How does input speech influence processing difficulty in simultaneous interpreters?



Funding:

Nowe Idee, IDUB (UW) SONATA BIS (NCN)

Methods:

cognitive tests
 eye-tracking (pupillometry)
 AI-assisted quality assessment

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Cognitive load

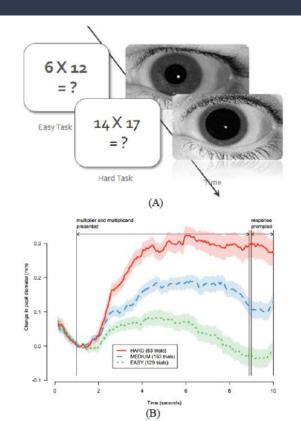
Simultaneous interpreting is a cognitively demanding task
requires training and skills, good WM, management of cognitive resources

 professionals vs trainees: expertise
 interpreters vs bilinguals: domain-general cognitive flexibility

dual-mode language use
 cognitive reserve



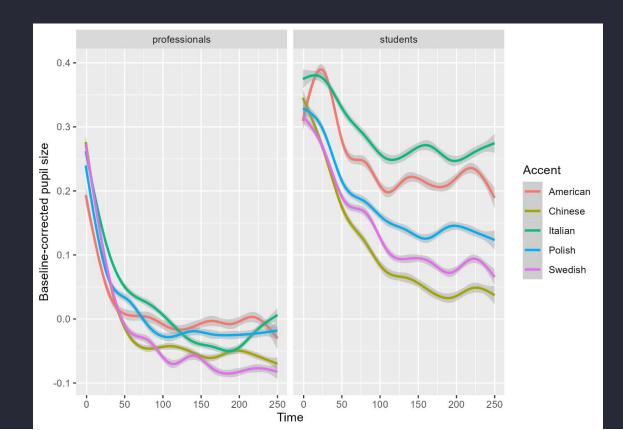
Pupil size and cognitive load



The amount of working memory resources dedicated to a specific task. (Hess & Polt, 1964; Sweller et al., 1998)

Figure: (A) mental multiplication task, (B) difficulty effect: the more demanding the multiplication task, the greater the pupil dilation (Klingner et al., 2011, Figure 5.5)

The acoustic challenge: accented speech



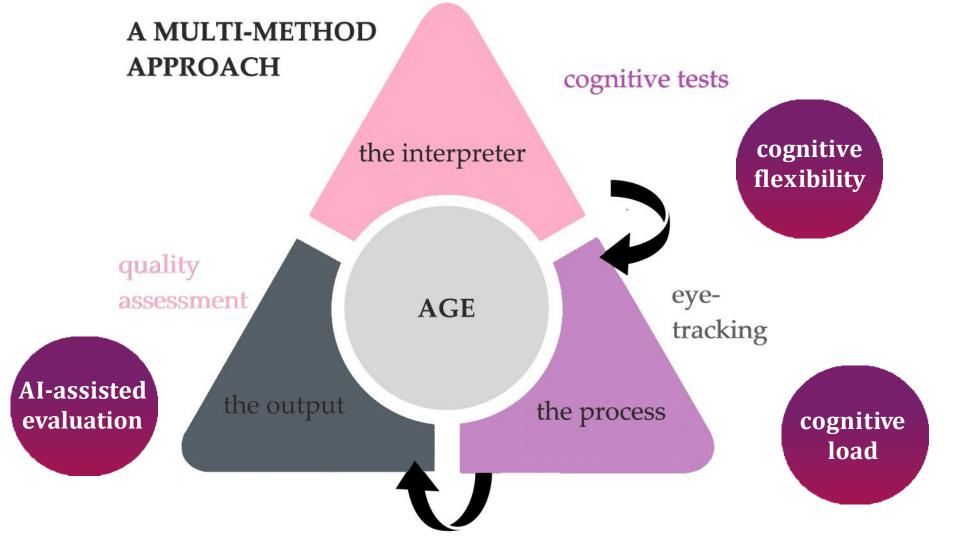
What else is a challenge?

THE AGE FACTOR

AGE PREVIOUSLY NOT STUDIED

No objective assessment of age effects on interpreting process or performance







- reading/listening span (WM)
- WCST (domain-general flexibility
- eye-tracking study (domain specific flexibility)
- Al-training & quality

assessment

chatGPT

Reading Span Test

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Practical implications

training programs and professional development initiatives

workload and job assignments reflecting changes in needs and skills THEOR

PRACTICE

□ remote interpreting, health checks

Broader implications:

- healthy aging, multilingual societies & work environments
- □ cognitive reserve
- relationship between cognitive flexibility and other cognitive functions (inhibition, working memory)

Thanks!

Follow my project 😊

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