wir eine so schwierige
INT-EL	στο περιβάλλον, όπως και σε πολλούς άλλους τομείς. Και ακριβώς
TR	der Umwelt, wie auch in vielen anderen Sektoren. Und genau

[2]

	..	[01:51.8]	[01:52.2]	[01:53.5]
SP	finanzielle Situation haben	ist es wichtig, dass wir unsere	Berichterst	atterin
INT-EL	επειδή είναι τόσο δεινή η δημοσιονομική μας κατάσταση			είναι
TR	weil sie ist so schwierig die finanzielle unsere Situation			es ist

[3]

	..	[01:54.3]	[01:56.2]	[01:56.7]
SP	morgen mit einer, eh, sehr massiven Mehrheit	ausstatten,		
INT-EL	σημαντικό αύριο την εισηγήτριά μας να την υποστηρίξουμε με μια			
TR	wichtig morgen unsere Berichterstatterin zu unterstützen mit einer			

[4]

	..
SP	denn wenn von der Kommission, eh,
INT-EL	πολύ μεγάλη πλειοψηφία. Διότι
TR	sehr großen Mehrheit. Weil

68. Scheele, 23.10.2006, 150.00 wpm

[1]

	[02:18.3]	[02:19.4]	[02:21.1]
SP	Es wurde schon gesagt, dass die Renationalisierung als Gefahr für die		
INT-EL	κομβικές.	Εεεεεε, αναφέρθηκε η επανεθνικοποίηση γιατί	
TR	sehr wichtig.	Eh, es wurde erwähnt die Renationalisierung weil	

[2]

	[02:21.9]	[02:23.6]	[02:25.5]
SP	europäische Umweltpolitik und den	europäischen Mehrwert	gesehen wird,
INT-EL	θεωρούμε κίνδυνο για	την ευρωπαϊκή πολιτική περιβάλλοντος και	
TR	wir sehen als Gefahr für	die europäische Umweltpolitik	und

[3]

	..
SP	und deshalb unterstütze ich auch alle
INT-EL	την ευρωπαϊκήρη προστιθέμενη αξία.
TR	den europäischen Mehrwert.

69. Klass, 12.12.2006, 126.21 wpm

[1]

	[02:53.4]
SP	Bei den von den Mitgliedstaaten noch festzuliegenden Schwellenwerten für
INT-EL	και για να, εεεεε, γίνεται έγκαιρη λήψη μέτρων σε
TR	auch, damit, eh, stattfindet zeitliche Ergreifung von Maßnahmen in

[2]

	..	[02:59.2]	[03:01.1]
SP	die Stoffe des Anhangs	zwei Teil Be,	sind
INT-EL	κάθε περίπτωση, που, ε, κινδυνεύει να υπάρξει επιδείνωση. Τώρα, για τις		
TR	j e d e m F a l l , d a s s ,	eh, es besteht die Gefahr der Verschlechterung. Jetzt über die	

[3]

	..	[03:05.8] [03:06.2]
SP	humantoxikologische und ökotoxikologische Erkenntnisse	ebenso zu berück
INT-EL	ουσίες των παραρτημάτων,	χρειάζονται
TR	Stoffe der Anhänge,	es sind nötig

[4]

	..	[03:09.9]
SP	sichtigen, wie die heterologischen Bedingungen, also die	
INT-EL	μελέτες, τοξικολογικές και άλλες,	
TR	Studien, toxikologische und andere,	und

70. Gräfe zu Baringdorf, 28.3.2007, 159.21 wpm

[1]

	[08.0]	[09.7]	[10.7]	[11.5]	[12.7]
SP	eh, bestehen, eh, dass, eh, von diesem guten Bericht auch von der				
INT-EL	το Κοινοβούλιο θα πρέπει ναααα	ε - πι - μεί - νει,			αυτή
TR	das Parlament muss (zu)	bestehen,			dieser

[2]

	..	[13.9]	[14.1]	[14.6]
SP	Kommission und dem Rat, eh, Gebrauch gemacht wird , wir wollen, also, die			
INT-EL	η καλή έκθεση να ληφθεί υπ' όψη και από την Κομισιόν και το			
TR	der gute Bericht dass zu berücksichtigt werden auch von der Kommission und dem			

71. Schierhuber, 28.3.2007, 128.51 wpm

[1]

	[07.0]	[08.5]	[10.4]	[10.7]
SP	men und Herrn. <i>Ich möchte für, Frau Breyer sehr herzlich für Ihren</i>			
INT-EL	κύριε επίτροπε, αξιότιμες κυρίες και κύριοι. Θaaaaa			
TR	Herr Kommissar, verehrte Damen und Heren. Ich möchte			

[2]

	..	[12.3]	[12.8]	[13.5]
SP	wirklich engagierten Be richt danken . Biologische Landwirtschaft ist			
INT-EL	ήθελα να ευχαριστήσω τη ν κυρία Ομπέρ για την έκθεσή της.			
TR	gerne (zu) danken die Frau Ober für den Bericht ihren.			

72. Scheele, 21.5.2007, 134.08 wpm

[1]

	[11.0]	[12.7]	[14.0]
SP	ment für die Umwelt. <i>Ich möchte Frau Isler Beguin zu dem</i>		
INT-EL	το Λάιφ πλάς, το χρηματοδοτικό μέσο για το περιβάλλον, θέλω να		
TR	für Life Plus, das Finanzinstrument für die Umwelt, ich möchte (zu)		

[2]

	[14.2]	[16.6]
SP	Ergebnis der Vermittlung des Gesetzgebungs	prozesses im Ganzen
INT-EL	ευχαριστήσω την κυρία Ισλέρ Μπεγκέν, για τοο	ooo αποτέλεσμα της
TR	danken die Frau Isler Beguin, zu dem	Ergebnis der

[3]

	[18.0]	[20.0]
SP	gratulieren und ihr für ihr Engagement danken, ehm, das aufgrund	
INT-EL	συνδιαλλαγής, <i>θερμά συγχαρητήρια</i> , καιιι, εεε, να την ευχαριστήσω και	
TR	Vermittlung, <i>herzlichen Glückwunsch</i> , und, eh, ich möchte ihr auch	

[4]

	..
SP	der sehr unterschiedlichen Stand
INT-EL	για την αποσίωσή της.
TR	danken für ihr Engagement.

73. Scheele, 21.5.2007, 134.08 wpm

[1]

	[52.5]
SP	Wir haben beim Vermittlungsfahren, Vermittlungsverfahren nicht alles erreicht,
INT-EL	ταααα δδδ-διαχειριζόμαστε. Στηρητην συνδιαλλαγή
TR	verwaltet werden. Im Vermittlungsverfahren

[2]

	.. [57.0] [57.4] [59.0] [59.6] [59.9]
SP	aber <i>es ist uns gelungen</i> eine Erhöhung von vierzig Millionen Euro zu erreichen ,
INT-EL	δεν τα καταφέραμε όλα, όμως μπορέσαμε να 'χουμε μια
TR	nicht haben wir geschafft alles, aber es ist uns gelungen zu haben eine

[3]

	..
SP	ah,
INT-EL	αύξηση, εε
TR	Erhöhung, eh,

74. Scheele, 21.5.2007, 134.08 wpm

[1]

	[01:16.5]
SP	gemeinschaftliche Politik in dieser Frage geben wird. Im Rahmen
INT-EL	εεεεεεεεεεεεεε, μια κοινοτική πολιτική νααααα ασκηθεί σ' αυτόν
TR	kunft, eh, eine gemeinschaftliche Politik zu führen diesem

[2]

	[01:22.4]
SP	der Verordnung über Life Plus werden lediglich Projekte vorbildlicher Praxis
INT-EL	τον τομέα. Στα πλαίσια του κανονισμού για το Life πλάς
TR	Sektor. Im Rahmen der Verordnung über Life Plus

[3]

	[01:24.8]	[01:26.7]
SP	oder Demonstrationsprojekte im Zusammenhang mit der Verwaltung von Natura	
INT-EL	θααααααα	υπάρξουν projects υποδειγματικής πρακτικής, ή έργα
TR	es wird geben Projekte vorbildlicher Praxis, oder Demonstra	

[4]

	[01:31.2]	[01:32.0]
SP	zweitausend Gebieten finanziert.	Deshalb ist es notwendig
INT-EL	επίδειξης, σε συνδυασμό με	τητην, εεεεε, προώθηση των,
TR	tionsprojekte in Kombination mit	der, eh, Unterstützung der,

[5]

	[01:34.3]	
SP	eine angemessene Finanzierung für die Verwaltung der Natura zweitausend	
INT-EL	εεεεε, περιοχών πουυυυυυ, εεεεεεεεεεεεεε, θα ενταχθούν στο Life	
TR	eh, Regionen die, eh,	werden einbezogen im Life

[6]

	..	
SP	Netze zu gewährleisten. Kommission und Mitgliedstaaten müssen diese	
INT-EL	Πλας. Είναι πάρα πολύ σημαντικό αυτό. Η Κομισιόν και τα	
TR	Plus. Es ist sehr wichtig das. Die Kommission und die	

[3]

	..	
SP	Finanzierung sicherstellen.	
INT-EL	κράτη μέλη θα πρέπει να	
TR	Mitgliedstaaten werden müssen zu	

75. Scheele 23.5.2007, 143.23 wpm

[1]

	[02.9]	[05.3]
SP	Eh, die Kollegin die Isler Beguin hat ja schon, eh, die die Inhalte dieser	
INT-EL	Η συνάδελφος Ίσλα Μπέγκεν ήδη	
TR	Die Kollegin Isler Beguin schon	

[2]

	[08.6]	[09.7]
SP	mündlichen Anfrage präsentiert ,	
INT-EL	παρουσίασε το περιεχόμενο	
TR	hat präsentiert den Inhalt	

76. Scheele, 29.5.2007, 136.88 wpm

[1]

	[40.1]	[44.5]	[44.9]
SP	fest-, fertige Liste, sondern wir sind in einem dynamischen Prozess <i>der es</i>		
INT-EL	Έτσι, δεν είναι στατικός ο κατάλογος, αλλά,		
TR	So, es nicht ist statische die Liste, sondern,		

[2]

	..	[48.0]	[48.6]
SP	<i>möglich machen muss neue Erkenntnisse,</i>	neue Stoffe aufzunehmen .	
INT-EL	δυναμικός. Είναι μια δυναμική διαδικασία που μας	επιτρέπει να ενσωματώνο	
TR	dynamisch. Es ist ein dynamischer Prozess der uns	erlaubt zu aufnehmen ,	

[3]

	..
SP	Stoffe werden entwickelt und sie werden verwandt,
INT-EL	με, εεεεεεεε, τα νέα πορίσματα, να προσθέτομε νέες ουσίες.
TR	eh, die neuen Erkenntnisse, zu aufnehmen neue Stoffe.

77. Scheele, 29.5.2007, 136.88 wpm

[1]

	[01:23.5]	[01:27.3]
SP	rin hat hier die Stoffe in einem Kompromiss zusammengefasst, <i>die</i>	
INT-EL	ουσίες στοooooooooo παράρτημα δύο. Εδώωωωω υπάρχει	
TR	Stoffe im Anhang zwei. Hier gibt es	

[2]

	..	[01:28.9]	[01:30.0]
SP	von den Kolleginnen und Kollegen <i>als gefährlich</i> ,	beziehungsweise eventuell	
INT-EL	μια συμβιβαστική λύση, πουuuu	uuuu, μμμ, των	
TR	eine Kompromisslösung, die,	hm, der	

[3]

	[01:32.6]
SP	gefährlich genannt wurden. Die Kommission wird nun aufgefordert zu
INT-EL	ουσιών που θεωρούνται επικίνδυνες. Η Κομισιόν
TR	Stoffe die bezeichnet werden gefährlich. Die Kommission

[4]

	..
SP	prüfen, was mit diesen Stoffen zu
INT-EL	καλείται να εξετάσει,
TR	wird aufgefordert zu prüfen,

78. Seeber, 29.5.2007, 134.57 wpm

[1]

	[02:19.7]	[02:21.9]	[02:22.9]	[02:23.5]
INT-DE	Herr Seeber, zwei Minuten.			
SP	Danke Frau	Präsidentin, auch <i>ich möchte mich bei der</i>		
INT-EL	Ζέμπερ, δύο λεπτά.	Ευχαριστώ κυρία πρόεδρε. Και 'γω θέλω		
TR	Seeber, zwei Minuten.	Danke Frau Präsidentin. Auch ich möchte		

[2]

	[02:24.8]
SP	<i>Berichterstatte</i> in, Frau Lapersousse, für den ausgezeichneten Bericht
INT-EL	να ευχαριστήσω την εισηγήτρια κυρία, κυρία Λαπερούζ για την εξαιρετική
TR	zu danken der Berichterstattein, Frau Laperouse für den ausgezeichneten

[3]

	[02:27.8]
SP	bedanken. Ich glaube es ist
INT-EL	έκθεση.
TR	Bericht.

79. Seeber, 29.5.2007, 134.57 wpm

[1]

	[02:29.5]	[02:34.3]
SP	Es ist extrem wichtig, dass wir zeitgerecht jetzt, diese Richtlinie vorlegen, <i>die</i>	
INT-EL	Νομίζω ότι είναι πάρα πολύ σημαντικό, έγκαιρα νααααααααα	
TR	Ich denke dass es ist sehr wichtig, zeitgerecht zu	

[2]

	..	[02:36.1]	[02:36.4]
SP	<i>ja die Wasserrahmenrichtlinie</i>	vervollständigt. Und es ist, glaube	
INT-EL	υποβάλλομε την οδηγία αυτή	που συμπληρώνει και ολοκληρώνει την οδη	
TR	vorlegen die Richtlinie diese	die ergänzt und vervollständigt die	

[3]

	..		
SP	ich, auch zentral, so wie die die Berichterstatterin darauf hinzuweisen, dass eben		
INT-EL	για πλαίσιο για τα ύδατα, και είναι πολύ σημαντικό,		
TR	Rahmenrichtlinie für das Wasser, und es ist sehr wichtig,		

[4]

	..		
SP	Verschmutzung		
INT-EL	όπως εί		
TR	wie ges		

80. Seeber, 29.5.2007, 134.57 wpm

[1]

	[02:50.1]	[02:54.0]
SP	mit gemeinsamen Methoden, eh, angegangen werden. <i>Es muss eine,</i>	
INT-EL	οι διάχυτες πηγές ρύπανσης να αντιμετωπιστούν με κοινές μεθόδους.	
TR	ide diffuse Verschmutzungsquellen zu bekämpfen mit gemeinsamen Methoden.	

[2]

	[02:55.3]	[02:56.7]	[02:57.6]	[02:58.6]
SP	<i>sollen Wettbewerbsverzerrungen verhindert werden</i>	und eben <i>gute</i>		
INT-EL	Θα πρέπει να προληφθούν	οι στρεβλώσεις του		
TR	Es sollen verhindert werden	die Verzerrungen des		

[3]

	..	[02:59.5]	[03:01.3]
SP	Wasserqualität in der gemei-, gesamten Union gewährleistet sein.		
INT-EL	ανταγωνισμού και να εξασφαλισθεί καλή ποιότητα υδάτων στην Ευρωπαϊκή		
TR	Wettbewerbs und gewährleistet werden die gute Qualität des Wassers.		

[4]

	..
SP	Ich möchte
INT-EL	Ενωση.
TR	in der EU.

81. Seeber, 29.5.2007, 134.57 wpm

[1]

	[03:33.3]
SP	heraus. Ebenso, dieeeeeee Beschränkung der Anwendbarkeit von
INT-EL	ότι θα ξεπεράσουμε κατά πολύ το στόχο που έχουμε θέσει. Το ίδιο ισχύει για τον
TR	dass wir überschreiten werden sehr das Ziel das wir gesetzt haben. Das Gleiche gilt für

[2]

	..	[03:40.9]
SP	Übergangszonen nur auf das Niedrigwasser	<i>stellt</i> natürlich extreme
INT-EL	περιορισμό της εφαρμοσ-, της εφαρμογής,	εεεε, ζωνών μετάααβασης.
TR	die Beschränkung der An-, der Anwendbarkeit,	eh, von Übergangszonen.

[3]

	..	[03:45.3]	[03:46.2]
SP	Erschwernisse für die Gewässerbewirtschaftung, eeeh, dar.		
INT-EL	Εεεεεεεε, αυτό δημιουργεί πρόβλημα για		
TR	Eh, das schafft Probleme für		

82. Seeber, 29.5.2007, 134.57 wpm

[1]

	[04:24.7]	[04:28.0]	[04:28.5]
SP	hint-, angehalten werden müssen. Kollege Solayos <i>hat auf ein Problem</i> , auf ein		
INT-EL	σκοπιμότητα και βιωσιμότητα. Είναι καλή έκθεση. Ο καθηγητής		
TR	Zweckmäßigkeit und Nachhaltigkeit. Es ist ein guter Bericht. Professor		

[2]

	..	[04:30.3]	[04:30.7]	[04:32.3]
SP	bilaterales	zwischen Österreich und Ungarn drauf hingewiesen , meines Wis		
INT-EL	Σολάγιος	ανέφερε ένα διμερές πρόβλημα μεταξύ Αυστρίας και		
TR	Solayos	hat erwähnt ein bilaterales Problem zwischen Österreich und		

[3]

	..
SP	sens ist hier eine Kommission bereits eingesetzt, und wir sind natürlich besonders
INT-EL	Ουγγαρίας. Απ' ό τι γνωρίζω, έχει συσταθεί ήδη
TR	Ungarn. Soweit ich weiß, wurde eingesetzt bereits

83. Rübig, 29.5.2007, 136.19 wpm

[1]

	[21.5]
SP	aber ich glaube, dass es für das Europa der siebenundzwanzig ein sehr wichtiges
INT-EL	ο φάκελος και δύσκολος, αλλά νομίζω, αλλά, ότι για την
TR	Dossier und schwierig, aber ich denke, aber, dass für das

[2]

	..	[26.7]	[29.1]
SP	Dossier ist, weil die Harmonisierungsbestrebungen, eh,	auch dazu dienen	
INT-EL	Ευρώπη των εικοσιεπτά είναι ένας φάκελος σημαντικότητας, γιατί περιέχει		
TR	Europa der siebenundzwanzig es ist ein Dossier sehr wichtig, weil es beinhaltet		

[3]

	[30.9]	[32.9]	[34.4]
SP	Wettbewerbsverzerrungen im Europäischen, eh, Raum zu verhindern .		
INT-EL	προσπάθειες εναρμόνισης για την πρόληψη της στρέβλωσης του		
TR	Versuche zur Harmonisierung für die Vorbeugung der Verzerrung des		

[4]

	..
SP	Wir haben allerdings
INT-EL	ανταγωνισμού στον ευρωπαϊκό χώρο.
TR	Wettbewerbs im europäischen Raum.

84. Rübig, 29.5.2007, 136.19 wpm

[1]

	[01:57.5]
SP	Wasser es heute Überschwemmungen geben kann, eh, und morgen absolute
INT-EL	Γνωρίζομε, ότι στον τομέα των υδάτων, εεεεε, μπορεί να υπάρξουν
TR	Wir kennen, dass im Bereich des Wassers, eh, es kann (zu) geben

[2]

	..
SP	Trockengebiete, eh, und wenn man hier ein absolutes Verschlechterungsverbot
INT-EL	πλημμύρες και αργότερα μπορεί να υπάρξει ξηρασία,
TR	Überschwemmungen und später es kann zu geben Trockenheit,

[3]

	[02:05.3]	[02:07.1]
SP	einführen würde, dann würde das diese Vorschriften innerhalb dieser Zeit doch	
INT-EL	και όταν έχουμε αυτήν τηρητηρήν απόλυτη πρόληψη της επιδείνωσης οι	
TR	und wenn wir haben diese absolute Vorbeugung der Verschlechterung	

[4]

	[02:10.8]	[02:12.7]	[02:14.0]
SP	<i>in enorme Probleme im Bereich der Landwirtschaft</i>	und Industrie	bringen.
INT-EL	διατάξεις πολύ σύντομα	θα δημιουργήσουν μεγάλα	
TR	die Vorschriften sehr schnell	werden führen zu großen	

[5]

	..
SP	Danke Frau Präsidentin.
INT-EL	προβλήματα και στη βιομηχανία
TR	Problemen auch in der Industrie

85. Verheugen, 9.7.2007, 121.36 wpm

[1]

	[10.0]	[10.7]	[14.8]
SP	ich möchte als nächstes der Berichtsteratterin Frau Somoza, Sornosa Martinez für		
INT-EL	κύριουι, εε, Ευρωβουλευτές. Καταρχήν, θέλω να		
TR	Herren, eh, Abgeordneten. Als Erstes, möchte ich (zu)		

[2]

	[15.3]	[16.0]	[17.7]
SP	ihre Arbeit	an diesen Vorschlag sehr herzlich danken.	Wir beraten
INT-EL	ευχαριστήσω	την κυρία Σορνόζα	Μαρτίνες για την πρότασή της.
TR	danken	der Frau Sornosa	Martinez für ihren Vorschlag.

86. Verheugen, 9.7.2007, 121.36 wpm

[1]

	[02:52.2]
SP	schon gesagt hat, Quecksilberhaltige Blutdruckmessgeräte, so genannte Sphyg
INT-EL	ασθενών. Συμφωνώ με αυτό που ελέγχθη προηγουμένως,
TR	Patienten. Ich stimme überein mit dem, was gesagt wurde vorher, dass

[2]

	.. [02:57.6]
SP	momanometer <i>werden</i> immer noch von der Mehrheit der Sachverständigen
INT-EL	δηλαδή, εεεεεεεε, τα πιεσόμετρα, τα
TR	also, eh, die Sphygmomanometer, die

[3]

	[02:59.6]	[03:03.2]	[03:03.8]	[03:04.6]
SP	bei Behandlung bestimmter lebensbedrohender Krankheiten für unverzichtbar			
INT-EL	μανόμετρα και παρεμφερή όργανα θα μπορέσουνε να δια			
TR	Manometer und ähnliche Organe werden können (zu) bleiben			

[4]

	..	[03:06.0]	[03:08.0]
SP	gehalten.	Wir werden uns aber mit dieser Frage	beschäftigen
INT-EL	τηρηθούν, διότι είναι	απαραίτητα και	ι το θέμα
TR	erhalten, weil sie sind	notwendig und	das Thema

87. Verheugen, 9.7.2007, 121.36 wpm

[1]

	[03:06.0]	[03:08.0]	[03:10.0]
SP	Wir werden uns aber mit dieser Frage	beschäftigen müssen,	<i>wenn</i>
INT-EL	<i>απαραίτητα</i> και	ι το θέμα αυτό θα μας απα	σχολήσει,
TR	<i>notwendig</i> und	das Thema diese wird uns be	schäftigen,

[2]

	..	[03:12.5]	[03:13.8]
SP	sichere Alternativen auch für diese Geräte zur Verfügung stehen , dann sollte		
INT-EL	όταν θα υπάρξουν ασφαλείς εναλλακτικές λύσεις για αυτά		
TR	wenn es geben wird sichere alternative Lösungen für diese		

[3]

	..		
SP	auch hier das Quecksilber		
INT-EL	τα όργανα μετρή		
TR	Messinstrument		

88. Verheugen, 9.7.2007, 121.36 wpm

[1]

	..	[04:52.4]	[04:53.7]
SP	Angebote haben. Die Kommission	<i>wird</i> daher <i>den vorgelegten</i>	
INT-EL	ήδη υπάρχουν εναλλακτι	κές λύσεις, οι οποίες εφαρμόζονται. Γι'	
TR	schon es gibt alternati	ve Lösungen, die angewandt werden. Des	

[2]

	[04:54.6]	[04:58.1]	[04:58.3]
SP	<i>Änderungsanträgen</i> soweit es sich für dauerhafte Ausnahmen	für ihre Barometer	
INT-EL	αυτό και η Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή,	εμ, έχει	εξετάσει τις
TR	wegen die Europäische Kommission,	hm, hat	überprüft die

[3]

	..	[05:01.5]	[05:03.4]
SP	handelt <i>unter keinen Umständen zustimmen</i> . Eh, ich	bitte sie sehr, eeeh,	
INT-EL	τροπολογίες, πουuuuuuu υπεβλήθησαν	γιαaaaaa μακρότερη	
TR	Änderungsanträge, die eingereicht wurden	für dauerhafte Nutzung	

[4]

	..		[05:09.8]
SP	mitzuhelfen, dass mit der Unterstützung des gemeinsamen Standpunktes	die	
INT-EL	χρήση καιuu συμφωνώωωω, θέεεεεω να βοηθήησω	να	
TR	und ich stimme zu,	ich möchte (zu) helfen	dass

[5]

	..
SP	Richtlinie jetzt in zweiter Lesung verabschiedet werden kann.
INT-EL	διατυπωθεί μια κοινή θέση καιiiiiii ελπίζω,
TR	geäußert wird ein gemeinsamer Standpunkt und ich hoffe,

89. Verheugen (2), 9.7.2007, 123.16 wpm

[1]

	[01:41.8]	[01:46.3]	[01:46.4]
SP	heute schon, bieten heute schon wunderschöne Barometer an, <i>die</i>		überhaupt
INT-EL	ooooooooo	κατάλογοooooooooo	ενός τέτοιουuuuuu
TR	die	Liste	eines solchen

[2]

	..
SP	<i>nicht die geringste, die geringsten äußeren, äußerlichen Unterschiede</i> gegenüber
INT-EL	κατασκευαστή, που προσφέρει θαυμάσια βαρόμετρα, τα
TR	Herstellers, der anbietet ausgezeichnete Barometer, die

[3]

	..	[01:52.6]	[01:53.1]	[01:53.8]
SP	den bisher hergestellten	Barometern aufweisen , aber kein Quecksilber mehr.		
INT-EL	οποίαα	δεν έχουν	καμία διαφορά με αυτά, τα οποία	
TR		nicht haben	keinen Unterschied mit jenen, die	

[4]

	..
SP	Sogar das berühmte, hab ich grade gefunden,
INT-EL	κατασκευαζόντουσαν μέχρι τούδε,
TR	hergestellt wurden bis jetzt,

90. Koch, 10.7.2007, 111.65 wpm

[1]

	[08.8]	[13.1]
SP	liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen, zuerst möchte ich Frau Barsi-Pataky <i>zu</i>	
INT-EL	στώ. Αξιότιμε κύριε πρόεδρε,	θα ήθελα να ευχαριστήσω
TR	Verehrter Herr Präsident,	ich möchte zu danken

[2]

	[14.2]	[15.0]	[15.5]
SP	<i>ihrem Bericht beglückwünschen, und, eh,</i>		ihr für ihre
INT-EL	την κυρία Μάρσι - Πατάκι, να τη συγχαρώ για την		έκθεσή της,
TR	Frau Barsi-Pataky,	ihr gratulieren für den	Bericht ihren,

[3]

SP	Arbeit, besonders ihre Kompromissbereitschaft danken.		
INT-EL	και θα ήθελα να ε-, την ευχαριστήσω ιδιαίτερα για		
TR	und ich möchte zu d-, ihr danken sehr für		

[4]

SP	Es ist ihr gelungen		
INT-EL	τη διάθεση που είχε για να κατα		
TR	die Bereitschaft die sie hatte zu gelan		

91. Koch, 10.7.2007, 111.65 wpm

[1]

	[01:00.2]
SP	wort, Zentrealisierung und Logistik. Frau Barsi-Pataky malt die richtigen
INT-EL	τος, όσον αφορά την υλοποίηση και όσον αφορά τα logistics. Η κύ-, κυρία
TR	hutz, mit der Umsetzung und mit der Logistik. Die Fr-, Frau

[2]

	[01:06.6]	[01:07.4]	[01:08.3]
SP	Schritte vor allem <i>dadurch</i> an, <i>dass</i> sie ein ko-modales Netz von Verkehrsträgern		
INT-EL	Μάρσι-Πατάκι θεωρεί ότι κάνει σωστά μέτρα, γιατί		
TR	Barsi-Pataky glaubt dass sie macht richtige Maßnahmen, weil		

[3]

	[01:11.3]	[01:11.6]
SP	unterstützt;	in dem jeder Verkehrs-, jeder Verkehrsträger seine
INT-EL	προτείνει	και υποστηρίζει να υπάρξει μια συντροφικότητα. Έτσι ώστε κα
TR	sie schlägt	vor und unterstützt das es gibt eine Partnerschaft. So dass je-,

[4]

	..
SP	Stärken entwickelt um Gütertransportleistungen
INT-EL	-, κάθε είδος μεταφοράς να μπορεί αν αναπτυχ
TR	jede Transportsorte (zu) kann sich entwic

92. Rack, 10.7.2007, 134.90 wpm

[1]

	[01:51.0]
SP	werden. Weniger bindendes Recht, mehr Anregungen durch best
INT-EL	όσα είναι αναγκαία να γίνουν σε ευρωπαϊκή νομοθεσία. Εδώ
TR	was ist nötig (zu) passieren im europäischen Recht. Hier

[2]

	..	[01:56.4]	[01:57.5]	[01:58.5]
SP	practices und der Respekt vor der Subsidiarität sind hier, vielleicht			
INT-EL	περισσότερα κίνητρα χρειάζονται με βέλτιστες πρακτικές και ο σεβασμός της			
TR	mehr Anregungen sind nötig mit best practices und der Respekt des			

[3]

	..	[01:59.9]
SP	besser geeignet . Der Verkehr, die Verkehre insgesamt werden	
INT-EL	αρχής της επικουρικότητας, ώστε τα κράτη μέλη να δρουν και να είναι πιο	
TR	Subsidiaritätsprinzips, so dass die Mitgliedstaaten (zu) agieren und (zu) sind	

[4]

	..
SP	werden nicht weniger werden, eher mehr. Eine
INT-EL	αποτελεσματικά. Οι μεταφορές δεν θα μειωθούν συνολικά.
TR	<i>mehr effektiv</i> . Der Verkehr nicht wird weniger werden insgesamt.

93. Rack, 10.7.2007, 134.90 wpm

[1]

	[02:18.7]
SP	Schluss, eh, im besonderen das Amendment, eeeh, sechs der Kollegen, eeeh,
INT-EL	για να μην αποτύχουμε. Ολοκληρώνω. Είναι ιδιαίτερα σημαντικό το θέμα της
TR	um (zu) nicht scheitern. Ich komme zum Schluss. Es ist sehr wichtig die Frage

[2]

	..	[02:25.6] [02:26.2]
SP	aus den skandinavischen Ländern	darf nicht <i>als</i> Hintertüre für die so
INT-EL	τροπολογίας έξι των συναδέλφων από	τις σκανδιναβικές χώρες, που δεν μπορεί
TR	der Änderung sechs der Kollegen von	den skandinavischen Ländern, das kann

[3]

	..	[02:28.6] [02:29.0] [02:30.0]
SP	genannten Gigaliners angesehen, oder genutzt werden. Was	
INT-EL	ως παραπόρτι να χρησιμοποιείται σε σχέση με τα γκίγκαλαϊνερς, τα μεγάλα	
TR	nich als Hintertüre benutzt werden für die Gigaliners, die großen	

[4]

	..	
SP	vielleicht in Skandi	
INT-EL	φορτηγά,	
TR	Laster,	

94. Berend, 3.9.2007, 122.71 wpm

[1]

	[16.0] [18.0] [19.3]
SP	deutlich gemacht haben, <i>dass neben den eigenen,</i>
INT-EL	Ένωσης, και δεν αναφέρομαι μόνο στην Ελλάδα, όλα, οι καταστροφές
TR	Union, und nicht beziehe ich mich nur auf Griechenland, alles, die Katastrophen

[2]

	..	[21.3]	[22.6]	[23.2]
SP	nationalen, Maßnahmen die ergriffen werden		müssen, aber auch eine	
INT-EL	αυτές κατέδειξαν, ότι		παράλληλα με τα	
TR	diese haben gezeigt, dass		neben den	

[3]

	[23.7] [26.7]
SP	<i>Verbesserung der Krisenreaktionsmaßnahmen</i> der Europäischen
INT-EL	εθνικά μέτρα που πρέπει να ληφθούν, χρειάζεται βελτίωση
TR	nationalen Maßnahmen die müssen zu werden ergriffen, ist notwendig Verbesserung

[4]

	..	[28.2]	[28.9]
SP	Union	zwingend notwendig ist . Und das ist für mich, als	
INT-EL		σε επίπεδο Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης, όταν πρόκειται για	
TR		auf dem Niveau der Europäischen Union, wenn es geht um die	

95. Roth-Behrendt, 3.9.2007, 158.72 wpm

[1]

	[30.7]	[34.0]
SP	unserer Verantwortung gerecht werden, die wir jedem einzelnen	
INT-EL	Μάλιστα, θέλουμε να ανταποκριθούμε στις ευθύνες μας. Τις	
TR	Und ja, wir wollen gerecht werden der Verantwortungen unserer. Den	

[2]

	[36.3]	[38.3]
SP	unserer Schwester- und Bruderstaaten in der Europäischen Union	schuldig sind.
INT-EL	ευθύνες που έχουμε, εεεεεεε, προς	κάθε
TR	Verantwortungen die wir schuldig sind , eh,	allen

[3]

	..
SP	Aber, wenn wir Verantwortung ausüben wollen, dann wollen wir
INT-EL	αδερφό κράτος της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης. Όμως, αν θέλουμε
TR	Bruderstaaten in der Europäischen Union. Aber, wenn wir

96. Roth Behrendt, 3.9.2007, 158.72 wpm

[1]

	..	[01:06.8]	[01:08.2]	[01:08.4]
SP	vermeidbar gewesen.	<i>Das Europäische Parlament hat</i>		vor zehn
INT-EL	νομοθετικό έργο. Και, που θα μπορούσαν ίσως να πουν, ναι, θα μπορούσε			
TR	Gesetzgebungen. Und, die sagen vielleicht könnten, ja, das könnte			

[2]

	..
SP	Jahren bereits, vor neun Jahren bereits <i>ein</i>
INT-EL	να αποφευχθεί, γιατί το Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο ήδη πριν από εννέα
TR	(zu) vermieden werden, weil das Europäische Parlament schon vor neuen Jahren,

[3]

	[01:12.5]	[01:14.3]	[01:15.1]
SP	Aktionsprogramm zur Bekämpfung des Katastrophenschutzes		verabschiedet.
INT-EL	χρόνια,	εεεεεεεε,	θέσπισε
TR	eh,	hat verabschiedet	Aktions

[4]

	..
SP	Was steht denn da drin Herr Trakatelis? Sie haben daran
INT-EL	δράσης για την καταπολέμηση των κα-, φυσικών καταστροφών.
TR	programm zur Bekämpfung der Ka-, Naturkatastrophen.

97. Schulz, 3.9.2007, 147.40 wpm

[1]

	[01:34.3]
SP	aus dem Solidaritätsfond die Mittel unmittelbar zu Verfügung
INT-EL	οι πληγέντες. Έτσι, λοιπόν, απευθύνουμε έκκληση από το ταγγεί-, από το
TR	die Betroffenen. So, also, wir richten unsere Bitte aus dem Sz-, aus

[2]

	..
SP	zu stellen und wenn Restmittel aus dem Strukturfond oder
INT-EL	ταμείο αλληλεγγύης να διαθέσουμε άμεσα τα κονδύλια, και αν υπάρχουν
TR	dem Sozialfond zur Verfügung zu stellen schnell die Geldmittel, und wenn es gibt

[3]

	..	[01:44.4]	[01:46.2]
SP	anderen Finanzquellen möglich sind, diese	so schnell wie möglich zur	
INT-EL	κάποια υπόλοιπα από τααα διαρθρωτικά	ταμεία ή άλλες χρηματοδοτικές πηγές,	
TR	Restmittel aus den Strukturf	onds oder andere Finanzquellen,	

[4]

	..	[01:47.3]
SP	Verfügung zu stellen.	Wir diskutieren nicht zum ersten
INT-EL	να τις διαθέσουμε το ταχύτερο δυνατόν και αυτές.	
TR	sie zur Verfügung zu stellen so schnell, wie möglich.	

98. Schulz, 3.9.2007, 147.40 wpm

[1]

	[05:06.0]
SP	da gibt es so etwas nicht. Es wär zum Beispiel ein Akt der Solidarität, wenn
INT-EL	τα πυρκαγιών. Εκεί που πήγα στην Ελλάδα δεν υπάρχει τέτοιο πράγμα.
TR	des Feuers. Dort wo ich hingegangen bin in Griechenland nicht es gibt so etwas.

[2]

	..	[05:12.5]	[05:12.7]
SP	Länder, die über ein solches System verfügen, mit	den Betroffenen, zum	
INT-EL	Εεεεεεεεε, είναι πράξη αλληλεγγύης, όταν χώρες	διαθέτουν τέτοιο	
TR	Eh, es ist ein Akt derr Solidarität, wenn Länder	haben ein solches	

[3]

	..	[05:14.8]	[05:15.3]
SP	Beispiel in Griechenland, über den Aufbau eines solchen Instrumentariums		
INT-EL	σύστημα, να έρχονται σε επαφή με τους θ-, πλητόοοοομενους ή τους		
TR	System, dass sie kommen in Kontankt mit den X-, denen die betroffern		

[4]

	..	[05:18.3]	[05:20.2]
SP	gemeinsam nachdenken, und die Europäische Union	Hilfsmittel, Gelder,	
INT-EL	πληγέντες, και νααααααααα	αααααα, εεεεεεεεεε,	
TR	werden oder worden sind, und zu,	eh,	

99. Schulz, 3.9.2007, 147.40 wpm

[1]

	[05:06.0]
SP	da gibt es so etwas nicht. Es wär zum Beispiel ein Akt der Solidarität, wenn
INT-EL	τα πυρκαγιών. Εκεί που πήγα στην Ελλάδα δεν υπάρχει τέτοιο πράγμα.
TR	des Feuers. Dort wo ich hingegangen bin in Griechenland nicht es gibt so etwas.

[2]

	..	[05:12.7]
SP	Länder, die über ein solches System verfügen, mit	den Betroffenen, zum
INT-EL	Εεεεεεεεεε, είναι πράξη αλληλεγγύης, όταν χώρες	διαθέτουν τέτοιο
TR	Eh, es ist ein Akt derr Solidarität, wenn Länder	haben ein solches

[3]

	..	[28.6]	[30.5]
SP	immer bei jeder dieser Debatten	berücksichtigen,	und dann wird man
INT-EL	ευνοϊκές τιμές.	Θα πρέπει	σε όλες τις συζητήσεις να έχουμε
TR	günstige Preise.	Wir müssen	in allen Debatten (zu) haben auf

[4]

	..	[31.4]	
SP	relativ feststellen, dass	die Erneuerbaren,	natürlich, zu dieser
INT-EL	αυτά τα τρία υπόψη μας, και θα διαπιστώσουμε αρκετά γρήγορα, ότι οι		
TR	diese drei	Rücksicht,	und wir werden feststellen genug schnell, dass die

[5]

	..		
SP	Zukunftsgestaltung von Energie	dazugehören	
INT-EL	ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας, βέβαια, βοηθούν		
TR	erneuerbaren Energiequellen, natürlich, helfen		

101. Reul, 24.9.2007, 165.31 wpm

[1]

	[28.6]		
SP	berücksichtigen,	und dann wird man	relativ schnell feststellen, dass
INT-EL	Θα πρέπει	σε όλες τις συζητήσεις να έχουμε	αυτά τα τρία υπόψη μας, και θα
TR	Wir müssen	in allen	Debatten (zu) haben auf diese drei Rücksicht, und

[2]

	..	[34.2]	[34.9]
SP	die Erneuerbaren,	natürlich, zu dieser	Zukunftsgestaltung von
INT-EL	διαπιστώσουμε αρκετά γρήγορα, ότι οι ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας,		
TR	wir werden feststellen	genug schnell, dass die	erneuerbaren Energiequellen,

[3]

	..	[36.5]	[36.9]
SP	Energie	dazugehören	und eine Rolle spielen, wahrscheinlich
INT-EL	β έ β α ι α	β ο η θ ο ύ ν	για το μέλλον και τη μελλοντική ενεργειακή
TR	natürlich,	helfen	für die Zukunft und die zukünftige Energiepolitik

[4]

	..
SP	eine wichtige Rolle spielen, aber dass dieser, f-, Bereich, nicht
INT-EL	μας πολιτική και μπορεί να παίζουν και σημαντικό ρόλο, αλλά,
TR	unsere und es können (zu) spielen auch wichtige Rolle, aber,

[5]

	..
SP	alleine das Problem der Energieversorgung, weder
INT-EL	δεν αρκούν από μόνες τους, για να λύσουν το
TR	nicht genügen von sich selbst, um zu lösen das

102. Reul, 24.9.2007, 165.31 wpm

[1]

	[45.0]
SP	von der Preisgestaltung noch von den Umweltgestaltungen, und auch nicht von
INT-EL	πρόβλημα του ενεργειακού, εεε, ανεφοδιασμού. Ούτε
TR	Problem der Energie-, eh, versorgung. Nicht

[2]

	..
SP	der Versorgungssicherheit alleine wird nicht leisten können, und es ist deshalb
INT-EL	για το περιβάλλον, ούτε, εεε, εε, για τις τιμές, ούτε για
TR	über die Umwelt, nicht, eh, eh, über die Preise, nicht über

[3]

	..	[52.2]	[53.0]	[53.6]	[54.3]
SP	wichtig,	auch <i>die Fragen zu stellen, die heute an unterschiedlichen</i>			
INT-EL		την ασφάλεια.	Γι' αυτό θα πρέπει να θέσουμε τααα σωστά		
TR		die Sicherheit.	Deswegen müssen wir (zu) stellen die		

[4]

	..	[56.5]	[57.0]
SP	<i>Beiträgen schon deutlich geworden sind.</i> Zum Beispiel, der Frage		
INT-EL	ερωτήματα που ακούστηκαν σήμερα επανειλημμένα από διάφορους		
TR	richtigen Fragen die gehört wurden heute mehrmals von verschiedenen		

[5]

	..
SP	nachzugehen,
INT-EL	συναδέλφους. Για παράδειγμα,
TR	Kollegen. Zum Beispiel,

103. Reul, 24.9.2007, 165.31 wpm

[1]

	[01:17.7]
SP	und fördern, wo die günstigen Bedingungen gar nicht gegeben sind. Wir müssen
INT-EL	το ένα ευρώ που θααααα δαπανήσουμε; και να μην πάμε
TR	der eine Euro den wir werden ausgeben? und lasst uns

[2]

	.. [01:21.7]
SP	nachdenken, <i>ob wir</i> mit der Frage von Beschlüssen und Prozentzahlen,
INT-EL	να ψάχνουμε ηλιακή ενέργεια εκεί, που δεν έχει ήλιο.
TR	nicht (zu) suchen nach Sonnenenergie da, wo es nicht gibt Sonne.

[3]

	[01:24.7] [01:27.0] [01:27.3]
SP	mit verbindlichen Zielvorgaben wirklich weiterkommen oder, ob es nicht
INT-EL	Γι' αυτό δεν ξέρω, κατά πόσο έχει νόημα να βάζουμε
TR	Deswegen nicht ich weiß, inwiefern es sich lohnt (zu) setzen

[4]

	..
SP	klüger ist ein Stück die Subsidiarität auch zu fördern und Initiativen zu
INT-EL	ποσοτικούς στόχους, με ε-, ε-, ποσοστά. Δεν είναι πιο έξυπνο,
TR	quantitative Zielvorgaben, in, eh, Prozentzahlen. Nicht ist es klüger,

104. Roth-Behrendt, 24.9.2007, 138.90 wpm

[1]

	[06.7]
SP	ganz herzlichen Dank an die Berichtstatterin, eeeh, Britta
INT-EL	κατ' αρχάς θα ήθελα να σας ευχαριστήσω πολύυυ κυρία εισηγήτρια,
TR	zuerst würde ich gerne herzlich danken der Berichtstatterin,

[2]

	[11.5]	[12.9]	[14.5]
SP	Thomson. <i>Das ist ein guter Bericht,</i>	<i>und ich hoffe er wird</i>	
INT-EL	κυρία Τόμσον.	Είναι καλή έκθεση.	
TR	Frau Thomson.	Es ist ein guter Bericht.	

[3]

	[15.1]	[17.8]	[18.7]	[19.0]
SP	<i>am Mittwoch mit einer ähnlich</i>	<i>deutlichen Mehrheit</i>	angenommen ,	wie
INT-EL	Και ελπίζωω τητην Τετάρτη ναα	εγκριθεί	με	εξίσουυυυ
TR	Und ich hoffe, dass er am Mittwoch	angenommen wird	mit einer ähnlich	

[4]

	..
SP	im Ausschuss,
INT-EL	
TR	

105. Roth-Behrendt, 24.9.2007, 138.90 wpm

[1]

	[01:34.1]	[01:34.4]	[01:36.0]
SP	<i>Um genau die Defizite, die wir in dem Sektor haben, eeeeeeeeeeh, zu</i>		
INT-EL	Ακριβώς για να καλύψουμε τα ελλείμματα, που έχουμε ακόμη σ' αυτόν τον		
TR	Genau um zu decken die Defizite, die wir haben noch in diesem		

[2]

	[01:38.5]
SP	minimieren und hier auch eine bessere Marktdurchdringung zu erreichen.
INT-EL	τομέα, <i>ή να τα ελαχιστοποιήσουμε και να προχωρήσουμε σε</i>
TR	Sektor, <i>oder sie zu minimieren</i> und fortzuschreiten zu einer besseren

106. Roth-Behrendt, 24.9.2007, 138.90 wpm

[1]

	[01:34.1]
SP	<i>Um genau die Defizite, die wir in dem Sektor haben, eeeeeeeeeeh, zu</i>
INT-EL	Ακριβώς για να καλύψουμε τα ελλείμματα, που έχουμε ακόμη σ' αυτόν τον
TR	Genau um zu decken die Defizite, die wir haben noch in diesem

[2]

	..	[01:41.6]	[01:42.2]
SP	minimieren und hier auch eine bessere Marktdurchdringung zu erreichen.		
INT-EL	τομέα,	ή να τα ελαχιστοποιήσουμε και	να προχωρήσουμε σε
TR	Sektor,	oder sie zu minimieren	und fortzuschreiten zur

[3]

	..	[01:42.8]
SP		Zum Zweiten, wir haben einen klaren Sektoransatz bisher,
INT-EL	καλύτερη	διείσδυση στην αγορά. Τρίτον. Μέχρι
TR	besseren	Durchdringung in den Markt. Zum Dritten: Bis

[4]

	..
SP	und dich denke, dass wir diesen Sektoransatz nicht
INT-EL	τώρα έχουμε σαφή τομειακ-, τομεακή προσ
TR	jetzt haben wir klaren Sektor-, Sektoran

107. Roth-Behrendt, 24.9.2007, 138.90 wpm

[1]

	[01:56.9]	[02:01.2]
SP	Ziele enthalten sind, verbindliche Ziele, damit hier auch ein breiter <i>Ausbau</i>	
INT-EL	να έχουμε σαφείς τομεακούς στόχους, και μάλιστα δεσμευτικούς, έτσι	
TR	dass wir haben klare Sektorziele,	und zwar verbindliche,

[2]

	..	[02:03.1]	[02:04.2]	[02:04.4]
SP	der verschiedenen Technologien tatsächlich	er	folgen kann. Ganz wichtig ist,	
INT-EL	ώστε νααα διευρυνθεί	ακριβώς	το κάθε είδος τεχνολογίας.	
TR	so	dass es wird ausgebaut	genau	jede Art von Technologien.

[3]

	..
SP	wie werden die zwanzig Prozent runtergebrochen auf die Mitgliedsländer.
INT-EL	Επίσης, άλλο πάρα πολύ σημαντικό. Αυτά το είκοσι τοις εκατό,
TR	Dazu, noch ganz wichtig. Dieses zwanzig Prozent, wie wird

108. Roth-Behrendt, 24.9.2007, 138.90 wpm

[1]

	[02:34.1]
SP	Und ich bin froh, dass der Bericht sehr klar sagt,
INT-EL	χρειάζεται, και πάλι σαφής προσέγγιση. Και χαίρομαι που η έκθεση
TR	es ist nötig , wieder (ein) klarer Vorgang. Und ich freue mich, dass der Bericht

[2]

	.. [02:35.9]	[02:40.4] [02:41.2]	[02:42.1]	[02:42.8]
SP	eh, dass, eh, es	hier <i>nur um erneuerbare Energien geht</i> , und nicht um		
INT-EL	λέει εξίσου	ξεκάθαρα, ότι πρόκειται αποκλειστικά και μόνο		
TR	sagt gleich	klar, dass es geht nur um		

[3]

	..
SP	Energie, eh, um Ce O zwei -armen Energien und ich danke auch noch mal
INT-EL	για ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας, και όχι, εεεε,
TR	erneuerbare Energiequellen, und nicht, eh,

109. Roth-Behrendt, 24.9.2007, 138.90 wpm

[1]

	[02:47.6]
SP	für die Klarstellung, die Kommissar Piebalgs hier vorgenommen hat,
INT-EL	εεεε, φτωχές σε διοξείδιο, και χαίρομαι για τη διευκρίνιση του Επιτρόπου
TR	kohlendioxidarme, und ich freue mich für die Klarstellung von Kommissar

[2]

	.. [02:52.9]	[02:55.2] [02:56.5]
SP	eh, dass es, eeh, hier wirklich	<i>um</i> erneuer - bare Energien
INT-EL	Πίμπαλγκς.	Πρόκειται για ανανεώσιμες πηγές
TR	Pielbags.	Es geht um erneuerbare Energiequellen

[3]

	[02:57.7]
SP	geht. Also ich glaube, eh, sie haben erstmal hier eine
INT-EL	ενέργειας και όχι αυτές που παράγουν, εεεεε, λίγο διοξείδιο του άνθρακα.
TR	und nicht diese die produzieren, eh, wenig Kohlendioxid.

[4]

	..
SP	große Verantwortung
INT-EL	
TR	

110. Rübig, 24.9.2007, 144.09 wpm

[1]

	[38.6]	[42.6]
SP	eh, mit Isolation, mit vielen anderen energieverbessernden Maßnahmen, <i>können</i>	
INT-EL	ω. Έχουμε και πάλι, εεεεε, τη	
TR	ier Wir haben wieder, eh, die	

[2]

	.. [44.0]	[45.2] [45.8] [47.2]
SP	einen wirklichen Wirtschaftsimpuls	und eine win-win Situation erzeugen und
INT-EL	δυνατότητα, εεεεε, v	aaa δώσουμε μια νέα ώθηση στην
TR	Chance, eh, z	u geben einen neuen Schwung der

[3]

	..
SP	ich glaube, dass es auch für die Versorgungssicherheit, eh, ein wichtiger Ansatz
INT-EL	οικονομία, για την εξοικονόμηση ενέργειας, για τη μόνωση, μια
TR	Wirtschaft, für das Sparen von Energie, für die Isolierung, eine

111. Rübig, 24.9.2007, 144.09 wpm

[1]

	[59.3]
SP	icher zu jeder Zeit, steht uns jederzeit sicher zur Verfügung, und darauf sollten
INT-EL	για, εεεεε, τηρηη λιγότερηη εξάρτησή μας, γιατί,
TR	für, eh, die kleinere Abhängigkeit unsere, weil,

[2]

	.. [01:04.5]	[01:06.1]
SP	wir achten, <i>dass</i> die zwanzig Prozent	erneuerbare Energie vom
INT-EL	στη δική μας κλιματική ζώνη	μπορεί κανείς ναααααααα, εεεεε,
TR	in unserer Klimazone	kann man zu, eh,

[3]

	.. [01:11.7]
SP	Endenergieverbrauch tatsächlich bis zum Jahr zwanzig zwanzig
INT-EL	παράγει, εε, ανανεώσιμη ενέργεια, και θα πρέπει να φτάσουμε σ'
TR	herstellen, eh, erneuerbare Energie, und wir werden müssen erreichen

[4]

	.. [01:12.0]
SP	erreicht wird.
INT-EL	αυτό το στόχο
TR	dieses Ziel

112. Schierhuber, 24.9.2007, 127.22 wpm

[1]

	..
SP	weltweit. Dabei ist die Nutzung erneuerbarer Energiequellen von zentraler
INT-EL	Ενωση, αλλά παγκοσμίως. Ηη χρήση των ανανεώσιμων πηγών
TR	Union, aber weltweit. Die Nutzung der erneuerbaren Quellen

[2]

	[19.1]	[20.7]	[21.8]
SP	Bedeutung,	sowohl <i>um</i> in Zukunft <i>die Versorgungssicherheit</i> zu	
INT-EL	ενεργείας έχει, λοιπόν,	τεράστια σημασία,	ούτως ώστε
TR	von Energie hat, also,	riesige Bedeutung,	so dass

[3]

	[23.2]
SP	gewährleisten , als auch um einen entscheidenden Beitrag
INT-EL	να έχουμε ασφάλεια εφοδιασμού στο μέλλον, αλλά
TR	wir haben Sicherheit der Versorgung in der Zukunft, aber

113. Schierhuber, 24.9.2007, 127.22 wpm

[1]

	[19.1]
SP	Bedeutung, sowohl um in Zukunft die Versorgungssicherheit zu
INT-EL	ενεργείας έχει, λοιπόν, τεράστια σημασία, ούτως ώστε να
TR	iequellen hat, also, riesige Bedeutung, so dass wir

[2]

	..	[24.8]	[25.5]	[26.3] [26.6]
SP	gewährleisten, als auch um <i>einen</i> entscheidenden <i>Beitrag</i>	zur Verringerung der		
INT-EL	έχομε ασφάλεια εφοδιασμού στο μέλλον, αλλά	να συμβάλλομε		
TR	haben Sicherherheit der Versorgung in der Zukunft, aber	dass wir beitragen		

[3]

	..	[28.9]	
SP	Treibhausgasemissionen zu leisten.	Es	müssen neue Innovationen
INT-EL	αποφασιστικά και στη μείωση των αερίων θερμοκηπίου.	Θα πρέπει	
TR	entscheidend auch zur Verringerung der Treibhausgase.	Es muss	

[4]

	..	
SP	unterstützt und gefördert werden,	
INT-EL	να υπάρξουν και να υποστηριχθούν	
TR	(zu) geben und (zu) unterstützt	

114. Schierhuber, 24.9.2007, 127.22 wpm

[1]

	[26.2]	[30.4] [30.5]
SP	zur Verringerung der Treibhausgasemissionen zu leisten.	<i>Es müssen</i>
INT-EL	να συμβάλλομε αποφασιστικά και στη μείωση των αερίων	
TR	dass wir beitragen entscheidend auch zur Verringerung der Gase	

[2]

	..	[32.3]	[33.0]
SP	<i>neue Innovationen</i> unterstützt und gefördert werden,		
INT-EL	θερμοκηπίου. Θα πρέπει να υπάρξουν και να υποστηριχθούν		
TR	des Treibhauses. Es muss (zu) geben und (zu) unterstützt werden		

115. Schierhuber, 24.9.2007, 127.22 wpm

[1]

	..	[01:56.0]
SP	zu begrüßen. Zusätzlich	<i>kann</i> die Nutzung von
INT-EL	χιλιάδες οκτώ, το οικονομικό-, την επόμενη χρήση,	είναι πολύ
TR	zweitausendacht, das wirtschafts-, die nächste Nutzung,	ist sehr

[2]

	..	[01:59.0]	[01:59.8]
SP	nachwachsenden Rohstoffen doch wesentlich <i>zur</i> wirtschaftlichen <i>Entwicklung</i>		
INT-EL	σωστή. Επίσης η αξιοποίηση	των	πρώτων
TR	richtig. Weiters, die Nutzung	der	Rohstof

[3]

	..	[02:01.0]	[02:02.3]
SP	der ländlichen Gebiete beitragen.		
INT-EL	υλών συμβάλλει στητην, εε, ανάπτυξη		
TR	fe trägt bei zum, eh, Wachstum		

116. Schuth, 24.9.2007, 114.47 wpm

[1]

	[53.2]
SP	für die Beschäftigung und Wirtschaft in Europas ländlichen Gebieten
INT-EL	δεσμεύσεις για το κλίμα, που πρέπει να τηρηθούν. Και για την απασχόληση
TR	Verpflichtungen gegenüber dem Klima, die müssen werden eingehalten. Für die Beschäftigung

[2]

	[57.0]	[57.6]	[01:00.3]
SP	<i>wird der Bioenergie</i> im Energiemix der Zukunft <i>eine zentrale Be</i>		
INT-EL	και την οικονομία της υπαίθρου, επίσης, η βιοενέργεια είναι σημαντική		
TR	und die Wirtschaft des Landes, auch, die Bioenergie ist wichtig		

[3]

	[01:02.1]	[01:02.3]
SP	<i>deutung</i> zukommen. Allerdings darf die Förderung der	
INT-EL	και, έχει κομβική σημασία στο μέλλον, στο ενεργειακό μείγμα. Βεβαίως,	
TR	und, hat (eine) zentrale Bedeutung für die Zukunft, im Energiemix.	

117. Schuth, 24.9.2007, 114.47 wpm

[1]

	[01:02.1]	[01:04.0]
SP	<i>deutung</i> zukommen. Allerdings <i>darf</i> die Förderung der	
INT-EL	και, έχει κομβική σημασία στο μέλλον, στο ενεργειακό μείγμα. Βεβαίως,	
TR	und, hat (eine) zentrale Bedeutung für die Zukunft, im Energiemix.	

[2]

	..	[01:06.0]	[01:06.8]	[01:08.1]
SP	Bioenergie	zu	keinen Wettbewerbsverzerrungen	führen.
INT-EL	η προώθηση της βιο-λογικής ενέργειας	δεν	θα πρέπει να οδηγήσει σε	
TR	Natürlich, die Förderung der biologischen Energie	nicht	wird müssen (zu) führen	zu

[3]

	..	[01:09.1]
SP		Die Flächenstilllegungsregelung passt nicht mehr ins System
INT-EL	στρεβλώσεις	ανταγωνισμού.
TR	Verzerrungen	des Wettbewerbs.

118. Schuth, 24.9.2007, 114.47 wpm

[1]

	[01:22.2]
SP	zum Bericht des Kollegen Lang zur EU Strategie zur Biomasse und
INT-EL	των βιοκαυσίμων με ταααα σιτηρά. Που είναι η στρατηγική για
TR	der Biokraftstoffe mit dem Getreide. Wo ist die Strategie für

[2]

	..	[01:27.5]	[01:29.1]
SP	Biokraftstoffe	hatte unser Ausschuss, eh,	zur Einführung eines EU
INT-EL	τη βιομάζα και τα βιοκαύσιμα;		
TR	die Biomasse und den Biosprit?		

[3]

	..	[01:31.6]	[01:32.0]	[01:33.8]	[01:34.2]
SP	Zertifizierungs	systems	bereits eine besondere Bedeutung	beigemessen.	
INT-EL		Εμείς ζητήσαμε	σύστημα πιστοποίησης και βοηθήσαμε πάρα		
TR		Wir haben verlangt	Zertifizierungssystem und wir haben geholfen		

[4]

	..
SP	Es gilt zum einen für hiesige Erzeuger zusätzliche
INT-EL	πολύ ως επιτροπή γεωργίας. Θα
TR	sehr als Agrarausschuss. Es werden

119. Weisgerber, 24.9.2007, 130.42 wpm

[1]

	[07.2]
SP	Präsident. Der Europäische Rat hat im März zweitausendsieben unter
INT-EL	τρία λεπτά. Ευχαριστώ. Κύριε πρόεδρε, το Ευρωπαϊκό Συμβούλιο το Μάρτιο
TR	drei Minuten. Danke. Herr Präsident, der Europäische Rat im März

[2]

	[14.8]
SP	Leitung unserer Bundeskanzlerin Angela Merkel beschlossen <i>zwanzig</i>
INT-EL	του δύο χιλιάδες εφτά υπό την ηγεσία της καγκελαρίου μας Άνγκελα Μέρκελ
TR	zweitausendsieben unter der Leitung der Kanzlerin unserer Angela Merkel

[3]

	[15.2]	[17.7]
SP	<i>Prozent</i> des Gesamtenergieverbrauchs <i>soll</i> in zweitausendzwanzig, bis	
INT-EL	αποφάσισε είκοσι τοις εκατό της συνολικής ενέ-, ενέργειας, κατανάλωσης	
TR	hat beschlossen zwanzig Prozent des gesamten Ene-, Energieverbrauchs	

[4]

	[20.7]	[21.5]	[22.2]	[22.3]	[22.6]
SP	zweitausendzwanzig <i>aus erneuerbaren Energiequellen stammen.</i>				Die
INT-EL	μέχρι το δύο χιλιάδες είκοσι να		καλύπτεται	από	ανανεώσιμες
TR	bis zweitausendzwanzig dass		abgedeckt wird	von	erneuerbaren

[5]

	..
SP	Vorteile liegen auf der Hand: geringere Ce O zwei Emissionen, weniger
INT-EL	πηγές ενέργειας. Τα πλεονεκτήματα είναι προφανέστατα, εε,
TR	Energiequellen. Die Vorteile sind sehr klar, eh,

120. Weisgerber, 24.9.2007, 130.42 wpm

[1]

	[01:15.6]
SP	in den einzelnen Sektoren zu wählen. Entscheidend ist auch die Verbesserung
INT-EL	να αποφασίσει, εεεε, ποια μορφή η ενέργειας του ταιριάζει και να επιλέξει
TR	(zu) entscheiden, eh, welche Form der Energie ihm passt und (zu) wählen

[2]

	..	[01:21.4]
SP	der Energieeffizienz. Wir <i>können</i> zwanzig Prozent erneuerbare	
INT-EL	τους διάφορους τομείς. Θα πρέπει να υπάρχει και εξοικονόμηση ενέργειας.	
TR	die verschiedenen Sektoren. Es muss (zu) geben auch Energiesparen.	

[3]

	[01:23.0]	[01:23.7]	[01:24.3]
SP	Energie nur dann schaffen , wenn wir insgesamt die Energieeffizienz		
INT-EL	Μπορεί να θέλουμε είκοσι τοις εκατό ανανεώσιμες, <i>αλλά για να γίνει αυτό, θα</i>		
TR	Vielleicht wir wollen zwanzig Prozent Erneuerbare, <i>aber damit passiert das, es</i>		

[4]

	..
SP	verbessern. Vor Allem im Bereich der Gebäudedämmung und bei den
INT-EL	πρέπει να βελτιωθεί η εξοικονόμηση ενέργειας. Ιδιαίτερα
TR	wird müssen sich (zu) verbessern das Energiesparen. Besonders

121. Weisgerber, 24.9.2007, 130.42 wpm

[1]

	[02:15.1]
SP	nachhaltig geschieht und nicht in Konkurrenz zur
INT-EL	εεεε, χρήσης της. Βεβαίως θα πρέπει να είναι αειφόρος η ανάπτυξη και όχι σε
TR	eh, für deren Gebrauch. Natürlich muss sein nachhaltig die Entwicklung und nicht in

[2]

	..	[02:20.2]
SP	Nahrungsmittelproduktion tritt. Hier <i>müssen</i> die in Ziffer siebenundfünfzig	
INT-EL	ανταγωνισμό με την παραγωγή τροφίμων.	
TR	Konkurrenz mit der Nahrungsmittelproduktion.	

[3]

	..	[02:23.6]	[02:24.3]
SP	des Berichts gefordert	international anerkannte Nachhaltigkeitstandards	
INT-EL	Αυτό	θα πρέπει να το δούμε και στην παράγραφο πενήνταεφτά.	
TR	Das	wir werden müssen zu sehen auch im Absatz siebenundfünfzig.	

[4]

	.. [02:27.9]
SP	für den Anbau von Biomasse entwickelt werden. Auch die Klima-
INT-EL	Η έκθεση μιλάει για διεθνή, εεεεε, αναγνωρισμένα κριτήρια
TR	Der Bericht spricht von internationalen, eh, anerkannten Kriterien

[5]

	[02:30.7]
SP	und Energiebilanz des Biomasseanbaus muss insgesamt positiv sein.
INT-EL	για τη βιομάζα. Επίσης, εεεεεεεεεε, θα πρέπει
TR	für die Biomasse. Weiters, eh, es muss

122. Bulfon, 22.10.2007, 103.78 wpm

[1]

	[29.2]	[31.6]	[32.2]	[32.8]
SP	Ein effizientes, ökologisches Auto zu bauen ist			
INT-EL	σια σαράντα χιλιόμετρα την ώρα. Αν θέλουμε να έχουμε ένα αποτελεσματικό			
TR	eihundert Stundenkilometer. Wenn wir wollen zu haben ein effektives			

[2]

	..	[36.4]
SP	unter den Anzeichen des Klimawandels	eine Notwendigkeit.
INT-EL	οικολογικό αυτοκίνητο, να κατασκευάσουμε τέτοιο	αυτοκίνητο, είναι κάτι
TR	ökologisches Auto, zu herstellen solches	Auto, ist etwas

[3]

	..
SP	Und Europa hat überdies die Pflicht den boomenden
INT-EL	τοοοο απαραίτητο, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τη μεταβολή του κλίματος. Και η
TR	wichtiges, wenn wir in Betracht nehmen den Klimawandel. Und Europa

123. Bulfon, 22.10.2007, 103.78 wpm

[1]

	[50.8]	[55.1]
SP	welche Fahrzeuge in Zukunft gefahren werden.	Deshalb <i>hab ich</i>
INT-EL	επιλογή που κάνει στις αγορές του, εεεε, κα-	καθορίζει ποια αυτοκίνητα θα
TR	Wahl die er macht bei seinen Einkäufen, eh, be-bestimmt welche Autos werden	

[2]

	..	[57.9]	[58.6]
SP	<i>mich</i>	im Imka Ausschuss	<i>für</i> transpar
INT-EL	κατασκευάζονται μελλοντικά. Γι' αυτό, στη δική μας την επιτροπή	η	εγώ
TR	hergestellt	in der Zukunft. Deshalb, in unserem Ausschuss	ich

[3]

	..	[1:00.1]	
SP	leichtere,	verständliche	Angaben über die Emissionsbilanz der
INT-EL	υποστήριξα ,	ότι θα πρέπει να υπάρξει-ουνε	διαφανή στοιχεία
TR	habe unterstützt ,	dass es muss (zu) geben	klare Angaben

[4]

	..	[1:05.2]	
SP	Fahrzeuge	eingesetzt .	
INT-EL	σχετικά	με	
TR	über		

124. Bulfon, 22.10.2007, 103.78 wpm

[1]

	[01:05.8]	
SP	Ich fordere die	Kommission auf diesen
INT-EL	τον, με τις εκπομπές. Ε, και θα πρέπει να ενημερώνονται οι καταναλωτές ως	
TR	den, über die Emissionen. Eh, und es müssen informiert werden die konsumenten	

[2]

	..	
SP	Bericht zum Anlass zu nehmen,	einen ambitionierten
INT-EL	προς αυτό. Ζητώ από την επιτροπή, να λάβει υπόψη της την έκθεση αυτή	
TR	diesbezüglich. Ich fordere auf die Kommission, zu wahrnehmen den Bericht diesen	

[3]

	[01:14.1]	[01:15.7]
SP	<i>Gesetzesvorschlag</i> vorzul-berei-, vorzulegen ,	und zwar das rasch. Danke.
INT-EL	και να	μας κάνει μια πρόταση, εε, φιλόδοξη πρόταση και το
TR	und zu	uns machen einen Vorschlag, eh, ambitionierten Vorschlag so

[4]

	..
SP	
INT-EL	ταχύτερο δυνατόν.
TR	schnell, wie möglich.

125. Groote, 22.10.2007, 152.39 wpm

[1]

	[02.0]
SP	lieber Chris Davies. Ich denke dieser Initiativbericht soll ein Signal an die
INT-EL	αξιότιμε κύριε επίτροπε, αγαπητέ Κρις Ντείβις. Νομίζω
TR	verehrter Herr Kommissar, lieber Chris Davies. Ich glaube

[2]

	..
SP	Kommission aussenden, ein Signal, dass das Europäische Pa
INT-EL	ότι η π-, έκθεση πρωτοβουλίας θα πρέπει να στείλει ένα μήνυμα
TR	dass der X-, der Initiativbericht wird müssen (zu) schicken ein Signal

[3]

	[09.4] [09.9] [12.5]
SP	rlament es mit der Reduzierung von Ce O zwei Emissionen aus Pe
INT-EL	στην επιτροπή, που θα λέει, ότι το Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο παίρνει
TR	an die Kommission, das wird sagen, dass das Europäische Parlament nimmt

[4]

	[12.8] [13.5] [13.7]
SP	Ka Wes ernst meint. Und wenn ich die vorliegenden Änderungsanträge
INT-EL	στα σοβαρά τη μείωση του διοξειδίου του άνθρακα από τα οχήματα.
TR	ernst die Reduktion des Kohlendioxids aus den PKWs.

126. Groote, 22.10.2007, 152.39 wpm

[1]

	[16.7]
SP	stelle ich das Mal in Frage. Drei Punkte sollten wir
INT-EL	Και βλέποντας τις τροπολογίες, που έχουμε μπροστά μας, εεεε, αμφιβάλλω να
TR	Und wenn ich sehe die Änderungsanträge, die wir haben vor uns, eh, zweifle ich dass

[2]

	..	[21.5]
SP	beachten.	Erstens in Europa <i>müssen</i> die Neuwagen, ab den
INT-EL	συμβαίνει κάτι τέτοιο. Θα πρέπει να ‘χουμε υπόψη μας τρία σημεία. Πρώτα	
TR	passiert so etwas. Wir werden müssen betrachten drei Punkte. Erstens,	

[3]

	..	[24.6]
SP	ersten Januar	zweitausendzwoölf <i>einen Durchschnitt in Ce O zwei</i>
INT-EL	πρώτα, στην Ευρώπη τα νέα αυτοκίνητα,	από το δύο χιλιάδες
TR	in Europa die neuen Autos,	seit

[4]

	..	[27.2]	[27.8]	[28.7]
SP		<i>Ausstoß von einhundertzwanzig Gramm pro Kilometer erreichen</i> , am Datum		
INT-EL	δώδεκα	θα πρέπει να έχει	ου	εκατόν είκοσι γραμμάρια
TR	zweitausendzwoölf	werden müssen (zu) haben	hundertzwanzig	Gramm

[5]

	..
SP	und am Grenzwert sollten wir nicht rütteln.
INT-EL	ανά χιλιόμετρο, όσον αφορά το διοξείδιο του άνθρακα.
TR	pro Kilometer, was betrifft das Kohlendioxid.

[6]

	[32.7]
SP	Die Automobilindustrie hat sich neunzehnhundertachtundneunzig selbst
INT-EL	Δεν θα πρέπει να το αμφισβητήσουμε αυτό, να θέσουμε υπό
TR	Nicht werden wir müssen (zu) bezweifeln das, (zu) (das) stellen

[7]

	..
SP	verpflichtet die Ce O zwei Ausstoße ihrer Neuwagen zu reduzieren.
INT-EL	αμφιβολία. Η αυτοκινητοβιομηχανία από το χίλια εννιακόσια ενενήνταπέντε
TR	in Frage. Die Automobilindustrei seit neunzehnhundertfünfundneunzig

127. Krahmer, 22.10.2007, 185.00 wpm

[1]

	[34.8]	[38.5]
SP	gar kein Problem darstellen. Die Folge ist dass künftig <i>nicht mehr genug</i>	
INT-EL	τηρηρηρηρηρητην, τη, τη, τη, τη γκάμα των αναγκών, ε, για τη χρήση	
TR	die, die, die, die, die Vielfalt der Bedürfnisse, eh, für deren	

[2]

	[38.9]	[40.3]	[40.8]	[41.2]	[41.4]
SP	Wirkstoffe für vernünftige Schädlingsbekämpfung zur Verfügung				s t e h e n .
INT-EL	τους.	Στο μέλλον δεν θα υπάρχουν			αρκετές
TR	Nutzung.	In der Zukunft nicht wird es geben			genug

[3]

	..				
SP	Wenn nur wenige Wirkstoffe eingesetzt werden, wird die Bildung von				
INT-EL	δραστικές ουσίες για αποτελεσματική καταπολέμηση των ζιζανίων.				
TR	Wirkstoffe	für die	effektive	Bekämpfung	der Schädlinge.

128. Krahmer, 22.10.200, 185.00 wpm

[1]

	[01:10.4]
SP	tischen Strategie. Dort plädieren wir für ein pauschales europaweites
INT-EL	ται σε πραγματικά ερευνητικά δεδομένα. Τώρα η θεματική
TR	zen auf wahre Forschungsdaten. Jetzt die thematische

[2]

	.. [01:17.8]				
SP	Reduktionsziel bei der Verwendung von Pflanzenschutzmitteln. Das mat-, das <i>hat</i>				
INT-EL	στρατηγική,	είμαστε	υπέεεεεεεεε	γε-,	στόχου γενικού για
TR	Strategie,	wir sind	für	(ein) pa-,	pauschales Ziel für

[3]

	[01:18.0]	[01:18.2]	[01:19.7]	[01:20.1]	[01:20.7]
SP	<i>mit den Risiken</i> bei deren Einsatz aber überhaupt nichts zu tun, die				
INT-EL	την απαγόρευση,	εεεεεεεεεε,	λαμβάνονται έτσι υπόψη, όμως,		
TR	die Reduk	tion,	eh,	werden berücksichtigt auf diese Weise, aber,	

[4]

	..
SP	Kommission hatte Ziele für die Verringerung des tatsächlichen Risikos gesetzt,
INT-EL	οι κίνδυνοι, εεεεεε, που υπάρχουν; Ηηηηηηηηηηηη,
TR	die Gefahren, eh, die es gibt? Die,

129. Mölzer, 22.10.2007, 149.29 wpm

[1]

	[01:27.1]
SP	wird es höchste Zeit sein, dass man auch hier kontrollierend eingreift. Zudem ist
INT-EL	των ο- ορίων. Πιστεύω, ότι ήρθε πια η ώρα να
TR	die Grenzen. Ich glaube, dass gekommen ist nun die Zeit zu

[2]

	..	[01:34.2]
SP	das stetige Anheben der Grenzwerte der vergangenen Jahre	im Anbetracht des
INT-EL	παρέμβουμε με τρόπους, με μεθό- μεθόδους ελέγχου	και εδώ.
TR	eingreifen in Weisen, mit Metho-, Methoden zur Kontrolle	auch hier.

[3]

	..	[01:36.5]	[01:37.3]
SP	erhöhten Gefährdungspotentials bei	Risikogruppen, wie etwa bei Kindern,	
INT-EL	Εεεεεε, είναι σημαντικό να δούμε	τα ανώτατα όρια σε	
TR	Eh, es ist wichtig zu sehen	die höchsten Grenzen	in

[4]

	[01:39.2]
SP	rückgängig zu machen. Bioprodukte von der an
INT-EL	σχέση με τις ευαίσθητες ομάδες,
TR	Bezug zu den Risikogruppen,

130. Breyer, 12.11.2007, 124.96 wpm

[1]

	[01:49.4]
SP	chen sind also effektive, konkrete Zielsetzungen, um die
INT-EL	χρειαζόμαστε συγκεκριμένα μέτρα, συγκεκριμένους στόχους,
TR	wir brauchen bestimmte Maßnahmen, bestimmte Ziele,

[2]

	[01:55.7]	[01:57.2]	[01:57.9]
SP	Bodenverschlechterung in der Europäischen Union zu bremsen ,		
INT-EL	για να κάνουμε κάτι ουσιαστικά τελικά για το έδαφος. <i>Τουλάχιστον</i>		
TR	um zu machen etwas effektives endlich für den Boden. <i>Wenigstens</i>		

[3]

SP	und wir dürfen nicht aufgeben, grad auf Grund dieses		
INT-EL	<i>ναα σταματήσουμε το ρυθμό επιδείνωσης του εδάφους.</i>		
TR	zu <i>bremsen</i> das Tempo der Bodenverschlechterung.		

131. Breyer, 12.11.2007, 124.96 wpm

[1]

	[02:03.5]		
SP	Komp-, so genannten Kompromisses nach unten wirklich eine		
INT-EL	Δεν ξέρω, αν μπορούμε να το βελτιώσουμε. Αυτό, εν πάση		
TR	Nicht ich weiß, ob wir können es verbessern. Das, auf		

[2]

		[02:10.9]
SP	Rechtverbindlichkeit, weil nur mit einer guten Recht	verbindlichkeit
INT-EL	περιπτώσει, θα είναι ένα κέρδος.	Και επιπλέον
TR	jeden Fall, wird sein ein Gewinn.	Und zusätzlich,

[3]

	[02:11.8]	[02:13.8]	[02:14.6]
SP	<i>schaffen</i> wir auch <i>eine ambitionierte Bodenstrategie auf</i>		
INT-EL	νομικά το κείμενο θα πρέπει να είναι δεσμευτικό, αλλιώς η στρατηγική μας		
TR	rechtlich der Text muss (zu) sein bindend, sonst unsere Strategie		

[4]

	[02:15.6]	[02:15.8]
SP	den Weg zu bringen. Danke.	
INT-EL	είναι στον αέρα.	
TR	ist in der Luft.	

132. Hoppenstedt, 12.11.2007, 140.89 wpm

[1]

	[01:59.7]
SP	weltweiten Modelcharakter erlangen kann. Und deswegen
INT-EL	εδάφους είναι πάααααααα πολύ σημαντικό. Όχι μόνο για την Ευρώπη,
TR	Bodens ist sehr sehr wichtig. Nicht nur für Europa,

[2]

	[02:03.8]	[02:04.7]	[02:05.0]	[02:06.2]
SP	<i>darf ich noch mal ein ganz herzliches Dankeschön</i> an die Berichterstatter und,			
INT-EL	είναι ένα παγκόσμιο θέμα.	Ευχαριστώ , λοιπόν,		
TR	es ist ein weltweites Thema.	Ich danke , also,		

[3]

	[02:07.3]
SP	eh, sagen , dieeeee, eeeeh, bis zur, eh, ja hier kompromissfähige
INT-EL	πολύυυυυ την εισηγήτρια, η οποίααααα εργάστηκε
TR	sehr der Berichterstatterin, die sich angestrengt

[4]

	..
SP	Lösung angeboten hat. Dankeschön.
INT-EL	σκληράαα και έφτασε σε
TR	hat und erreicht hat

133. Krahmer, 12.11.2007, 181.43 wpm

[1]

	[01:08.9]
SP	die die Handlungsspielräume der Mitgliedstaaten entsprechend beibehalten.
INT-EL	των Βρυξελλών, οι ευρωπαϊκές λύσεις. Θα πρέπει να αφεθεί
TR	aus Brüssel, die europäischen Lösungen. Es muss (zu) werden

[2]

	..	[01:13.0]	[01:14.1]	[01:14.5]
SP	Davon abgesehen <i>sind wir drauf und dran massenhaft neue Bürokratie und</i>			
INT-EL	ένα περιθώριο ελιγμού στα κράτη μέλη βεβαίως.			
TR	gelassen ein Handlungsspielraum den Mitgliedstaaten natürlich.			

[3]

	..	[01:17.0]	[01:17.8]
SP	<i>Kosten für die Verwaltung</i>	und Unternehmen zu schaffen .	Es gibt Änderungs-,
INT-EL	Δεν θα πρέ	πει να δημιουργήσουμε	νέα γραφειοκρατία
TR	Nicht wir wer	den müssen zu schaffen	neue Bürokratie

[4]

	..		
SP	Änderungsanträge,	die die pure Ansiedlung eines Industriebetriebes als	
INT-EL	και νέο	γραφειοκρατικό άχθος,	το οποίο έχει και
TR	und neue	bürokratische Hürden,	welche haben auch

[5]

	..		
SP	Anlass nehmen wollen detaillierte Unters		
INT-EL	ένα πολύ σημαντικό κόστος.		
TR	sehr wichtige Kosten.		

134. Florenz, 14.11.2007, 140.89 wpm

[1]

	[07.3]	[09.4]	[09.8]
SP	herzlich willkommen in	der Runde hier. <i>Wir freuen uns darauf,</i>	dass wir mit
INT-EL	Κύυυυυυριε	πρόεδρε, αγαπητέ Σταύρο Δήμα,	καλωσορίσατε
TR	Herr	Präsident, lieber Stavros Dimas,	willkommen

[2]

	..	[11.9]	
SP	Ihnen in	Baaaali über den Weg den Europa gehen will in der	
INT-EL	εδώ, χαιρόμαστε που	μπορούμε , ααααα, μαζί σας στο Μπαλί	νααα
TR	hier, wir freuen uns,	dass wir können , eh, mit ihnen in Bali	zu

[3]

	..	[14.8]	[16.0]
SP	Klimapolitik diskutieren können .	Ich denke mir,	dass es
INT-EL	εξ-,	συζητήσουμε, ποια θα είναι η άγουσα, που θα πρέπει	
TR	X-,	diskutieren, welcher wird sein der Weg, den wird müssen	

[4]

	..
SP	eine gemeinsame Herausforderung ist Klimapolitik zu betreiben.
INT-EL	να ακολουθήσει η Ευρώπη στην κλιματολογική πολιτική. Θεωρώ, ότι
TR	(zu) folgen Europa in der Klimapolitik. Ich glaube, dass

135. Groote, 14.11.2007, 140.24 wpm

[1]

	[16.7]
SP	Der Beschluss der Staats- und Regierungschefs sieht vor, dass bis zum Jahr
INT-EL	την καταπολέμηση της κλιματολογικών αλλαγών. Η απόφαση αυτή
TR	der Bekämpfung des Klimawandels. Der Beschluss dieser

[2]

	..	[22.2]	[23.0]	[23.5]
SP	zwanzig zwanzig	die Treibhausgase um zwanzig Prozent gegenüber		
INT-EL	προβλέπει μέχρι το έτος δύο χιλιάδες είκοσι	τα αέρια του		
TR	sieht vor bis zum Jahr zweitausendzwanzig	die Gase des		

[3]

	[24.3]	[25.0]	[26.2]
SP	dem Jahr neunzehnhundertneunzig in Europa gesenkt werden . Beim		
INT-EL	θερμοκηπίου να μειωθούν κατά είκοσι τοις εκατό σε σχέση με το χίλια		
TR	Treibhauses zu gesenkt werden um zwanzig Prozent gegenüber neunzehnhun		

[4]

	..
SP	Frühjahrgipfel wurde außerdem vereinbart, dass das Reduktionsziel
INT-EL	εννιακόσια ενενήντα στην Ευρώπη. Στην εαρινή αυτή διάσκεψη κορυφής
TR	dertneunzig in Europa. In diesem Frühjahrgipfel

136. Reul, 14.11.2007, 164.17 wpm

[1]

	[01:50.7]
SP	vorantreiben und stützen, es macht für mich keinen Sinn. Auf der
INT-EL	μπορούμε να προωθήσουμε την τεχνολογική εξέλιξη. Γιατί, κατά
TR	könne wir (zu) vortreiben die Technologieentwicklung. Weil, meiner

[2]

	..	[01:56.0]	[01:56.8]
SP	einen Seite hier	<i>die Debatte von heute zu haben</i> , und auf der anderen Seite	
INT-EL	τη γνώμη μου δεν έχει νόημα,	αφενός να έχουμε αυτή τη	
TR	Meinung nach nicht macht es Sinn,	auf der einen Hand zu haben diese	

[3]

	[01:58.1]	
SP	dann, zwei, drei Stunden später, oder zwei, drei Tage, am selben	
INT-EL	συζήτηση σήμερα, και απ' την άλλη μεριά, δύο, τρεις ώρες, ή δύο, τρεις	
TR	Debatte heute, und auf der anderen Hand, zwei, drei Stunden, zwei, drei	

[4]

	..	[02:01.9] [02:02.3]	[02:02.9]	[02:03.8]
SP	Ort	<i>über Lisabonstrategien</i> , und ähnliches zu diskutieren , das muss		
INT-EL	μέρες αργότερα	ναaaaa συζητάμε τη στρατηγική της Λισσαβόνας,		
TR	Tage später	zu diskutieren die Lisabonstrategie,		

[5]

	..	
SP	zusammengebracht werden, wenn man Klimawandel bekämpfen will,	
INT-EL	ανεξάρτητα το μεν απ' το δε.	
TR	in keinem Zusammenhang miteinander.	

137. Harms, 14.11.2007, 128.72 wpm

[1]

	[01:15.9]	
SP	Das Problem ist ja nicht dass wir die Technologien nicht	
INT-EL	σημαντικές ενέργειες και εμείς δεν κοιτάμε τα του οίκου μας. Το πρόβλημα	
TR	wichtige Aktionen und wir nicht sorgen für unser Zuhause. Das Problem	

[2]

	..	[01:23.1]
SP	hätten, das Problem ist dass wir uns politisch	überhaupt noch
INT-EL	δεν είναι, ότι δεν έχουμε την τεχνολογία. Το πρόβλημα είναι,	
TR	nicht ist, dass nicht wir haben die Technologie. Das Problem ist,	

[3]

	..	[01:25.1]	[01:27.6]	[01:28.0]
SP	nicht trauen	den Paradigmenwechsel	von dem im letzten März	gesprochen
INT-EL	ότι	πολιτικά	δεν τολμάμε	ναάαααα δώσουμε το καλό παρά
TR	dass	politisch	nicht wir wagen	zu sein das gute Bei

[4]

	..	[01:30.9]
SP	worden ist, in der Energiepolitik,	in der Ressourcenpolitik
INT-EL	δείγμα, κάτι για το οποίο εγένετο λόγ	ος τον περασμένο Μάρτιο, τόσο στην
TR	spiel, etwas, worüber schon gesprochen	worden ist im letzten März, in der

[5]

	..	[01:33.7]
SP	tatsächlich	auch einzuleiten. Ich muss Ihnen sagen, dass ich im letzten
INT-EL	ενεργειακή πολιτική,	όσο και στηρητην, εε, πολιτική εκταμίευσης κονδυλίων
TR	Energiepolitik,	wie auch in der, eh, Ausgabepolitik

[6]

	..	[01:39.1]
SP	Plenum, als der Bericht Reul	verabschiedet wurde, entsetzt war, dass da
INT-EL	και πλουτοπαραγωγικών	πηγών. Στην τελευταία ολομέλεια, όταν
TR	und Ressourcenp	olitik. Im letzten Plenum, als

138. Harms, 14.11.2007, 128.72 wpm

[1]

	[01:47.5]	[01:49.5]
SP	Und ich schäme mich geradezu dafür, dass	Europäer Afrikanischen Ländern jetzt die
INT-EL	μόνο για τον άνθρακα, και πραγματικά ντρέπομαι,	που οι Ευρωπαίοι
TR	e nur über die Kohle, und wirklich ich schäme mich, dass die	Europäer

[2]

	..	[01:53.9]	[01:56.3]
SP	Atomenergie als Lösung der Klimaprobleme	anbieten.	Ich glaube
INT-EL	επιβάλλουν σε Αφρικανικές	χώρες την πυρηνική ενέργεια.	
TR	auflegen den afrikanischen	Staaten die Kernenergie.	

[3]

	..
SP	einige Europäer müssen verrückt geworden sein.
INT-EL	Νομίζω, λοιπόν, ότι κάποιοι Ευρωπαίοι
TR	Ich glaube, also, dass manche Europäer

139. Scheele, 14.11.2007, 149.51 wpm

[1]

	[00.0]
INT-DE	Scheele eine Minute bitte.
SP	Frau Präsidentin, ich möchte mich den vielen Glückwünschen an die
INT-EL	Σέλε ένα λεπτό. Σας ευχαριστώ πρόεδρε. Θα ήθελα νααα συγχαρώ κι
TR	Sheele eine Minute. Ich danke Ihnen Präsident. Ich möchte (zu) gratulieren

[2]

	..	[04.7]
INT-DE		
SP	Berichterstatterin,	eh, für diesen guuuuuten, sachlich vorgetragenen,
INT-EL	εγώ,	όπως και πολλοί άλλοι, την εισηγήτρια για την τόσο καλή
TR	auch ich,	wie auch viele Andere, der Berichterstatterin für den so guten

[3]

	..	[08.6]	[09.6]	[11.2]
SP	eh, Bericht bedanken, <i>der auch 'ne gute Mehrheit im, im Klimawandelausschuss</i>			
INT-EL	αυτή έκθεση, πουuuuu, εεεεε, πέτυχε			
TR	diesen Bericht, der, eh, erzielt hat			

[4]

	[11.6]
SP	bekommen hat. Es ist klar, eh, dass wir uns, eeeeh, Ergebnisse und ein
INT-EL	και μεγάλη πλειοψηφία στην επιτροπή κλιματολογικών αλλαγών.
TR	auch große Mehrheit in Klimawandelausschuss.

140. Scheele, 14.11.2007, 149.51 wpm

[1]

	..	[32.9]
SP	Ergebnisse erwarten.	Und daaa <i>müssen wir</i> als europäisches
INT-EL	μέχρι το δύο χιλιάδες εννέα περιμένουμε αποτελέσματα.	Και θα
TR	zweitausendneun wir erwarten	Ergebnisse. Und wir werden

[2]

	..	[35.2]
SP	Parlament, auch	bei den Gesetzgebungen, die wir beschließen
INT-EL	πρέπει εμείς στο Ευρωπαϊκό	Κοινοβούλιο νααααα φροντίσουμε και στη
TR	müssen im Europäischen	Parlament zu sorgen und in der

[3]

	..	
SP	werden, es wurde heute schon genannt, Einbeziehung des	
INT-EL	νομοθεσία που υιοθετούμε,	αναφέρθηκε και σήμερα,
TR	Gesetzgebung die wir verabschieden,	es wurde erwähnt auch heute, zum

[4]

	..	[42.8]
SP	Flugverkehrs in den Emissionshandel,	aber auch bei der Ce
INT-EL	παραδείγματος χάρη να συμπεριληφθούν οι αεροπορικές	μεταφορές, το εμπόριο
TR	Beispiel dass miteinbezogen wird der Luft	verkehr, der

[5]

	..	[48.0] [48.3]
SP	O zwei Emissionen, eeeeeeeh, für Kraftfahrzeuge, <i>auch ganz klare,</i>	
INT-EL	των εκπομπών, αλλά και όσον αφορά γενικά τιμς εκπομπές	
TR	Emissionshandel, aber auch bezüglich generell der Emissionen	

[6]

	..	[50.9] [52.5] [53.8]
SP	<i>eh, politische, eh,</i>	<i>eeeh, Messages, Botschaften an</i>
INT-EL	διοξειδίου του άνθρακα από τααα	ααα αυτοκίνητα, οχήματα,
TR	des Kohlendioxids der	Autos, Fahrzeuge,

[7]

	[54.2]	[56.6]
SP	die übrige Welt, an die anderen Kontinente senden , das wird eine	
INT-EL	να στείλουμε , λέω, μέσω αυτής μας της νομοθεσίας ένα μήνυμα προς την	
TR	zu senden , sage ich, durch dieser unserer Gesetzgebung ein Signal an den	

[8]

	..	
SP	wesentliche Voraussetzung sein,	
INT-EL	υπόλοιπο του κόσμου, προς τις	
TR	Rest der Welt, an die	

141. Krahmer, 10.12.2007, 155.64 wpm

[1]

	[12.9]
SP	ist in erster Linie das Ergebnis einer volumen Teamarbeit, und das möchte ich am
INT-EL	ς για την οδηγία για τον ατμοσφαιρικό αέρα είναι μια
TR	s für die Richtlinie für die Luft ist eine

[2]

	.. [19.3] [19.8]
SP	Anfang herausstellen, mein Dank gilt vor allem <i>meinen Kolleginnen und</i>
INT-EL	επιτυχής ομαδική εργασία και θέλω να το τονίσω αυτό. Ευχαριστώ
TR	erfolgreiche Teamarbeit und ich will zu betonen das. Ich danke vor

[3]

	.. [20.8] [21.5] [22.0] [22.8]
SP	<i>Kollegen, die aktiv an der Ausgestaltung</i> dieses Richtlinien textes
INT-EL	κυρίως τους συναδέλφους που ενεργά συμμετείχαν στη διαμόρφωση και
TR	Allen den Kollegen, die aktiv beteiligt waren an der Gestaltung und

[4]

	[24.2]
SP	beteiligt waren , besonders den Berichterstatte rinnen der E Vau Pe, Frau Anja
INT-EL	διατύπωση αυτού του κειμένου και από
TR	der Formulierung dieses Textes und von

142. Krahmer, 10.12.2007, 155.64 wpm

[1]

	[36.6]
SP	Hilfeleistung, sowie bei der portugiesischen Ratspräsidentschaft,
INT-EL	και Χάσι από του Πρασίνους. Θέλω να ευχαριστήσω και την Ευρωπαϊκή
TR	und Hassi von den Grünen. Ich möchte (zu) danken auch der Europäischen

[2]

	.. [43.8]
SP	die als offener und konstruktiver Behandlungspartner <i>entscheidend zu</i>
INT-EL	Επιτροπή και την προεδρία, τη την πορτογαλική προεδρία του Συμβουλίου,
TR	Kommission und der Präsidentschaft, der portugiesischen Präsidentschaft des

[3]

	[44.2]	[44.4]	[44.6]	[45.0]	[45.2]
SP	dem E-, guten Ergebnis beigetragen hat.				Der Kompromiss stellt
INT-EL	πουυυ	ήταν	σημαντική	υποστήριξη για την στέψη με επιτυχία αυτού	
TR	Rates,	weil sie war	wichtige	Unterstützung für die Krönung mit Erfolg	

[4]

	..				
SP	die künftige EU Luftqualitätspolitik auf einen solide Grundlage. Die neue				
INT-EL	του αποτελέσματος. Ο συμβιβασμός θέτει την πολιτική για το μέλλον του				
TR	dieses Ergebnisses. Der Kompromiss stellt die Politik für die Zukunft der				

[5]

	..				
SP	Richtlinie hält die Balance				
INT-EL	ατμοσφαιρικού αέρο-, α				
TR	Lut-, Luf				

143. Krahmer, 10.12.2007, 155.64 wpm

[1]

	[01:17.9]	[01:20.8]	[01:21.3]
SP	Partikel Pe Em zwo Komma fünf. <i>Von den kleinsten Partikeln</i> , die ausschließlich		
INT-EL	η	ρύθμιση των λεπτών σωματιδίων	πουυυυυ,
TR	ie Regelung	der feinen Partikel	die,

[2]

	.. [01:24.2]		
SP	aus anthropogenen Quellen stammen, gehen , nach Meinung aller Experten,		
INT-EL	αιωρούμενων σωματιδίων,	σεεεε	δύομισι. Και
TR	Schwebestaub,	in	zwei Komma fünf. Und

[3]

	[01:25.9]	[01:28.1]	[01:28.6]
SP	<i>die größten Risiken</i> für die menschliche Gesundheit aus. Die Pe Em zwo Komma		
INT-EL	ηηηηη	πηγή αυτή έχου-, δημιουργεί	τους μεγαλύτερους κινδύνους,
TR	die Quelle diese hab-,	bereitet	die größten Gefahren,

[4]

	..
SP	fünf die Feinstoffpartikel kleiner als zwo Komma fünf Mikrometer, die für das
INT-EL	αυτή η πηγή ρύπανσης για την ανθρώπινη υγεία. Και για
TR	diese Verschmutzungsquelle für die menschliche Gesundheit. Und für

[5]

	..
SP	Auge nicht sichtbar sind, können bis
INT-EL	μικρότερα από δύο κόμ
TR	kleinere als zwei Kom

144. Krahmer, 10.12.2007, 155.64 wpm

[1]

	[02:39.4]
SP	und auch gegenüber dem Widerstand des Rates hat das Parlament
INT-EL	Έναντι της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής κι έναντι της πρότασης του
TR	Gegenüber der Europäischen Kommission und gegenüber des Vorschlags des

[2]

	..
SP	sich stets für einen strengeren Wert für Pe Em zwo fünf eingesetzt, es ist daher
INT-EL	Συμβουλίου, η Ευρωβουλή, πάντα, ήταν υπέρ μιας αυστηρότερης
TR	Rates, das Europäische Parlament, immer, war für einen strengeren

[3]

	..	[02:48.1]
SP	das Verdienst des Parlaments, dass wir	heute den Grenzwert für
INT-EL	οριακής τιμής, εεε, σε σχέση με το	οοοο δύομισι. Είναι,
TR	Grenzwert, eh, im Verglichen zu	zwei einhalb. Es sind,

[4]

	..	[02:52.6]
SP	Pe Em zwo fünf in einer zweiten Stufe im Jahr zweitausendzwanzig auf	
INT-EL	λοιπόν, πραγματικά οι προσπάθειες του Κοινοβουλίου, που οδήγησαν στο	
TR	also, wirklich die Anstrengungen des Parlaments, die geführt haben	

[5]

	..	[02:53.8]	[02:54.7]	[02:54.8]	[02:55.5]
SP	zwanzig Mikrogramm pro Kubikmeter senken wollen.				
INT-EL	ναααα	μπορέσει	να	επιτευχθεί	η η μείωση
TR	dazu, dass	kann	(zu)	erzielt	werden die Senkung

145. Krahmer, 10.12.2007, 155.64 wpm

[1]

	[02:56.0]	[02:57.5]	[02:58.2]
SP	Zusätzlich zu einem Ziel und Grenzwert für Pe Em zwei fünf		
INT-EL	αυτής της τιμής από	τοοοοο δύο χιλιάδες είκοσι.	Επιπρόσθετα, στις
TR	dieses Wertes ab	zweitausendzwanzig.	Zusätzlich, bei den

[2]

	..	[03:03.2]	[03:03.9]
SP	wird eine Expositions-, Konzentrationsverpflichtung für die Mitgliedstaaten von		
INT-EL	ορισμένες τιμές, ερεε, όσον αφορά τοοοοο δύομισι	έχουμε	και ερεε,
TR	Grenzwerten, eh,	bezüglich zweieinhalb	wir haben auch, eh,

[3]

	..	[03:07.3]
SP	zwanzig Mikrogramm im Jahr zweitausendfünfzehn eingeführt , diese	
INT-EL	μία υποχρέωση είκοσι μικρογραμμάτων	ανά κυβικό μέτρο, που
TR	eine Verpflichtung von zwanzig Mikrogramm	pro Kubikmeter, die

[4]

	..
SP	hat die Reduktion der Hintergrundkonzentration zum Ziel
INT-EL	από το δύο χιλιάδες δεκαπέντε εισάγεται για τα κράτη μέλη,
TR	seit zweitausendfünfzehn wird eingeführt in die Mitgliedstaaten,

146. Krahmer, 10.12.2007, 155.64 wpm

[1]

	..	[03:34.9]	[03:36.0]
SP	Pe Em zehn. Die Mehrheit des Parlaments <i>hat sich</i> in der ersten Lesung <i>für</i>		
INT-EL	ακολουθηθεί ως πορεία.	Τώρα, η πλειοψηφία του	
TR	folgen das als Richtung.	Jetzt, die Mehrheit des	

[2]

	..	[03:37.1]	[03:37.9]	[03:38.9]
SP	einen ambitionierten	Jahresgrenzwert für Pe Em zehn eingesetzt , der unter		
INT-EL	Κοινοβουλίου	ήταν υπέρ	μιας, ενός φιλόδοξου	
TR	Parlaments	war für	eine, ein ambitioniertes	

[3]

	..			
SP	anderem in einer besseren Koalition zum geltenden Tagesgrenzwert steht,			
INT-EL	στόχου γιααααα τοοοο πε εμ δέκα, πουυυ καλύτερα θα μπορούσε			
TR	Ziel für das P M zehn, dass besser würde können			

147. Krahmer, 10.12.2007, 155.64 wpm

[1]

	[04:09.0]			
SP	der Qualität unserer Umgebungsluft auch in Zukunft eine große Herausforderung			
INT-EL	αυτές τις οριακές τιμές, θα δό-, θα δίνεται παράταση. Παρότι και			
TR	ten an diese Grenzwerte, wird geb-, wird gegeben werden Fristverlängerung. Obwohl auch			

[2]

	..	[04:14.6]	[04:15.3]	
SP	für die EU darstellen wird, <i>möchte ich drei Punkte</i> , die bei der Umsetzung			
INT-EL	για το μέλλον εξακολουθεί αυτό να σημαίνει μια μεγάλη πρόκληση, τρία			
TR	für die Zukunft das immer noch stellt dar eine große Herausforderung, drei			

[3]

	..	[04:17.3]		
SP	dieser Richtlinie	und bei der Revision der Gesetzgebung		
INT-EL	σημεία	θέλω να αναφέρω , που για την υλοποίηση		
TR	Punkte	möchte ich erwähnen , die für die Umsetzung		

[4]

	..	[04:22.0]		
SP	zweitausenddreizehn aus meiner Sicht zu beachten sind hervorheben .			
INT-EL	αυτής της οδηγίας και για την αναθεώρηση το δύο χιλιάδες δεκατρία πρέπει			
TR	dieser Richtlinie und für die Reform in zweitausenddreizehn müssen			

[5]

	..
SP	Erstens die Schadstoffbelastung unserer
INT-EL	να ληφθούν υπ' όψιν αυτά τα τρία σημεία. Πρώτον,
TR	(zu) bedacht werden diese drei Punkte. Erstens,

148. Mölzer, 10.12.2007, 145.57 wpm

[1]

	[53.5]	[54.8]	[57.8]
SP	höchst fraglich. <i>Es gilt also in erster Linie sehr rasch Hauptverursacher von</i>		
INT-EL	τέληρη για την είσοδο οχημάτων στις πόλεις, στην πρώτη γραμμή		
TR	Gebühren für die Einfahrt der Kraftzeuge in den Städten, zuerst ist		

[2]

	..	[01:00.1]	[01:00.8]
SP	<i>Schadstoff-, Schadstoffemissionen,</i> wie gewerbliche Nutzfahrzeuge mit		
INT-EL	πρέπει πολύ γοργάα να δούμε ποι οι είναι οι ρυπαντές, ποιοι είναι οι		
TR	es nötig sehr schnell festzustellen welche sind die Verschmutzer, welche sind		

[3]

	..	[01:04.3]
SP	alternden Dieselmotoren zu ersetzen. Danke.	
INT-EL	ρύποι, και οχι συμβατικοί κινητήρες παλαιών αυτοκινήτων να	
TR	die Schadstoffe, und die konventionellen Motore der alten Autos sollen	

[4]

	..
SP	
INT-EL	αντικατασταθούν με κινητήρες νέας τεχνολογίας. Ευχαριστώ.
TR	ersetzt werden mit Motoren neuer Technologie. Danke.

149. Schierhuber, 30.1.2008, 124.96 wpm

[1]

	[13.5]	[14.1]	[15.9]
SP	und <i>ich möchte</i> hier allen Kolleginnen und Kollegen, sowie der		
INT-EL	την ορθή κατεύθυνση. Και θα ήθελα εδώ να ευχαριστήσω όλους τουσς		
TR	die richtige Richtung. Und ich möcht hier (zu) danken allen		

[2]

	.. [18.2] [18.7]
SP	Kommission, herzlich danken , zu diesem positiven Ergebnis
INT-EL	συναδέλφους και, εεεε, ιδιαιτέρως την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή θερ
TR	Kollegen und, eh, besonders die Europäische Kommission h

150. Schierhuber, 30.1.2008, 124.96 wpm

[1]

	[02:10.6]
SP	Und hier meine ich sollte die Europäische Union eine
INT-EL	Σε όλον τον κόσμο, σε όλη την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση, αλλά π-, σε όλον τον
TR	Auf der ganzen Welt, in der ganzen Europäischen Union, aber P-, auf den

[2]

	.. [02:14.3] [02:15.1] [02:15.4]
SP	führende und vermittelnde Rolle einnehmen . Vielen Dank.
INT-EL	πλανήτη επίσης πρέπει να αναλάβουμε δράση και πρέπει να έχουμε ένα ρόλο
TR	ganzen Planeten auch müssen wir (zu) agieren und wir müssen (zu) haben eine Rolle

[3]

	.. [02:17.9]
SP	
INT-EL	ηγετικό, αλλά και διαμεσολαβητό, -βητικό. Ευχαριστώ.
TR	führende, aber auch, vermitteln, -telnde. Danke.

151. Dess, 11.3.2008, 131.04 wpm

[1]

	[18.7] [22.5] [23.0]
SP	schon gesagt worden ist, Biogas kann 'nen erheblichen <i>Beitrag dazu</i>
INT-EL	έκανε πολύ καλή δουλειά, και υπογραμμίζω αυτά που ελέχθησαν. Το βιοαέριο
TR	hat gemacht sehr gute Arbeit, und ich unterstreiche was gesagt wurde. Biogas

[2]

	.. [23.3] [25.0] [26.0] [26.8] [27.8]
SP	leisten, dass wir die Ziele bei regenerativen Energien erreichen , und dass
INT-EL	μπορεί να συμβάλλει σημαντικά στην επίτευξη των στόχων μας για τις
TR	kann (zu) beitragen erheblich zu der Erreichung der Ziele unserer für

[3]

	..
SP	wir weniger fossile Energien verbrauchen und damit auch Ce O zwei einsparen.
INT-EL	ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας, μείωση της κατανάλωσης των ορυκτών
TR	die erneuerbare Energiequellen, Verringerung des Verbrauchs der fossilen

152. Schuth, 11.3.2008, 122.58 wpm

[1]

	[02.0]	[05.2]	[05.4]
SP	liebe Frau Kommissarin, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen, <i>ich möchte dem</i>		
INT-EL	Ευχαριστώωωωω	κυρία πρόεδρε, αγαπητή κυρία Επίτροπε,	
TR	Danke	Frau Präsidentin, liebe Frau Kommissarin,	

[2]

	..	[08.2]	[08.4]
SP	Kollegen Tabajdi zu seinem ausgewogenen Bericht gratulieren .		
INT-EL	αγαπητοί συνάδελφοι.	Θέλω να συγχαρώωω	
TR	liebe Kollegen.	Ich möchte (zu) gratulieren	

153. Schuth, 11.3.2008, 122.58 wpm

[1]

	[08.9]	[09.9]	[10.7]
SP	Ich denke, dass <i>es ihm gelungen</i> ist die <i>Bedeutung</i> von Biogas für		
INT-EL	τον συνάδελφο Ταμπάτζι για την ισορροπημένη έκθεση,	νομίζω, ότι	
TR	dem Kollegen Tabajdi für den ausgewogenen Bericht,	ich denke, dass	

[2]

	..	[12.7]	[14.6]
SP	einen nachhaltigen Energiemix der Zukunft aufzuzeigen .		
INT-EL	μπόρεσε να αναδείξει τη σημασία του βιοαερίου γιαααααα μια		
TR	er geschafft hat zu aufzeigen die Bedeutung von Biogas	für eine	

[3]

	..
SP	Gerade als Europa
INT-EL	αιφόρο, για ένα αιφόρο
TR	nachhaltige, für einen nachhaltigen

154. Schuth, 11.3.2008, 122.58 wpm

[1]

	[01:12.1]
SP	Nur so kann und wird die Biogastechnologie einen sinnvollen
INT-EL	αερίου σε σχέση με την παραγωγή τροφίμων. Μόνο έτσι η τεχνολογία
TR	Biogas im Bezug zu der Produktion von Nahrungsmitteln. Nur so die Technologie

[2]

	.. [1:16.2] [1:16.7] [1:17.4]	[01:20.0]
SP	Beitrag zur Energieversorgungssicherheit, zur Verringerung unserer Ab	
INT-EL	βιοαερίου θα συμβάλει στηρηρητην ενεργειακή ασφάλεια	
TR	des Biogases wird beitragen zu der Energiesicherheit	

[3]

	..
SP	hängigkeit von ausländischen Importen, zum Klimaschutz und zur
INT-EL	εφοδιασμού, εεεεεεεε, στην ανεξαρτησία απόοοοοοο εισαγωγές, στην
TR	der Versorgung, eh, zu der Unabhängigkeit von den Importen, zu

[4]

	.. [1:25.1]
SP	ländlichen Entwicklung leisten. Europäische Forschung und Ent
INT-EL	προστασία του κλίματος και στην ανάπτυξη της υπαίθρου.
TR	den Schutz des Klimas und zu der Entwicklung des Landes.

155. Groote, 12.3.2008, 158.26 wpm

[1]

	[04.5]
SP	Herr Präsident, sehr geehrter Herr Kommissar, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen
INT-EL	Ο κύριος Γκρουτ για ένα λεπτό. Ευχαριστώ πρόεδρε. Κύριε
TR	Herr Groote für eine Minute. Danke Präsident. Herr

[2]

	[08.1]	[11.4]
SP	ich möchte als allererster dem Berichterstatter, Claude Thomas, für seine gute	
INT-EL	Επίτροπε, αγαπητοί συνάδελφοι, πρώτα απ' όλα θα ήθελα να συγχαρώ	
TR	Kommissar, liebe Kollegen, zuerst würde ich gerne gratulieren	

[3]

	.. [13.0]
SP	und engagierte Arbeit danken.
INT-EL	τον εισηγητή, ε, τον κύρ
TR	dem Berichterstatter, eh, Her

156. Groote, 12.3.2008, 158.26 wpm

[1]

	..
SP	Zweitens, ich bin Optimist und ich gehe davon aus, dass bei der
INT-EL	πρέπει να γίνονται περαιτέρω αναλύσεις. Δεύτερον. Είμαι
TR	werden müssen gemacht werden weitere Analysen. Zweitens. Ich bin

[2]

	..	[54.4]
SP	Weltklimakonferenz i n Kopenhagen im kommenden Jahr ein Erfolg	
INT-EL	αισιόδοξος και θεωρώ, ότιuuu στην Κοπεγχάγη του χρόνου,	
TR	optimistisch und ich glaube, dass in Kopenhagen im nächsten	

[3]

	..	[58.8]	[1:01.6]	[1:01.8]
SP	erzielt wird und wir <i>ein Nachfolgeabkommen zum Kioto</i> , zu Kioto auf			
INT-EL	στην Παγκόσμια Διάσκεψη Κλίματος θα σημειωθεί επιτυχία και θα έχουμε			
TR	Jahr, in der Weltklimakonferenz es wird erzielt werden Erfolg und wir werden			

[4]

	..
SP	dem Weg bringen.
INT-EL	τη διάδοχο κατάσταση του Κιότο.
TR	haben das Nachfolgeabkommen zum Kioto.

157. Groote, 10.4.2008, 146.18 wpm

[1]

	[38.2]
SP	Dieses muss in vielen Politikfeldern geschehen. Der Wandel des
INT-EL	τώρα να δράσει η Ευρώπη. Τώρα θα πρέπει να προωθήσουμε μέτρα
TR	jetzt agieren Europa. Jetzt werden wir müssen (zu) fördern Maßnahmen

[2]

	..	[42.9]	[43.7]	[45.6]
SP	Klimas	wird	aber auch <i>eine Chance</i> ,	eine Chance
INT-EL	προσαρμογής.	Θα πρέπει να γίνει σε πολλούς τομείς.	Οι κλιματικές αλλαγές είναι	
TR	Zur Anpassung.	Es wird müssen geschehen bei vielen Sektoren.	Der Klimawandel ist	

[3]

	..	[46.0]	[46.3]
SP	darstellen,	eine	Chance, deshalb, weil wir uns auf die
INT-EL	όμως και	μία ευκαιρία.	Μία ευκαιρία,
TR	aber auch	eine Chance.	Eine Chance,

[4]

	..	
SP	Klimaänderung mit Anpassungsmaßnahmen einstellen können.	
INT-EL	γιατί,	μπορούμε να προ
TR	weil,	wir können uns anp

158. Harms, 10.4.2008, 140.00 wpm

[1]

	[03:14.6]
SP	eiten, verschärft ja, die Probleme die wir haben. Und ich glaube, eh, dass diese
INT-EL	Και τα προβλήματα που
TR	Und die Probleme die

[2]

	..	[03:22.2]	[03:23.7]
SP	Anpassungsmaßnahmen immer ein Stück weit auch <i>hinterfragt werden</i>	müssen,	
INT-EL	έχουμε.	Και θεωρώ, ότι αυτά τα μέτρα προσαρμογής	θα πρέπει
TR	wir haben.	Und ich denke, dass diese Anpassungsmaßnahmen	werden

[3]

	..
SP	in Relation zu den Instrumenten, die wir uns geben zur Bekämpfung des
INT-EL	να εξεταστούν και σε σχέση με τα μέσα που έχουμε στη διάθεσή
TR	müssen hinterfragt werden auch in Relation zu den Instrumenten die wir haben zur

[4]

	..
SP	Klimawandels. Ehm, eine Sache möchte ich mit meiner Rede
INT-EL	μας για την καταπολέμηση αυτών των αλλαγών.
TR	Verfügung für die Bekämpfung dieses Wandels.

159. Harms, 10.4.2008, 140.00 wpm

[1]

	[03:32.8]
SP	hier noch betonen, und zwar die Änderungsanträge, die wir gestellt haben, zum
INT-EL	Και κάτι άλλο θα ήθελα να τονίσω. Ουuu τροπολογίες
TR	Und noch etwas möchte ich hier (zu) betonen. Die Änderungsanträge

[2]

	..	[03:39.5]	[03:40.6]
SP	heutigen Bericht, von Herrn Sarkoni, <i>wir haben uns</i> sehr stark <i>mit dem Schutz</i>		
INT-EL	πουuuuu έχουμε στην έκθεση του κυρίου Σαρκόνι,		
TR	die wir haben zum Bericht von Herrn Sarkoni,		

[3]

	..	[03:42.8]	[03:45.3]
SP	des	Bodens, eh, in, eh, unseren Änderungsanträgen beschäftigt . Ich wünsche mir	
INT-EL		εεε, ασχοληθήκαμε πάααρα πολύ έντονα με την προστασία	
TR		eh, wir haben uns beschäftigt sehr intensiv mit dem Schutz	

[4]

	..
SP	dafür Unterstützung, weil ich glaube, dass das
INT-EL	τωωωωωων εδαφών, και θα ήθελα να με
TR	des Bodens, und ich möchte dass sie mich

160. Nassauer (1), 19.5.2008, 121.16 wpm

[1]

	[01:01.9]	[01:04.5]
SP	ränität.	Und deswegen <i>hat</i> der Weg zu dieser Richtlinie
INT-EL	πυρήνα μάλιστα της Εθνικής Κυριαρχίας.	Γιααα τον λόγο αυτό,
TR	zum Kernbereich der nationalen Souveränität.	Für den Grund diesen,

[2]

	..	[01:10.0]	[01:11.9]
SP	auch erst über zwei Entscheidungen des Euro	päischen Gerichtshofs	eröffnet
INT-EL	ο δρόμος για την οδηγία αυτή		ε, χρειάστηκε να
TR	der Weg zu dieser Richtlinie		eh, hat müssen zu

[3]

	..	
SP	werden müssen.	Kurios genug, sowohl Rat, als
INT-EL	περάσει πρώτα από δύο αποφάσεις του Ευρωπαϊκού Δικαστηρίου.	Τόσο
TR	gehen erst über zwei Entscheidungen des Europäischen Gercihtshofs.	

[4]

	..	
SP	auch Kommission	
INT-EL	το Συμβούλιο,	
TR	Sowohl der Rat,	

161. Nassauer (1), 19.5.2008, 121.16 wpm

[1]

	[01:17.9]	[01:22.6]
SP	und Parlament sind sich seit Langem darüber einig,	<i>dass</i>
INT-EL	όσο και η Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή, και το Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο από καιρού	
TR	als auch die Europäische Kommission und das Europäische Parlament seit	

[2]

	..	[01:24.1]	[01:25.0]	[01:27.1]
SP	Umweltrecht <i>auch mit Hilfe</i>	von <i>Strafmaßna</i>	<i>hmen umgesetzt werden</i>	
INT-EL	συμφωνούν όσοοτι το Περιβαλλοντικό Δίκαιο		πρέπει να επιβάλλεται και	
TR	Langem sind sich einig, dass das Umweltrecht		muss umgesetzt werden auch	

[3]

	..
SP	muss. Und es hat einiger Jahre bedurft ehe erklärt war,
INT-EL	με τη βοήθεια ποινικών κυρώσεων. Χρειάστηκε να περάσουν
TR	mit Hilfe von Strafmaßnahmen. Es mussten (zu) vergehen

[4]

	..
SP	wer,
INT-EL	αρκετά
TR	viele

162. Florenz (1), 21.5.2008, 160.22 wpm

[1]

	[01:18.2]
SP	es geht letztlich darum, dass Europa zeigt, wie wir das
INT-EL	οια είναι η καρτ βίζιτ μας, κατά κάποιον τρόπο, για το ζήτημα αυτό. Πρόκειται
TR	lche ist unsere Visitenkarte, auf einer Weise, zu dem Thema diesem. Es handelt

[2]

	..	[01:21.3]	[01:24.8]
SP	Thema behandeln, wie wir vorangehen,	um	eben andere
INT-EL	για την ανάγκη η Ευρώπη να δείξει, πώς πρέπει να αντιμετωπίσουμε το θέμα		
TR	sich um das Erfordernis, dass Europa zeigt, wie wir müssen zu behandeln das Thema		

[3]

	..	[01:26.8]	[01:27.9]	[01:28.7]
SP	Länder und an	dere Kontinente	zu bewegen	mit uns in die gleiche
INT-EL	αυτό, και	επίσης	να δώσουμε και ένα παράδειγμα	σε άλλες
TR	diese, und	zusätzlich zu geben auch ein Biespiel		anderen

[4]

	..
SP	Richtung zu gehen, und deswegen denke ich mir ist es richtig, dass wir
INT-EL	Ηπείρους, σε άλλες χώρες, να τους πείσουμε να ακολουθήσουν την ίδια
TR	Kontinenten, anderen Ländern, sie zu bewegen zu folgen die selbe

[5]

	..
SP	mit dem wissenschaftlich
INT-EL	οδό με μας,
TR	Richtung mit uns,

163. Florenz (1), 21.5.2008, 160.22 wpm

[1]

	..
SP	erfreut hat, und was mir 'ne Menge an Kraft gegeben hat. Wir
INT-EL	τέτοια συνάντηση για την κλιματική αλλαγή, που έδωσε
TR	einem solchen Treffen für den Klimawandel, das hat gegeben

[2]

	[02:19.6]	[02:20.5]	[02:22.6]
SP	haben viele	Experten aus weltweiten internationalen Gruppen	
INT-EL	μεγαλύτερη	δύναμη στην αντιμετώπισή μας. Είχαμε πολλούς	
TR	g r ö ß e r e	Stärke zu der Vorgehensweise unserer. Wir hatten viele	

[3]

	[02:24.2]
SP	hören können, unter der hervorragenden Leitung meines guten Freundes Guido
INT-EL	εμπειρογνώμονες που ήτανε προεξέχοντες, προεξάρχοντες σε παγκόσμιο
TR	Experten die waren hervorregend, hervorragend auf internationaler Ebene,

164. Florenz (2), 21.5.2008, 157.99 wpm

[1]

	..	[18.6]
SP	diesem Hause, und dieser Konsens verpflichtet uns selbstverständlich,	eh,
INT-EL	δη-, δημιουργηθεί μίααααα συναίνεση μεταξύ μας,	και
TR	schon ent-, entstanden ein Konsens zwischen uns,	und

[2]

	..	[20.5]	[21.3]	[21.8] [21.9]
SP	weitere wissenschaftliche Studien zu betreiben,	und eben		
INT-EL	αυτή η συναίνεση φυσικά μας υποχρεώνει να προχωρήσουμε και σε			
TR	dieser Konsens natürlich uns verpflichtet zu vorangehen	auch zu		

[3]

	..
SP	die Zweifel, die noch da sind, und in welchem Bereich gibt es eigentlich keine
INT-EL	περισσότερες επιστημονικές μελέτες, και ομννι αμφιβολίες που
TR	mehr wissenschaftlichen Studien, und die Zweifel, die es gibt,

[4]

	..
SP	Zweifel, es gibt
INT-EL	υπάρχουνε,
TR	

165. Harms, 21.5.2008, 133.40 wpm

[1]

	[01:06.7]
SP	führt Ce O zwei Ausstoß von Automobilen. Eh, das, eh,
INT-EL	Επανάστασης για την κλιματική αλλαγή. Όχι μονάχα, λοιπόν, το θέμα
TR	Revolution für den Klimawandel. Nicht nur, also, das Thema

[2]

	..
SP	was da, aktuell vom Berichterstatter, eh, des Industrieausschusses
INT-EL	της, του περιορισμού των εκπομπών καύσ-, καυσαερίων από τα αυτοκίνητα.
TR	der, der Beschränkung des Ausstoßes der Ab-, Abgasen von den Autos.

[3]

	[01:15.5]	[01:18.8]
SP	Langen, eh, auf dem Tisch liegt, <i>das hat mit</i> ehrgeiziger	
INT-EL	Οοο κύριος Λάγκεν, από την Επιτροπή	
TR	Herr Langen, von dem Ausschuss	

[4]

	..	[01:24.9]
SP	Klimaschutzpolitik, eh, oder mit dem Versuch Energie	versorgungs -
INT-EL	Ενέργειας και Βιομηχανίας έχει θέσει αυτό το στόχο π	ου συνδέεται
TR	für Energie und Industrie hat gesetzt dieses Ziel, das	zu tun hat

[5]

	..	
SP	sicherheit, eh, zu garantieren, durch	
INT-EL	με τον στόχο αυτό μείωσης των εκπομπών, ή, επίσης, το θέμα	
TR	mit dem Ziel diesem der Reduktion der Emissionen, oder auch dem Thema	

[6]

	..	[01:32.6]
SP	Effizienztechnologien, die wir vorschreiben	für Automobilindustrie in
INT-EL	της προμήθειας ενέργειας, που	θα γίνει μέσα από πιο
TR	der Energieversorgung, das	wird stattfinden durch

[7]

	..	[01:36.3]
SP	Europa, es hat damit aber auch gar nichts mehr zu tun. Der	
INT-EL	αποδοτικές τεχνολογίες, που θα πρέπει να επιβληθεί στη	
TR	effiziente Technologien, die muß auferlegt werden der	

[8]

	..	[01:40.2]
SP	ehrgeizige Aufbruch, eh, für den	Stavros Dimas steht.
INT-EL	αυτοκινητοβιομηχανία, τηρηης, εε, Ευρώπης.	Επίσης, η
TR	Autoindustrie, eh, Europas.	Zusätzlich, der

166. Harms, 21.5.2008, 133.40 wpm

[1]

	[02:30.9]	
SP	kaum legt die Kommission ihren Vorschlag für den Emissionshandel auf	
INT-EL	τα εκατό, μόλις, λοιπόν, είχε γίνει αυτή η πρόταση	
TR	Prozent, als, also, gemacht wurde dieser Vorschlag	

[2]

	..	[02:35.8]	[02:37.2]	[02:38.2]	[02:39.2]
SP	den Tisch, sind die Abgeordneten schon wieder der verlängerte Arm der				
INT-EL	της Κομισιόν, αρχίζουνε οι βουλευτές				να
TR	der Kommission, fangen an die Abgeordneten				zu

[3]

	..
SP	Industrielobby im, im Europäischen Parlament, und das, was in
INT-EL	ζητούν, να υπάρξει προστασία της βιομηχανίας, δρουν, σαν το
TR	verlangen, dass es gibt Schutz der Industrie, sie agieren, wie

[4]

	..
SP	erster Linie verhandelt wird ist nicht ehrgeizige Reduktionsziele,
INT-EL	μακρύ χέρι των βιομηχανικών, εεεεε, λόμπυ,
TR	der verlängerte Arm der Industrie-, eh, lobbies,

167. Schierhuber, 21.5.2008, 131.43 wpm

[1]

	[01:42.5]
SP	Hohes Haus, ich wünsche mir daher eine seriöse Diskussion, da der
INT-EL	ες χιλιάδες χρόνια, για να παραδεχθούμε, ότι η γη δεν είναι επίπεδη,
TR	ele Tausende von Jahren, um zuzugeben, dass die Erde ist nicht flach,

[2]

	..
SP	Klimawandel ein globales gesamtgesellschaftliches Problem, und keineswegs
INT-EL	αλλά σφαιρική. Είναι συλλογικό το
TR	aber eine Kugel. Es ist ein kollektives

[3]

	..	[01:51.7]	[01:52.2]	[01:52.8]	[01:54.4]
SP	durch sektorale	Politik	in den	einzelnen	Mitgliedstaaten der EU zu
INT-EL	πρόβλημα, κοιν	ωνικό, και δεν θα πρέπει να αντιμετωπίζεται	με κ-, κλαδικές,		
TR	Problem, sozi	ales, und nicht sollte es konfrontiert werden	durch b-, beschrän		

[4]

	..
SP	lösen ist. Eine Lösung kann nur weltweit erzielt werde, und die
INT-EL	τομεακές πολιτικές στα κράτη της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης. Η λύση θα
TR	kte, sektorale Politiken in den Staaten der Europäischen Union. Die Lösung wird

[5]

	..
SP	Europäische Union sollte sehr wohl eine führende,
INT-EL	πρέπει να είναι παγκόσμια,
TR	müssen (zu) sein weltweit,

168. Schulz, 21.5.2008, 144.00 wpm

[1]

	[58.2]
SP	will ich mich dem Dank an Karl Heinz Florenz anschließen,
INT-EL	για να ανταποκριθούμε και στις προκλήσεις, που έχουμε απέναντί μας. Γι' αυτό
TR	um zu werden gerecht auch den Herausforderungen, die wir haben gegenüber.

[2]

	..
SP	der als Mitglied einer anderen
INT-EL	θα ήθελα κι εγώ να ευχαριστήσω τον Καρλ Χάιντς Φλόρεντς, που
TR	Deswegen möchte auch ich (zu) danken Karl Heinz Florenz, der

[3]

	..	[01:07.3]
SP	parlamentarischen Fraktion, aber Inhalte vertritt, als Berichterstatter, <i>die</i> wir,	
INT-EL	μπορεί να ανήκει σε άλλη πολιτική ομάδα του Κοινοβουλίου, αλλά, ως	
TR	mag (zu) angehören einer anderen Fraktion des Parlaments, aber, als	

[4]

	..	[01:08.5]	[01:10.7]
SP	als sozialdemokratische Fraktion, in jedem Fall unterstreichen		
INT-EL	εισηγητής, συμφωνεί και με τις δικές μας πεποιθήσεις, της		
TR	Berichterstatter, stimmt er überein auch mit unseren Ideen, der		

[5]

	..
SP	können. Und, dass mit Karl Heinz Florenz und meinem Kollegen
INT-EL	σοσιαλδημοκρατικής ομάδας· και μπορούμε να τα
TR	sozialdemokratischen Fraktion; und wir können gegenzeichnen

[6]

	..
SP	Guido Sarkoni
INT-EL	προσυπογράφουμε όλα αυτά.
TR	alles das.

169. Schulz, 21.5.2008, 144.00 wpm

[1]

	[02:17.1]
SP	dass der massenhafte Anbau, die massenhafte Nutzung von Flächen für den
INT-EL	έχει καταλάβει κανένας τότε, ότι η μαζική καλλιέργεια και η
TR	verstanden haben niemand damals, dass der massenhafte Anbau und die

[2]

	..	[02:25.0]
SP	Anbau, von Pflanzen die zur Energiegewinnung eingesetzt	
INT-EL	χρήση γαιών για ε, αυτά τα φυτά,	τα
TR	Nutzung von Flächen für, eh, diese Pflanzen,	die

[3]

	..	[02:26.6]	[01:27.5]
SP	werden konnten, zur Verknappung der Flächen für den Anbau von		
INT-EL	ενεργειακά φυτά, δηλαδή, θα οδηγούσε σε μείωση		
TR	Energiepflanzen, also, würde führen zu Reduzierung		

[4]

	..	[02:29.2]
SP	Nahrungsmitteln führen könnte. Und die Revolte, die wir vor	
INT-EL	των καλλιεργήσιμων, εε, εδαφών, εε, που, που προσφέρονται για	
TR	der, Nutz-, eh, Flächen, eh, die, die, ideal sind für den	

[5]

	..
SP	einigen Jahren in Mexiko erlebt haben,
INT-EL	καλλιέργειες
TR	Anbau von

170. Breyer, 16.6.2008, 122.79 wpm

[1]

	[31.8]	[34.3]
SP	mehr für Wasserschutz zu tun.	<i>Es ist wichtig</i> für den Wasserschutz Kohärenz
INT-EL	σαμε τελικάααααα	δεν προχώρησαν στο βαθμό που θέλαμε.
TR	ordert haben ist schließlich	nicht vorangekommen im Grad den wir wollten.

[2]

	..	[37.9]	[38.8]
SP	der verschiedenen Gesetzgebungsbereiche herzustellen .	Wir	brauchen
INT-EL	Είναι, λοιπόν, πάρα πολύ σημαντικό, να έχουμε συνοχή στην πολιτική μας όσον		
TR	Es ist, also, sehr sehr wichtig, dass wir haben Kohärenz in unserer Politik		

[3]

	..
SP	das Verbot v
INT-EL	αφορά τη προστασία,
TR	bezüglich des Schutzes,

171. Seeber, 16.6.2008, 167.14 wpm

[1]

	..	[01:36.0]
SP	In diesem Zusammenhang darf ich auch erinnern, <i>dass</i> Wasser sicher	
INT-EL	αυτό, αλλά πρέπει να είμαστε ακόμα πιο φιλόδοξοι. Πιστεύω, λοιπόν,	
TR	Sektor, aber wir müssen zu sein noch mehr optimistisch. Ich glaube, also,	

[2]

	..	[01:40.4]
SP	eines der Elemente wird, das uns in Zukunft vermehrt poli	tisch beschäftigen
INT-EL	ότι ένα από τα σημαντικά στοιχεία	αυτής της
TR	dass eins der wichtigen Elemente	dieser Politik,

[3]

	..	[01:43.8]	[01:45.5]	[01:45.7]
SP	wird, hier darf ich den Kommissar auch bitten <i>sein Augenmerk auf</i> diese			
INT-EL	πολιτικής,	και ζητώωω από τον επίτροπο να		
TR		und ich bitte den Kommissar zu		

[4]

	..	[01:47.6]
SP	zukünftige Wasser - politik einfach zu richten , weil er gerade im Rahmen	
INT-EL	το σημειώσει ιδιαίτερα,	είναι, ότι
TR	achten darauf sehr,	ist, dass

172. Jarzembowsky, 8.7.2008, 150.92 wpm

[1]

	[37.2]	[38.0]	[39.4]
SP	weil <i>dies gibt uns die Möglichkeit in Verhandlungen mit Drittstaaten</i>		
INT-EL	σύστημα να ισχύει από το δύο χιλιάδες δώδεκα, γιατί αυτό μας δίνει		
TR	einigt haben dass das System eingeführt wird ab zweitausendzwoölf, weil das uns gibt		

[2]

	..	[42.2]
SP	voranzukommen und Herr Kommissar, ich appelliere an Sie,	
INT-EL	τη δυνατότητα να διεξάγουμε διαπραγματεύσεις με τρίτες χώρες.	
TR	die Möglichkeit zu durchführen Verhandlungen mit Drittstaaten.	

[3]

	..
SP	wenn wir uns nur auf die Position
INT-EL	<i>Και να προχωρήσουμε.</i> Κύριε επίτροπε,
TR	<i>Und voranzukommen.</i> Herr Kommissar,

173. Jarsembowsky, 8.7.2008, 150.92 wpm

[1]

	[02:04.1]	[02:08.5]
SP	g-gerade dramatisch steigenden K-Kerosinpreise müssen wir sehen, <i>dass</i> wir	
INT-EL	Χαμηλό. Κυρίες και κύριοι, λόγω του ότι, α-, αυξάνεται δραματικά η τιμή	
TR	Niedrig. Damen und Herren, da s-, steigen dramatisch die	

[2]

	[02:09.0]	[02:12.9]
SP	<i>Interessen der Bürger nach Umwelt und Transportä-, Transport und</i>	
INT-EL	της κηροζίνης, πρέπει να έχουμε κατά νου, ότι οφείλουμε να	
TR	Preise des Kerosins, müssen wir zu bedenken, dass wir sollen (zu)	

[3]

	..	[02:13.6]	[02:14.1]
SP	Mobilität	in Einklang halten,	und sofern Frau Präsidentin, noch mal
INT-EL	προστατεύουμε	τα συμφέροντα των πολιτών,	των επιβατών,
TR	beschützen	die Interessen der Bürger,	der Passagiere,

[4]

	..
SP	herzlichen Glückwunsch an den Berichterstatter.
INT-EL	των αεροπορικών εταιριών. Γι' αυτό, λοιπόν, κυρία πρόεδρε, θα ήθελα για
TR	der Fluggesellschaften. Deswegen, also, Frau Präsidentin, ich möchte

[5]

	..
SP	
INT-EL	άλλη μία φορά να συγχαρώ τον
TR	noch ein Mal zu gratulieren dem

174. Liese (1), 8.7.2008, 148.85 wpm

[1]

	[12.0]
SP	verdoppelt, möglicherweise sogar, mehr als verdoppelt, die letzten Zahlen
INT-EL	εκπομπές, ε, καυσαε-, θερμοκηπίου του άνθρακα, εε, στις, ε, από τις
TR	Emissionen, eh, des Koh-, des Treibhauses der Kohle, eh, die, eh, des

[2]

	..	[19.7]	[20.0]
SP	liegen noch nicht vor, dies passt überhaupt nicht zu dem Ziel	der	
INT-EL	εναέριες κυκλοφορίες διπλασιάστηκαν, και αυτό,	πραγματικά	
TR	Luftverkehrs haben sich verdoppelt, und das,	wirklich	

[3]

	..	[22.6]
SP	Europäischen Union, die Treibhausgasemissionen um zwanzig und wenn	
INT-EL	δεν ταιριάζει καθόλου στους στόχους της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης, πουuuu	
TR	nicht ist gemäß der Ziele der Europäischen Union, deren	

[4]

	..	[26.5]	[28.1]
SP	andere mitmachen, sogar <i>um dreißig Prozent</i> bis zweitausendzwanzig		
INT-EL	στόχος είναι οι εκπομπές αυτές, να περιορισθούν κατά		
TR	Ziel ist dass die Emissionen diese sich reduzieren um		

[5]

	[29.7]
SP	zu reduzieren. Deswegen war die Entscheidung über die
INT-EL	είκοσι, και σε ορισμένες περιπτώσεις και κατά τριάντα τοις εκατό.
TR	zwanzig, und in manchen Fällen auch um dreißig Prozent.

175. Liese (1), 8.7.2008, 148.85 wpm

[1]

	..	[2:21.4]
SP	Persönlich liegt es mir besonders am Herzen, <i>dass wir Menschen</i> , die	
INT-EL	φόρους, εε, για μένα προσωπικά, εκείνο που έχει σημασία	
TR	Steuern, eh, für mich persönlich, was ist wichtig	

[2]

	..	[02:23.8]	[2:25.1]
SP	umweltfreundliche Transportmittel, wie Bus und Bahn benutzen,		
INT-EL	είναι ναααα, εε, δώσουμε τη δυνατότητα σε		
TR	ist zu, eh, geben die Möglichkeit zu		

[3]

	..	[2:27.5]
SP	besonders unterstützen. Denn, die leiden auch unter den	
INT-EL	όλους εκείνους που χρησιμοποιούν τα φιλικά προς το περιβάλλον μέσα μεταφο	
TR	allen jenen die benutzen die umweltfreundliche Transportmit	

[4]

	..
SP	hohen Mineralölpreisen, und haben, im Gegensatz zu den
INT-EL	ράς, να τους στηρίζουμε. Γιατί και αυτοί υποφέρουν από την
TR	tel, sie zu unterstützen. Weil auch sie leiden unter dem

Appendix 3b. Nominal anticipation instances

1. Haug, 18.5.2006, 141.05 wpm

[1]

	[01:02.9]	[01:05.9] [01:06.1]
SP	es geht hier nicht um Präventivmaßnahmen; <i>dafür sind</i> die Mitgliedstaaten	
INT-EL	Πρέπει να είναι σαφές το εξής: δεν πρόκειται για μέτρα πρόληψης.	
TR	Es muss klar sein das Folgende: nicht es geht um Präventivmaßnahmen.	

[2]

	[01:07.2]	[01:08.0]	[01:09.3]
SP	im Sinne des Subsidiaritätsprinzips zuständig .		
INT-EL	Γι' αυτά είναι υπεύθυνα , στα πλαίσια της αρχής της επικου		
TR	Dafür sind zuständig, im Rahmen des Subsidiaritätsprin		

2. Mölzer, 18.5.2006, 148.85 wpm

[1]

	[01:08.4]	[01:10.9]	[01:11.8]
SP	Solidaritätsfond. In diesen Zusammenhang <i>sind</i> aber vor allem <i>die</i>		
INT-EL	να ελαφρύνουμε, να αμβλύνουμε τις επιπτώσεις, με ένα τέτοιο ταμείο		
TR	zu mildern, lindern, die Folgen, durch einen solchen Fond		

[2]

	..	[01:12.5]	[01:13.2]	[01:13.9]	[01:14.9]
SP	<i>Entwicklung und der Ausbau von Frühwarnsystemen</i> essentiell und hier bleibt				
INT-EL	αλληλεγγύης. Εεεεε, Χρειάζονται συστήματα έγκαιρης,				
TR	der Solidarität. Eeeeeeh, nötig sind Frühwarn-,				

3. Klass (1), 12.6.2006, 134.30 wpm

[1]

	[03:59.9]	[04:02.6]
SP	etliche Stellungnahmen von Verbänden, aber auch einige Ant	träge auf getrennte
INT-EL		Ooooooooooooo-
TR		Ma-

[2]

	..
SP	Abstimmung, sie dokumentieren eine große Unsicherheit.
INT-EL	ορισμένες δηλώσεις σσσσσσ- συνα
TR	manche Stellungnahmen von Kolle

[3]

	[04:06.7]	
SP	Das ist bei den schwierigen sehr technischen Materien und dem Reglun	
INT-EL	δέλφων, δηλώσεις των ενδιαφερομένων και λοιπά, καταδεικνύουν	
TR	gen, Stellungnahmen der Interessenten und so weiter, dokumentieren	

[4]

	..	[04:14.0]	[04:14.3]
SP	gsumfang den durch die Wasserrahmenrichtlinie an sich	nicht verwunderbar.	
INT-EL	πολύ έντονη αβεβαιότητα.	Αυτό είναι	φυσικό λό
TR	eine große Unsicherheit.	Das ist	natürlich we

4. Seeber, 12.6.2006, 125.45 wpm

[1]

	[31.8]	[35.1]
SP	Ich glaube auch, dass dieser gemeinsame Standpunkt des Rates <i>dem Auftrag</i>	
INT-EL	και εφαρμο - σι - μη πρόταση.	Η κοινή θέση του
TR	und anwendbaren Vorschlag.	Der gemeinsame Standpunkt des

[2]

	..	[36.1]	[37.2]	[37.4]	[38.9]	[39.3]
INT-DE						
SP	vom Artikel siebzehn	der Wasserrahmenrichtlinie nicht gerecht				
INT-EL	Συμβουλίου	νομίζω ότι	δεν είναι σύμφωνη με την εντολή του άρθρου			
TR	Rats	denke ich	nicht stimmt überein mit dem Befehl des Artikels			

[3]

	[37.7]	[40.0]
INT-DE		
SP	wird.	Warum? Das Grundwasser als eigenständiges
INT-EL	δεκαεφτά	της οδηγίας πλαίσιο για τα ύδατα. Και γιατί;
TR	siebzehn	der Rahmenrichtlinie für das Grundwasser. Und warum?

5. Krahmer, 25.9.2006, 158.92 wpm

[1]

	[01:12.2]	[01:14.0]
SP	bekämpft werden.	<i>Damit die ambitionierten Ziele die wir uns</i>
INT-EL	Μόνο με διασυννοριακά, λοιπόν, μέτρα μπορεί να αντιμετωπιστεί το πρόβλημα,	
TR	Nur durch grenzüberschreitenden Maßnahmen kann bekämpft werden das Problem,	

[2]

	[01:16.0]	[01:17.6]
SP	<i>setzen erreicht werden können</i>	<i>werden in der Gemeinschaft in Zukunft</i>
INT-EL	ούτως ώστε οι φιλόδοξοι στόχοι	μας να υλοποιηθούν.
TR	so dass die ambitionierten Ziele	unsere umgesetzt werden.

[3]

	[01:20.0]	[01:21.4] [01:21.5]
SP	<i>weitere Instrumente</i>	notwendig sein.
INT-EL	Στο μέλλον θα χρειαστούμε στην Κοινότητα και άλλα εεε, μέσα	
TR	In der Zukunft werden wir brauchen in der Gemeinschaft andere, eh, Instrumente	

6. Gräfe zu Baringdorf, 27.9.2006, 141.43 wpm

[1]

	[02:32.5]
SP	eeeeeeehm, Anforderungen der Ketten zu sehr nachkommen, die nicht
INT-EL	κανονισμό πυρήνα, το βασικό κανονισμό,
TR	Kernverordnung, die Basisverordnung,

[2]

	..	[02:37.5]	[02:39.2]	[02:39.8]
SP	mehr	aan den Namen der Erzeuger, an den Namen von traditionellen		
INT-EL	διερωτώμεθα,	μήπως υποκύπτετε πολύ στις πιέσεις των αλυσίδων, που συ		
TR	wir fragen uns,	vielleicht ihr kommt nach zu sehr den Anforderungen der Ketten, die		

[3]

	[02:42.1]	[02:42.7]
SP	Bioverbänden interessiert sind , sondern	
INT-EL	δεν ενδιαφέρονται πλέον	
TR	nicht sich interessieren mehr	

7. Schuth, 11.3.2008, 122.58 wpm

[1]

	[17.2]	[19.7]
SP	abgeordnete für den Eurodeutschen Raum <i>bin ich mir</i> des Potentials von	
INT-EL	ενεργειακό μίγμα.	Εεεεε, ως Ευρωβουλευτής από
TR	Energiemix.	Eh, als Abgeordneter aus

[2]

	[22.9]	[25.2]
SP	Biogas als wichtige und vielseitige Form der Bioenergie	
INT-EL	τη νότια Γερμανία θεωρώ , ότι είναι πάρα πολύ σημαντικό το βιοαέριο.	Εεεεε,
TR	Süddeutschland denke ich , dass es ist sehr wichtig das Biogas.	Eh,

[3]

	[26.2]
SP	Landwirtschaft bewusst . Denn Deutschland, und dort insbesondere meine Heimat,
INT-EL	ηηηη, καιιι γνωρίζω τηηηηην σημασία της γεωργίας για
TR	die, und ich kenne die Wichtigkeit der Landwirtschaft für

8. Harms, 10.4.2008, 140.00 wpm

[1]

	[03:07.1]	[03:10.3]
SP	Schutz, eh, von Biosystemen. Das Alles <i>verschärft ja</i> , eh, während wir, eh,	
INT-EL	γεωργίας, εσφαλμένη διαχείριση των υδατίνων πόρων. Όλα αυτά επιδεινώνουν	
TR	der Landwirtschaft, falsche Bewirtschaftung der Wasserressourcen. Alles das verschlechtert	

[2]

	[03:13.4]	[03:14.6]	[03:16.4]
SP	um Anpassung hier str	eiten, verschärft ja, die Probleme die wir haben. Und	
INT-EL	την κατάσταση.		<i>Kai</i>
TR	die Situation.		<i>Und</i>

[3]

	..
SP	ich glaube, eh, dass diese Anpassungsmaßnahmen immer ein Stück weit auch
INT-EL	<i>τα προβλήματα που έχουμε.</i> <i>Και θεωρώ, ότι αυτά τα μέτρα</i>
TR	<i>die Probleme die wir haben.</i> Und ich denke, dass diese

[4]

	..
SP	hinterfragt werden
INT-EL	προσαρμογής
TR	Anpassungsmaßnahmen

Appendix 3c.

Negation anticipation instances

1. Klass (1), 12.6.2006, 134.30 wpm

[1]

	[03:59.9]	[04:02.6]
SP	etliche Stellungnahmen von Verbänden, aber auch einige Ant	träge auf getrennte
INT-EL		Ooooooooooooo-
TR		Ma-

[2]

	..
SP	Abstimmung, sie dokumentieren eine große Unsicherheit.
INT-EL	ορισμένες δηλώσεις σσσσσσ- συνα
TR	manche Stellungnahmen von Kolle

[3]

	[04:07.0]	
SP	Das <i>ist</i> bei den schwierigen sehr technischen Materien und dem Reglun	
INT-EL	δέλφων, δηλώσεις των ενδιαφερομένων και λοιπά, καταδεικνύουν	
TR	gen, Stellungnahmen der Interessenten und so weiter, dokumentieren	

[4]

	..	[04:14.3] [04:14.4]
SP	gsumfang den durch die Wasserrahmenrichtlinie an sich nicht verwunderbar .	
INT-EL	πολύ έντονη αβεβαιότητα. Αυτό είναι φυσικό λό	
TR	eine große Unsicherheit. Das ist natürlich we	

2. Seeber, 12.6.2006, 125.45 wpm

[1]

	[31.8]	[32.7]	[35.0]
SP	Ich glaube auch, <i>dass</i> dieser gemeinsame Standpunkt des Rates <i>dem Auftrag</i>		
INT-EL	και εφαρμό - σι - μη πρόταση. Η κοινή θέση του		
TR	und anwendbaren Vorschlag. Der gemeinsame Standpunkt des		

[2]

	..	[36.1]	[37.1]	[37.4]	[38.7]	[39.4]
INT-DE						
SP	vom Artikel siebzehn	der Wasserrahmenrichtlinie	nicht	gerecht		
INT-EL	Συμβουλίου	νομίζω ότι	δεν είναι σύμφωνη	με την εντολή του άρθρου		
TR	Rats	denke ich	nicht stimmt überein	mit dem Befehl des Artikels		

[3]

	..	[39.9]
INT-DE		
SP	wird.	Warum? Das Grundwasser als eigenständiges
INT-EL	δεκαεφτά	της οδηγίας πλαίσιο για τα ύδατα. Και γιατί;
TR	siebzehn	der Rahmenrichtlinie für das Grundwasser. Und warum?

3. Scheele, 3.7.2006, 120.44 wpm

[1]

	[06:23.7]	[06:25.2]	
SP	Der Emissionshandel	ersetzt notwendige Maßnahmen zur Verringerung	
INT-EL	ικές μεταφορές.	Τοοοοοοοο, η εμπορία των εκπομπών	
TR	verkehr.	Das, der Emissionshandel	

[2]

	[06:28.1]	[06:28.8]	[06:29.2]
SP	der Klimaauswirkungen	nicht,	aber er besitzt Potential sofern er richtig
INT-EL	προϋποθέτει, ότι θα υπάρχουνε	μέτρα, εεεε,	για την αντιμετώπιση της
TR	setzt voraus, dass es gibt	Maßnahmen, eh,	für die Bewältigung der

[3]

	..
SP	organisiert ist.
INT-EL	ρύπανσης της ατμόσφαιρας
TR	Luftverschmutzung

4. Schuth, 24.9.2007, 114.47 wpm

[1]

	..
SP	sollten auch aus Drittstaaten importierte Biokraftstoffe nach strengen ökolo
INT-EL	τύπου διασταυρούμενης συμμόρφωσης, cross compliance και λοιπά. Επίσης, εεε,
TR	des Typs Auflagenbindung, cross compliance und so weiter. Weiters, eh,

[2]

	[01:53.5]
SP	logischen Kriterien zertifiziert werden, um eine positive
INT-EL	τα εισαγόμενα βιοκαύσιμα θα πρέπει να πιστοποιούνται με βάση πολύ αυστηρά
TR	die importierte Biokraftstoffe werden müssen (zu) zertifiziert werden nach sehr strengen

[3]

	..	[02:00.5]
SP	Umweltbilanz sicherzustellen. Bei der Förderung	von
INT-EL	οικολογικά κριτήρια, για να έχουμε θετικό ισοζύγιο για το περιβάλλον.	
TR	ökologischen Kriterien, um zu haben positive Bilanz für die Umwelt.	

[4]

	..	[02:02.3]	[02:03.8]	[02:04.2]
SP	Biokraftstoffen <i>dürfen</i> die zur Verfügung stehenden Mittel nicht vorrangig auf			
INT-EL	Για την προώθηση των βιοκαυσίμων δεν επιτρέπεται οι πόροι,			
TR	Für die Förderung der Biokraftstoffe nicht sind erlaubt die Ressourcen,			

[5]

	..
SP	die Erforschung von Biokraftstoffen der zweiten Generation veranschlagt werden.
INT-EL	να,
TR	dass sie,

Appendix 4 2nd Categorisation. Criterion: accuracy of anticipation

1. Quantitative data

Ref. No	Date	Name	Sum of Ant/ions	Exact Ant/ion	More general Ant/ion	Erroneous Ant/ion
1	04/04/2006	Lichtenberger	0	0	0	0
2	04/04/2006	Scheele	1	1	0	0
3	04/04/2006	Seeber	3	3	0	0
4	16/05/2006	Leichtfried	3	3	0	0
5	16/05/2006	Stockman	0	0	0	0
6	16/05/2006	Lichtenberger	1	0	1	0
7	16/05/2006	Rack	6	3	3	0
8	18/05/2006	Berend	2	1	1	0
9	18/05/2006	Schröder	0	0	0	0
10	18/05/2006	Haug	1	1	0	0
11	18/05/2006	Mölzer	2	1	1	0
12	12/06/2006	Breyer	0	0	0	0
13	12/06/2006	Florenz	0	0	0	0
14	12/06/2006	Scheele	0	0	0	0
15	12/06/2006	Klass 1	6	5	0	0
16	12/06/2006	Klass 2	1	1	0	0
17	12/06/2006	Seeber	4	2	2	0
18	12/06/2006	Ulmer	1	1	0	0
19	03/07/2006	Krahmer	0	0	0	0
20	03/07/2006	Stockman	0	0	0	0
21	03/07/2006	Lichtenberger	1	1	0	0
22	03/07/2006	Liese	0	0	0	0
23	03/07/2006	Scheele	3	2	1	0
24	04/07/2006	Rübig	1	1	0	0
25	04/09/2006	Haug	2	2	0	0
26	04/09/2006	Pieper	1	0	0	1

27	04/09/2006	Rübig	0	0	0	0
28	05/09/2006	Liese	0	0	0	0
29	05/09/2006	Scheele	3	2	1	0
30	05/09/2006	Harms	2	0	1	1
31	25/09/2006	Breyer	0	0	0	0
32	25/09/2006	Krahmer	7	4	3	0
33	25/09/2006	Florenz	0	0	0	0
34	25/09/2006	Weisgerber	1	0	1	0
35	25/09/2006	Groote	3	1	2	0
36	25/09/2006	Kallenbach	3	2	1	0
37	25/09/2006	Sommer	0	0	0	0
38	27/09/2006	Baringdorf	2	2	0	0
39	27/09/2006	Schierhuber	1	1	0	0
40	11/10/2006	Baringdorf	0	0	0	0
41	11/10/2006	Jeggle	10	5	4	1
42	11/10/2006	Klass	0	0	0	0
43	11/10/2006	Mölzer	0	0	0	0
44	11/10/2006	Schierhuber	1	1	0	0
45	23/10/2006	Seeber	0	0	0	0
46	23/10/2006	Scheele	5	4	1	0
47	12/12/2006	Breyer	0	0	0	0
48	12/12/2006	Klass	1	0	1	0
49	12/12/2006	Seeber	0	0	0	0
50	12/12/2006	Scheele	0	0	0	0
51	28/03/2007	Baringdorf	1	1	0	0
52	28/03/2007	Schierhuber	1	1	0	0
53	21/05/2007	Scheele	3	0	1	2
54	23/05/2007	Scheele	1	1	0	0
55	29/05/2007	Scheele	2	1	1	0
56	29/05/2007	Seeber	5	3	2	0
57	29/05/2007	Rübig	2	2	0	0
58	18/06/2007	Rühle	0	0	0	0

59	09/07/2007	Verheugen	4	2	0	2
60	09/07/2007	Krahmer	0	0	0	0
61	09/07/2007	Ulmer	0	0	0	0
62	09/07/2007	Verheugen	1	1	0	0
63	10/07/2007	Koch	2	0	2	0
64	10/07/2007	Rack	2	1	1	0
65	10/07/2007	Sommer	0	0	0	0
66	03/09/2007	Berend	1	1	0	0
67	03/09/2007	Roth-Behrendt	2	2	0	0
68	03/09/2007	Schulz	3	2	1	0
69	03/09/2007	Schröder	0	0	0	0
70	24/09/2007	Reul	4	0	4	0
71	24/09/2007	Roth	6	4	2	0
72	24/09/2007	Rübig	2	2	0	0
73	24/09/2007	Schierhuber	4	2	1	1
74	24/09/2007	Schuth	4	2	2	0
75	24/09/2007	Weisgerber	3	0	2	1
76	22/10/2007	Bulfon	3	2	1	0
77	22/10/2007	Groote	2	1	1	0
78	22/10/2007	Krahmer	0	0	0	0
79	22/10/2007	Krahmer	2	1	1	0
80	22/10/2007	Mölzer	1	0	1	0
81	22/10/2007	Seeber	0	0	0	0
82	12/11/2007	Breyer	2	1	1	0
83	12/11/2007	Hoppenstedt	1	1	0	0
84	12/11/2007	Krahmer	1	1	0	0
85	12/11/2007	Pieper	0	0	0	0
86	12/11/2007	Scheele	0	0	0	0
87	12/11/2007	Schnellhardt	0	0	0	0
88	12/11/2007	Schulz	0	0	0	0
89	13/11/2007	Konrad	0	0	0	0
90	13/11/2007	Mayer	0	0	0	0

91	13/11/2007	Scheele	0	0	0	0
92	14/11/2007	Florenz	1	1	0	0
93	14/11/2007	Groote	1	1	0	0
94	14/11/2007	Reul	1	1	0	0
95	14/11/2007	Harms	2	0	2	0
96	14/11/2007	Scheele	2	2	0	0
97	10/12/2007	Breyer	0	0	0	0
98	10/12/2007	Krahmer	7	3	4	0
99	10/12/2007	Mölzer	1	0	0	1
100	10/12/2007	Seeber	0	0	0	0
101	10/03/2008	Seeber	0	0	0	0
102	11/03/2008	Dess	1	1	0	0
103	11/03/2008	Baringdorf	0	0	0	0
104	11/03/2008	Schuth	4	3	1	0
105	12/03/2008	Groote	2	0	1	1
106	12/03/2008	Rübig	0	0	0	0
107	10/04/2008	Groote	1	0	1	0
108	10/04/2008	Harms	3	2	1	0
109	10/04/2008	Schierhuber	0	0	0	0
110	24/04/2008	Krahmer	0	0	0	0
111	30/01/2008	Florenz	0	0	0	0
112	30/01/2008	Krahmer	0	0	0	0
113	30/01/2008	Martin	0	0	0	0
114	30/01/2008	Schierhuber	2	1	1	0
115	19/05/2008	Breyer	0	0	0	0
116	19/05/2008	Nassauer 1	2	1	1	0
117	19/05/2008	Nassauer 2	0	0	0	0
118	21/05/2008	Florenz 1	2	0	2	0
119	21/05/2008	Florenz 2	1	0	1	0
120	21/05/2008	Harms	2	1	0	1
121	21/05/2008	Nassauer	0	0	0	0
122	21/05/2008	Pieper	0	0	0	0

123	21/05/2008	Schierhuber	1	1	0	0
124	21/05/2008	Schulz	2	0	2	0
125	16/06/2008	Breyer	1	0	1	0
126	16/06/2008	Florenz	0	0	0	0
127	16/06/2008	Baringdorf	0	0	0	0
128	16/06/2008	Schnellhardt	0	0	0	0
129	16/06/2008	Breyer	0	0	0	0
130	16/06/2008	Klass	0	0	0	0
131	16/06/2008	Seeber	1	0	1	0
132	19/06/2008	Koch	0	0	0	0
133	19/06/2008	Leichtfried	0	0	0	0
134	19/06/2008	Rack	0	0	0	0
135	08/07/2008	Jarzembowsky	2	0	1	1
136	08/07/2008	Groote	0	0	0	0
137	08/07/2008	Krahmer	0	0	0	0
138	08/07/2008	Liese 1	2	1	0	1
139	08/07/2008	Liese 2	0	0	0	0
			187	105	69	13

2. Accuracy of verb anticipations

Ref. no	Name	Date	Time	Exact ant.	More general ant.	Erroneous ant.	Doubtful cases
1	Scheele	4.4.2006	02:09.2	+			
2	Seeber	4.4.2006	00:26.6	+			
3	Seeber	4.4.2006	01:22.7	+			
4	Seeber	4.4.2006	02:14.0	+			
5	Leichtfried	16.5.2006	00:16.6	+			
6	Leichtfried	16.5.2006	00:24.2	+			
7	Leichtfried	16.5.2006	02:59.5	+			
8	Lichtenberger	16.5.2006	03:03.8		+		
9	Rack	16.5.2006	02:05.6		+		
10	Rack	16.5.2006	03:50.4	+			
11	Rack	16.5.2006	04:52.0	+			
12	Rack	16.5.2006	05:11.0		+		
13	Rack	16.5.2006	05:25.6	+			
14	Rack	16.5.2006	05:43.1		+		
15	Berend	18.5.2006	02:26.4		+		
16	Berend	18.5.2006	02:42.1	+			
17	Mölzer	18.5.2006	00:55.8				+
18	Klass	12.6.2006	00:45.4	+			
19	Klass	12.6.2006	02:34.0	+			
20	Klass	12.6.2006	02:46.1	+			
21	Klass	12.6.2006	04:31.8	+			
22	Klass	12.6.2006	00:35.0	+			
23	Seeber	12.6.2006	00:22.0		+		
24	Seeber	12.6.2006	01:10.9				+
25	Ulmer	12.6.2006	00:29.9	+			
26	Lichtenberger	3.7.2006	00:22.0	+			

27	Scheele	3.7.2006	04:50.4	+			
28	Scheele	3.7.2006	05:04.5		+		
29	Rübig	3.7.2006	00:04.3	+			
30	Haug	4.9.2006	00:45.0	+			
31	Haug	4.9.2006	01:19.3	+			
32	Pieper	4.9.2006	01:13.5				+
33	Scheele	5.9.2006	02:43.7		+		
34	Scheele	5.9.2006	03:00.0	+			
35	Scheele	5.9.2006	03:30.8	+			
36	Harms	5.9.2006	04:12.4				+
37	Harms	5.9.2006	04:25.0			+	
38	Krahmer	25.9.2006	01:20.0	+			
39	Krahmer	25.9.2006	01:56.4	+			
40	Krahmer	25.9.2006	03:19.2	+			
41	Krahmer	25.9.2006	04:36.6		+		
42	Krahmer	25.9.2006	06:14.4		+		
43	Krahmer	25.9.2006	06:29.6		+		
44	Weißgerber	25.9.2006	02:04.0		+		
45	Groote	25.9.2006	00:27.7		+		
46	Groote	25.9.2006	00:55.4				+
47	Groote	25.9.2006	01:15.4	+			
48	Kallenbach	25.9.2006	00:33.8	+			
49	Kallenbach	25.9.2006	00:40.9	+			
50	Kallenbach	25.9.2006	01:15.7		+		
51	Gräfe zu Baringdorf	27.9.2006	02:37.5	+			
52	Schierhuber	27.9.2006	00:06.8	+			
53	Jeggle	11.10.2006	00:16.1	+			
54	Jeggle	11.10.2006	00:30.7		+		
55	Jeggle	11.10.2006	00:35.7	+			
56	Jeggle	11.10.2006	00:44.2			+	

57	Jeggle	11.10.2006	01:18.3		+		
58	Jeggle	11.10.2006	01:43.6	+			
59	Jeggle	11.10.2006	01:54.1		+		
60	Jeggle	11.10.2006	02:21.7	+			
61	Jeggle	11.10.2006	02:37.1	+			
62	Jeggle	11.10.2006	03:37.7		+		
63	Schierhuber	11.10.2006	00:58.2	+			
64	Scheele	23.10.2006	01:41.0		+		
65	Scheele	23.10.2006	01:43.0	+			
66	Scheele	23.10.2006	01:46.9	+			
67	Scheele	23.10.2006	01:53.5	+			
68	Scheele	23.10.2006	02:23.6	+			
69	Klass	12.12.2006	03:05.2		+		
70	Gräfe zu Baringdorf	28.3.2007	00:14.1	+			
71	Schierhuber	28.3.2007	00:07.0	+			
72	Scheele	21.5.2007	00:11.0			+	
73	Scheele	21.5.2007	00:59.3		+		
74	Scheele	21.5.2007	01:24.6				+
75	Scheele	23.5.2007	00:02.9	+			
76	Scheele	29.5.2007	00:48.0	+			
77	Scheele	29.5.2007	01:29.8		+		
78	Seeber	29.5.2007	02:21.9	+			
79	Seeber	29.5.2007	02:36.1		+		
80	Seeber	29.5.2007	02:57.6	+			
81	Seeber	29.5.2007	03:40.9		+		
82	Seeber	29.5.2007	04:30.9	+			
83	Rübig	29.5.2007	01:24.6	+			
84	Rübig	29.5.2007	02:12.7	+			
85	Verheugen	9.7.2007	00:10.0	+			

86	Verheugen	9.7.2007	02:59.6			+	
87	Verheugen	9.7.2007	03:10.0	+			
88	Verheugen 1	9.7.2007	04:58.3			+	
89	Verheugen 2	9.7.2007	01:46.4	+			
90	Koch	10.7.2007	00:08.8		+		
91	Koch	10.7.2007	01:06.6				+
92	Rack	10.7.2007	01:51.0		+		
93	Rack	10.7.2007	02:25.4	+			
94	Berend	3.9.2007	00:22.6	+			
95	Roth- Behrendt	3.9.2007	00:30.7	+			
96	Roth- Behrendt	3.9.2007	01:08.3	+			
97	Schulz	3.9.2007	01:44.4	+			
98	Schulz	3.9.2007	05:12.6	+			
99	Schulz	3.9.2007	05:20.6		+		
100	Reul	24.9.2007	00:28.6		+		
101	Reul	24.9.2007	00:36.3		+		
102	Reul	24.9.2007	00:52.2		+		
103	Reul	24.9.2007	01:24.7		+		
104	Roth	24.9.2007	00:17.6	+			
105	Roth	24.9.2007	01:34.9		+		
106	Roth	24.9.2007	01:40.9		+		
107	Roth	24.9.2007	01:56.9	+			
108	Roth	24.9.2007	02:40.2	+			
109	Roth	24.9.2007	02:55.2	+			
110	Rübig	24.9.2007	00:45.0	+			
111	Rübig	24.9.2007	01:06.1	+			
112	Schierhuber	24.9.2007	00:19.1		+		
113	Schierhuber	24.9.2007	00:26.2	+			
114	Schierhuber	24.9.2007	00:29.2		+		
115	Schierhuber	24.9.2007	01:55.8	+			
116	Schuth	24.9.2007	00:53.2		+		

117	Schuth	24.9.2007	01:01.1	+			
118	Schuth	24.9.2007	01:31.6				+
119	Weisgerber	24.9.2007	00:15.2		+		
120	Weisgerber	24.9.2007	01:23.0				+
121	Weisgerber	24.9.2007	02:22.7		+		
122	Bulfon	22.10.2007	00:29.2		+		
123	Bulfon	22.10.2007	00:58.6	+			
124	Bulfon	22.10.2007	01:14.1	+			
125	Groote	22.10.2007	00:09.0	+			
126	Groote	22.10.2007	00:24.6		+		
127	Krahmer	22.10.2007	00:34.8	+			
128	Krahmer	22.10.2007	01:18.2				+
129	Mölzer	22.10.2007	00:33.5				+
130	Breyer	12.11.2007	01:49.4		+		
131	Breyer	12.11.2007	02:10.9	+			
132	Breyer	12.11.2007	02:10.9	+			
133	Hoppenstedt	12.11.2007	01:59.7	+			
134	Krahmer	12.11.2007	01:59.7	+			
135	Florenz	14.11.2007	00:07.3	+			
136	Groote	14.11.2007	00:16.7	+			
137	Reul	14.11.2007	01:58.1	+			
138	Harms	14.11.2007	01:23.1		+		
139	Harms	14.11.2007	01:47.5		+		
140	Scheele	14.11.2007	00:04.7	+			
141	Scheele	14.11.2007	00:50.57	+			
142	Krahmer	10.12.2007	00:20.8	+			
143	Krahmer	10.12.2007	00:45.2		+		
144	Krahmer	10.12.2007	01:25.9	+			
145	Krahmer	10.12.2007	02:48.1		+		
146	Krahmer	10.12.2007	02:56.0		+		

147	Krahmer	10.12.2007	03:36.8	+			
148	Krahmer	10.12.2007	04:16.7		+		
149	Mölzer	10.12.2007	00:53.5				+
150	Schierhuber	30.1.2008	00:53.5	+			
151	Schierhuber	30.1.2008	02:10.6		+		
152	Dess	11.3.2008	00:18.7	+			
153	Schuth	11.3.2008	00:02.0	+			
154	Schuth	11.3.2008	00:08.9	+			
155	Schuth	11.3.2008	01:12.1	+			
156	Groote	12.3.2008	00:04.5			+	
157	Groote	12.3.2008	00:54.4		+		
158	Groote	10.4.2008	00:38.2		+		
159	Harms	10.4.2008	03:23.5	+			
160	Harms	10.4.2008	03:41.4	+			
161	Nassauer 1	19.5.2008	01:10.0	+			
162	Nassauer 1	19.5.2008	01:26.0		+		
163	Florenz 1	21.5.2008	01:26.6		+		
164	Florenz 1	21.5.2008	02:20.5		+		
165	Florenz 2	21.5.2008	00:18.6		+		
166	Harms	21.5.2008	01:24.7	+			
167	Harms	21.5.2008	01:42.9			+	
168	Schierhuber	21.5.2008	01:51.7	+			
169	Schulz	21.5.2008	01:07.3		+		
170	Schulz	21.5.2008	02:25.0		+		
171	Breyer	16.6.2008	00:31.8		+		
172	Seeber	16.6.2008	01:40.4		+		
173	Jarsembowsky	8.7.2008	00:37.2		+		
174	Jarsembowsky	8.7.2008	02:04.1			+	
175	Liese 1	8.7.2008	00:20.0	+			

176	Liese 1	8.7.2008	02:23.8				+
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3. Accuracy of nominal anticipations

Ref.no	Name	Date	Time	Exact ant/ion	More general ant.	Erroneous ant/ion
1	Haug	18.5.2006	01:07.2	+		
2	Mölzer	18.5.2006	01:13.0	+		
3	Klass	12.6.2006	04:11.0	+		
4	Seeber	12.6.2006	00:36.0	+		
5	Krahmer	25.9.2006	01:20.0	+		
6	Gräfe zu Baringdorf	27.9.2006	02:37.0	+		
7	Schuth	11.3.2008	00:17.2		+	
8	Harms	10.4.2008	03:07.1		+	

4. Accuracy of negation anticipations

Ref.no	Name	Date	Time	Exact ant/ion	More general ant/ion	Erroneous ant/ion
1	Klass	12.6.2006	4:11.0	+		
2	Seeber	12.6.2006	00:36.1	+		
3	Scheele	3.7.2006	06:27.8	+		
4	Schuth	24.9.2007	02:00.5	+		

Appendix 5 3rd Categorisation. Criterion: cue type

1. Verb anticipation cues

Ref. no	Name	Date	Time	Procedural cliché	Collocation	Syntax	Knowledge
1	Scheele	4.4.2006	02:09.2				+
2	Seeber	4.4.2006	00:26.6				+
3	Seeber	4.4.2006	01:22.7				+
4	Seeber	4.4.2006	02:14.0		+	+	+
5	Leichtfried	16.5.2006	00:16.6	+	+	+	+
6	Leichtfried	16.5.2006	00:24.2	+	+	+	+
7	Leichtfried	16.5.2006	02:59.5		+	+	+
8	Lichtenberger	16.5.2006	03:03.8				+
9	Rack	16.5.2006	02:05.6				+
10	Rack	16.5.2006	03:50.4	+		+	+
11	Rack	16.5.2006	04:52.0		+	+	+
12	Rack	16.5.2006	05:11.0		+	+	+
13	Rack	16.5.2006	05:25.6	+		+	+
14	Rack	16.5.2006	05:43.1		+	+	+
15	Berend	18.5.2006	02:26.4			+	+
16	Berend	18.5.2006	02:42.1		+	+	+
17	Mölzer	18.5.2006	00:55.8				+
18	Klass	12.6.2006	00:45.4				+
19	Klass	12.6.2006	02:34.0		+	+	+
20	Klass	12.6.2006	02:46.1		+	+	+
21	Klass	12.6.2006	04:31.8		+	+	+
22	Klass	12.6.2006	00:35.0		+		+
23	Seeber	12.6.2006	00:22.0		+	+	+
24	Seeber	12.6.2006	01:10.9			+	+

25	Ulmer	12.6.2006	00:29.9		+	+	+
26	Lichtenberger	3.7.2006	00:22.0				+
27	Scheele	3.7.2006	04:50.4	+	+	+	+
28	Scheele	3.7.2006	05:04.5				+
29	Rübig	3.7.2006	00:04.3	+	+	+	+
30	Haug	4.9.2006	00:45.0		+	+	+
31	Haug	4.9.2006	01:19.3		+	+	+
32	Pieper	4.9.2006	01:13.5				+
33	Scheele	5.9.2006	02:43.7				+
34	Scheele	5.9.2006	03:00.0				+
35	Scheele	5.9.2006	03:30.8		+	+	+
36	Harms	5.9.2006	04:12.4				+
37	Harms	5.9.2006	04:25.0				+
38	Krahmer	25.9.2006	01:20.0				+
39	Krahmer	25.9.2006	01:56.4				+
40	Krahmer	25.9.2006	03:19.2			+	+
41	Krahmer	25.9.2006	04:36.6				+
42	Krahmer	25.9.2006	06:14.4				+
43	Krahmer	25.9.2006	06:29.6			+	+
44	Weißgerber	25.9.2006	02:04.0		+	+	+
45	Groote	25.9.2006	00:27.7		+	+	+
46	Groote	25.9.2006	00:55.4			+	+
47	Groote	25.9.2006	01:15.4			+	+
48	Kallenbach	25.9.2006	00:33.8		+	+	+
49	Kallenbach	25.9.2006	00:40.9				+
50	Kallenbach	25.9.2006	01:15.7				+
51	Gräfe zu Baringdorf	27.9.2006	02:37.5		+	+	+
52	Schierhuber	27.9.2006	00:06.8	+		+	+
53	Jeggle	11.10.2006	00:16.1		+	+	+
54	Jeggle	11.10.2006	00:30.7		+	+	+

55	Jeggle	11.10.2006	00:35.7		+	+	+
56	Jeggle	11.10.2006	00:44.2				+
57	Jeggle	11.10.2006	01:18.3				+
58	Jeggle	11.10.2006	01:43.6			+	+
59	Jeggle	11.10.2006	01:54.1				+
60	Jeggle	11.10.2006	02:21.7		+	+	+
61	Jeggle	11.10.2006	02:37.1				+
62	Jeggle	11.10.2006	03:37.7				+
63	Schierhuber	11.10.2006	00:58.2				+
64	Scheele	23.10.2006	01:41.0				+
65	Scheele	23.10.2006	01:43.0			+	+
66	Scheele	23.10.2006	01:46.9				+
67	Scheele	23.10.2006	01:53.5		+	+	+
68	Scheele	23.10.2006	02:23.6		+	+	+
69	Klass	12.12.2006	03:05.2		+	+	+
70	Gräfe zu Baringdorf	28.3.2007	00:14.1		+	+	+
71	Schierhuber	28.3.2007	00:07.0	+		+	+
72	Scheele	21.5.2007	00:11.0	+			+
73	Scheele	21.5.2007	00:59.3			+	+
74	Scheele	21.5.2007	01:24.6				+
75	Scheele	23.5.2007	00:02.9				+
76	Scheele	29.5.2007	00:48.0				+
77	Scheele	29.5.2007	01:29.8		+	+	+
78	Seeber	29.5.2007	02:21.9	+	+	+	+
79	Seeber	29.5.2007	02:36.1			+	+
80	Seeber	29.5.2007	02:57.6				+
81	Seeber	29.5.2007	03:40.9				+
82	Seeber	29.5.2007	04:30.9		+	+	+
83	Rübig	29.5.2007	01:24.6				+
84	Rübig	29.5.2007	02:12.7		+	+	+

85	Verheugen	9.7.2007	00:10.0	+		+	+
86	Verheugen	9.7.2007	02:59.6				+
87	Verheugen	9.7.2007	03:10.0				+
88	Verheugen 1	9.7.2007	04:58.3				+
89	Verheugen 2	9.7.2007	01:46.4			+	+
90	Koch	10.7.2007	00:08.8	+		+	+
91	Koch	10.7.2007	01:06.6				+
92	Rack	10.7.2007	01:51.0			+	+
93	Rack	10.7.2007	02:25.4		+	+	+
94	Berend	3.9.2007	00:22.6			+	+
95	Roth- Behrendt	3.9.2007	00:30.7		+	+	+
96	Roth- Behrendt	3.9.2007	01:08.3		+	+	+
97	Schulz	3.9.2007	01:44.4		+	+	+
98	Schulz	3.9.2007	05:12.6		+	+	+
99	Schulz	3.9.2007	05:20.6			+	+
100	Reul	24.9.2007	00:28.6				+
101	Reul	24.9.2007	00:36.3		+	+	+
102	Reul	24.9.2007	00:52.2				+
103	Reul	24.9.2007	01:24.7				+
104	Roth	24.9.2007	00:17.6			+	+
105	Roth	24.9.2007	01:34.9		+		+
106	Roth	24.9.2007	01:40.9				+
107	Roth	24.9.2007	01:56.9				+
108	Roth	24.9.2007	02:40.2		+	+	+
109	Roth	24.9.2007	02:55.2		+	+	+
110	Rübig	24.9.2007	00:45.0		+	+	+
111	Rübig	24.9.2007	01:06.1			+	+
112	Schierhuber	24.9.2007	00:19.1				+
113	Schierhuber	24.9.2007	00:26.2		+	+	+
114	Schierhuber	24.9.2007	00:29.5			+	+

115	Schierhuber	24.9.2007	01:55.8		+	+	+
116	Schuth	24.9.2007	00:53.2			+	+
117	Schuth	24.9.2007	01:01.1		+	+	+
118	Schuth	24.9.2007	01:31.6				+
119	Weisgerber	24.9.2007	00:15.2			+	+
120	Weisgerber	24.9.2007	01:23.0				+
121	Weisgerber	24.9.2007	02:22.7				+
122	Bulfon	22.10.2007	00:29.2				+
123	Bulfon	22.10.2007	00:58.6		+	+	+
124	Bulfon	22.10.2007	01:14.1		+	+	+
125	Groote	22.10.2007	00:09.4		+	+	+
126	Groote	22.10.2007	00:24.6				+
127	Krahmer	22.10.2007	00:34.8				+
128	Krahmer	22.10.2007	01:18.2				+
129	Mölzer	22.10.2007	00:33.5				+
130	Breyer	12.11.2007	01:49.4				+
131	Breyer	12.11.2007	02:10.9			+	+
132	Breyer	12.11.2007	02:10.9				+
133	Hoppenstedt	12.11.2007	01:59.7	+		+	+
134	Krahmer	12.11.2007	01:59.7				+
135	Florenz	14.11.2007	00:07.3				+
136	Groote	14.11.2007	00:16.7		+	+	+
137	Reul	14.11.2007	01:58.1		+	+	+
138	Harms	14.11.2007	01:23.1				+
139	Harms	14.11.2007	01:47.5			+	+
140	Scheele	14.11.2007	00:04.7		+	+	+
141	Scheele	14.11.2007	00:50.57		+	+	+
142	Krahmer	10.12.2007	00:20.8		+	+	+
143	Krahmer	10.12.2007	00:45.2		+	+	+

144	Krahmer	10.12.2007	01:25.9		+	+	+
145	Krahmer	10.12.2007	02:48.1		+	+	+
146	Krahmer	10.12.2007	02:56.0				+
147	Krahmer	10.12.2007	03:36.8		+	+	+
148	Krahmer	10.12.2007	04:16.7		+	+	+
149	Mölzer	10.12.2007	00:53.5				+
150	Schierhuber	31.1.2008	00:53.5	+		+	+
151	Schierhuber	31.1.2008	02:10.6				+
152	Dess	11.3.2008	00:18.7		+		+
153	Schuth	11.3.2008	00:02.0		+		+
154	Schuth	11.3.2008	00:08.9		+		+
155	Schuth	11.3.2008	01:12.1		+	+	+
156	Groote	12.3.2008	00:04.5		+		+
157	Groote	12.3.2008	00:54.4				+
158	Groote	10.4.2008	00:38.2				+
159	Harms	10.4.2008	03:23.5			+	+
160	Harms	10.4.2008	03:41.4		+	+	+
161	Nassauer 1	19.5.2008	01:10.0			+	+
162	Nassauer 1	19.5.2008	01:26.0				+
163	Florenz 1	21.5.2008	01:26.6				+
164	Florenz 1	21.5.2008	02:20.5				+
165	Florenz 2	21.5.2008	00:18.6				+
166	Harms	21.5.2008	01:24.7		+	+	+
167	Harms	21.5.2008	02:30.9				+
168	Schierhuber	21.5.2008	01:51.7			+	+
169	Schulz	21.5.2008	01:07.3				+
170	Schulz	21.5.2008	02:25.0		+	+	+
171	Breyer	16.6.2008	00:31.8				+
172	Seeber	16.6.2008	01:40.4		+	+	+

173	Jarsembowsk y	8.7.2008	00:37.2				+
174	Jarsembowsk y	8.7.2008	02:04.1				+
175	Liese 1	8.7.2008	00:20.0			+	+
176	Liese 1	8.7.2008	02:23.8			+	+

2. Nominal anticipation cues

Ref.no	Name	Date	Time	Procedural cliché	Collocation	Syntax	Knowledge
1	Haug	18.5.2006	01:07.2		+	+	+
2	Mölzer	18.5.2006	01:13.0				+
3	Klass	12.6.2006	04:11.0		+	+	+
4	Seeber	12.6.2006	00:36.0				+
5	Krahmer	25.9.2006	01:20.0				+
6	Gräfe zu Baringdorf	27.9.2006	02:37.0		+	+	+
7	Schuth	11.3.2008	00:17.2		+	+	+
8	Harms	10.4.2008	03:07.1		+	+	+

3. Negation anticipation cues

Ref.no	Name	Date	Time	Procedural cliché	Collocation	Syntax	Knowledge
1	Klass	12.6.2006	4:11.0				+
2	Seeber	12.6.2006	00:36.1				+
3	Scheele	3.7.2006	06:27.8				+
4	Schuth	24.9.2007	02:00.5				+