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Reviewed by Carmen Valero-Garcés

University of Alcalá, Spain

carmen.valero@uah.es

This collection of articles is a valuable addition to the growing compilation of academic literature in dialogue interpreting in general, and in community interpreting /public service interpreting and translation in particular. The book is well organized, with a clear focus on the notion of coordination in dialogue interpreting. It adds new perspectives to the analysis and assessment of the well-known discussion regarding the interpreter's roles in intercultural encounters. The collection brings together a number of leading researchers on the topic, and includes some others that, while not widely published, are well-documented: Cecilia Wadensjö; Claudio Baraldi and Laura Gavioli; Hellen Tebble; Frank Pöchhacker; Francesco Straniero Sergio; Bern Meyer; Laurie Anderson; Ian Mason; Veronique Traverso; Claire Penn and Jennifer Watermeyer.

As with any collection, there is some variability in the characteristics of the individual pieces. Some of the articles are more analytical, 'academic' contributions while others tend to be more fieldwork-inspired, based on different audio, or videotaped corpus. This is truly enlightened, as it demonstrates the growing tendency to collect authentic material, despite all the difficulties repeatedly narrated by researchers. The existence of these corpora may have important implications for future training, course development, and research and course materials.

Some theoretical 'academic' contributions are predominantly syntheses providing an interesting *status quaestionis* of an issue. Pöchhacker's contribution is a well-documented and well-researched survey of the literature on interaction and as such, it is not a terribly innovative, but certainly very useful survey. Anderson, Gavioli, Zori and Baraldi work with the same corpus, but analyze different aspects in dialogue interpreting. These authors, rather than providing ground-breaking new information, provide solid knowledge of the research on the topic. Other articles, for example, those by Penn & Watermeyer, Straniero, Angelelli or Mason are more innovative in topic. Others are less theoretical and more practical as, for example, Meyer's article about participation in multilingual constellations or even Tebble's presentation of AUSIT code of ethics for interpreters.

There is another variable aspect throughout the book and that is the tension between a very international angle (Australia, UK, Austria, Germany, South Africa, and the US) on one hand and a very Italian flavor on the other. In the book, we find several articles focusing on healthcare matters, all of which are based on the same corpus of doctor - interpreter - patient recordings, transcribed for the purposes of the collected research using variants of the Jeffersonian transcription system.

The book opens with an introduction by the editors, and a contribution by Tebble, who focuses on the Australian context. **Tebble**'s article- "Interpreting or interfering?"- illustrates the AUSIT code of ethics and how interference in the interpreting process can be kept to a minimum when the AUSIT ethics permeate the professional practice of the community interpreter. Empirical data from a major project in medical interpreting are discussed to show how this metalingual function is used to coordinate and repair talk or interpreting that has broken down due to human error and frailty.

The second article is by **Pöchhacker** – "Interpreting participation: Conceptual analysis and illustration of the interpreter's role in interaction". The author presents an extensive study on the notion of participation in dialogue interpreting from both a theoretical and an empirical perspective, and provides two examples from video-recorded case studies; one from a hospital and another from an asylum tribunal in Vienna. Pöchhacker poses the problem of the interpreter's participation in terms of what participatory roles and ethics serve the purposes of the interaction and what types of coordination may result in a professional, successful achievement of interpreter-mediated interaction.

The subsequent four chapters introduce the problems of collaborative forms of reflexive coordination from different angles. **Straniero Sergio**'s article – "'You are not too funny': Challenging the role of the interpreter on Italian talkshows"- is a refreshing article. The study by Straniero Sergio shows that the function of entertainment in TV talk-shows leads hosts to address and challenge the interpreter's performances and interpreters are forced to somehow cope with these challenges by changes of footing and by participating in the construction of entertainment.

Meyer – in "Ad hoc interpreting for partially language-proficient patients: Participation in multilingual constellations" - contributes with a survey-type article about the notion of the 'language barrier' with respect to communication with patients with a migration background. Using two case studies, he shows that the forms of interpreter participation in such interactions are influenced by the specific multilingual competencies of the patients.

Anderson, in her article "Code-switching and coordination in interpreter-mediated interaction" - presents an extensive survey and it is the first in a series of Italian articles using the same corpus. Looking at both healthcare and legal interpreter-mediated interactions, the author analyzes situations in which language barriers are partly permeable, and where code-switching and mixing become relevant in the interactional achievements. The collaborative relationship is seen as necessary or useful.

Traverso – "Ad hoc-interpreting in multilingual work meetings: Who translates for whom?"- discusses collaborative coordination through the lens of improvised interpreting in international meetings where English is the lingua franca and consequently no one attends the meetings as a translator. In her analysis she shows that involvement of other participants in interpreter-mediated interaction is produced through direct and indirect requests of translation.

As the editors point out in the introduction, the second part of the book introduces some ways in which interpreters can contribute to the mediation and promotion of their interlocutors' participation in different settings and situations.

Mason's article about gaze in face to face interactions – "Gaze, positioning and identity in interpreter-mediated dialogues"- is an interesting contribution. After analyzing gaze shifts based on video recordings of immigration interviews, Mason concludes that gaze not only has a function in signaling attention and coordinating turns to talk, it also regulates patterns of participation. Gaze is also bound up with role and status – and, therefore, with issues of identity and power.

Gavioli in “Minimal responses in interpreter-mediated medical talk”- looks at minimal responses produced by mediators in healthcare interaction, focusing on items like ‘yes’, ‘no’, echoes, other-completions, and partial repetitions. She concludes that these words play an essential role in regulating turn taking and pursuing particular interactional goals

Zorzi’s article – “Mediating assessments in healthcare settings” -is another one in the series which uses the same corpus described in Andersen. She looks at interpreters’ reactions to assessments by doctors both in dyadic and triadic sequences in encounters between West African migrants, representatives of institutions, and mediating interpreters in healthcare settings. The analysis of these interactions show ways in which interpreter identities are co-constructed in assessment sequences.

Angelelli – in “Challenges in interpreters’ coordination of the construction of pain”- based in a corpus of Spanish-speaking patients, English-speaking providers and Spanish-English interpreter, looks at interpreters’ autonomous explanations of doctors’ questions related to a scale for measuring pain. She shows that culture plays a relevant role in these explanations while facilitating cross-linguistic communication.

Penn and Watermeyer’s article – “Cultural brokerage and overcoming communication barriers: A case study from aphasia”- explores the notion of cultural brokerage in an interpreter-mediated clinical interaction in the context of aphasia. Penn & Watermeyer’s paper is a good mixture of the general illustrated with concrete practical examples. They describe a single mediated session between an isiZulu-speaking patient who had suffered a stroke and her caregivers, together with an interpreter and English speaking clinicians, which took place in the context of a University speech therapy clinic. Through the description of this session, the authors explore the role and functions of a cultural broker and provide some suggestions for training health professionals who work with interpreters in this specific context.

Baraldi in “Interpreting as dialogic mediation: The relevance of expansions”, and using a set of healthcare interactions involving Arabic-speaking patients in Italian services, explores the role of the interpreters paying close attention to three types of intervention in dialogic mediation: promotional questions, multi-part expansions and renditions as formulations, to conclude that dialogue interpreting, as a form of communication, is a social construction of narratives and cultural forms that promotes new stories and contributes to transforming the social system in which it is produced.

The book as a whole is a fundamental body of work that expands the empirical research in community interpreting and thus, aids in the progression towards its recognition and professionalization. Dialogue interpreting is studied in different scenarios and the analysis of transcribed sequences of authentic talk raises questions about different aspects of interpreting and mediation. This challenges certain preconceived notions about the differences and similarities between both types of communication and between the professional and non-professional interpreting and pointing in new directions for future research.