

**DIE ROL VAN TOLKE IN ONDERHOUDVOERING: ‘N
SIELKUNDIG-SISTEMIESE PERSPEKTIEF EN
GELDIGHEIDSBEPALING**

DEUR

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**VOORGELË TER GEDEELTELIKE VERVULLING VAN DIE
VEREISTES VIR DIE GRAAD**

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“To translate is to invent, create and often betray – the source.”
(Wallmach, 1996 : 288).

OPSOMMING

Titel: Die rol van tolke in onderhoudvoering: ‘n sielkundig-sistemiese perspektief en geldigheidsbepaling.

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Daar is elf amptelike landstale in Suid-Afrika en daar bestaan noodwendig die moontlikheid van kommunikasiemisverstande. Die navorser of sielkundige is dikwels nie die taal van sy of haar ondersoekgroep magtig nie en maak van tolke gebruik om die leefwêreld van hierdie mense te betree. Opgeleide tolke is egter skaars en die ondersoek poog om die mate van geldigheid van die vertalings van beskikbare tolke vanuit ‘n sielkundig-sistemiese perspektief te bepaal.

Die studie is kwalitatief van aard. Vyftien onderhoude is met traumapasiënte by die Garankuwa Hospitaal se Mond- en Kaaksjirurgieafdeling gevoer maar net elf daarvan was bruikbaar. Die redes hiervoor is byvoorbeeld die swak kwaliteit van klank as gevolg van mondbeserings. Die onderhoude is behartig deur vier verpleegsters wat verder ook as tolke opgetree het. ‘n Semigestructureerde onderhoudskedule is aan hulle verskaf waarop hulle die vertaalde weergawe van elke onderhoud moes aanteken.

Bandopnames van die onderhoude is gemaak en verbatim vertaal. Betekeniseenhede is geïdentifiseer en ‘n vergelyking is getref tussen dit wat die tolk vertaal het en dit wat die respondent werklik gesê het. Drie perceptuele style word gebruik om vas te stel hoeveel betekeniseenhede deur die tolk ingesluit (skerpmaking),

uitgelaat (gelykmaking) en verander (assimilasie) word. Die tolking-vertaal proses word ook ontleed binne die kontekstuele agtergrond en die paradimas van die deelnemers.

Dit is duidelik uit die resultate dat daar wel in Suid-Afrika 'n probleem rondom die geldigheid van die betrokke tolke se vertalings bestaan asook met die algemene beskikbaarheid van tolke en hulle vakspesifieke opleiding.

SUMMARY

Title: The role of translators in interviewing: a psychological-systemic perspective and an assessment of validity

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Eleven official languages are spoken in South Africa.

Misunderstandings during communication seems to be inevitable.

The researcher or psychologist often does not speak or have full command of the language of the group that is being investigated, and therefore has to rely on interpreters to understand the internally experienced world of these persons. Trained interpreters are scarce and this study endeavours to determine the extent of the validity of translations done by the available interpreters. This is done by means of a psychological-systemic perspective.

The nature of this study is qualitative. Fifteen interviews were conducted with trauma patients at the Maxilla- and Face Surgery Department of the Garankuwa Hospital. Only eleven of these were useable. Mouth injuries etc. affected the quality of the other interviews not used. Four nurses from this department interviewed the patients and wrote up the interpreted answers on a semi-structured interview schedule made available by the researcher.

A verbatim translation of the interviews was made from the tape recordings. Units of meaning were assigned and a comparison of the interpreted and the verbatim translations were made. Three perceptual styles were used to identify how much of the meaning the interpreter included (sharpening), excluded (levelling) and changed

(assimilation) during the translation. The translation-interpretation process is analysed against the contextual background and paradigms of the participants

The results make it clear that South Africa indeed has a problem with the validity of the outputs of interpreters being used as well as the availability of interpreters and their subject-specific training.

HOOFTUK 1

PROBLEEMSTELLING, DOELSTELLING EN AFLEIDINGS

1.1. INLEIDING	11
1.2. PROBLEEMSTELLING	13
1.3. DOELSTELLING	17
1.3.1. Twee vertrekpunte	18
1.3.1.1. Ekosisteemteorie	18
1.3.1.2. Perseptuele style	21
1.4. AFLEIDINGS	21

HOOFTUK 2

LITERATUUROORSIG

2.1. INLEIDING	23
2.2. KULTUUR EN KOMMUNIKASIE	23
2.3. KULTUUR EN PARADIGMA	26
2.4. EPISTEMOLOGIE	27
2.4.1. Alternatiewe epistemologie	29
2.4.2. Beskrywing as deel van interaksie en navorsing	31
2.5. PERSEPTUELE STYLE SE INVLOED OP VERTALING	35
2.6. VERTALING EN VERSKANSTE BETEKENIS	37
2.7. SAMEVATTING	40

HOOFTUK 3

METODE VAN ONDERSOEK

3.1. INLEIDING	42
3.2. DIE ONDERSOEKGROEP	42
3.2.1. Morele kwessies	42
3.2.2. Geloofwaardigheid	43
3.3. TOLK EN ONDERHOUDVOERDER	43
3.4. DIE ONDERHOUD	44
3.5. GELDIGHEID	45
3.5.1. Wat is geldigheid? 'n Begripsomskrywing	45
3.6. FASES VAN DATAINSAMELING	48
3.6.1. Fase een	48
3.6.2. Fase twee	48
3.7. PROSES VAN DATAONTLEDING	48
3.7.1. Fase een	48
3.7.2. Fase twee	48
3.7.3. Fase drie	49
3.7.4. Fase vier	49
3.7.5. Fase vyf	49
3.8. RASIONAAL VAN ONTLEDINGSPROSES	49

HOOFTUK 4

DATAONTLEIDING

4.1. INLEIDING	54
4.2. DIE BESKRYWENDE STATISTIEK	54
4.3. ONTLEIDING EN BESPREKING VAN DIE ONDERHOUDE	55
4.4. ONDERHOUDE	57
4.4.1. Respondent 1	57
4.4.2. Respondent 2	62
4.4.3. Respondent 3	65
4.4.4. Respondent 4	68
4.4.5. Respondent 5	73
4.4.6. Respondent 6	76
4.4.7. Respondent 7	80
4.4.8. Respondent 8	85
4.4.9. Respondent 9	90
4.4.10. Respondent 10	94
4.4.11. Respondent 11	98
4.5. VERDERE OPMERKINGS	102
4.6. SAMEVATTING	103

HOOFTUK 5

GEVOLGTREKKINGS, AANBEVELINGS EN SLOT

5.1. GEVOLGTREKKINGS	104
5.2. AANBEVELINGS	106
5.2.1. Aanbevelings na aanleiding van hierdie studie	106
5.2.2. Aanbevelings ten opsigte van die tolk se opleiding	107
5.3. SLOT	109
BIBLIOGRAFIE	110
BYLAE A - VRAAGSKEDULE	115

LYS VAN DIAGRAMME

Diagram 2.1. Sirkulêre en rekursiewe verhouding tussen drie deelnemers.	28
Diagram 2.2. Verwagte verhouding tussen drie deelnemers waar geldigheid van vertalings hoog is.	34
Diagram 2.3. Verwagte verhouding tussen drie deelnemers waar geldigheid van vertalings laag is.	35

LYS VAN TABELLE

3.8.1. Kontekstuele agtergrond van ontleidingskategorieë.	51
3.8.2. Perseptuele style wat moontlik distorsies kan veroorsaak (Devito, 1988).	52
4.2.1. Biografiese inligting	54
4.2.2. Voorkoms van distorsies in die antwoorde van die respondent soos vertaal deur die tolk	55
4.3.1. Voorkoms van moontlike redes vir gelykmaking (weglating)	56
4.3.2. Voorkoms van moontlike redes vir assimilasie	56
4.4.1. Respondent 1	57
4.4.1.1 Perseptuele distorsies wat plaasvind in die onderhoud	59
4.4.1.2. Gelykmaking en moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor	60
4.4.1.3. Assimilasie met moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor	60
4.4.2. Respondent 2	62
4.4.2.1. Perseptuele distorsies wat plaasvind in die onderhoud	63
4.4.2.2. Gelykmaking en moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor	64
4.4.2.3. Assimilasie met moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor	64
4.4.3. Respondent 3	65
4.4.3.1. Perseptuele distorsies wat plaasvind in die onderhoud	66
4.4.3.2. Gelykmaking en moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor	67
4.4.3.3. Assimilasie met moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor	67
4.4.4. Respondent 4	68
4.4.4.1. Perseptuele distorsies wat plaasvind in die onderhoud	70
4.4.4.2. Gelykmaking en moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor	71
4.4.4.3. Assimilasie met moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor	71
4.4.5. Respondent 5	73
4.4.5.1. Perseptuele distorsies wat plaasvind in die onderhoud	74
4.4.5.2. Gelykmaking en moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor	74
4.4.5.3. Assimilasie met moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor	75
4.4.6. Respondent 6	76
4.4.6.1. Perseptuele distorsies wat plaasvind in die onderhoud	78
4.4.6.2. Gelykmaking en moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor	78
4.4.6.3. Assimilasie met moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor	78
4.4.7. Respondent 7	80
4.4.7.1. Perseptuele distorsies wat plaasvind in die onderhoud	83
4.4.7.2. Gelykmaking en moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor	83
4.4.7.3. Assimilasie met moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor	84
4.4.8. Respondent 8	85
4.4.8.1. Perseptuele distorsies wat plaasvind in die onderhoud	87
4.4.8.2. Gelykmaking en moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor	87
4.4.8.3. Assimilasie met moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor	89
4.4.9. Respondent 9	90
4.4.9.1. Perseptuele distorsies wat plaasvind in die onderhoud	92
4.4.9.2. Gelykmaking en moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor	92

4.4.9.3.	Assimilasie met moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor	93
4.4.10.	Respondent 10	94
4.4.10.1.	Perseptuele distorsies wat plaasvind in die onderhoud	96
4.4.10.2.	Gelykmaking en moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor	96
4.4.10.3.	Assimilasie met moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor	97
4.4.11.	Respondent 11	98
4.4.11.1.	Perseptuele distorsies wat plaasvind in die onderhoud	100
4.4.11.2.	Gelykmaking en moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor	100
4.4.11.3.	Assimilasie met moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor	101

Sleutel terme:

- 1) Assimilasie
- 2) Epistemologie
- 3) Geldigheid
- 4) Gelykmaking
- 5) Konteks
- 6) Paradigma
- 7) Skerpmaking
- 8) Sistemies
- 9) Tolk
- 10) Vertaling

Keywords

- 1) Assimilation
- 2) Epistemology
- 3) Validity
- 4) Levelling
- 5) Context
- 6) Paradigm
- 7) Sharpening
- 8) Systemic
- 9) Translator
- 10) Translation

HOOFSTUK 1 PROBLEEMSTELLING, DOELSTELLING EN AFLEIDINGS

1.1 INLEIDING

Die studie is kwalitatief en verkennend van aard en handel oor die geldigheid van die gebruik van tolke se vertalings in sielkundige onderhoudboeking, waar die doelwit is om inligting in te samel oor die psigiese lewe van 'n persoon. 'n Soortgelyke studie "*The invisible witness*" is deur advokaat Amanda Reichman (in Beukes, 1993) onderneem. Die resultate wat dié studie opgelewer het was met skok ontvang. In teenstelling fokus hierdie studie op die medies-psigologiese konteks.

Om die problematiek rondom tolke in Suid-Afrika te ondersoek moet die geskiedenis van vertaling en tolke van naderby bekyk word. In die verlede was net twee sogenaamde Westerse tale in Suid-Afrika, naamlik Afrikaans en Engels as amptelike tale erken (Beukes, 1993). Die resultaat was dat die ander nege Afrikatale as ondergeskik beskou was. Die situasie het ontstaan as gevolg van die elitistiese kultuur wat geheers het. Die vertaalprofessie was om hierdie rede hoofsaaklik toegespits op die vertaling van Afrikaans en Engels. In Suid-Afrika is ongeveer 48% van die bevolking Afrikaans of Engels magtig (Schuring, 1993). 'n Verdere implikasie van die beleid was die ongelyke verspreiding van tegniese; wetenskaplike; politieke; ekonomiese inligting en kennis (Beukes, 1993).

Volgens Naisbitt en Tolletson (in Beukes, 1993) word daar beraam dat tussen ses en sewe duisend wetenskaplike artikels daagliks ter wêreld gepubliseer word. Verder meen hulle dat daar in die tagtigerjare elke 5.5 jaar 'n verdubbeling van wetenskaplike en tegniese inligting was. Daar word voorsien dat daar in die toekoms, as gevolg van die voortdurende ontwikkeling van inligtingstelsels, 'n twintigmaandelikse verdubbeling van inligting sal wees. Van den Berg (1996) verwys na *After Babel* van George Steiner wat handel

oor die inligtingsontploffing, en Alvin Toffler wat meen dat die wêreld weens elektronika 'n dorp geword het.

'n Keerpunt in Suid-Afrika het plaasgevind toe nasionale eenheid en demokrasie in Suid-Afrika gevestig was. Elf landstale verkry onder dié beleid van demokrasie amptelike status. Ongeag die vooruitgang bestaan die kommunikasie- of taalprobleme voort.

Volgens Anna-Marie Beukes (1993) moet vertaaldienslewering sy geloofwaardigheid as beroep herwin en betrek word by die heropbou en ontwikkeling van die Suid-Afrikaanse samelewing. Omdat "*vertalings soos alle vorme van diskokers, nooit in 'n vakuum geskied nie.*" (Beukes, 1994: 107) moet die beroep kongruent met die diepgaande makrososiale veranderinge in die land ook as 'n agent van sosiale verandering optree.

Volgens Opubor (in Gross, et al 1975) sou taal vanuit 'n funksionele oogpunt die uitriling van ervaring (kommunikasie) bewerkstellig en dus die ontwikkeling van 'n nasionale integrasie bevorder. In 'n land waar die bewerkstelliging van nasionale eenheid nodig is, is suksesvolle kommunikasie noodsaaklik. Kennis oor kommunikasie en kulture is belangrik vir die voorkoming van misverstande wat huis ontstaan as gevolg van die verskeidenheid van tale en kulture in Suid-Afrika. Om kennis oor doeltreffende kommunikasie in te win word die kulturele (ekosistemiese) en perceptuele stylperspektiewe van die tolk ondersoek om vas te stel tot hoe mate dit die geldigheid van die tolk se vertaling beïnvloed.

In hierdie studie word semigestrukteerde sielkundige onderhoude met pasiënte by die Garankuwa hospitaal se Mond- en Kaaksjirurgieafdeling gevoer. Die verpleegsters van die afdeling voer die onderhoude en vervul gelyktydig die rol van die tolk en onderhoudvoerder. Die verpleegsters het 'n andersoortige opleiding as dié van die sielkundige, maar word gebruik aangesien daar huis 'n tekort is aan tolke met sielkundige opleiding. Die navorsers poog om met behulp van die vertolkte onderhoude vas te

stel tot watter mate die bronboodskap verskil van die eindboodskap.

Die fokus van die studie is nie net om die verskille tussen kulture ten opsigte van taal en kommunikasie uit te wys nie, maar daar is ook implisiet in die studie die doelwit om moontlike ooreenkomste aan te toon. Soos terreg deur Machet (1996 : 61) gestel: “*One must also be wary of accepting one culture as the norm against which all others must be measured with the implication that differences are negative or a lack. There is also a bias towards finding differences rather than similarities...*”.

1.2. PROBLEEMSTELLING

Kruiskulturele navorsing geniet veral in die laaste twintig jaar in Suid-Afrika en ander lande groter gewildheid. Die gewildheid is moontlik ‘n aanduiding van die aanvaarding van ‘n verhoogde multikulturele samelewing waarin die mens hom of haar huidiglik bevind (Machet, 1996). Die aanvaarding is ‘n gevolg van die verskuwing vanaf ‘n koloniale mentaliteit na ‘n postkoloniale perspektief. Volgens Machet (1996) fokus kruiskulturele navorsing op die begrip en verhoogde wetenskaplike kennis van alle kulture en die moontlike byvoeging van verdere kennis hieroor tot die bestaande liggaam van kennis.

Talle probleme word egter binne kruiskulturele navorsing ondervind. Westerse navorsing toon dikwels ‘n neiging na ‘n positivistiese perspektief (Machet, 1996). Die perspektief se vertroue op empiriese data is een van die probleme (Filstead, 1979). ‘n Verdere verskynsel van die positivismus is die navorser se siening dat hy of sy losstaande is van die respondent. Die implikasie is dat die navorser die rol van waarnemer kan aanneem en sodoende ook dié van ‘n onafhanklike realiteit met ‘n objektiewe siening en ‘n emosionele onbetrokkenheid (Smit, 1983). In teenstelling met die positivistiese perspektief is daar dié van idealisme waar die navorser se waarneming en beplaning

konteksgebonde is. Die idealistiese perspektief is een waarvolgens daar geen konteksvrye of neutrale wetenskaplike metodes kan wees nie (Smit, 1983).

“No two languages are ever sufficiently similar to be considered as representing the same social reality.” (Basnett-McGuire, 1980 : 13). Interkulturele kommunikasie is nie 'n nuwe verskynsel nie en bestaan sedert die vroegste tye. Interkulturele kommunikasie vind plaas wanneer 'n boodskap wat in een kultuur ontstaan in 'n ander kultuur ontvang en verwerk moet word. (Samovar & Porter, 1991). Die tipe kommunikasie is tweeledig van aard omdat dit uit 'n kultuurbasis en 'n taalbasis bestaan. Die probleme aangaande interkulturele kommunikasie is kompleks. Die ou cliché, wat kom eerste die hoender of die eier, geld hier vir kultuur en taal. Taal en kultuur se beïnvloeding is resiprook.

Kultuurdiversiteit bemoeilik kommunikasie. Herbert (1992 :2) sluit hierby aan: "... language simultaneously functions as a cultural resource for individuals who are engaged in a constant process of (re)negotiating individual social roles and relationships. Language diversity acts at once, then, as a social resource (in shaping social action) and as a social problem (at the level of the nation-state where linguistic diversity is often seen as a barrier to the integration of populations)".

Taal is volgens Edward Sapir (Basnett-Mcguire, 1980) 'n weg na sosiale realiteit en "...the worlds in which different societies live are distinct worlds, not merely the same world with different labels attached." (Basnett-McGuire, 1980 : 13).

Taal is die hoofwyse waarmee kulturele oortuigings, waardes, norme en wêreldsienings oorgedra word. Verder dien taal ook as meganisme vir interaksie en as " a guide to social reality. Language influences perceptions, transmits meaning, and helps mold patterns of thought." (Samovar & Porter, 1991 : 17).

Indien taal deur 'n kultuur gevorm word, behoort dit 'n dinamiese aanduiding te wees van die spreker se sosiokulturele leefwêreld. Dit is juis 'n goeie rede vir die sielkunde, wat hom bemoei met die leefwêreld van die mens en sy of haar gedrag, om verdere ag te slaan op taal en die wyse waarop dit aangewend word in kommunikasie.

In die studie gaan die navorser vanuit die aanname te werk dat die kommunikasie van die individu wel die kulturele invloed van sy of haar sosiale realiteit in 'n mindere of meerdere mate weerspieël.

Die aanname word gemaak dat taal vanuit 'n funksionele oogpunt die uitruiling van ervaring bewerkstellig (Opubor in Gross *et al*, 1975). Die vraagstuk ontstaan egter of die uitgeruilde inligting, in die geval van die vertaling deur 'n tolk, geldig is.

Die probleem waarvoor die sielkunde te staan kom is die tekort aan opgeleide tolke en veral tolke wat spesialiseer in rigtings soos byvoorbeeld die sielkunde. Die navorser word telkemale gedwing om in die praktyk gebruik te maak van onopgeleide tolke wat dikwels nie Afrikaans of Engels voldoende magtig is nie.

"Translators , like spies, can only be employed in situations between cultures of which they have substantial personal experience;..." (Pym in Wallmach, 1996 : 290). Die feit dat die tolk en respondent dieselfde kultuur deel is nie 'n aanduiding dat die tolk se vertaling geldig sal wees nie. Machet (1996) sluit hierby aan met sy mening dat die gebruik van vertalers dit moeilik maak om empiriese navorsing te beheer aangesien dit bykans onmoontlik is om te weet of die tolk werkelik dit sê (of vra) wat van hom of haar verwag word.

In die verband verklaar Brislin dat *"the many, many ways that meaning (in its most general sense) can be conveyed through language, and the fact that we often misunderstand people we know very well and who speak the same language as ourselves, is*

enough of a problem to occupy the careers of many researchers. And when such meaning and potential for misunderstanding must be taken into account while transferring material from one language to another, the number of seemingly unsolvable problems surely causes frustration on the part of researchers who are faced with these problems." (Brislin, 1990 : 427).

Een van die doelwitte van die kruiskulturele sielkunde navorsing is om ondersoek in te stel na sosiokulturele vraagstukke en om te poog om etnosentrisme te vermy. Dit word uitgevoer deur die leefwêreld van die respondent op sy of haar eie terme te ondersoek. Die sielkundeonderhoud ondersteun hierdie doel deur in die respondent se leefwêreld in te beweeg deur natuurlike taal gebruik (Walker, 1985). Met die proses poog die navorser om die respondent se leefwêreld (sosiale realiteit) te begryp (Casson, 1981). Vir die doel maak die sielkundige navorser gebruik van "... *research methods [that] are plans used in the pursuit of knowledge. They are outlines of investigative journeys, laying out previously developed paths, which, if followed by researchers, are supposed to lead to valid knowledge.* Wanneer die geldige kennis waarna Polkinghorne (Valle & Halling, 1989) verwys, ondersoek word, moet daar in gedagte gehou word dat verskillende skakerings van betekenis belangrik is. Volgens Van den Berg (1996 : 1) kan 'n mens slegs in sy of haar eie taal die "gevoelswaarde van woorde in hulle ganse belewenissamehang ken". Machet (1996 : 62.) meen dat : "*Translations need to do more than give the general meaning of the message; they need to accurately reflect the connotational and emotive content.*". Guttinger (in Van den Berg, 1996) is van mening dat dit nie vir die vreemdtaal-spreker moontlik is om die denkbeeld te ken wat 'n inheemse spreker met 'n sekere woord verbind nie.

Dit is dus duidelik dat doeltreffende vertalings al hoe meer belangrik word (Lucas in Van den Berg, 1996).

Samovar en Porter (1991) bevestig dat selfs nadat taalprobleme oorbrug is, dit steeds moeilik is om te verstaan en verstaan te word.

Soos Van den Berg (1996 : 91) dit binne die Suid-Afrikaanse konteks stel: “*Todat die reënboog (nasie) in die talehemel is...*” en almal nie alle tale magtig is nie sal daar ander uitweë gevind moet word. Indien Suid-Afrika uitvoering wil gee aan die Grondwet 3(1) wat voorstel dat toestande vir die gelyke gebruik en bevordering asook ontwikkeling van alle amptelike tale, geskep word, sal die dienste van tolke en vertalers benodig word. In ooreenstemming met Van den Berg (1996) is Lockett (1996 : 265) van mening dat “*if South Africa is to carry out its multilingual policy, suitably trained translators will be needed.*” Volgens Van den Berg (1996) is vertaling nie net die enigste praktiese oplossing nie maar ook ‘n verrykende proses.

Ten spyte van die toenemende aantal vertallings, van letterkundige werke in en uit die elf amptelike tale onderling, wat as ‘n positiewe (Van den Berg 1996) gesindheidsverandering gesien kan word, word daar steeds nie genoeg aandag, tyd en geld gespandeer aan die voldoende opleiding van vertalers nie. Die probleme rondom tolke en hulle vertallings word in die meeste studies wat handel oor metodologie en of menslike gedrag nie aangespreek nie. ‘n Moontlike rede hiervoor is dat taal en kommunikasie homself nie sommer leen tot wetenskaplike navorsing nie. Volgens Van den Berg (1996) behoort vertaalonderrig van groot waarde te wees omdat dit kan bydra tot ons begrip van die wyse waarop betekenisoordrag plaasvind.

1.3 DOELSTELLING

Die geldigheid van die tolk se vertaling van die sielkundige onderhou is hier onder die soeklig. Daar word gepoog om vas te stel of die boodskap se betekenis verarm, uitgebrei of verander word deur die vertalingsproses waarby die tolk betrokke is. Met ‘n meta-analise poog die navorsers om terug te staan en vanuit die ekosistemiese en perseptuele styl-benadering ‘n beter begrip te kry van die dinamika wat betrokke is by die tolk se vertaalproses. Begrip van die dinamika behoort moontlik vir die navorsers verdere

lig te werp op die mate van geldigheid wat betrokke is by die vertaling van die tolk.

Wallmach 1996) bevestig dat daar problematiek kan bestaan ten opsigte van inhoud en betekenisverandering van vertalings. *“Because translation traverses the boundaries between cultures by its very nature, it represents the possibility of violating an established social order by introducing new ideas, new characteristics, new ideologies into the target culture.”* (Wallmach, 1996 : 290).

Buiten verskille in taal en kultuur is daar verskeie ander elemente betrokke by die onderhoud naamlik die konteks, paradigma en perceptuele styl van die navorser, tolk en respondent. Die dinamika van hierdie elemente kan moontlik die geldigheid van die vertaling beïnvloed.

1.3.1. Twee Vertrekpunte

Daar word hier deur twee lense na die proses gekyk en hopelik soos die driedimensionele blou en rooi bril wat diepte verskaf aan dit waarna gekyk word sal hier ook ‘n nuwe visie ontstaan. Die vertrekpunte is die ekosistemiese en die perceptuele- styl benaderings.

1.3.1.1. Ekosisteemteorie

Die basiese optrede van die epistemologie is die skep van verskille. Die mens ken sy wêreld alleenlik deur die onderskeid van patronen (Keeney, 1983). Volgens Spencer-Brown (In Keeney, 1983) is die tref van onderskeidings die uitgangspunt vir enige aksie. Die vraag wat die navorser vra word gebore vanuit sy eie epistemologie (kultuur). Die navorser se vraag word weer deur die tolk vertaal vanuit sy of haar eie epistemologie (kultuur).

Die area van interkulturele navorsing word in hierdie studie ondersoek om vas te stel waar, hoe en wanneer die onderskeidings

onderliggend aan die ontstaan van interkulturele kommunikasie getref word. Spencer en Brown (Keeney, 1983) postuleer dat dit belangrik is om terug te kyk na die oorspronklike aksies in die skep van ons wêreld (interkulturele kommunikasie). 'n Uitvloeisel van die onderskeidinge wat getref word is die beskrywings daarvan. Dié beskrywings wat plaasvind word geteken op "*maps based on assumptions about the nature of reality and the processes of human understanding.*" (Valle & Halling, 1989: 41).

Die vraag is egter of dit vir die navorser moontlik is om binne die respondent se leefwêreld in te beweeg, deur taal en kommunikasie soos deur Walker (1985) voorgestel? Om 'n beter begrip van 'n lid van 'n ander kultuur te verkry moet die navorser probeer om 'n paradigmaskuif te ondergaan. Volgens Keeney (1983) is die waarnemer deel van dit wat hy of sy waarneem. In dié geval is die tolk waarskynlik ook deel van sy vertaling. Vanuit die ekosistemiese perspektief word die vraag gestel of die inligting verkry, suiwer is, aangesien dit nie eerstehands is nie en voortspruit vanuit vlakke van beskrywings deur verskeie deelnemers.

'n Voorvereiste vir wetenskaplike navorsing is objektiwiteit. Vanuit die ekosistemiese oogpunt meen Bateson (1972) dat objektiwiteit nie moontlik is nie. In 'n poging om 'n oplossing te vind vir die dilemma van oënskynlike subjektiwiteit moet die navorser poog om bewus wees van sy of haar eie voorveronderstellings en seker maak dat die persone wat saam met hom of haar aan die projek werk dieselfde voorveronderstellings deel (Bateson, 1979). Die voorveronderstellings wat in die navorser teenwoordig is, is onbewus en gevvolglik moeilik om af te baken en te verander.

Die kontekste waarbinne interkulturele kommunikasie plaasvind is verder van belang aangesien dit moontlik kan verklaar waarom en hoe sekere beskrywings plaasvind. Dit is juis waarom die navorser moet poog om terug te staan en 'n nadenkende meta-analise uit te voer van die beskrywings wat binne die interkulturele

kommunikasieproses plaasvind asook die verskeie kontekste waarbinne hulle plaasvind.

1.3.1.2. Perseptuele style

Volgens Jacquemond is vertaling net soos enige menslike aktiwiteit wat binne 'n spesifieke sosiale en historiese konteks plaasvind “*...that informs and structures it. But in the case of translation, the operation becomes doubly complicated since, by definition, two languages and thus two cultures and two societies are involved.*” (in Wallmach, 1996)

Die twee kulture en samelewings waarna Jacquemond (Wallmach, 1996) verwys impliseer twee wyses van waarneem oftewel twee perceptuele aksies. Buiten die kollektiewe persepsies van beide kulture is daar ook individuele persepsies om mee rekening te hou. Bateson voer aan dat “*...our brains make the images that we think we ‘percieve’.*” (Bateson, 1972:38). Die Oxford (1989) definieer persepsie as volg: “*Perception is viewed as a transformation of observation, to perceive means to comprehend with the mind to take in fully or adequately, to grasp the meaning of, comprehend, understand.*”. Daar is dus 'n duidelike konsensus tussen die samestellers van die Oxford (1989) en Bateson (1972) dat persepsie 'n verandering of verwerking van dit wat waargeneem word impliseer. Diè perceptuele verwerking van inligting hou moontlik vir die navorsing ernstige gevolge ten opsigte van die verkryging van akkurate en geldige kennis, in. Daarom is dit noodsaaklik om die perceptuele style van spesifiek die tolk te ondersoek, om die mate van die geldigheid van die vertaling te bepaal.

Allport, Postma (Devito, 1988) en Klein (Sarason, 1967) onderskei drie perceptuele style wat moontlik distorsies in die vertaling van interkulturele kommunikasie vertalings kan veroorsaak.

1) *Skerpmaking (“Sharpening”)*

Sekere dele van die inligting word ten koste van ander dele oorbeklemtoon. Vir die doeleindes van hierdie studie sal skerpmaking beskou word as ‘n styl waar meeste indien nie al die besonderhede van die oorspronklike boodskap wat waargeneem word, deur skerpmaking uitgelyig en deur die tolk in die vertaalde boodskap weergegee word.

2) *Gelykmaking (“Levelling”)*

Die hoofmomente wat in die oorspronklike boodskap waargeneem word, word deur gelykmaking verminder, oorbeklemtoon en in sommige gevalle uitgelaat in die tolk se vertaalde weergawe. Die ingewikkeldheid van die kommunikasie word afgeskaal en vereenvoudig. Die gevolg is ‘n verskraalde en verdraaide boodskap.

3) *Assimilasie*

Assimilasie verwys na die tolk se neiging om boodskappe te verwerk in terme van sy of haar eie houdings, vooroordele, behoeftes en waardes (Devito 1988).

Die drie perceptuele style word gebruik om vas te stel hoeveel betekeniseenhede deur die tolk ingesluit (skepmaking), uitgelaat (gelykmaking) en verander (assimilasie) word.

1.4 AFLEIDINGS

Dit is duidelik uit die voorafgaande besprekings dat daar wel in Suid-Afrika ‘n probleem rondom die algemene beskikbaarheid van tolke asook tolke met vakspesifieke opleiding bestaan.

Talle skrywers en navorsers beskou taal en kultuur se beïnvloeding as resiprokaal en daaruit volg die aanname dat kommunikasie wel die kulturele invloed van sosiale realiteit in ‘n mindere of meerder mate weerspieël. Taal verleen toegang tot die sosiale realiteit van die individu en word dus geïmplementeer om deur interaksie die

oordrag van kulturele oortuigings, waardes, norme en wêreldsiensings te bewerkstellig. Wanneer taal binne interkulturele kommunikasie “ter sprake” kom word twee uiteindes vermoed, naamlik die van taal as sosiale hulpbron of sosiale probleem. Dit is dan ook hier waar die vraag ontstaan: Word die aanwending van taal deur die tolk bevorder of benadeel?

In ‘n poging om die vraag te beantwoord moet die navorsers ‘n nadenkende meta-analise uitvoer van die beskrywings (vertalings deur tolk) wat binne interkulturele kommunikasieproses plaasvind asook die verskeie kontekste waarbinne die beskrywings plaasvind.

Persepsie impliseer dat die boodskap verwerk word en dikwels tydens die proses verander en daarom moet die navorsers gedurende die meta-analise in gedagte hou dat die waarnemer deel vorm van dit wat hy of sy waarnem, en dat die tolk waarskynlik deel vorm van sy vertaling. Die navorsers moet dus bewus wees van sy of haar eie voorveronderstellings asook die van die ander persone betrokke by die navorsingsproses.

In hierdie ondersoek word ‘n ontleding uitgevoer deur middel van ‘n meta-analise om die geldigheid van die tolk se vertaling vas te stel. Die vertalings-tolkingsproses word waargeneem binne die kontekstuele agtergrond, die paradigmas van die deelnemers asook die perceptuele style van die betrokke tolke.

HOOFTUK 2

LITERATUROORSIG

2.1. INLEIDING

Kultuur vorm die milieu waarbinne of waarvandaan die mens kommunikeer en speel 'n sentrale rol in menslike kommunikasie.

Die term kruiskulturele navorsing impliseer volgens Machet (1996) 'n vergelykende verhouding. In die gees hiervan poog die navorser om nie net die verskille in die vertalings uit te wys nie maar ook die ooreenkomste.

2.2. KULTUUR EN KOMMUNIKASIE

Kultuur word gedefinieer as 'n "*Refined understanding of the arts and other human intellectual achievement; customs and civilization of a particular time or people; improvement by care and training*" (Oxford, 1984 : 177)

Volgens Taylor en Boeyens word kultuur gevorm deurdat die "... parents or care-givers wear spectacles having the special lenses of their culture, and fit their charges with similar lenses in the process of socializing them. Culture therefore is the lens system or medium through which conceptual 'figures' are distinguished from a 'ground'." (Taylor & Boeyens, 1991: 1).

In aansluiting hierby beweer (Samovar & Porter ,1991:10-11) dat: "Culture is largely responsible for the construction of our individual social realities and for our individual repertoires of communicative behaviors and meanings."

Samovar en Porter (1991) definieer kommunikasie voorts as 'n bewuste of onbewuste nieverbale of verbale (of beide) gedrag wat die doelwit het om reaksie of respons te verkry. Die gedrag moet ook, volgens hulle, deur 'n persoon (die teiken van die gedrag) waargeneem word om as kommunikasie beskou te kan word.

Ook Oprescu (in McCormack & Wurm, 1976) is van mening dat kultuur en kommunikasie nie geskei kan word. Sapire (1996 : 1) meen dat “*issues of translation are essentially regarded as issues of communication.*” Binne die kulturele domein is kommunikasie 'n ryk bron van inligting aangesien dit spontaan met min beperkings kan plaasvind. “*The spoken language is one of the most genuine and spontaneous human manifestations; it precedes by far the emergence of the written language, it is by far more prevalent, accompanied by a whole scale of elements, nonexistent in the written language, which complete, color, blend, dissolve, or strengthen the message orally expressed.*” (Oprescu in McCormack & Wurm, 1976 : 349).

Elke kultuur poog om aan sy lede 'n universum van diskloers te gee waarmee belewenisse geïnterpreteer, en aan ander oorgedra kan word (Samovar & Porter 1991). Poyatos (1993 : 313) meen dat: “... *cultures, we must agree, are still different worlds in themselves, both physically and intellectually.*” Samovar en Porter (1991 : 14) voer die argument verder deur hulle stelling dat kulture verskil en gevvolglik die kommunikasiepraktyke en -gedrag van die individue van die kultuur ook sal verskil.

In die Suid-Afrikaanse situasie het die Westerse en Afrikakulture afsonderlik ontwikkel as gevolg van die kultuurelitistiese beleid wat aan die orde van die dag was. Daar kan aangevoer word dat “*cultural similarity in perception makes the sharing of meaning possible. The ways in which we communicate, the circumstances of our communication, the language and language style we use, and our nonverbal behaviors are primarily all a response to and a function of our culture.*” (Samovar & Porter, 1991:14).

Sentraal volgens Goddard (in Bamberg, 1997) is die aanname dat enige interpretasie van die woorde van 'n vreemde taal gestrem word deur vorige begrip van die woorde in die vertaler se eie taal.

Elke individuele mens is uniek; dit geld ook vir die wyse van kommunikasie (Oprescu, 1976). Aangesien daar geen universum in die navorsing is, wat as basis kan dien vir outomatiese begrip nie, is dit nodig om elke vreemdetaalspreker van 'n ander kultuur as 'n individuele geval te hanteer (Barna, 1983). Om die betekenis en konteks wat implisiet vervat is in die inligting wat die respondent verskaf, eksplisiet te maak, moet die navorser beskik oor die vermoë om te kan luister en waarneem. Die seine en boodskappe moet ontvang en ontsyfer word (Oprescu, 1976).

Die navorser moet objektief en oop wees vir die inligting wat die data oplewer. "...*the [researcher] cannot stop at knowing that the people he (or she) is working with have different customs, goals, and thought patterns from his (or her) own. He (or she) must be able to feel his (or her) way into intimate contact with these alien values, attitudes, and feelings. He (or she) must be able to work with them and within them, neither losing his (or her) own values in the confrontation nor protecting himself (or herself) behind a wall of intellectual detachment.*" (Barna, 1983 : 331).

Samovar en Porter (1991) is van mening dat die bestudering en begrip van interkulturele kommunikasie 'n vermindering en selfs 'n uitskakeling van die onderskeie kommunikasierepertoires (wat betekenisvol van kultuur tot kultuur verskil) tot gevolg kan hê. In die poging om die problematiek uit te skakel of te verminder benodig die mens volgens Poyatos (1993:313) "linguistic fluency" en "cultural fluency". Poyatos(1993) stel die volgende stappe voor om kulturele vlotheid te verwerf . Ons moet:

- 1) Die kultuur met 'n hoë graad van akkuraatheid analyseer.
- 2) Besluit wat universeel is en wat kultuurgebonde is.
- 3) Bogenoemde met ons eie kultuur kontrasteer.
- 4) Besluit watter tipe waarneming- of akkulturasieproses ons wil deurgaan.
- 5) Watter tipe kommunikasie ons verlang.

- 6) Hoe diep ons die kultuur wil ondersoek. (By net algemene style en so meer).

Poyatos (1993) se stappe, soos hierbo uiteengesit is tydsaam van aard en dikwels as gevolg van die tydspeberkinge van navorsing ontoegangklik vir die navorser. As verdere oplossing vir die problematiek rondom die begrip van interkulturele kommunikasie, stel Goddard (in Bamberg, 1997) voor dat kultuurspesifieke betekenise vertaal moet word na kultuurvrye konsepte. Kritiek hierteen is dat die kultuurvrye woorde juis inmeng met 'n beter begrip van kulturele praktyke. Daar bestaan ook twyfel oor hoe daar besluit word watter kultuurvrye woorde ooreenstem met watter kultuurspesifieke woorde. Die kultuurvrye woordeskatinventaris kan dus onmoontlik empiries onafhanklik opgestel word. Die navorser poog daarom om 'n verhoogde begrip van kulturele kommunikasie te bereik deur die linguïstiese vaardighede en hopelik kulturele vlotheid van die tolk te implementeer as tussenganger in die interkulturele kommunikasieproses.

Bamberg (1997) is van mening dat etnosentrisme alleenlik vermy kan word deur nadenkend op te tree. Dit is hier waar die sisteemteorie ter sprake kom. Elke mens het sy of haar kultuur en dus wyse om na die wêreld te kyk. Diè eie realiteit kan ook beskryf word as 'n paradigma.

2.3. KULTUUR EN PARADIGMA

'n Paradigma word gedefineer as 'n "...representation of reality, and how this reality can be examined... a thought-framework within which questions about human nature can be posed and answered" (Jordaan & Jordaan, 1984 : 35).

Beide kultuur en paradigma word gesien as 'n realiteitsbesef, -bewustheid of -voorstelling. Daarom is dit moontlik om in 'n diskous die woord kultuur met die woord paradigma te vervang. Die gevolg hiervan is dat die beskrywing van die navorsingsproses

waar drie lede naamlik die tolk, respondent en navorser betrokke is verander na een waar drie verskillende paradigmas betrokke is.

"Adequate descriptions of the social world, unlike those of the natural world, necessitate the researcher 'getting inside' the objects of his study so that he understands and knows them as subjects. This is facilitated by the fact that the researcher is himself a social being and is likely to share some of the social meanings of those he is studying and will have directly experienced analogous motives, reactions, emotions and feelings of his own." (Walker, 1985 : 12). Die doelwit van diè navorsingsproses is die bestudering van een paradigma vanuit 'n ander.

Hieruit vloeи verskeie vraagstukke:

- 1) Is dit moontlik vir die navorser om in sy respondent se leefwêreld in te beweeg?
- 2) Wat is 'n voldoende beskrywing? In diè geval wat is 'n goeie vertaling?
- 3) Is dit moontlik om ekstern te beskryf sonder om self deel van die beskrywing te wees?

Die inbeweeg in 'n ander se leefwêreld verg 'n paradigmaverskuiwing. So verskuiwing is nodig om so akkurate beskrywing moontlik van die respondent se leefwêreld te verskaf. Die epistemologie kom hier ter sprake.

2.4. EPISTEMOLOGIE.

Volgens Gouws, Louw, Meyer & Plug (1982) is epistemologie 'n afdeling van die filosofie wat die oorsprong, aard en grense van kennis bestudeer.

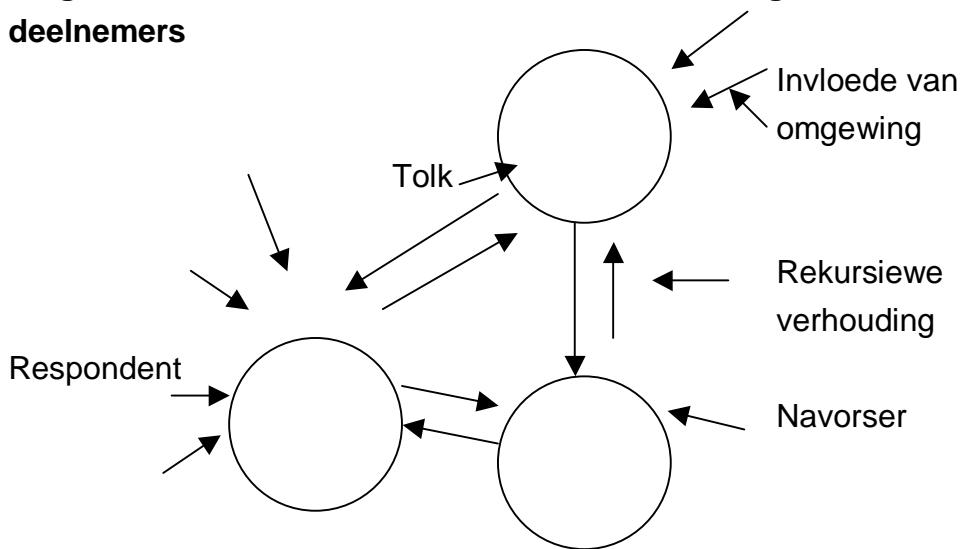
Epistemologie poog om te spesifiseer hoe organismes weet, dink en besluite neem (Bateson, 1979). Die mens se epistemologie is dikwels onbewus maar dit bestaan wel. In hierdie geval is die doel van epistemologie juis om vir die navorser 'n beter begrip te gee

van die navorsingsproses waarin hy homself bevind as deelnemende lid (Keeney, 1983).

Machet (1996) is van mening dat almal uit 'n spesifieke kultuur stam en dat dié kultuur of paradigma sy of haar denke en verwysingsraamwerk bepaal en beïnvloed. Die verwysingsraamwerk (paradigma) se grondslag onderliggend aan gedrags- en waarnemingspatrone moet eksplisiet en verstaanbaar gemaak word.

Volgens Keeney (1983) behoort die navorser hom of haarself blootstel aan 'n paradigmaverskuiwing om sodoende die wêreld vanuit 'n nuwe oogpunt waar te neem. Die navorser verander so die wyse waarop hy of sy die wêreld ervaar. Hy of sy ontwikkel 'n perspektief waarby beide die oënskynlike teenoorgesteldes (nl teorie en praktyk) insluit is. Die navorser besef met behulp van dié siening dat die deelnemers van die navorsingsproses, insluitend hy- of syself en die konteks van die kommunikasie, 'n sirkulêre en rekursiewe invloed op die navorsingsproses het. Wanneer die navorser tot dié besef gekom het, is hy of sy reg vir 'n alternatiewe epistemologie.

Diagram 2.1. – Sirkulêre en rekursiewe verhouding tussen drie deelnemers



Binne hierdie alternatiewe epistemologie is die konteks en dinamika rondom interkulturele kommunikasie belangrik. Konteks word op die volgende wyses gedefinieer:

Oxford (1989)

“a connection, connected structure, or a weaving together” meer spesifieker is ‘n konteks die *“connotation or coherence between the parts of a discourse”*.

Stauss en Corbin (1990 :96)

Hulle definieer konteks as *“a specific set of properties that pertain to a phenomenon”*. ‘n Konteks is dus ‘n voorstelling van die spesifieke stel omstandighede of toestande waarbinne ‘n aksie of interaksionele strategie plaasvind.

2.4.1 Alternatiewe epistemologie

“To view an alternative world requires being in that world. Thus the most this text can do is describe various paths for encountering an alternative epistemology and then warn of the possibility that each of these paths may be twisted and distorted by the world view of which one is already part .” (Keeney, 1983 : 15).

Die basiese optrede van die epistemologie is die skep van verskille. Die mens ken sy wêreld alleenlik deur die onderskeid van patronne (Keeney, 1983). Volgens Spencer-Brown (In Keeney, 1983) is die tref van onderskeidings die uitgangspunt vir enige aksie.

Volgens Keeney (1983) is daar twee vorme van epistemologie naamlik die liniêre en sirkulêre. Die sirkulêre beklemtoon, in teenstelling met die liniêre, die ekologie, verhoudings en sisteme as geheelentiteite. Hierdie tipe epistemologie is ingestel op twee interverbandhoudende aspekte naamlik kompleksiteit en konteks. Die navorser kan besluit of hy of sy vanuit ‘n liniêre of sirkulêre epistemologie te werk wil gaan. ‘n Alternatiewe epistemologie impliseer die verandering van gewoontelike waarnemings en denke.

Keeney (1983) meen dat epistemologie op 'n tweeledige wyse toegepas kan word naamlik:

- 1) Om aan te dui op *watter* wyse die individu dink, waarneem en besluite neem.
- 2) *Waارoor* die individu dink, waarneem en besluit neem.

In aansluiting hiermee meen Keeney (1983) dat dié twee onskeibare epistemologiese funksies van onderskeidtref deur alle mense gedeel word. Die waarneming grondliggend aan onderskeid tref (die vertaling), word moontlik deur die waarnemer (die tolk) se eie paradigma of kultuur beïnvloed.

Om die gebied van interkulturele navorsing te begryp moet die navorser oplet hoe dit saamgestel is. Dit beteken dat die onderskeidinge onderliggend aan die onstaan van interkulturele kommunikasie verder ondersoek moet word. Spencer en Brown (Keeney, 1983) postuleer dat dit belangrik is om terug te kyk na die oorspronklike aksies in die skep van ons wêreld (interkulturele kommunikasie) asook na hoe dit huidiglik daar uitsien.

Wanneer die mens onderskeid tref laat dit hom of haar met 'n uitgebreide, veranderde wêreld wat weer eens ondersoek moet word. Spencer en Brown (Keeney, 1983) beskryf dit as die hond wat sy eie stert jaag. Volgens Keeney (1983) het die kliënt 'n invloed op die terapeut sowel as die omgekeerde. Die studie bemoei hom met die wedersydse invloed tussen die tolk en respondent. Die optrede van beide is sirkulêr en rekursief saamgestel. Die gedrag kan gelyktydig as die oorsaak en gevolg beskryf word. Die beskrywer is volgens hulle in die beskrywing, die waarnemer in die waarneming. Indien die aanname toegepas word op die verhouding tussen die tolk en vertaling is dit moontlik om te beweer dat die tolk in die vertaling is en die navorser in die navorsing? Indien wel, dan bestaan daar 'n duidelike behoefté aan 'n meta-analise van die paradigmas (epistemologieë) of kulture wat betrokke is in die vertalingsproses.

In die proses waar die onderskeidinge, wat interkulturele kommunikasie spesifiseer, ondersoek word, word die navorser genoodsaak om sy of haar eie epistemologiese "tassers/ voelers" te ondersoek.

Vir 'n meta-analise, waar die navorser poog om die epistemologie van ander en veral sy of haar eie te verstaan, behoort daar vanuit 'n hoë-orde epistemologie te werk gaan. Die navorser moet ondersoek instel na die onderskeidinge wat hy of sy self en ander oor hulle wêreld tref. In die proses stel Keeney (1983) drie basiese wyses vir die tref van onderskeidings voor:

- 1) Daar word *primäre onderskeid* getref. Die onderskeiding word gebruik om die navorser se onverwerkte data saam te stel.
- 2) Onderskeidings word getref wat die *onverwerkte data organiseer*.
- 3) Wanneer die navorser sy onderskeidinge getref het en *patrone* gevind het, staan hy of sy terug en ondersoek sy werk. Die navorser hersien sy of haar voorafgaande wyses van onderskeidinge tref en besef dat daar ook ander wyses is om die data te onderskei, asook dat ander patronen van dataverbinding moontlik is.

Onderskeidinge op verskillende vlakke vind plaas en is sirkulêr en rekursief van aard. Diè tref van onderskeidinge is onderliggend aan die skep van 'n epistemologie. In die proses hersirkuleer die navorser se kennis gedurig en word hernu en aangepas sodat nuwe wyses van optrede gevind kan word.

2.4.2 Beskrywing as deel van interaksie en navorsing

Die tref van onderskeidinge is die beginpunt van enige aksie, besluitneming, persepsie, denke, beskrywing, teorie en vorming van 'n epistemologie. Samovar en Porter (1991:14) sluit hierby aan met "*perception [onderskeidings] In its simplest sense, is the*

internal process by which we select, evaluate, and organize stimuli from the external environment."

Elke waarnemer beskik oor 'n unieke wyse van punktuasie waarmee hy of sy die wêreld vanuit 'n eie raamwerk waarneem (Keeney, 1983). In ooreenstemming hiermee meen Bateson (1972) dat objektiwiteit nie moontlik is nie.

Die onuitputbare aantal wyses waarop die wêreld waargeneem kan word is afhanklik van die onderskeidinge wat 'n persoon tref. Om enige universum van verskynsels te verstaan moet daar begin word deur te kyk na die onderskeidinge wat onderliggend is aan die skep daarvan.

Om beskrywing (die tolk se optrede van vertaling) beter te verstaan is dit nodig om te besef dat die proses van beskrywing (vertaling) self verandering in die beskrywing (vertaling) meebring. Enige onderskeid wat getref word laat die waarnemer met 'n veranderde uitgebreide wêreld wat weer ondersoek noodsaak. Die mens tref onderskeid in die waarnemingsproses en tref dan weer onderskeid om te beskryf wat waargeneem word. Die rekursiewe proses van onderskeid op onderskeid duï op die wêreld van kubernetika, waar aksie, persepsie, beskrywing, konstruksie en voorstelling ineengestrengel is. In die waarneming van die wêreld word 'n ekologie van idees opgebou deur 'n rekursiewe patroon van onderskeid op onderskeid. Die waarnemer skep sy eie grense vir onderskeid.

Die hoër orde van metapunktuasie of meta-epistemologie beteken om teorieë oor teorieë te hê of beskrywings van beskrywings. Die metavlakte betrek verskille in logiese verwysingsraamwerke. Om te onderskei tussen 'n sisteem en 'n subsisteem impliseer verskillendeordes van begrensing. Die waarnemer neem altyd deel in dit wat hy waarneem. Die beskrywer is deel van dit wat hy beskryf. Soos die slang Ouroborous wat sy eie stert insluk en deur homself gaan, vind 'n proses plaas waar onderskeid op onderskei op onderskeid getref word (Keeney, 1983).

Volgens Bateson (1979 : 20) [The] "*Mind is empty; it is no-thing. It exists only in its ideas; and these again are no-things. Only ideas are immanent, embodied in their examples. And the examples are, no-things. The claw as an example, is not the 'Ding an sich'; it is precisely not the 'thing in itself'. Rather, it is what mind makes of it, namely, an example of something or other.*"

Bateson (1979) meen dat die waarnemer opgelei is om te dink aan patronne as iets staties wat net op sekere vaste wyses beskryf kan word. Bateson (1979) vergelyk 'n patroon met 'n dans 'n Dansrepertoire het interaksionerende dele, fisiese beperkinge asook beperkinge wat deur die danser se kenmerke opgehef word. Die beskrywing kan ook op drie vlakke plaasvind (Keeney, 1983):

- 'n eenvoudige aksievlek;
- interaksionele en
- choreografiese vlakke.

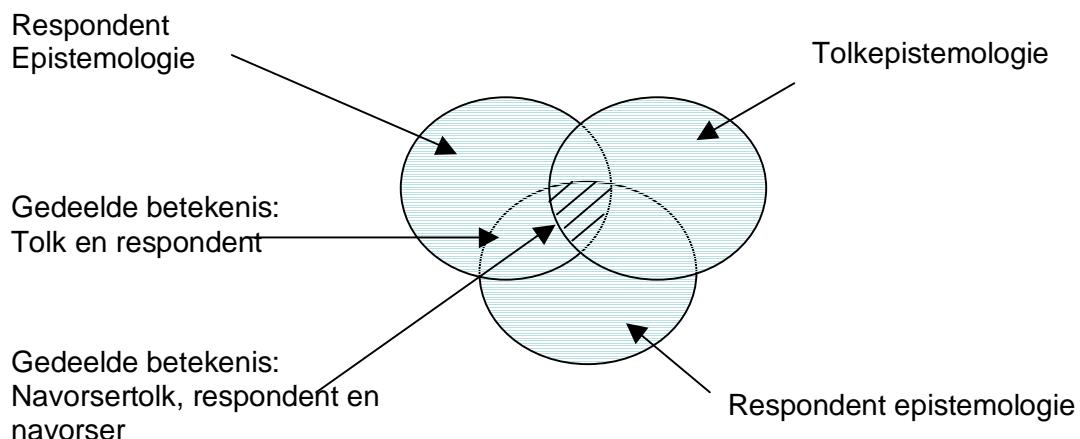
Binne die interkulturele kommunikasieproses puntueer beide deelnemers verskeie aspekte tydens die vloei van die kommunikasie. Die interkulturele kommunikasieproses kan beskou word as 'n sisteem. Die kommunikasieproses bestaan uit patronne en om na oomblikke te kyk is volgens Keeney (1983) "*snapshots over time*". 'n Holistiese beskrywing van die kommunikasiesisteem benodig 'n tweeledige beskrywing van die kommunikasie. Dit word duidelik tydens die ontleding van diè tweeledige beskrywing word dat die dele van die patroon van die kommunikasieproses respektiewelik in beide van die deelnemers geleë is. Die tweeledige beskrywing van die interkulturele kommunikasie behoort meer akkuraat te wees as 'n beskrywing wat eensydig toegespits is op een deelnemer van die kommunikasie.

Met interkulturele kommunikasie poog die navorser of sielkundige om met die hulp van 'n tolk te verseker dat hy of sy dieselfde wêreld van betekenis deel as die respondent. As gevolg van die mensspesifiekheid van beskrywing en waarneming is dit nodig om

vas te stel tot watter mate die tolk se vertaling geldig is. Om die mate van geldigheid te bepaal is 'n meta-analise van die interkulturele kommunikasie nodig.

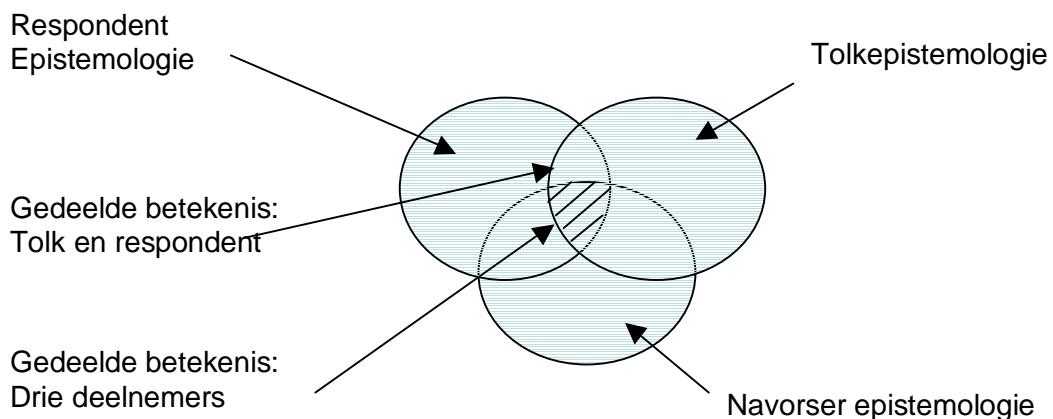
Diagramme wat die dinamika van die interkulturele kommunikasie tussen die drie deelnemers (tolk, navorser en respondent) uitbeeld sal verdere lig werp op die dinamika van die proses.

Diagram 2.2. - Verwagte verhouding tussen drie deelnemers waar geldigheid van vertalings hoog is.



Wanneer twee mense vanuit dieselfde kultuur en taalbegrip kommunikeer, word daar verwag dat hulle tot 'n groot mate dieselfde sosiale realiteit (paradigma) sal deel. Die afleiding wat logies hierop volg, is dat die inligting wat deur die tolk in die vertaling weergegee word oor 'n groot mate van geldigheid behoort te beskik.

Diagram 2.3. – Verwagte verhouding tussen drie deelnemers waar geldigheid van vertalings laag is



Die teendeel van die situasie soos geskets in diagram 2.2. word hier uitgebeeld. Die oorvleueling tussen die leefwêrelde van die tolk en respondent word as kleiner beskou. Die moontlike aanname wat hieruit kan volg is dat die geldigheid van die tolk se vertaling laag kan wees.

2.5. PERSEPTUELE STYLE SE INVLOED OP VERTALING

Volgens Samovar en Porter (1991) kan die inhoud van die oorspronklike boodskap gedurende die interpretasie- of vertolkningsfase verander. Die redes wat hulle hiervoor aanvoer is dat die vertaler of tolk se kultuur, sosiale realiteit en perceptuele styl hom of haar lei om die betekenis van die boodskap verskillend te interpreteer as wat die sender dit beoog het.

"[People]...are active in assigning meaning to sensation. What any event acquires in the way of meaning appears to reflect a transaction between what is there to be seen or heard, and what the interpreter brings to it in the way of past experience and prevailing motive. Thus the attribution of meanings is always a creative process by which the raw data of sensation are transformed to fit the aims of the observer." (Samovar & Porter, 1991 : 25).

Die waarheid soos Savoury (in Van den Berg, 1996 : 92) postuleer, is dat daar geen “...universaly accepted principles of translation...” is nie. Die doel van vertaling is volgens Popovic (in Basnett & McGuire, 1980) om sekere intellektuele en estetiese waardes van een taal na ‘n ander oor te dra.

Die toekenning van betekenis waarna Samovar, Porter (1991) en Popovic (in Basnett & McGuire, 1980) verwys, dui op die invloed van perceptuele style en die distorsies wat hulle tot gevolg het. Die distorsies se invloed behoort hier in berekening gebring word aangesien dit lig sal werp op hoe die betekenis van die boodskap verander gedurende die vertalingsproses.

Klein (Sarason, 1967) onderskei twee tipes perceptuele style naamlik gelykmakend (“*leveling*”) en skerpmakend (“*sharpening*”). “The work of Klein has led to the suggestion that there are at least two types of perceptual style, leveling and sharpening. Levelers are individuals who have relatively great difficulty in solving problems involving fine discriminations and estimations. Sharpeners on the other hand, do relatively well on problems that require careful attention to detail. According to Klein, sharpeners seem more able than levelers to attend closely to stimulus boundaries. Levelers appear to perform better than sharpeners on tasks requiring the subject to disregard or ignore irrelevant stimuli.” (Sarason, 1967: 273).

Verder verwys Allport en Postman (Devito, 1988) na die perceptuele style as distorsies wat met effektiewe en voldoende kommunikasie kan inmeng; naamlik gelykmaking (“*leveling*”), skerpmaking (“*sharpening*”) en assimilasie

In oorstemming met Sarason (1967) mein Allport en Postman (Devito, 1988) dat gelykmakers individue is wat probleemoplossing op ‘n oorsigtelike wyse benader. Die ingewikkeldheid van die oorspronklike kommunikasie word afgeskaal en vereenvoudig deur

die weglatting van inligting. Die individue ondervind dikwels probleme met situasies wat fyn diskriminasie verg. Verskerpers tree weer effektief op in probleemoplossing wat aandag op detail verg. Daar is take wat onderskeidelik kan baat by beide die perceptuele style.

Devito (1988) voeg 'n verdere perceptuele styl by, naamlik assimilasie. Die styl verwys na die individu se neiging om inligting te verwerk in terme van sy of haar eie houdings, vooroordele, behoeftes en waardes (Devito 1988).

"As in all semiotic processes, translation has its pragmatic dimension as well. Translation theory tends to be normative, to instruct translators on the OPTIMAL solution; actual translation work, however, is pragmatic; the translator resolves for that one of the possible solutions which promises a maximum of effect with a minimum off effort." (Bassnett-McGuire, 1980 : 263). Omrede vertalings se eindboodskap 'n optimale verteenwoordiging van die oorspronklike bron behoort te wees, benodig die vertalingsproses eerder verskerpers as gelykmakers.

2.6. VERTALING EN VERSKANSTE BETEKENIS

Die aanname in hierdie studie is dat daar 'n mate van inligting is wat verlore gaan in die vertaling van die persoon se vertelling (in 'n Afrikataal). Die inligting wat verlore gaan bevat ook moontlik simboliek, rituele en tradisionele betekenise wat lig kan werp op die sosiale en kulturele leefwêreld van die respondent.

[The] "Ritual domain in the African context always provides ritual action and substance for empirical research on folklore and other forms of oral tradition. It is presumably common knowledge that the initial purpose of interpreting rituals has been to establish exactly what is real about the phenomena in order to enhance the general appreciation of the ritual microcosm." (Sekhukhune, 1988 : 325)

Dit is moontlik om 'n vreemde taal vlot te praat maar onbewus te wees van die wyses van denke, optredes en gesprek, wat deel is en as vanselfsprekend aanvaar word in kommunikasie (Knapp & Knapp-Pothoff, 1987).

Die rituele is 'n samekoms tussen die konkrete en niekonkrete in die form van esoteriese rituele asook spraak. Taal (soos reeds bespreek) is een van die aspekte wat tot op hede min aandag geniet het. Daar is in verskeie Afrikatale 'n verhouding tussen die idiomatiese aard van die taal, rituele spraak en rituele simboliek. Sekhukhune (1988) maak dit duidelik in die volgende voorbeeld:

Die frase in Noord-Sotho is elkeen letterlik vertaal om die waarde daarvan as bron van kommunikasie en betekenis te wys.

"*o ka lephekong*"

Letterlike vertaling : "He is on the other side of the charmed stick."

Betekenis : "That is, he is kept secluded."
(Sekhukhune, 1988 : 328).

"*O se ke wa goelela bosego gobane baloi ba tla go tsea lentsu*"

Letterlike vertaling : "Do not call at the top of your voice in the night lest the witches get hold of your voice."

Betekenis : "That is it is improper to make noise at night." (Sekhukhune, 1988 : 332).

Die jong kinders moet vir veiligheidsredes nie in die aand raas nie. Tradisioneel sou dit hulle beskerm teen aanvalle van ander stamme.

"*O se ke wa supa lebitla ka monwana gobane o tla koropana*"

Letterlike vertaling : "Do not point a finger at a grave lest your finger will shrivel."

Betekenis : "That is give the dead the respect they deserve at all times."
(Sekhukhune, 1988 : 332).

Die algemene geloof in die Noord-Sotho kultuur is dat die geeste van die dooies onsterflik is en dat hulle altyd saam met die lewendes sal wees. Die jeug word op die manier geleer dat die graf heilig is en ten alle tye gerespekteer moet word.

"O se ke wa ora mollo o o furalelse gobane o ka mela mosela"

Letterlike vertaling : "Do not sit by the fireside with your back lest you grow an animal tail."

Betekenis : "That is, if one sits by the fireside with one's back facing the fire, the likelihood of burning oneself remains with one." (Sekhukhune, 1988:332).

Die kinders glo dit en dan is hulle minder geneig om hulle self te brand.

" O se ke wa taboga: mollo o tla rota madi."

Letterlike vertaling : "Do not jump into the fire lest you urinate blood."

Betekenis : "That is, do not run the risk of jumping over the fire as you may fall into it." (Sekhukhune, 1988 :322).

"O se ke wa hlapologa tseleng gobane baloi ba tla go tea dihlotlo".

Letterlike vertaling : "Do not urinate in the road lest you will be enchanted."

Betekenis : "That is, observe public decency."
(Sekhukhune, 1988 : 328).

Sekhukhune (1988) se ontledings dui aan dat die rituele simbool wel sosiokultureel van toepassing is op die idiomatiese betekenis van Noord-Sotho se rituele spraak. Die voorbeeld is 'n aanduiding van die rykheid van inligting wat Afrikatale besit. Taal is dus 'n bron of toegang tot die rykheid van inligting, en kan die onderhoudvoerder se begrip vir die subjek se sosiale realiteit bevorder.

2.7. SAMEVATTING

Elke kultuur besit 'n eie taal of dialek en die tale verskil. Dit veroorsaak dat die gedeelde betekenis (tussen lede van verskillende kulture) problematies is. As gevolg hiervan word tolke in die kommunikasieproses benodig. Die geldigheid van die gebruik van tolke word bevrageert op grond van inligting wat moontlik verlore raak gedurende die vertaalproses.

'n Groot mate van oorvleueling (Kyk diagram 2.4.3.1) tussen die tolk, respondent en navorser se gedeelde betekenis is wenslik. Indien dit wel die geval sou wees, sou die geldigheid van die tolk se vertalings as hoog beskou word.

Daar moet egter in gedagte gehou word dat verskeie elemente die verwagting beïnvloed. Naamlik:

- Onderskeie kulture se rolle ten opsigte van kommunikasie
- Uiteenlopende persepsies en perceptuele style.
- Verskille tussen paradigmas/ epistemologieë van die deelnemers

Kultuur beïnvloed kommunikasie. Lede van dieselfde kultuur wat kommunikeer ondervind dikwels probleme om mekaar te verstaan. Die probleem verhoog wanneer mense van verskillende kulture (en moontlik verskillende tale) poog om te kommunikeer.

Elke mens besit 'n paradigma en manier om sy of haar eie realiteit te beskryf. Diè paradigma of epistemologie is dikwels onbewus (outomaties). Wanneer die respondent sy of haar eie leefwêreld beskryf, word dit gevvolglik deur die tolk aan die navorser herbeskryf en die proses word herhaal deur die navorser in die vorm van navorsingsresultate. Eersterangse onverwerkte data word dan tweede of derderangse beskrywings. Die gevaar inherent aan die proses is huis die verandering van die boodskap tot so mate dat dit nie meer die kognitiewe en emotiewe inhoud van die oorspronklike boodskap bevat nie.

Verder is daar die kwessie van perceptuele style. Soos reeds vroeër in die hoofstuk bespreek, impliseer persepsie 'n interpretasie en toekening van betekenis. Die gevolge van die persepsieproses is dikwels 'n verandering van die boodskap se inhoud. Die verandering kan op verskeie maniere plaasvind afhangend van die perceptuele styl (naamlik: skerpmakend en gelykmakend) van die waarnemer.

Die navorser kan die invloede van al die elemente (paradigmas, perceptuele style en konteks) benader en ondersoek deur 'n meta-analise van die kommunikasieproses uit te voer, en sodoende die positiewe of negatiewe rol wat die elemente in die mate van geldigheid speel vas te stel. Deur die meta-analise moet die motiewe van alle deelnemers van die navorsingsproses duidelik gemaak word insluitende die van die navorser.

HOOFSTUK 3

METODE VAN ONDERSOEK

3.1. INLEIDING

In hierdie hoofstuk word 'n beskrywing gegee van die ondersoekgroep, onderhou en metode van ontleiding

3.2. DIE ONDERSOEKGROEP

Vir die doel van hierdie studie is traumapasiënte by die Garankuwa Hospitaal se Mond- en Kaaksjirurgieafdeling geselekteer. Die traumapasiënte bestaan uit individue wat byvoorbeeld slagoffers was van geweld deur vriende, familie en in sommige gevalle vreemdelinge. Van die pasiënte was betrokke in motorongelukke en ander het weer infeksies van een of ander aard gehad. Die pasiënte is geselekteer volgens beskikbaarheid. Traumapasiënte word gebruik omrede hulle traumatiese situasies beleef het wat hulle geskik maak vir sielkundige onderhoude. Die pasiënte se ouderdomme wissel vanaf 19 tot 54 jaar. Daar was nie doelbewus tussen mans en vrouens geselekteer nie. Daar is wel drie mans en agt vrouens in die ondersoekgroep.

As gevolg van die kwalitatiewe aard van die ondersoek is daar aanvanklik vyftien onderhoude gevoer maar as gevolg van die aard van beserings in die gesig- en kaakarea van die pasiënte, was vier van die onderhoude te onduidelik vir die bandopnames en dus onbruikbaar.

3.2.1. Morele kwessies

In navorsing is dit dikwels moeilik om toegang te verkry tot sekere groepe van die gemeenskap. Om die toegang te verkry moet die navorser bewys lewer dat sy of haar studie geloofwaardig is en aan alle etiese en morele standarde voldoen.

Die navorsing is so saamgestel dat die respondent op geen manier benadeel word nie. Die pasiënte het die onderhoude gesien as deel van navraag oor hulle vordering. In sommige gevalle het dit as 'n terapiesessie tot voordeel van die pasiënt gedien. Die pasiënte het dikwels die kans benut om inligting by die verpleegster oor hulle toestand te verkry.

3.2.2. Geloofwaardigheid

Geloofwaardigheid van enige navorsing is nodig, daarsonder is die respondenten teensinig om deel te neem aan die navorsing. Om geloofwaardigheid te verkry moet daar bewys word dat die studie nie alleenlik voordele vir die navorser inhoud nie maar ook vir die deelnemers (Machet, 1996).

Die voordele vir die deelnemers is dat:

- Toegang tot die resultate sal na die afloop van die studie beskikbaar gestel word aan die Mond- en Kaaksjirurgieafdeling.
- Daar is aan die verpleegsters en pasiënte verduidelik dat die navorsing se doel was om die pasiënte beter te verstaan en meer effektiief in die toekoms te kan kommunikeer.
- Die verpleegsters (onderhoudvoerder en tolk) het finansiële vergoeding ontvang uit die navorsingsfondse.

3.3. TOLK EN ONDERHOUDVOERDER

"The language of dictionaries is often not the language as spoken by people and even the language of translators sometimes does not effect this interface successfully. A good first rule to observe here is to use translators who have a good knowledge of the

language as used by the prospective respondents." (Sechrest et al, 1972 : 34).

Vier verpleegsters is gebruik om die onderhoude te voer en te vertaal. Hulle is gekies vanweë hulle meertaligheid. Verder is hulle vertroud met die pasiënte en gewoond daaraan om diagnostiese onderhoude te voer.

3.4. DIE ONDERHOUD

Die semigestrukteerde onderhoud bestaan uit verskeie dele. Eerstens bevat dit 'n kort verduideliking van die doel van die studie en versekering van anonimitet. Verder is daar vrae oor die biografiese inligting van die pasiënt. Die inligting sluit in die ouderdom, geslag, beroep, huwelikstatus en aantal afhanklikes. Daar is nege oop vrae (Kyk Bylae A) wat handel oor die aard van die beserings, die oorsake en mediese behandeling van die beserings of infeksies. Verdere vrae oor die algemene gelukkigheid of ongelukkigheid asook aspekte wat die pasiënt graag in sy of haar lewe wil verander is ingesluit.

Die onderhoudvoerder vertaal die vrae na die spreektaal van die pasiënt (Tswana, Noord-Sotho, Zulu ens.) Die pasiënt beantwoord dan die vraag in sy of haar eie taal, waarna die onderhoudvoerder die antwoord in Engels vertaal en aanteken. Die onderhoud word op band opgeneem sodat die verpleegster se vertaling later met 'n verifiërende vertaling vergelyk kan word. Die vertaling was deur 'n vertaler van UNISA behartig.

Buiten die vraagstuk oor die geldigheid van vertalings behoort die navorser te onthou dat die onderhoud ook elemente bevat wat die geldigheid van die data kan beïnvloed. Die elemente word hier net kortliks genoem.

Aspekte wat die geldigheid van die onderhoud kan beïnvloed:
(Bailey, 1987)

- a) Die gestruktureerdheid van die onderhoud en minder gestandaardiseerde vrae.
- b) Die onderhoudvoerder se unieke verhouding met die respondent. Hier is die geslag, etniese groep, status, ouderdom, gesag en verwagtinge van die respondent en onderhoudvoerder ter sprake.
- c) Die vooroordeel (bias) en opleiding van die onderhoudvoerder.
- d) Die onderhoudsituasie: die moegheid en konsentrasie van die respondent en onderhoudvoerder.
- e) Taalvaardighede van die deelnemers.
- f) Gebrek aan anonimiteit.

3.5 GELDIGHEID

Die tolk se vertaling is nie sonder meer gesik vir begrip van die realiteit of leefwêreld van die respondent nie. Alvorens dit vir die doel gebruik kan word behoort die geldigheid van die vertaling nagegaan te word. Noukeurige begrip is slegs moontlik indien die vertaling aan sekere vereistes voldoen. Die vertaling behoort so akkuraat moontlik te wees in die oordrag van inligting en betekenis.

In psigometriese toetsing kan die toets gestandaardiseer word, objektief wees, hertoets word en so meer, maar hoe benader die navorser 'n sielkundige onderhoud en die vertaling daarvan? Wallmach (1996) verwys na "summit-level" vergaderings waar daar van twee tolke gebruik gemaak word. In die "summit-level" vergaderings is twee tolke (een van elke betrokke land) verteenwoordig en hulle verifiéer dan mekaar se vertalings. Wallmach verwys na die getrouheid van vertalings. Die getrouheid kan ook dien as die geldigheid. Vervolgens word geldigheid van nader beskou.

3.5.1. Wat is geldigheid? ‘n Begripsomskrywing

Geldigheid word of verskillende wyses deur die volgende skrywers gedefinieer:

Huysamen C.K. (1980 : 71)

"Die geldigheid van 'n meetinstrument kan gedefinieer word as die mate waarin dit aan sy doel beantwoord".

Smit G.J. (1983 : 46)

Volgens Smit (1983) kan die toets se geldigheid nie geskei word van die doel waarvoor die toets aangewend word nie. Om te bepaal hoe toepaslik die toets is vir verskillende doelstellings moet die verskeie tipes geldigheid van nader beskou word.

Inhoudsgeldigheid:

om te bepaal of die toetsitems werklik daardie gedragsaspek wat die toets veronderstel is om te meet verteenwoordig...

Voorspellingsgeldigheid:

om 'n voorspelling van toekomstige gedrag in 'n bepaalde kriterium te maak op grond van die sielkundige toetsresultate...

Samevallende geldigheid:

om 'n diagnose van die huidige toestand van die kliënt ten opsigte van 'n bepaalde gedragsaspek te maak, byvoorbeeld toetse wat gebruik word om te bepaal watter soort behandeling 'n pasiënt moet kry.

Konstruktgeldigheid:

om te bepaal of die toets daardie gedragsaspek meet wat dit veronderstel is om te meet.".

Lutz G.M. (1983 : 12)

"Validity is the extent to which a measurement truly represents an intended characteristic . For example, when someone says 'This information indicates that the public approves of private enterprise,' we want to know if this is true. Does this information really represent that public attitude?".

Bohrnstedt G.W. & Knoke D. (1982 : 12-13)

" validity refers to the degree to which an operation results in a measure that accurately reflects the concept it is intended to measure. A synonym for validity is accuracy. To the degree that an operation results in observable measures that are accurate representations of a theory's concepts, the resulting measures are said to be valid." .

Lemke E. & Wiersma W. (1976 : 109)

"Validity is generally defined as the degree to which a test measures what it is intended to measure." Volgens die skrywers is dit belangrik om te besluit of die toets geldig is vir "... the inferences we wish to make from our knowledge of the test results" (p. 109).

Indien die inligting verkry deur die tolk se vertaling geldig is, sal hierdie inligting vertrou kan word as 'n bron van kennis van die mens se lewe. Daar word op grond van die inligting bevatt in die vertaling, sekere aannames gemaak oor die psige en realiteit van die mens. Intervensies, diagnoses en behoeftebepalings word op dié aannames gebaseer. Daar word ondersoek ingestel of die inligting verskaf deur die tolk se vertaling wel 'n werklike weerspieëeling is van die subjek se realiteitsbelewenis.

Daar is verskeie aspekte wat Wallmach (1996) in verband bring met geldigheid van die tolk se vertalings:

- Objektiwiteit van die tolk.
- Deursigtigheid van die vertaling.
- Die belangrikheid van die konteks.

Volgens Saphire (in Wallmach, 1996) beklemtoon die manipulasieteorie die rol van die vertaler as aktiewe herskrywer, ten koste van die status van die outeur en die oorspronklike boodskap. Wallmach (1996) meen dat Saphire nie in ag neem dat die hoofstroom teoretici nog nooit kon ooreenkomen op dit waaraan die vertaler getrou moet wees nie. Sienings verander van tyd tot tyd

oor die voorwaardes vir die ekwivalensie van vertalings. Daar is sommige teoretici wat die letterlike ekwivalensie-vertaling aanhang en ander weer die dinamiese ekwivalente-vertaling. Volgens Wallmach (1996) is die fout van die onderskeie redenasies dat betekenis as 'n "...static, capturable entity based on something like universal truth" (1996 : 270) gesien word. Verder wys Felperin (In Lockett, 1996 : 267) op die verhewe beskouing van taal dat "...words mean exactly what they say..." Wallmach stel voor dat die enigste wyse om getrouwheid (geldigheid) te bepaal is om ondersoek in te stel vanuit 'n sistemiese konteks. Dit impliseer dat die vertalingsaksie beskou word as 'n kommunikasiesisteem en al die deelnemers se rolle ondersoek word binne die konteks waar die onderhoud en vertaling plaasvind.

3.6. FASES VAN DATAINSAMELING

Om die verloop van die studie aan te toon word 'n kort weergawe van die tersaaklike navorsingsproses gegee. Die onderhoude word op band geneem om later as verifikasie vir die tolk se vertaling te dien. Die datainsameling van die studie vind in die volgende fases plaas:

3.6.1. Fase een

'n Reeks voorafvasgestelde oop vrae word aan die pasiënt gestel deur die verpleegster.

3.6.2. Fase twee

Die verpleegster vertaal die response en skryf die vertaling op die onderhoudskedule.

3.7. PROSES VAN DATAONTLEDING

Die volgende fases word in die ontleding van die data onderskei:

3.7.1. Fase een

Die bandopnames word getranskribeer en dan vertaal: hierna genoem die verifiërende vertaling

3.7.2. Fase twee

‘n Kolom word saamgestel waarin die verifiërende vertaling, die oorspronklike vraag van die onderhoudskedule en die verpleegster se vertaling saamgestel word.

3.7.3. Fase drie

Die vertalings word in betekeniseenhede verdeel en daarna ondersoek vir tekens van distorsie as gevolg van die perceptuele style naamlik skerpmaking, gelykmaking en assimilasie.

3.7.4. Fase vier

Die tekens van distorsie word geëtiketteer.

3.7.5. Fase vyf

In die fase word die tekens van distorsie in berekening gebring met die sisteem van die navorsingsituasie waar elkeen van die deelnemers naamlik die tolk, respondent en navorser sy eie paradigma saamdra. Daar word gehoop dat die kontekstuele ondersoek verdere lig sal werp op die voorkoms van distorsies .

3.8. RASIONAAL VAN ONTLEDINGSPROSES

Die inhoud van die vertelling se betekenis is belangrik aangesien dit sal dui op die leefwêreld van die persoon op 'n unieke kulturele en sosiale vlak. Die inhoud (verifiërende vertaling teenoor die verpleegster se vertaling) sal verder lig werp op die verskille tussen die vertaling en die vertelling, en sodoende op die hoeveelheid inligting wat moontlik verlore gaan in die vertaling. Die geldigheid

van die gebruik van 'n tolk in sielkundige onderhoudvoering behoort hieruit te blyk.

Voordat enige kategorieë in die data geïdentifiseer word, moet daar volgens Higgs (1988) vasgestel word of die data aan die volgende vereistes voldoen:

- 1) Verstaanbaarheid
- 2) Vlotheid

Die vereistes word verder gebruik om te bepaal of die vertalings gereed is om gekategoriseer te kan word.

"By continuously developing and improving the means of communication from the time they emerged till today... by discovering the significance lying inside the human creations, starting from the spoken language with all its components and finishing with a stone cut by a man some tens of thousands of years ago. This happens because all human creations are full of explicit or implicit significance which asks only to be brought to light." (Oprescu in McCormack & Wurm, 1976 : 348).

'n Ontleding van die gesproke woord ontbloot volgens Oprescu (in McCormack & Wurm, 1976) die implisiële belangstellings en aspirasies van die spreker. Meganismes van vertaling behoort kruiskulturele kommunikasie en begrip moontlik te maak. Die vertaler moet toenemend bewus wees dat kommunikasie nie hoofsaaklik bestaan uit 'n aantal individuele sinne nie ongeag hoe goed hulle geformuleer is. Kommunikasie bestaan ook uit tekste, gesprekke en groter eenhede van kommunikasie wat binne kontekste en situasies bestaan. Die kontekste en situasies kan moontlik analise op spraakvlak ontdui (Van den Berg, 1996). Die konteks (Casson, 1981) waarbinne die vertelling plaasvind is gevolegtlik belangrik. Die navorser moet die betekenis en kultuur in ag neem en nie bloot net op die inhoud van wat gesê word fokus nie

In die woorde van Bamberg (1997: 193) “*if it is our business to attempt to overcome ethnocentric prescriptions, I am convinced we will fare better if we start with descriptions of what people do in contrast to what they think [konteks]. Simultaneously we should realise that we cannot spring out of the ethnocentric practices that we attend to when communicating, even in the business of ‘scientific research’, but that we can attempt to become more reflective of them, and part of these attempts are to better understand otherness.*”

Die vertaling van die tolk word na aanleiding van die perceptuele styl geïmplementeer tydens vertaling, ondersoek. Die distorsies wat na aanleiding van die perceptuele style plaasvind word gedokumenteer. Die moontlike kontekstuele agtergrond waarbinne die distorsies plaasvind is ook van belang omdat dit moontlik ter verduideliking gebruik kan word oor die dinamika van vertalingsfoute.

Tabel 3.8.1. Kontekstuele agtergrond van ontleidings-kategorieë

Voorbeeld van kontekstuele agtergrond is die volgende
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ouderdom 2) Geslag 3) Familiestatus 4) Huwelikstatus 5) Kultuur 6) Politiek 7) Sosiale dinamika 8) Werkstatus 9) Gesondheid 10) Geloof-, morele- en wetlike faktore 11) Ekonomiese en finansiële faktore 12) Omgewings faktore

Die kategorieë teenwoordig in die vertaalde teks word hieronder bespreek.

Tabel 3.8.2. Perseptuele style wat moontlik distorsies kan veroorsaak (Devito, 1988).

Perseptuele Style	Vereistes vir dataontleding
1) Skerpmaking	Die neiging is hier om die optimale hoeveelheid detail of inligting wat in die oorspronlike of bronboodskap teenwoordig is in die doel of eindboodskap in te sluit. Soms word sekere inligting beklemtoon ten koste van ander inligting.
2) Gelykmaking	Indien die bronboodskap inligting en detail bevat wat deur die vertaler uitgelaat word in die eindboodskap dui dit op gelykmaking.
3) Assimilasie	Vertaling word in die geval beïnvloed deur die tolk se eie ideologie, behoeftes, vooroordele, en waardes

Elke onderhoud (protokol) is vanaf 'n bandopname getranskribeer en vertaal. 'n Protokol word in vier kolomme verdeel. Die kolomme bestaan uit:

- 1) Die vraag soos op die vraagskedule.
- 2) Die vertaling van die tolk se vraagstelling aan respondent.
- 3) Die vertaling van die respondent se antwoord.

- 4) Die tolk se vertaling soos deur haar op die vraagskedule weergegee.

Betekeniseenhede wat een kernfeit van die betrokke boodskap uitmaak is geïdentifiseer. 'n Etiket is aan elke betekeniseenheid toegeken. Verdere onderskeid ten opsigte van elke tipe distorsie wat voorkom is gemaak, en word deur die alfanumeriese tekens A (Assimilasie), G (Gelykmaking) en S (Skerpmaking) aangedui.

Die etiket sien dus so daaruit:

"It was because that boy had killed his girlfriend. [1]/ A. He tried to help [2]/A..." en so meer.

Die vraelys word nie gekodeer nie maar enkele insidente wat verband hou met die vertalingsproses is egter bespreek. Dit sluit gevalle waar die vraag, soos deur die tolk gevra, verskil van die vraag op die onderhoudskedule en waar daar tekens is van toevoeging ten opsigte van die tolk se houdings, waardes, vooroordele en idees (Assimilasie). Vrae wat uitgelaat is kom ook onder die soeklig (Gelykmaking).

HOOFSTUK 4

DATAONTLEDING

4.1 INLEIDING

In hierdie hoofstuk word aan die verwerking en ontleding van die data aandag gegee.

Om die tekens van distorsie in berekening te bring met die sisteem van die navorsingsituasie waar elkeen van die deelnemers naamlik die tolk, subjek en navorser sy eie paradigma saamdra, word elke protokol as geheel bespreek.

4.2 DIE BESKRYWENDE STATISTIEK

Die beskrywende statistiek bestaan hier uit die biografiese gegewens en die voorkoms van die tekens van distorsie in die onderhoude.

Tabel 4.2.1. Biografiese inligting:

Resp nr	Geslag	Ouderdom	Spreektaal	Getroud	Kinders	Werkstatus
# 1	M	25	Sotho	Ongetroud	1	In 'n kroeg
# 2	V	51	Suid-Sotho	Geskei	1	Hospitaal

# 3	V	27	Noord-Sotho	Ongetroud	1	Werkloos
# 4	V	59	Ndebele	Weduwee	1	Huishulp
# 5	V	49	Tswana	Weduwee	4	Hospitaal
# 6	V	54	Zulu	Ongetroud	3	Huisvrou
# 7	V	41	Zulu	Ongetroud	3	Hospitaal
# 8	V	19	Sotho	Ongetroud	0	Skoolkind
# 9	V	23	Zulu	Ongetroud	1	Student
# 10	M	44	Noord-Sotho	Getroud	3	Vurkhefwa
# 11	M	31	Noord -Sotho	Ongetroud	2	Werkloos

Manlik = M Vroulik =V

Tabel 4.2.2. Voorkoms van distorsie in die antwoorde van die respondent soos vertaal deur die tolk

Kategorie/ Etiket	n	%
Skerpmakend (S)	121	34%
Gelykmakend (G) (Distorsie)	148	41%
Assimilasie (A) (Distorsie)	91	25%
TOTAAL	360	100%

Tydens die ontleiding van die onderhoude word 360 betekeniseenhede onderskei. ‘n Gesamentlike distorsie van 66% kom voor en bestaan uit beide gelykmaking (41%) en assimilasie (25%).

4.3 ONTLEDING EN BESPREKING VAN DIE ONDERHOUDE

In die fase word ‘n kontekstuele ondersoek uitgevoer in ‘n poging om verder lig te werp op die voorkoms van distorsie. Daar is verskeie moontlike redes of kontekste gevind wat vir die weglatting of assimilasie van inligting in die vertalingsproses.

Die onderhoudvoerders wat ook as tolke optree is in al die gevalle verpleegsters in die Mond- en Kaaksjirurgieafdeling. Dit blyk dat die tolke 41% (Kyk tabel 4.2.2.) van die inligting weglaat en die redes hieroor is moontlik eerstens vooropgestelde idees van die tolk oor

dit wat die navorser verwag van die antwoord en tweedens die tolk se rol as verpleegster. Die volgende kontekstuele raamwerk is geïdentifiseer:

Gelykmaking as gevolg van:

- Mediese inhoud van die kommunikasie (Medies).
- Tolk se bydrae ten opsigte van inhoud (Tolk se bydrae).
- Tolk se verwagting ten opsigte van antwoord (Eie verwagting).
- Tolk se idees oor respondent se lewe (Persoon se lewe).
- Inhoud is volgens tolk reeds genoem (Reeds genoem).

Tabel 4.3.1. Voorkoms van moontlike redes vir Gelykmaking (weglating)

	N	%
Medies	35	24%
Tolk se bydrae	30	20%
Eie verwagting	71	48%
Persoon se lewe.	2	1%
Reeds genoem.	10	7%
TOTAAL	148	100%

Assimilasie kom 25% (Kyk tabel 4.2.2.) in die vertalings voor. In 40% van die gevalle word die respondent se lektaal omgeskakel in mediese (Mediese inligting) terminologie en in 60% word inligting bygevoeg of verander deur die onderhoudvoerder/ tolk.

Tabel 4.3.2. Voorkoms van moontlike redes vir Assimilasie

	N	%
Mediese inligting	36	40%
Tolk se eie houdings, waardes en vooroordele.	55	60%
TOTAAL	91	100%

Hierop volg 'n onderskeidelike ontleiding van elke respondent se onderhoud om sodoende lig te werp op die konteks waarbinne

distorsie plaasvind. Die onderstreepte dele in die ontleding is die inligting wat relevant is tot die betrokke gelykmaking of assimilasie.

4.4. ONDERHOUDE

4.4.1. RESPONDENT 1:

‘n Vyf en twintigjarige man tydens ‘n argument geskiet in die sjeben waar hy werk.

Resp # 1	Vertaling: tolk se vraag	Vertaling: resp se antwoord	Tolk se vertaling
Biografiese gegewens	Brother there is some questions I would like to ask you concerning your interview that I would like to put you through. I would like to ask you how old you are? Are you married? Where are you working? How many children do you have? You don't have grandsons you are still too young. What language do you use?	I am 25 years. Single I am working at the lounge. One. Northern Sotho.	Guns in our country must be banned V[1]/A. If they found someone holding a gun. He or she must be sentenced to death V[2]/A. (Soos deur tolk bygevoeg op onderhoudskedule.).
Vraag 1 What illness do you have?	What kind of disease were you here about?	It was a gunshot [1]/S.	Gunshot [1]/S.
Vraag 2 Explain the symptoms? (and if the person is healed ask) How where you healed?	It was a gunshot, is it so? Tell us what kind of treatment did they give you since you were shot?	First they took out the bullet [2]/S. When they finished taking the bullet out they washed my wound [3]/S.	The bullet was taken out [2]/S. The wounds were cleaned [3]/S <u>with the relevant solution</u> [4]/A. <u>Then the teeth was wired</u> [5]/A.
Vraag 3 What treatment are you getting?	After they have cleaned your wound they have used their medicine to clean your wound?	<u>Afterwards they gave me some medicine</u> [6]/G.	
Vraag 4 What do you think caused these illnesses?	What happened in order for you to be shot? Why have you shot each other? Was she his girlfriend. Now who were you helping? <u>They thought that you have</u>	<u>It was because the boy had killed his girlfriend</u> [7]/G. <u>I tried to help</u> [8]/G. <u>I just saw him, so he was fighting me, just because I saw him</u> [11]/G. <u>Yes</u> [12]/G.	<u>The cause for the gunshot was a revenge for the girl that was shot</u> [9]/A. <u>Now he was a suspect</u> [10]/A.

Resp #1	Vertaling: tolk se vraag	Vertaling: resp se antwoord	Tolk se vertaling
Vraag 5 What is the single most happy thing in your life?	<u>told the cops about what happened, because you saw? V[3]/A</u> The other question is, what is the most wonderful thing that you like in life? The thing that makes you comfortable in life? <u>Actually I want you to speak concerning children V[4]/A.</u>	<u>I like to read novels in English [13]/G.</u> I'd like my children to be educated and to have a bright future [14]/S. <u>Marriage [15]/G.</u>	He likes children that are attending school in order to have a bright future [16]/S.
Vraag 6 What makes you unhappy in life?	What is the thing that makes you unhappy in life, for example your marriage, at work, your friends and your life and diseases or the location you live in? If it is marriage, tell us why it is?	I don't like to fight and if I see some people fighting I am not feeling well [16]/S. <u>Many times I try to stop them [18]/G.</u> <u>I work alone [19]/G and conditions [20]/A.</u>	He doesn't like violence, if people are fighting he doesn't feel comfortable [16]/S. <u>If there is violence he just goes away [17]/A.</u> <u>In work he doesn't like working overtime without a reward [20]/A.</u>
Vraag 7 What would you like to change in your life?	At work, How do you work? What makes you unhappy at work since you started talking about conditions or is there anybody against you? And let us talk about your suggestions that you can give us concerning our life what we need to do?	Every person has a need to socialize [21]/S and solve other people's problems [22]/S even the needy ones [23]/S. That is my suggestions. <u>I don't like to have friends that drink beer etc [24]/S.</u>	Through life we must try to socialize [21]/S and learn to solve problems [22]/S and help the poor and the needy [23]/S. He doesn't like associating with friends who are drinking alcohol [24]/S.
Vraag 8 How do you think you could accomplish these changes?	What kind of friend do you need, normal friend or Christian?	<u>When you think how you can work it out to have such Christian friends [25]/S. There is a system that I am giving to you. If somebody keeps on doing a wrong thing, I will try to speak to him nicely. If he continues. I will get rid of him by saying, stop drinking [26]/G.</u>	He likes to have friends who attend church [25]/S.

Resp # 1	Vertaling: tolk se vraag <u>Even though he drinks you won't show him that you don't like him V[5]/A?</u>	Vertaling: resp se antwoord Yes [28]/A.	Tolk se vertaling <u>If the friend does not leave liquor he will just pretend to be happy with him [27]/A, without showing the hatred and the misbehaviour [28]/A.</u>
Vraag 9 Is there anything else you would like to add to this interview?	<p><u>And look now most of the people lost their lives V[6]/A.</u></p> <p><u>Look you nearly lost your life because of beers V[7]/A. Do you understand that if a person sells some he or she must not drink V[8]/A because you are all going to lose control V[9]/A. My advice is that if you sell some beer, please don't drink V[10]/A.</u></p> <p><u>Since well you told me that you work in the Lounge I understand that there are no jobs V[11]/A. You got nothing to do because you have got children and a wife V[12]/A. You want to build a good family so you work in the Lounge V[13]/A, but beers are no good V[14]/A.</u></p> <p>Thank you mr John Maboka.</p>	<p>I like a person to make correct friend [29]/S. <u>Those who believe in God [30]/G and those who can understand [31]/G, not those who steal [32]/G.</u></p>	To make correct choice of friends [29]/S.

Tabel 4.4.1.1. Perseptuele distorsies wat plaasvind in die onderhoud

Kategorie/ Etiket	N	%
Skerpmakend (S)	12	37%
Gelykmakend (G)	13	41%
Assimilasie (A)	7	22%
TOTAAL	32	100%

Totale distorsies wat plaasvind: 63% (Gelykmakend en Skerpmakend)

Tabel 4.4.1.2. Gelykmaking en moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
3	[6]/G	“...some medicine...” – Medies
4	[7]/G	“...killed his girlfriend...” - Eie verwagting
	[8]/G	“I tried to help.” - Eie verwagting
	[11]/G	“I just saw...him.” – Tolk se bydrae
	[12]/G	“They thought...saw?” – Tolk se bydrae
5	[13]/G	“...like to read novels...” – Persoon se lewe
6	[15]/G	“Marriage.” – Persoon se lewe
	[18]/G	“I try to stop them.” – Eie verwagting
	[19]/G	“I work alone...” - Eie verwagting
8	[26]/G	“There is a...drinking.” – Eie verwagting
	[30]/G	“... believe in God...” – Reeds genoem
	[31]/G	“...who can understand...” – Reeds genoem
	[32]/G	“ ...who steal...” – Reeds genoem

Tabel 4.4.1.3 Assimilasie met moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor.

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
2	[4]/A	“...relevant solution...” – Medies
	[5]/A	“...the teeth was wired.” – Medies
4	[9]/A	“...revenge for the girl that was shot.” – Eie afleiding
	[10]/A	“...he was a suspect.” – Eie afleiding
6	[17]/A	“If there was violence he just goes away.” - Eie afleiding
	[21]/A	“...overtime without a reward.” – Eie afleiding
8	[27]/A	“If the friend...him.” – Eie afleiding
	[28]/A	“Hatred/ misbehaviour” – Eie afleiding

Die verpleegster beskou dit gedurende die onderhoud deurgaans as haar morele plig om die jong man te waarsku teen die gevare van sy lewenstyl en werkkeuse (Kyk: Biografiese gegewens – V[1]/A, V[2]/A asook Vraag 9 – V[6-14]/A). Die tolk besluit verder wat die navorser wil weet of wat die respondent bedoel en gee die inligting so weer of laat dit weg. ‘n

Voorbeeld is waar die verpleegster in vraag 5 (V[4]/A) voel dat die respondent eerder oor kinders moet praat as oor die boeke wat hy graag lees. Sy voel ook dat sy namens hom inligting kan verskaf: Vraag 4 – V[3]/A, Vraag 8 – V[5]/A.

4.4.2. RESPONDENT 2:

'n 51 Jarige medeverpleegster by Mond- en Kaaksjirurgie met grieepsimptome.

Resp # 2	Vertaling: tolk se vraag	Vertaling: resp se antwoord	Tolk se vertaling
Biografiese gegewens	Hello how are you mrs Mafa, and how old are you? Are you married? Where are you working? How many children have you got? What language do you speak at home? You don't look like a Southern Sotho.	I am not sure but I was born in 1945. Single, divorced. At dental. One. Southern Sotho Yes.	
Vraag 1 What illness do you have?	Do you suffer from any disease in your life?	<u>It is chest</u> [1]/G.	
Vraag 2 Explain the symptoms? (and if the person is healed ask) How where you healed?	Is it TB?	No it is flu [2]/S.	Flu [2]/S.
Vraag 3 What treatment are you getting?	Did you go to the doctor for your flu and did he give you some medicine? Are they alright for your flu? You have just said that you are feeling well, so tell me, did you take tablets or medicine.	Yes [3-4]/S. <u>They were medicine</u> [6]/G.	The interviewee has visited the doctor [3]/S. She is still on treatment [4]/S and she feels better [5]/S.
Vraag 4 What do you think caused these illnesses?	<u>I think that disease of yours is caused by too much water V[1]/A and secondly you don't wear warm clothes V[2]/A. You are coughing a lot V[3]/A?</u> <u>You will be fine mother don't worry V[4]/A.</u>	<u>If you can hear me at night, it is worse</u> [7]/G.	<u>She is using water most of the time</u> [8]/A.
Vraag 5 What is the single most happy thing in	Mrs Mafa what is the thing that you are happy of in life?	<u>I am happy of my grandchildren and money</u> [9]/G.	

Resp # 2 your life?	Vertaling: tolk se vraag <u>No we want to know only one V[5]/A.</u> How many grandchildren did you say you have?	Vertaling: resp se antwoord am happy of my grandchildren[10]/S. I said five [11]/S.	Tolk se vertaling She is happy because she was having only one child [10]/S but now she has five grandchildren [11]/S.
Vraag 6 What makes you unhappy in life?	What is the thing that makes you unhappy in life, is it your marriage, your work, your family, your friends, or your needs or your health?	<u>My husband has left me [12]/A.</u> <u>I have no money [13]/A and my children are suffering [14]/G.</u>	<u>She is not pleased about the salary [13]/A.</u> <u>The thing that makes her unhappy is the death of her husband [12]/A, because she lost someone who was making her life to be easy and happy [15]/A.</u>
Vraag 7 <u>What would you like to change in your life?</u>	Thank you mrs Mafa.		
Vraag 8 <u>How do you think you could accomplish these changes?</u>			
Vraag 9 <u>Is there anything else you would like to add to this interview?</u>			

Tabel 4.4.2.1. Perseptuele distorsies wat plaasvind in die onderhoude

Kategorie/ Etiket	N	%
Skerpmakend (S)	6	40%
Gelykmakend (G)	5	33%
Assimilasie (A)	4	27%
TOTAAL	15	100%

Totale distorsies wat plaasvind: 60%

Tabel 4.4.2.2. Gelykmaking en moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
1	[1]/G	“Is it chest?” – Medies
3	[6]/G	“They were medicine.” – Medies
Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
4	[7]/G	“...at night it is worse.” - Medies
5	[9]/G	“I am happy...” – Eie verwagting
6	[14]/G	“...my children are suffering.” – Eie verwagting

Tabel 4.4.2.3. Assimilasie met moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor.

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
4	[8]/A	‘She is using water most of the time” – Medies
	[12]/A	“Husband dead/ left ?” - Eie afleiding
	[13]/A	“Salary” - Eie afleiding
6	[15]/A	“Easy/ happy?” – Eie afleiding

Afleidings wat uit hierdie onderhoud gemaak kan word is dat die onderhoudvoerder en respondent mekaar tot 'n mate ken. Sekere van die assimilasies wat plaasvind mag vir die ontleder lyk soos eie afleidings, maar spruit eerder uit voorafgaande kennis (vraag 4 [8]A en Vraag 6 [13]A, [15]A).

Die inligting in verskeie vrae (V[1-5]A)blyk deur onderhoudvoerder en tolk as paramedici en vriendinne aangebied te word. Vrae 7 tot 8 (V[6-8]/G) is uitgelaat die redes hiervoor is nie duidelik nie.

4.4.3. RESPONDENT 3:

‘n 27 Jarige vrou met ‘n abses in haar mond.

Resp # 3	Vertaling: tolk se vraag	Vertaling: resp se antwoord	Tolk se vertaling
	How old are you sister? Are you married? How many children do you have? Where do you work? What language do you speak?	27 years old. No. One child. I don't have work. I speak Northern Sotho.	
Vraag 1 What illness do you have?	Have you got a problem before? What do you want in the hospital?	<u>I am here for treatment. I have taken some of my teeth out [1]/G. I didn't have any money for my gums [2]/G and the doctor said I should go for the operation [3]/G after I had a hole in my gums [4]/G.</u>	<u>She was transferred from Groothoek Hospital [5]/A.</u>
Vraag 2 Explain the symptoms? (and if the person is healed ask) How where you healed?	Did you have swollen gums? Did it happen every day as it was a small thing?	<u>Yes, but this side [6]/G.</u> <u>Yes it started as a small thing [7]/G in 1994 when I was pregnant [8]/S. Then it got bigger and bigger from there [9]/S.</u>	<u>The swelling occurred in 1994. The swelling started in 1994 when she was pregnant [8]/S. It grew every day [9]/S. The patient was sent back home and got the baby [10]/A and the tooth was extracted after the birth [11]/A.</u>
Vraag 3 What treatment are you getting?	Did you go to the hospital to get it treated?	<u>Yes [12]/S, but after a while it happened again [13]/G.</u>	<u>She got the treatment from the hospital [12]/S.</u>
Vraag 4 What do you think caused these illnesses?	When you think what was the cause of this disease?	<u>It is from the family [14]/S because my grandmother and mother, they all have plastic teeth [15]/G.</u>	<u>She got the illness due to heredity [14]/S.</u>
Vraag 5 What is the single most happy thing in your life?	What is the thing that makes you happy in your life? <u>Does it happen so that you seek for the job and fill in the forms, like when a person promised you a job V[7]/A?</u>	<u>I want to find a job [16]/S.</u> <u>Yes, I apply first [18]/A.</u>	<u>She will be happy if she could find a job [16]/S and she is willing to work to support her child [17]/A.</u> <u>She would keep on applying to get a job [18]/A.</u>
	What kind of job do you	I would like to do nursing [19]/S.	She would like to train

Resp # 3	Vertaling: tolk se vraag	Vertaling: resp se antwoord	Tolk se vertaling
Vraag 6 What makes you unhappy in life?	need? Did you ever apply to the hospital? How many hospitals have you applied to? Do you have anything you want to say, just anything that makes you happy, especially at home like family?	Yes [20]/S. So far I have applied at Mankweng Hospital and Mokopane Hospital [22]/S. When I come from church [23]/S?	for nursing [19]/S. She applied [20]/S and filled in the form [21]/A. The forms were for Mankweng Hospital and Mokopane Hospital [22]/S. She becomes happy after church [23]/S.
Vraag 7 What would you like to change in your life?	Anything that makes you unhappy like your marriage? Let me not mention marriage because you are not married, and you have no job, but you have never worked before and your health. Are these the three things that make you unhappy?	Yes [24]/S, and I am the kind of person who gets angry quick[25]/S.	Not working, not married, sometimes not healthy [24]/S. She has got a short temper [25]/S even when her mother is talking to her [26]/A.
Vraag 8 How do you think you could accomplish these changes?	What do you want to change in your life?	I want to get a house [27]/S and a job [28]/S.	To get a job[28]/S and find her own house [27]/S to live with her own children [29]/A.
Vraag 9 Is there anything else you would like to add to this interview?	So that one falls under what you want to change in your life, like having a job and children? Is there anything else you want to add? We are very happy that you answered our questions, so we wish you good luck.	Yes. I have completed matric [30]/S, but I have no money [31]/S. No [33]/S.	She passed standard ten [30]/S and she has no money [31]/S to further her studies [32]/A. Nothing [33]/S.

Tabel 4.4.3.1. Perseptuele distorsies wat plaasvind in die onderhou

Kategorie/ Etiket	N	%
Skerpmakend (S)	16	49%
Gelykmakend (G)	8	24%
Assimilasie (A)	9	27%
TOTAAL	33	100%

Totale distorsies wat plaasvind: 51%

Tabel 4.4.3.2. Gelykmaking en moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
1	[1]/G	“...some of my teeth out.” - Medies
	[2]/G	“...money for my gums.” – Eie verwagting
	[3]/G	“...go for the operation...” - Medies
	[4]/G	“...hole in my gums.” - Medies
2	[6]/G	“...this side...” - Tolk se bydrae
	[7]/G	“...small thing.” – Tolk se bydrae
3	[13]/G	“...happened again...” – Medies
4	[15]/G	“...all have plastic teeth.” – Medies

Tabel 4.4.3.3. Assimilasie met moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
1	[5]/A	“Groothoek hospital”- Medies
2	[10]/A	“Sent home...” – Medies
	[11]/A	“Tooth extracted...” – Medies
5	[17]/A	“Willing to work...” – Eie afleiding
	[18]/A	“Keep on applying...” - Eie afleiding
6	[21]/A	“Filled in the form...” – Medies
	[26]/A	“Even when her mother...” – Eie afleiding
7	[29]/A	“To live with her own...” – Eie afleiding
8	[32]/A	“To further her studies” – Eie afleiding

Die onderhoudvoerder neem telkens haar rol as verpleegster in tydens die invul van die antwoorde, andersins maak sy ook dikwels haar eie afleidings oor die motiewe en idees van die respondent. Die afleidings blyk soms om die respondent in 'n beter sosiale lig te stel soos by vraag 5 [17]/A (sy sal werk om haar kind te onderhou) asook [18]/A (sy sal aanhou werk soek). Vraag 8 [32]/A (om haar studies te bevorder) word ook hier ingesluit.

4.4.4. RESPONDENT 4:

'n 27 Jarige vrou met 'n abses in haar mond.

Resp # 4	Vertaling: tolk se vraag	Vertaling: resp se antwoord	Tolk se vertaling
Biografiese gegewens	How are you Miss? How old are you? So you are 59 years old? Are you married? Have you got any children? Is your husband still alive? So it simply means you are alone? Are you still working? What kind of job? I thought you are a pensioner. What language do you speak?	I am fine thanks and you? I was born in 1937. Yes. Yes. Yes one. No he is the late one. Yes. Yes in Pretoria. Domestic. No. We speak Ndebele.	
Vraag 1 What illness do you have?	What kind of disease are you suffering, beside that sickness you have mentioned, what have you brought here?	I have brought my teeth [1]/S.	The patient is worried about her illness. Arthritis [2]/A, chronic infection [3]/A, paranasal [4]/A. After extraction of teeth [1]/S.
Vraag 2 Explain the symptoms? (and if the person is healed ask) How where you healed?	How do you feel? And secondly how do you feel beside that thing in your mouth? It doesn't disturb you?	Well I used to have teeth. It was swollen [5]/S and so I had to take some of my teeth out [10]/S. It usually disturbs me when there is a blowing wind [9]/G. It is not sore because I have taken out those teeth, so I am fine [10]/S. Sometimes I put some plastic teeth and sometimes I don't [11]/G.	The patient feels like she is swollen [5]/S on the maxilla [6]/A and sometimes the swelling subsides [7]/A. She felt swollen and the swelling was very hard like a tooth [8]/A, and it was very painful, but after the extraction of the teeth she feels better [10]/S, except this infection that is discovered by doctors [12]/A. Possibly she will be treated under general anesthetic [13]/A.
Vraag 3 What do you think caused these illnesses?	What do you think could be the cause of this swollen sore teeth?	Well I don't Know [14]/S.	At first the patient couldn't understand what's the cause of this illness and thought the cause was painful teeth [15]/A. But now she
Vraag 4 What treatment	Was your teeth sore to such	Yes [16]/S.	

Resp # 4	Vertaling: tolk se vraag	Vertaling: resp se antwoord	Tolk se vertaling
	are you getting? Vraag 5 What is the single most happy thing in your life?	extent that they have caused you to take them out? How are we going to ask you about your life? About what makes you happy? Such as maybe about this new government or as life changes or your children, even talk something about yourself. How you feel as a parent? What you are happy about?	can't tell me [14]/S because the teeth were extracted (taken out) [16]/S <u>and there is still infection in that area</u> [17]/A. Such as what? Well what can I say. What makes me happy is to work [18]/S, to look after my children [19]/S <u>and even at home there is a joy in such things</u> [20]/G.
Vraag 6 What makes you unhappy in life?	Do you still have children, those who live with you? Then what makes you sad in your home or in your life? How do they make you sad? Then what about your life makes you sad? What about your friends? Do you have friends? Do they make you sad? How do they make you sad? In this example of us, you know we had the new government and the old one? Does it look like old one?	<u>Yes, but he is only one</u> [22]/G. What makes me sad is the children when they have been naughty [23]/S. Sometimes children you know don't listen [24]/S. <u>It is my teeth only</u> [26]/G. <u>Yes</u> [29]/G. <u>They also make me angry sometimes</u> [30]/G. <u>Well I work hard and they do not help me</u> [31]/G. <u>But when you are with them, secondly I would say a friend can not make me sad because I don't live with them full time</u> [32]/G. What can I say? <u>It is just the same there is no change but most of the people says there is a change, but according to myself there is</u>	She feels happy because she is employed [18]/S. She gets salary to maintain her family [19]/S. <u>The most happiest moment, it is when there is happiness and harmony in her family</u> [21]/A. She feels unhappy when her children upset her [23]/S. And they don't want to listen to her [24]/S, <u>follow her rules</u> [25]/A. <u>When she is not healthy</u> [27]/A. <u>(Arthritis or infection on the maxilla</u> [28]/A)

Resp # 4	Vertaling: tolk se vraag	Vertaling: resp se antwoord	Tolk se vertaling
Vraag 7 What would you like to change in your life?	All right when you think what you can change in your life and how?	<u>nothing [33]/G. Maybe next time I don't know [34]/G. Because many people kill each other, you will just hear that they say people have died [35]/G.</u>	
Vraag 8 How do you think you could accomplish these changes?	I mean that as you work, there can be changes. What would you sell? But we live in good conditions. You said the money that you earn is enough? Do you sleep there and look after the children?	How can I change my life? Maybe when I get a pension I would like to have a stall [36]/S. Maybe some meat etc [37]/S. Yes she gives me R1000 per month [38]/S. Yes [39]/S.	The patient thinks if people or she can have enough money it would be better at least to earn a living [41]/A, because presently she gets R1000 for the month [38]/S from her employer and she sleeps there [39]/S. She cleans the house [40]/A and cares for the children [39]/S. She wants to make a small business at home (selling meat [37]/S) when she's a pensioner [36]/S.
Vraag 9 Is there anything else you would like to add to this interview?	I there anything that you want to say or add about your life? Thank you mother. So it is over.	<u>Sad as anything in life is bad health [42]/G.</u>	

Tabel 4.4.4.1. Perseptuele distorsies wat plaasvind in die onderhou

Kategorie/ Etiket	N	%
Skerpmakend (S)	13	31%
Gelykmakend (G)	13	31%
Assimilasie (A)	16	38%
TOTAAL	42	100%

Totale distorsies wat plaasvind: 69%

Tabel 4.4.4.2. Gelykmaking en moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
2	[9]/G	“...some of my teeth out.” – Medies
	[11]/G	“...plastic teeth.” – Medies
5	[20]/G	“...joy in such things.” – Eie verwagting
	[22]/G	“...he is only one.” - Tolk se bydrae
6	[26]/G	“It is my teeth only.” – Medies
	[29]/G	“Do you have friends.” – Tolk se bydrae
	[30]/G	“...make me angry...” – Tolk se bydrae
	[31]/G	“...work hard and they do not help me.” – Eie verwagting
	[32]/G	“...don’t live with them...” – Eie verwagting
	[33]/G	“...according to myself there is nothing.” – Eie verwagting
	[34]/G	“Maybe next time...” – Eie verwagting
	[35]/G	“...they say people have died...” – Eie verwagting
9	[42]/G	“Sad as anything in life is bad health.” – Eie verwagting

Tabel 4.4.4.3. Assimilasie met moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor.

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
1	[2]/A	“Arthritis” – Medies
	[3]/A	“Chronic infection” – Medies
	[4]/A	“Para-nasal” – Medies
2	[6]/A	“Maxilla” – Medies
	[7]/A	“Swelling subsides” - Medies
	[8]/A	“Hard like a tooth” – Medies
	[12]/A	“Discovered by doctors” – Medies
	[13]/A	“General anaesthetic” – Medies
3	[15]/A	“Painfull teeth” – Medies
4	[17]/A	“Infection in area” – Medies
5	[21]/A	“Happiness and harmony...” – Eie afleiding

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
		(Sosiaal)
6	[25]/A	“Follow her rules” – Eie afleiding
	[27]/A	“When she is not healthy” – Eie afleiding
	[28]/A	“Maxilla” – Medies
8	[40]/A	“She cleans the house...” – Eie afleiding
	[41]/A	“...earn enough money...” – Eie afleiding

Die totale distorsie wat hier plaasvind is 69%. Die rede hiervoor is moontlik omdat die onderhoudvoerder/ tolk in hierdie onderhou gereeld opgetree het as 'n mediese hulpverlener en haar eie afleidings bygevoeg het.

4.4.5. RESPONDENT 5:

'n 49 Jarige medeverpleegster by Mond- en Kaaksjirurgie (Ginekologiese en hoofpynprobleme).

Resp # 5	Vertaling: tolk se vraag	Vertaling: resp se antwoord	Tolk se vertaling
Biografiese gegewens	Dina how old are you? Are you married? Where is your man? Where do you work? How many children do you have? What language do you speak?	49 years. Yes. He is dead. At the Dental Hospital. Four. She is still young. We Speak Tswana.	
Vraag 1 What illness do you have?	Are you sick and what kind of sick is that?	My sick headache [1]/S, when I sleep at night [2]/S <u>and I wonder why it is sore at night</u> [3]/G.	She sleeps every evening [2]/S and gets a headache [1]/S.
Vraag 2 Explain the symptoms? (and if the person is healed ask) How where you healed?	Can you describe how the headache is? You don't have any sickness besides that headache, there is no other sickness?	It is pain inside and burning [4]/S. It is my womb [6]/S, it's sore but <u>not everyday</u> [7]/G. <u>Maybe I am pregnant</u> [8]/G <u>and when I walk a distance on the ground road it is sore</u> [9]/G.	Head burns inside. Not just pain [4]/S, <u>but hot in head</u> [5]/A. Womb [6]/S.
Vraag 3 What do you think caused these illnesses?	V[1]/G		
Vraag 4 What treatment are you getting?	V[2]/G		
Vraag 5 What is the single most happy thing in your life?	What makes you happy in your life? At you work and at home? What makes you happy in your life?	It is money [10]/S. It is to be with my children [11]/S, to sit [12]/S <u>and relax</u> [13]/G. It is that I have children and maybe when they grow big they will help me [16]/S <u>because I don't have a man</u> [17]/G.	Money makes her happy [10]/S. She likes to sit [12]/S <u>and talk</u> [14]/A to the children [11]/S, <u>jokes</u> [15]/A. When her children are grown they will help her [16]/S.

Resp # 5	Vertaling: tolk se vraag	Vertaling: resp se antwoord	Tolk se vertaling
Vraag 6 What makes you unhappy in life?	What else makes you happy?	If I am at church [18]/S.	She likes to go to church [18]/S.
Vraag 7 What would you like to change in your life?	What makes your heart sore?	<u>It is money</u> [19]/A and you know when you have your husband you can say to him buy me this etc [20]/G. And when I see the other woman walk with their husbands my heart is sore [21]/A because I sleep lone [22]/S. <u>In my life I want to get a bakkie</u> [small truck] [23]/G to sell some vegetables when I am on pension [24]/S. But the car is expensive [25]/S. <u>To put my children trough school</u> [26]/G.	<u>When she gets money</u> she likes to buy something [19]/A. She likes to have a husband. (other people have husbands [21]/A) When she sleeps she is alone [22]/S. When she is a pensioner she would like to sell vegetables [24]/S. A car is expensive [25]/S.
Vraag 8 <u>How do you think you could accomplish these changes?</u>	This is the last question. What do you see that you can do in order to help yourself?	V[3]/G	
Vraag 9 <u>Is there anything else you would like to add to this interview?</u>	V[4]/G	Dankie Dina.	

Tabel 4.4.5.1. Perseptuele distorsies wat plaasvind in die onderhoude

Kategorie/ Etiket	N	%
Skerpmakend (S)	12	46%
Gelykmakend (G)	9	35%
Assimilasie (A)	5	19%
TOTAAL	26	100%

Totale distorsies wat plaasvind: 54%

Tabel 4.4.5.2. Gelykmaking en moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
1	[3]/G	“...it is sore at night.” – Medies
2	[7]/G	“...but not every day.” – Medies

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
	[8]/G	“...maybe I am pregnant.” – Medies
	[9]/G	“...ground road it is sore.” - Medies
5	[13]/G	“...and relax.” – Eie verwagting
	[17]/G	“...don’t have a man.” – Eie verwagting
6	[20]/G	“...buy me this...” – Eie verwagting
7	[23]/G	“...I want to get a bakkie.” – Eie verwagting
	[26]/G	“...children through school.” – Eie verwagting

Tabel 4.4.5.3. Assimilasie met moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor.

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
2	[5]/A	“Hot in Head” – Medies
5	[14]/A	“Likes to talk” - Eie afleiding (Vriendin)
	[15]/A	“Jokes” – Eie afleiding (Vriendin)
6	[19]/A	“...likes to buy something” – Eie afleiding (Vriendin)

Die onderhoudvoerder/ tolk tree in hierdie onderhoud op as vriendin en kollega. Die kortstondigheid van die onderhoud en die hoeveelheid vrae wat uitgelaat word (Vrae 3,4,8 en 9) kan moontlik toegeskryf word aan hulle verhouding as vriendinne en medeverpleegsters.

4.4.6. RESPONDENT 6:

'n 54 Jarige vrou met 'n abses in haar mond.

Resp # 6	Vertaling: tolk se vraag	Vertaling: resp se antwoord	Tolk se vertaling
Biografiese gegewens	How old are you? Are you married? Do you work? How many children do you have? Do you speak Zulu at home?	54 No I am a housewife. I stay at home. Three. Yes.	<u>She is attending a church every Sunday</u> <u>V[1]/A. She doesn't like witchdoctors</u> <u>V[2]/A.</u>
Vraag 1 What illness do you have?	Now here at the hospital you were sick, what were you suffering from?	The doctor examined [1]/G me and told me it is a pimple in your mouth [2]A.	The patient had a growth in the cheek [2]/A.
Vraag 2 Explain the symptoms? (and if the person is healed ask) How where you healed?	When did it start?	When I started becoming old [3]/G, <u>where by pointing under my tongue</u> [4]/G.	The body was full of blood, about five liter [5]/A. It was very thick [6]/A. The body was very stiff [7]/A. But now since the blood is drawn, she feels better [8]/A.
Vraag 3 What treatment are you getting?	But now when you come here at the hospital for treatment, what do they do?	In order to take away that pimple I have been sleeping in the hospital too long, having treatment for that [9]/G. The pimple disappeared and later started again [10]/G and affected my body [11]/G. This can come four times a year [12]/G.	
Vraag 4 What do you think caused these illnesses?	So how did you feel in your body? Did you feel pain?	Yes it was always pain [13]/G.	
	When you think as from your childhood you never suffered from such sickness. What is the cause? <u>Maybe you have eaten something wrong</u> V[3]/A?	According to myself I just think that it is bad luck [14]/G.	She thinks it is the blood, because the blood was too much in the body [15]/A.
Vraag 5 What is the single most happy thing in your life?	Now what is the thing that makes you happy in life?	I will be glad when this sickness has disappeared [16]/S.	The patient will be happy is she can be well again and be healthy [16]/S.
Vraag 6 What makes you unhappy in life?	What is the thing that you don't like, actually you are not married. What about the time you were still working, so tell us what was the thing you did	I was not taking care of what I like or don't like as long as it is something I want to do [17]/G. I am not a person who likes fighting [18]/G.	She was happy at all times at work [19]/A.

Resp # 6	Vertaling: tolk se vraag not like? So what about friends and what kind do you like? So did you leave them? How do you live at home with your children, as you told me that you don't have a husband, maybe you have someone helping you since your children are going to school? What do you do for your health, because you don't want to be sick? <u>But lets talk about it. Germs make this sickness V[4]A, so you must keep your place tidy, so that you do not get sick V[5]A.</u>	Vertaling: resp se antwoord <u>A friend that is fair [20]G. I don't like friends that smoke [21]S.</u> Yes [22]S. Well I used to have a business [24]A, so I dropped it because I was sick [23]S. I have not yet decided [28]S. <u>I want to be a doctor or officer [30]G. I have not yet made up my mind [31]G.</u>	Tolk se vertaling She has no friends because she usually had friends who smoke [21]S, so she left them [22]S <u>She usually sells vegetables [24]A before her illness [23]S, so her children can get something to eat [25]A.</u> <u>Take care of eating healthy foods [26]A and going to the doctor several times [27]A. For her needs she has not decided yet [28]S. But if she can find a job she can work again [29]A.</u> <u>She doesn't want to see herself suffering [32]A. If she decides to do something she needs success in it [33]A.</u> <u>She will pray to God to achieve all the goals and needs in life [34]A.</u>
Vraag 7 What would you like to change in your life?	<u>What do you want to have in life as now you are sick?</u>	<u>I want to be a doctor or officer [30]G. I have not yet made up my mind [31]G.</u>	<u>She doesn't want to see herself suffering [32]A. If she decides to do something she needs success in it [33]A.</u>
Vraag 8 <u>How do you think you could accomplish these changes?</u>	<u>V[6]G</u>		<u>She will pray to God to achieve all the goals and needs in life [34]A.</u>
Vraag 9 <u>Is there anything else you would like to add to this interview?</u>	<u>V[7]G</u>		

Tabel 4.4.6.1. Perseptuele distorsies wat plaasvind in die onderhoud

Kategorie/ Etiket	N	%
Skerpmakend (S)	5	15%
Gelykmakend (G)	14	41%
Assimilasie (A)	15	44%
TOTAAL	34	100%

Totale distorsies wat plaasvind: 85%

Tabel 4.4.6.2. Gelykmaking en moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
1	[1]/G	“...doctor examined me...” – Medies
2	[3]/G	“...I started becoming old...” – Medies
	[4]/G	“...under my tongue.” – Medies
3	[9]/G	“...having treatment for that.” - Medies
	[10]/G	“...disappeared and started...” – Medies
	[11]/G	“...affected my body.” – Medies
	[12]/G	“...four times a year.” – Medies
	[13]/G	“...always pain.” – Tolk se bydrae
4	[14]/G	“...bad luck.” – Eie verwagting
6	[17]/G	“...as long as it is something I want to do.” – Eie verwagting
	[18]/G	“...who likes fighting.” – Eie verwagting
	[20]/G	“A friend that is fair.” – Eie verwagting
7	[30]/G	“...to be a doctor or an officer.” – Eie verwagting
	[31]/G	“...made up my mind.” – Eie verwagting

Tabel 4.4.6.3. Assimilasie met moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
1	[2]/A	“Growth in cheek” – Medies
2	[5]/A	“Body full of blood(5 litres)” – Medies

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
	[6]/A	“It was very thick” – Medies
	[7]/A	“The body was very stiff” – Medies
	[8]/A	“Since the blood is drawn...” – Medies
4	[15]/A	“Blood was too much in the body” – Medies
6	[19]/A	“She was happy at all times at work” – Eie afleiding
	[24]/A	“Sells vegetables” – Eie afleiding (Kennis)
	[25]/A	“So children can eat” – Eie afleiding (Kennis/ sosiaal)
	[26]/A	“Healthy foods...” – Medies
	[27]/A	“Going to the doctor” – Medies
	[29]/A	“If she can find a job” – Eie afleiding
7	[32]/A	“She does not want to see herself suffering” – Eie afleiding
	[33]/A	“She needs success” – Eie afleidings
8	[34]/A	“Pray to God tot achieve...” – Eie afleidings (Sosiaal en moreel)

Die onderhoudvoerder/ tolk tree hier dikwels op in haar rol as verpleegster en gepoog ook om die respondent in 'n sosiaal en moreel positiewe lig te stel. Die byvoegings in die biografiese gegewens V[1-2]A is 'n aanduiding hiervan. Verdere byvoegings ten opsigte van die vrae is in die vorm van voorligting ten opsigte van siektevoorkoming (Vraag 4 – V[3]/A, vraag 6 – V[4-5]/A). Die redes vir die vrae uitgelaat (Vrae 8 en 9) is onduidelik.

4.4.7. RESPONDENT 7:

'n 41 Jarige 'n mede verpleegster by Mond- en Kaaksjirurgie (Hoe bloeddruk).

Resp # 7	Vertaling: tolk se vraag	Vertaling: resp se antwoord	Tolk se vertaling
Biografiese gegewens	How Many years have you got? Are you married? Are you working? What is you job? How many children do you have? How many grandchildren? What language do you speak?	I am 41 years old. No. Yes. I am a ward assistant in the hospital. I have three. Only one. We speak Zulu.	
Vraag 1 What illness do you have?	Okay mother, I am going to ask you if there is anything or sickness that you are suffering from for example high blood, sugar diabetes etc	<u>No I am fine. I used to be with high blood, but now I have treatment for it</u> [1]/A.	Hypertension. The patient is on hypertension treatment (Aldomet tablets). And her illness is under control [1]/A.
Vraag 2 Explain the symptoms? (and if the person is healed ask) How where you healed?	.		
Vraag 3 What treatment are you getting?	Do you know the name of your tablets?	<u>No</u> [2]/G.	
Vraag 4 What do you think caused these illnesses?	Okay mother, when you think what would be the cause of that high blood?	Well because I didn't have it all. I would say it has been caused by my late first child [3]/S.	The patient thinks this illness was caused by his first son's death [3]/S. Who passed away in 1991 [4]/S.
Vraag 5 What is the single most happy thing in your life?	Okay, when did the child die?	In 1991 [4]/S.	
	Okay, in life what makes you happy?	Well in life I am glad to be with my children [5]/S, beside that well because my job [6]/S, because jobs are very scarce [7]/A.	The patient feels happy when she is with her children [5]/S. <u>She is happy because she is working to maintain her family</u> [8]/A, because these days most people are not working [7]/A and she feels blessed for working [9]/A.
	Okay, besides your work what is the other thing that makes	Well besides that I am glad because I work under the	One other thing is when you are a <u>civil servant</u>

Resp # 7	Vertaling: tolk se vraag you happy? Vraag 6 What makes you unhappy in life?	Vertaling: resp se antwoord <u>government</u> [10]/A even if you are not married you have a right [11]/S to look for a house and <u>live with your boyfriend</u> [13]/G Okay, then remember I asked you about what makes you happy in life. Now what makes you unhappy in your life. Let me say you were married or your work, friends, your health or your needs or things go the wrong way or your family or your children, or in the past government or this new government or anything? What about family etc? <u>Isn't there a day that your high blood is high like when your children make you cross V</u> [1]/A?	Tolk se vertaling [10]/A you have the right to have your own house [11]/S <u>to stay with your family</u> [12]/A, irrespective of being married or single [11]/S. The patient complains about the rent for houses [14]/S. <u>No. Maybe at work especially when we are so many, sometimes someone doesn't speak to me kindly</u> [16]/G, <u>so the high blood starts</u> [17]/A. <u>I don't know because I am working</u> [19]/G <u>and I have my children</u> [20]/G. No [21]/S. <u>I have realised a lot of problems, especially when you can see some of the things personal, like when you meet someone who has a marriage problem</u> [22]/G, <u>you might ask yourself what is the need of being married</u> [23]/G. <u>So it will be just the same for you. Myself I have lived for a long time, I don't think there is a person who will not betray me and stay married to me because it will be the same like those other ones</u> [24]/G. <u>I am just in lobola</u> [26]/G. <u>So there was a problem and I am a Zulu</u> [27]/G, <u>So my children were Batswanas</u> [28]/G. <u>So the Batswana, especially mothers in law keep saying why are you taking that Zulu</u> [29]/G.
Vraag 7 What would you like to change in your life?	So in life is there anything that you would like to change? Well mother you don't even think about marriage? So you're right. Why do you say you are happy when you are single? So you are not married? So where did it end?		<u>The other thing is, sometimes she gets upset</u> [18]/A <u>and her condition becomes bad and blood pressure rises very high</u> [17]/A. <u>She is happy in life</u> [25]/A <u>and she doesn't even think of marriage</u> [21]/S.

Resp # 7	Vertaling: tolk se vraag	Vertaling: resp se antwoord	Tolk se vertaling
	They are Batswana from where?	They are from Rustenburg location [31]/G. They are real Tswanas [32]/G.	
	So did your husband listen to them?	Yes because he can do nothing, because he loves his children [33]/G. So now it is too late because I met someone who has children with me [34]/G. So when I add the years we are together 21 years [35]/G. After that when I reach 41 they will say let us go and sign, my mother in law has changed her mind [36]/G.	
	After so long?	Yes [37]/G	
	<u>Okay according to yourself let me say that your husbands parents' problem was on them</u>	Yes[38]/G	
	V[2]/A.		
	<u>So well husbands in future should do what they want. They must not follow their parents</u>	V[3]/A, because it happened to you maybe it might affect your children, because you have told yourself that you don't need to be married V[4]/A. If a man says "I love someone." He must be constant V[5]/A.	Yes [39]/G

Tabel 4.4.7.1. Perseptuele distorsies wat plaasvind in die onderhoud

Kategorie/ Etiket	N	%
Skerpmakend (S)	7	18%
Gelykmakend (G)	22	56%
Assimilasie (A)	10	26%
TOTAAL	39	100%

Totale distorsies wat plaasvind: 82%

Tabel 4.4.7.2. Gelykmaking en moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
3	[2]/G	“...name of your tablets?” – Medies
5	[13]/G	“...with your boyfriend.” – Eie verwagting
6	[15]/G	“It's al right.” – Tolk se bydrae
	[16]/G	“...speak to me kindly.” - Eie verwagting
7	[19]/G	“...I am working.” – Reeds genoem
	[20]/G	“...I have my children.” – Reeds genoem
	[22]/G	“...has a marriage problem.” – Eie verwagting
	[23]/G	“...the need of getting married.” – Eie verwagting
	[24]/G	“...So it...other ones.” – Eie verwagting
	[26]/G	“I am just in lobola” – Tolk se bydrae
	[27]/G	“...I am a Zulu.” – Eie verwagting
	[28]/G	“...children were Batswanas.” – Eie verwagting
	[29]/G	“...why are you taking that Zulu.” – Eie verwagting
	[31]/G	“...from Rustenburg location.” – Tolk se bydrae
	[32]/G	“They are real Tswanas.” – Tolk se bydrae
	[33]/G	“...he loves his children.” - Eie verwagting
	[34]/G	“...I met someone...” – Eie verwagting
	[35]/G	“...together 21 years.” - Eie verwagting

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
	[36]/G	“...changed her mind.” - Eie verwagting
	[37]/G	“After so long.” – Tolk se bydrae
	[38]/G	“...parents problem...” - Tolk se bydrae
	[39]/G	“So...constant.” – Tolk se bydrae

Tabel 4.4.7.3. Assimilasie met moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
1	[1]/A	“Hypertension...” – Medies
5	[7]/A	“...most people are not working.” – Eie afleiding
	[8]/A	“...working to maintain family.” – Eie afleiding (kennis)
	[9]/A	“...feels blessed for working.” – Eie afleiding (kennis)
	[10]/A	“... civil servant... right to own house...” – Eie afleiding
	[12]/A	“...to stay with your family...” – Eie afleiding
6	[17]/A	“...conditions become bad...” – Eie afleiding
	[18]/A	“...sometimes she gets upset...” – Eie afleiding
7	[25]/A	“She is happy in life...” – Eie afleiding
	[30]/A	“Nationality must not count...” – Eie afleiding

Die onderhoud dui aan dat die onderhoudvoerder/ tolk dikwels haar eie afleidings maak. Dit is moontlik te wyte aan die werksverhouding wat tussen die verpleegsters bestaan. By vraag 7 (V[2-5]/A) is dit duidelik dat die onderhoudvoerder ook as vriendin of ondersteuner optree. Vraag 8 en 9 is uitgelaat, die onderhoudvoerder voel moontlik dat reeds baie van die inligting ingesamel is.

4.4.8. RESPONDENT 8:

‘n 19 Jarige meisie wat haar oog verloor en kakebeen gebreek het toe haar halfbroers haar aangeval het

Resp # 8	Vertaling: tolk se vraag	Vertaling: resp se antwoord	Tolk se vertaling
	How are you sister? How old are you? Are you married? What kind of job are you working? Do you have any children? What language do you speak? Vraag 1 What illness do you have?	I am fine. I am 19 years old. No I am still young. No I am a scholar. No. Sotho. I don't know but I have just brought my teeth [1]/S <u>and my face</u> [2]/A.	
	Was it an accident or what? Vraag 2 What do you think caused these illnesses?	<u>Well I would say that I was beaten terribly by my brothers</u> [5]/A. <u>Actually it was an accident</u> [6]/G. <u>But they are not my proper brothers, or my mother's children</u> [7]/G.	<u>The problem was the eye</u> [2]/A. <u>Teeth</u> [1]/S <u>has got some wires</u> [3]/A <u>and she must come back on the fifth to remove the wires</u> [4]/A. <u>She got assaulted by her brothers</u> [5]/A.
	So when did you realise this since you came here? Vraag 3 Explain the symptoms? (and if the person is healed ask) How where you healed?	<u>I was always taking this problem to the hospital because they beat me up on the 4th of March</u> [8]/G. <u>After that I brought my eye here to Garankuwa</u> [9]/G.	
	It was an eye problem isn't it? Vraag 4 What treatment are you getting?	<u>Yes</u> [10]/G. <u>No it is not healing</u> [11]/G <u>because they said they were going to put a plastic eye</u> [12]/G.	
	But now you don't have the other eye? How do you feel when you don't have the other eye? Don't worry they will put you another one okay V[1]/A. As you are in hospital what treatment do they give you?	<u>Yes it is only this one</u> [13]/G. <u>I don't feel anything</u> [14]/G. <u>They said I must come again on 5th of May to take these wires out</u> [15]G.	

Resp # 8	Vertaling: tolk se vraag	Vertaling: resp se antwoord	Tolk se vertaling
Vraag 5 What is the single most happy thing in your life?	How come you and your brother have fought?	Actually my brothers were trying to kill my mother [16]/S.	Problem is they wanted to kill her mother [16]/S
	So when you were trying to help your mother they beat you up?	<u>Yes</u> [17]/G	
	Why were they trying to kill your mother?	It was because of the will [18]/S.	The will [18]/S after the death of her father <u>makes a big problem between the family</u> [19]/A.
	But they are very bad V[2]/A?	<u>Yes</u> [20]/G.	
	Are they your mothers children?	<u>No, they are the children of my fathers other wife, so they are not my real brothers</u> [21]/G.	
	In your health in your life you long for healing?	<u>Yes</u> [22]/G.	
	And after you have healed what do you long to do?	<u>I want to go to school since well I am still in school</u> [23]/G.	
	So when you come here what does it feel like?	<u>Like it must end</u> [24]/G. <u>They have nearly break me</u> [25]/G.	
	<u>Because we are here to help you</u> V[3]/A. <u>They must make you a new eye</u> V[4]/A.	<u>Yes</u> [26]/G.	
	So when coming to the family how are you going to work together because you are fighting?	<u>No they do not live at our house, everyone has his mother's house</u> [27]/G.	
Vraag 6 What would you like to change in your life?	Now what protects you at your house because there is no father and since you are a little girl?	<u>No one</u> [28]/G.	
	Do you want to finish school so that you can help your mother?	<u>Yes</u> [29]/S.	She wants to go to school to secure the family [29]/S.
	When coming to friends, what kind of friends do you need?	<u>Those you like to appreciate with. I like a friends which have good personality</u> [30]/G, not those with bad habits, those who drink beer and smoke [31]/S.	Friends that don't smoke or drink to associate with her [31]/S.
	Any differences that you need in life?	<u>No</u> [32]/G.	
	Well don't you want to live a nice life?	<u>Yes people must live nice lives</u> [33]/G <u>and be responsible mothers in society</u> [34]/G.	<u>She wants to live a sober life</u> [35]/A, <u>a bright future</u> [36]/A.

Resp # 8	Vertaling: tolk se vraag	Vertaling: resp se antwoord	Tolk se vertaling
Vraag 7 How do you think you could accomplish these changes?	How can you change that?	I can change that only by finishing matric [37]/S.	If she attends school she will achieve her goals [37]/S
Vraag 8 Is there anything else you would like to add to this interview?	What else can you tell me about your life? Yes tell me?	You mean my life? As well as I said I want to complete my education [38]/S and I want to do some accounts in any school [39]/S. I want to go to university, I want to be graduated [40]/S. <u>You can make it as long as you pray</u> [41]/G	She wants to be educated [38]/S. She wants to become an accountant [39]/S. She wants to graduate [40]/S.
	Do you pray a lot?	Yes [42]/S.	She prays a lot [42]/S.
Vraag 9 What makes you unhappy in life?	What makes you unhappy in life? Actually what is your name? Thank you have a nice day.	<u>It is the will of my father</u> [43]/G <u>Mmathetheng is my name</u> [44]/G.	

Tabel 4.4.8.1. Perseptuele distorsies wat plaasvind in die onderhou

Kategorie/ Etiket	N	%
Skerpmakend (S)	10	23%
Gelykmakend (G)	27	61%
Assimilasie (A)	7	16%
TOTAAL	44	100%

Totale distorsies wat plaasvind: 77%

Tabel 4.4.8.2. Gelykmaking en moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
2	[6]/G	“...an accident.” – Tolk se bydrae
	[7]/G	“But they...children.” – Eie verwagting
3	[8]/G	“I...4 th of March.” – Medies
	[9]/G	“...brought my eye here...” - Medies
	[10]/G	“It was an eye problem.” – Medies

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
4	[11]/G	“No it is not healing.” – Medies
	[12]/G	“...put a plastic eye.” – Medies
	[13]/G	“...only this one.” – Tolk se bydrae
	[14]/G	“I don’t feel anything.” – Tolk se bydrae
	[15]/G	“...take these wires out.” – Medies
	[17]/G	“...help your mother they beat you up.” – Tolk se bydrae
	[20]/G	“But they are very bad.” – Tolk se bydrae
	[21]/G	“...they are not my real brothers.” – Tolk se bydrae
	[22]/G	“...you long for healing.” – Tolk se bydrae
5	[23]/G	“I am still in school.” – Reeds genoem
	[24]/G	“Like it must end.” – Eie verwagtinge
	[25]/G	“They have nearly break me.” – Eie verwagting
	[26]/G	“They must make you a new eye.” – Tolk se bydrae
	[27]/G	“...everyone has his mothers house.” – Tolk se bydrae
	[28]/G	“No one.” – Tolk se bydrae
	[30]/G	“...friends...good personality...” – Eie verwagting
6	[32]/G	“Any differences that you need...” – Eie verwagting
	[33]/G	“...live nice lives...” - Tolk se bydrae
	[34]/G	“...be responsible mothers in society.” – Eie verwagting
8	[41]/G	“...as long as you pray.” – Reeds genoem
9	[43]/G	“It is the will of my father.” – Reeds genoem
	[44]/G	“Mmathetheng is my name.” – Tolk se bydrae

Tabel 4.4.8.3. Assimilasie met moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
1	[2]/A	“The problem was the eye” – Medies
	[3]/A	“Teeth has got some wires...” – Medies
	[4]/A	“...the fifth to remove the wires.” – Medies
2	[5]/A	“...assaulted...” – Medies
4	[19]/A	“... father makes a big problem...” – Eie afleiding
6	[35]/A	“...to live a sober life...” – Eie afleiding
	[36]/A	“...a bright future...” – Eie afleiding

Omdat die besering as gevolg van geweld was vervul die onderhoudvoerder/ tolk dikwels die rol van verpleegster en vertrooster (Kyk vrae 4 (V[1-2]/A en 5 (V[3-4]/A).

4.4.9. RESPONDENT 9:

'n 25 Jarige vrou wat 'n baba met 'n haaslip het.

Resp # 9	Vertaling: tolk se vraag	Vertaling: resp se antwoord	Tolk se vertaling
Biografiese gegewens	Hello ma. How are you? How is the love (baby)? How old are you? Are you married? What are you doing then? How many children do you have? Is he the only one? What language do you speak?	I am fine. Well it is fine. I am 23. No. I am at school. I have one. Yes. Zulu.	
Vraag 1 What illness do you have?	How did you see that your child is sick?	<u>They told me when he is born [1]/G.</u>	
Vraag 2 Explain the symptoms? (and if the person is healed ask) How where you healed?	Did they tell you what kind of child you were going to get?	No they only told me after the birth [2]/S	After birth she realized that she has got a cleft palate baby [2]/S
Vraag 3 What do you think caused these illnesses?	How do you think it could have happened to the baby?	I think it is what the Lord gave me [3]/S	She thinks that it is Gods' wishes [3]/S.
Vraag 4 What treatment are you getting?	Do you think that the baby is going to be al right or what? <u>And you pray don't you? You pray a lot for the Lord to help your baby V[1]/A?</u>	Yes I think the baby will be alright [4]/S because I have seen so many of them and they are all alright [5]/S. Yes [6]/S.	She thinks that the child will be al right [4]/S because she has seen other baby's like this [5]/S before. She prays a lot that God will help her baby [6]/S
Vraag 5 What is the single most happy thing in your life?	And what is that in life that makes you very happy? Is it that you now have a baby? <u>And you too must work for your baby, isn't it V[2]/A That means when they want the baby at the hospital you must know that you must have money for all the expenses</u>	<u>Yes [7]/G.</u> Another thing that is going to make me happy is to see my baby growing up like every baby [8]/S. Yes [9]/S	If the child can be like other children [8]/S. The mother wants to work very hard and cater for the treatment of the kid [9]/S.

Resp # 9	Vertaling: tolk se vraag Vraag 6 What makes you unhappy in life?	Vertaling: resp se antwoord that they will need V[3]/A. V[4]/G Where do you come from? Bethal where? <u>Okay, and then you must take care of your baby Mmbatho</u> V[5]/A. <u>Don't be short hearted</u> V[6]/A. <u>You must take her to hospital</u> V[7]/A. <u>How are you going to let your baby grow if you get married.</u> <u>What is it going to be like</u> V[8]/A? When coming to your life, what do you think is going to make the child to be well? Okay then, what kind of friends do you need? Yes. Those you need to be with them always. Which type of them? Okay, what do you need to happen in the world, with you and your child? Will you show him V[9]/A? Do you still photograph him V[10]/A? V[11]/G	Tolk se vertaling Bethal [10]/G Mpumalanga [11]/G I'd like my marriage to be alright [12]/G. I'd like to get a nice husband [13]/A who is going to be responsible for the kids and take care of the family [14]/S. So that I can live comfortably, without fighting and having any problems [15]/G. What will make him to be well? If the doctors give me the date, I must bring him [16]/S with my heart , without any problem [17]/G. Friends? I need a friend who is going to show me a right way who is not going to show the wrong direction [18]/S I want God to lead us until the child grows up [20]/S. Then I will show him how he looked when he was still young [22]/S. Yes how he looks when he was young [22]/S. Yes [23]/G.
Vraag 7 What would you like to change in your life?			If she become married she will like to have a dignified [13]/A and caring husband, to look after the kid [14]/S. If the appointment is given, she will attend for the child's sake [16]/S.
Vraag 8 How do you think you could accomplish these changes?			Friends that are right at all times [18]/S. <u>They must not drink or smoke</u> [19]/A. God must help the kid to grow [20]/S <u>and the mother will show the kid his coming up</u> [21]/A and the disability he had at birth [22]/S
Vraag 9 Is there	V[12]/G		

Resp # 9	Vertaling: tolk se vraag	Vertaling: resp se antwoord	Tolk se vertaling
anything else you would like to add to this interview?	Thabile we are now finished. Thank you mum go well. Bye.		

Tabel 4.4.9.1. Perseptuele distorsies wat plaasvind in die onderhou

Kategorie/ Etiket	N	%
Skerpmakend (S)	12	52%
Gelykmakend (G)	8	35%
Assimilasie (A)	3	13%
TOTAAL	23	100%

Totale distorsies wat plaasvind: 48%

Tabel 4.4.9.2. Gelykmaking en moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
1	[1]/G	“They told me when he is born.” – Medies
4	[7]/G	“Is it that you have a baby?” – Tolk se bydrae
5	[10]/G	“Bethal.” – Eie verwagting
	[11]/G	“Mpumalanga.” - Eie verwagting
	[12]/G	“...my marriage to be al right.” – Eie verwagting
	[15]/G	“So I can...problems.” – Eie verwagtinge
	[17]/G	“...with my heart, without any problem.” – Eie verwagting
6	[23]/G	“Do you still photograph him?” – Tolk se bydrae

Tabel 4.4.9.3. Assimilasie met moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
6	[13]/A	“...like to have a dignified and caring husband...” – Eie afleiding
	[19]/A	“They must not drink or smoke.” – Eie afleiding (moreel)
7	[21]/A	“...and the kids mother will show the kid his coming up.” – Eie afleiding

Hier vind min verandering (assimilasie) van inligting plaas, wat wel opgemerk word, is die onderhouder se gesprek met die moeder waar sy haar onder andere aanmoedig om nie moed te verloor nie. Vraag 4 – V[1]/A. Gebed word hier voorgestel. Vraag 5 – V[2-3]/A. Sy word aangemoedig om te werk vir haar baba se onthalwe. Vraag 6 – V[5-7]/A en om die kind te versorg en hospitaal toe te neem. V[8]/A. Hier vra die tolk uit oor moontlike huwelike. Vraag 7 – V[9-10]/A. Vrae oor die kind en sy voorkoms en of sy ma vir hom foto's gaan wys van hoe hy gelyk het, is ook teenwoordig.

4.4.10. RESPONDENT 10:

‘n 41 Jarige man wat aangerand is (gebreekte kakebeen).

Resp # 10	Vertaling: tolk se vraag	Vertaling: resp se antwoord	Tolk se vertaling
Biografiese gegewens	How are you father? Fine. How old are you? Now, how old are you? You have 55 years? Are you married? And now you are still married? What kind of job do you work? Where? How many children do you have? Do you have grandchildren? What language do you talk? I hear you talk Northern Sotho.	I am fine. How are you? I was born in 1955. I don't know, I didn't check how many years I am. Yes. Yes. Yes. We work on the forklifts. Shimulo. Three. No. Northern Sotho.	
Vraag 1 What illness do you have?	Now father when you came here to the hospital, what are you coming to do?	<u>I got injured when I was at my place</u> [1]/G	
Vraag 2 Explain the symptoms? (and if the person is healed ask) How where you healed?	Did you fall? Who hit you? It was at night?	No, a person hit me [2]/S <u>with outside of hands (fists)</u> [3]/G. I don't know that person [4]/S. <u>Yes</u> [5]/S. <u>I was assisting my friend who was along with me</u> [6]/G	He was assaulted [2]/S... by an unknown person [4]/S... at night [5]/S
Vraag 3 What do you think caused these illnesses?	Okay. With what did he beat you?	<u>I don't know</u> [7]/G. <u>It seems like a stone. O yes it was a stone</u> [8]/G.	
Vraag 4 What treatment are you getting?	Okay now you bring your teeth they say are broken. Your jaw is broken? But now you have wires in your teeth? Okay for what purpose did they put wire in you teeth? And they fixed up your teeth	<u>They didn't tell me anything about my teeth</u> [9]/G. Yes [10]/S. They have said my teeth are loose [10]/S <u>and I have pain</u> [11]/G. Yes. At first I attended at Odi	The teeth were loose [10]/S after assault. Then he got wires on. He was taken to Odi

Resp # 10	Vertaling: tolk se vraag	Vertaling: resp se antwoord	Tolk se vertaling
Vraag 5 What is the single most happy thing in your life?	because you teeth were loose? Tell me in the life what makes you to be happy mostly? <u>Okay and you must be with your family</u> V[11]/A. <u>Then you don't like violence</u> V[12]/A?	Hospital. Then at Odi they transferred me here [12]/S. <u>In my life what makes me happy. Yes it is when I do something for myself that could make me a living</u> [13]/G. <u>Yes</u> [14]/A & [15]/A.	Hospital then transferred to Medunsa Hospital [12]/S. <u>He wants to live on his own</u> [14]/A <u>and have a family</u> [15]/A. <u>He doesn't like violence</u> [16]/A.
Vraag 6 What makes you unhappy in life?	In your marriage what makes you unhappy? <u>I said the thing that makes you not to be happy in your marriage</u> V[3]/A. <u>You with your wife being uncooperative</u> V[4]/A? And at work what makes you to be unhappy? Okay. And your health what makes you to be unhappy? Like diseases in your body? Yes it is diseases. <u>You don't like diseases</u> V[5]/A? <u>What protection do you use for your body for diseases</u> V[6]/A? <u>Okay you don't sleep around</u> V[7]/A? Yes. You are afraid of AIDS?	Marriage? <u>Happy is the way me and my partner are working together being co-operative in our family</u> [17]/G. Oh, not happy. <u>Yes</u> [18]/S. <u>Unhappy is the whites</u> [20]/A <u>when they do not co operate with me</u> [21]/A. For my health? <u>Yes</u> [22]/S. <u>The protection I use is to respect myself</u> [23]/G. No [24]/S. Things like AIDS are there [25]/S. <u>Yes because there is danger</u> [27]/G and the EBOLA like they say [28]/S	If they are at loggerheads [19]/A. If his bosses [20]/A does not work properly with him [21]/A. He doesn't like diseases [22]/S. He doesn't sleep around [24]/S. Sticks to one partner [26]/A to avoid AIDS [25]/S and EBOLA [28]/S.
Vraag 7 What would you like to change in your life?	What do you prepare to change in your life?	I like to change because I am doing motor mechanics at my place [29]/S. <u>Every Saturday I attend The Technikon</u> [30]/G.	He likes doing motor mechanics in his spare time [29]/S.
Vraag 8 How do you think you could accomplish these changes?	Okay. Now you are doing motor mechanics where you work?	Yes. <u>To find a thing which could be under you, so you could change it the way you like</u> [31]/G. I have cars and I have suffered a lot when they are broken [32]/A. <u>I must take it to a person or someone else to</u>	He has decided to do motor mechanics [31]/S because he does not want to have problems when coming to cars [32]/A & [33]/A...

Resp # 10	Vertaling: tolk se vraag	Vertaling: resp se antwoord	Tolk se vertaling
Vraag 9 <u>Is there anything else you would like to add to this interview?</u>	If there is somebody who needs help you can just help V[8]/A? V[9]/G I think we are finished.	find the problem [33]/A. Then this is why I have considered to do motor mechanics myself [34]/S. I could repair for myself. Yes because they know I can do the job [35] /S. Yes. Thank you.	...and that will also help the community [35]/S.

Tabel 4.4.10.1. Perseptuele distorsies wat plaasvind in die onderhou

Kategorie/ Etiket	N	%
Skerpmakend (S)	13	37%
Gelykmakend (G)	13	37%
Assimilasie (A)	9	26%
TOTAAL	35	100%

Totale distorsies wat plaasvind: 63%

Tabel 4.4.10.2. Gelykmaking en moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
1	[1]/G	“I got injured...” – Eie verwagting
2	[3]/G	“...with the outside of hands...” – Eie verwagting
3	[6]/G	“I was assisting my friend...” – Eie verwagting
	[7]/G	“What did he beat you with?” “I don’t know.” - Eie verwagting
	[8]/G	“...it was a stone.” – Eie verwagting
4	[9]/G	“They didn’t tell me anything about my teeth.” – Medies
	[11]/G	“...and I have pain.” – Medies
5	[13]/G	“...make me a living.” – Eie verwagting

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
6	[17]/G	“...co operative in our family.” – Eie verwagting
	[23]/G	“...respect myself.” – Tolk bydrae
	[27]/G	“...because there is danger.” – Eie verwagting
7	[30]/G	“...I attend Technikon.” – Eie verwagting
8	[31]/G	“To find...change it the way you like.” – Eie verwagtinge

Tabel 4.4.10.3. Assimilasie met moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
5	[14]/A	“He wants to live on his own.” – Eie afleiding
	[15]/A	“...and have a family.” – Eie afleiding
	[16]/A	“He doesn’t like violence.” – Eie afleiding
6	[19]/A	“...loggerheads...” – Eie afleiding
	[20]/A	“Unhappy is the whites...” vertaal as “If his bosses...” – Eie afleiding
	[21]/A	“...when they do not co-operate with me” is vertaal as “...does not work properly with him.” – Eie afleiding
8	[32]/A	“...suffered a lot when cars are broken...” – Eie afleiding
	[33]/A	“...must take it to someone else...” – Eie afleiding.

Die onderhoudvoerder blyk sekere aspekte te versag soos byvoorbeeld hoe die respondent sy werkgewer ervaar. Verder stel sy in haar vraagstelling heelwat inligting voor. Vraag 5 V[1-2]/A, vraag 6 V[3-7]/A en vraag 8 V[8]A. Die gevolgtrekking hier is dat die onderhoudvoerder bloot die onderhoudsproses bevorder en in sommige gevalle soos ‘n verpleegster optree en oor siektes uit vra.

4.4.11. RESPONDENT 11:

'n 31 Jarige man wat beide oë in 'n ongeluk verloor het asook trauma aan sy gesig opgedoen het.

Resp # 11	Vertaling: tolk se vraag	Vertaling: resp se antwoord	Tolk se vertaling
	Daddy how many years have you got? Are you married? Who do you live with? Okay, what kind of job were you working before you were hurt? You don't have children? I hope you don't have children that are babies? V[1]/A What language do you speak?	I am 31 years. No. I live with my mother and my sister. I was unemployed. No, I have two. Yes, I don't have them. I speak Northern Sotho.	
Vraag 1 What illness do you have?	What kind of diseases do you have?	I don't have any disease[1]/S.	No [1]/S,...
Vraag 2 Explain the symptoms? (and if the person is healed ask) How where you healed?	Was it just the motor vehicle accident? When did you get hurt?	Yes [2]/S. I got hurt on the 17 th of February [3]/S.	Except MVA* [2]/S... * Motor vehicle accident on 17 th of February [3]/S. Both the eyes are not seeing any more [4]/A. <u>Fractured on left angle</u> [5]/A.
Vraag 3 What do you think caused these illnesses?	Then did the treatment that they gave you improve you?	Yes very much [6]/S.	<u>Wiring was done due to fracture</u> [7]/A. The person was healed [8]/A and there was a lot of improvement after the treatment [6]/S.
Vraag 4 What treatment are you getting?	Were you happy about the treatment? I hope it helped you V[2]/A.	Yes [9]/G. <u>Yes it helped me very much</u> [10]/G.	
Vraag 5 What is the single most happy thing in your life?	What makes you happy in your life, that had made you more excited, <u>that encourages you to be with</u> hope that in future it will be	What encourages me is that myself I have accepted that I am blind [11]/S. <u>But I am glad I never died</u> [12]/G and secondly there is that the girl I am in love	He has accepted that he is blind [11]/S and his girlfriend accepted him [13]/S...

Resp # 11	Vertaling: tolk se vraag	Vertaling: resp se antwoord	Tolk se vertaling
Vraag 6 What makes you unhappy in life?	<u>alright</u> V[3]/A? Did the friends also accept the way it has been? Thanks for your answer daddy. Then again is there anything that you would like to add about the parents? Okay thank you for that answer daddy.	with also accepted [13]/S and that she promised me that she will continue with me while I am like this [14]/G. And also my friends help me and give me some advice [15]/G. So this makes me excited. Yes [16]/S. Yes. My parents were helping me while I have been away for some weeks [17]/G, so they were encouraging me to teach myself some things [18]/G and since I am experiencing a new life so I must teach myself these things [19]/G. And they support my family [20]/G.	and his friends accepted him as he is [16]/S.
Vraag 7 What would you like to change in your life?	What is the thing that makes you unhappy in life? For example your marriage, your family or isn't there anything you can discuss about your life? No. Something like your health, your friends your needs and your country. Do they make you happy. I would like to thank you for that answer.	Like what? Are you talking about community involvement? <u>Yes they do make me happy, But what makes me sad is that I am not going to be what I was before</u> [21]/G, When coming to look after my family [22]/S, to show them light [23]/G, and secondly I can't take my wife out [24]/S and thirdly I can't work. <u>Actually my dreams failed</u> [25]/A, <u>unless I should be trained for certain work</u> [26]/A. <u>And I will never see certain things in the world</u> [27]/G, even though I accepted I am blind, <u>but my family worries me a lot</u> [28]/G.	Most unhappy things is that he is not going to support his children [22]/S. Secondly even his wife, he is not going to take her out [24]/S. In other words the future is gone [25]/A. He is going to need help from other things [26]/A. He accepted this even though he cannot see.
Vraag 8 How do you think you could accomplish	What would you like to change in life? <u>Well wouldn't you go to the blind people school</u> V[4]/A	<u>Well there is nothing I could change</u> [29]/A. O that is what I thought, [30]/S but only when I am healed [31]/G.	He is going to change his life by going to train for disabled people [30]/S.

Resp # 11	Vertaling: tolk se vraag	Vertaling: resp se antwoord	Tolk se vertaling
<p>these changes?</p> <p>Vraag 9 Is there anything else you would like to add to this interview?</p>	<p>What is the other thing that you are thinking under general?</p> <p>Thank you for the part that you have played and I hope even those who are coming after you will do the same.</p>	<p>Well under general I can say I feel like I am not feeling this pain alone [32]/S. I share this pain with everyone who knows me [33]/S, and since I was playing an important role in this community – I was the assistant chairperson of health and welfare regional level in the Northern province [34]/S. <u>So we have been working with social welfare to make workshops of security</u> [35]/G. Alcoholic and drug abuse is also an important danger [36]/S. <u>I told myself that I am still going to work with our community. So I am not going to say "I am blind" then stay at home</u> [37]/G.</p>	<p>He feels that he is not the only one who feels this pain [32]/S, but even the family and the community [33]/S. He was assistant chairperson of health and welfare in the north region [34]/S. They explain to the community what is the danger of drug and alcoholic abuse and discuss the whole thing [36]/S.</p>

Tabel 4.4.11.1. Perseptuele distorsies wat plaasvind in die onderhoud

Kategorie/ Etiket	N	%
Skerpmakend (S)	15	41%
Gelykmakend (G)	16	43%
Assimilasie (A)	6	16%
TOTAAL	37	100%

Totale distorsies wat plaasvind: 59%

Tabel 4.4.11.2. Gelykmaking en moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
4	[9]/G	“...happy about the treatment?” – Medies
	[10]/G	“...it helped me very much.” – Medies
5	[12]/G	“...I am glad I never died.” – Eie verwagting
	[14]/G	“...she will continue with me...” – Reeds genome

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
5	[15]/G	“...also my friends help me...” – Reeds genome
	[17]/G	“My parents were helping me...” - Eie verwagting
	[18]/G	“...encouraging me to teach myself some things...” – Eie verwagting
	[19]/G	“...I am experiencing a new life...” – Eie verwagting
	[20]/G	“And they support my family.” – Eie verwagting
6	[21]/G	“...I am not going to be what I was before.” – Eie verwagting
	[23]/G	“...to show them the light.” –Eie verwagting
	[27]/G	“And I will never see certain things in the world.” – Eie verwagting
	[28]/G	“...but my family worries me a lot.” – Eie verwagting
7	[29]/G	“Well there is nothing I could change.” – Eie verwagting
8	[31]/G	“...but only when I am healed.” – Tolk bydrae
9	[35]/G	“...working with social welfare...” – Eie verwagtinge
	[37]/G	“...I am still going to work with our community...” – Eie verwagtinge

Tabel 4.4.11.3. Assimilasie met moontlike kontekstuele redes daarvoor

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
2	[4]/A	“Both the eyes are not seeing any more.” – Medies
4	[7]/A	“Wiring was done due to fracture.” – Medies
	[8]/A	“The person was healed.” – Medies
	[5]/A	“...fractured on left angle...” – Medies

Vraag	Etiket	Moontlike konteks/ voorbeeld
6	[25]/A	“...the future is gone...” – Eie afleiding
	[26]/A	“...need help from other things...” – Eie afleiding

Die onderhoudvoerder/ tolk vervul gereeld die rol van mediese werker en ondersteuner (Vraag 4 – V[2]/A, vraag 5 – V[3]/A, vraag 8 – V[4]/A).

4.5. VERDERE OPMERKINGS

Die vraagskedule kan verdeel word in twee groepe. Naamlik vraag 1 tot 4 met ‘n mediese inslag, waar mediese inligting van die respondent verlang word. Vrae 5 tot 9 is respondentervaring gerig.

Wat die eerste vier vrae van die respondent oor die algemeen aanbetref, word waargeneem dat die tolke telkens assimilasies en weglatings toon met ‘n moontlike mediese konteks. Daar is enkele uitsonderings van eie afleidings deur die tolk. Die verskynsel is waarskynlik te wyte aan die mediese inslag van die vrae.

Wat vrae 5 tot 9 aanbetref word daar deurgaans assimilasie en gelykmaking opgemerk. Die distorsies blyk teen die kontekstuele agtergrond van die tolk se eie interpretasies plaas te vind. Die moontlike redes hiervoor is die respondentervaring-gerigtheid van die vrae asook die feit dat die tolk teenoor die respondent ook die gesagsrol as verpleegster teenoor pasiënt vervul.

Die weglating van vrae (veral teen die einde van die onderhoud) kan moontlik wees as gevolg van moegheid van die onderhoudvoerder/ tolk. ‘n Ander rede is dat die tolk dalk voel dat hy of sy reeds genoeg inligting bekom het.

4.6. SAMEVATTING

Die tolke laat 66% van die inligting weg (gelykmaking - 41%) of verander (assimilasie – 25%) dit om by hulle eie behoeftes aan te pas. Die hoofredes vir die gelykmaking is oënskynlik die tolk se eie verwagtinge (48%); die mediese aard van die inligting (24%) asook inligting wat die tolk self bygedrae het (20%). Die tolk beskou dit moontlik as irrelevant. Die inligting is weggelaat ten spyte van beaming deur die respondent.

Wat die assimilasie aanbetrif, word 40% daarvan toegeskryf aan mediese inligting deur die tolk verskaf of verander en 60% as gevolg van die tolk se eie verwagtinge, waardes en vooroordele.

Dit blyk dat beide die verpleegsters se eie verwagtinge en die mediese omgewing waarin die onderhoud plaasvind, 'n groot invloed het op die inligting wat oorgedra word tydens die vertaling.

Verdere kontekstuele invloede wat 'n invloed kan hê is die ouderdom en geslag van beide partye asook die aard van die besering aangemeld deur die respondent. In enkele gevalle het onderhoude met medeverpleeg personeel geleid tot distorsies as gevolg van die vooraf kennis oor mekaar se lewens.

HOOFTUK 5

GEVOLGTREKKINGS, AANBEVELINGS EN SLOT

5.1. GEVOLGTREKKINGS

Die ondersoek na die geldigheid van die gebruik van tolke blyk geregverdig te wees, aangesien daar bevind is dat 66% van die 360 betekeniseenhede wat geïdentifiseer is, verlore gaan. Die ondersoek is vanuit twee vertrekpunte benader naamlik die van perceptuele style en sielkundig-sistemie. Die perceptuele stylbenadering is aangewend om vas te stel hoe doeltreffend die uitruiling van inligting tydens die vertalingsproses is. Wat die sielkundig-sistemiese benadering aanbetref kan die volgende gevolgtrekkings gemaak word: Die vertalingsproses kan as 'n kommunikasiesisteem beskou word waarbinne verskeie deelnemers (die tolk, respondent en navorser) optree. Die omgewing of konteks (paradigma) waarbinne elkeen optree is hier ook van groot belang. Die verskeie deelnemers se paradigmas het soos volg hulle optredes beïnvloed:

Die tolk :

- Voel 'n eienaarskap oor die mediese inligting en dit lei daartoe dat die tolke self besluite neem oor watter inligting ingesluit of uitgesluit is in die vertalings. Die besluite is geneem na aanleiding van die tolke se eie waardes, vooroordele en verwagtinge (paradigma).
- Die tolk se gesagsposisie as verpleegster veroorsaak dikwels dat die tolk betrokke raak met die respondent in 'n sosiaal of morele gesprek.
- Die tolk poog soms om die respondent in 'n beter lig te stel.
- Dit blyk dat die tolk sekere verwagtinge koester jeens die inligting wat deur die navorser verlang word en moontlik die navorser as 'n mediese leek beskou en as gevolg hiervan inligting met 'n mediese inslag weglaat.
- Verder is daar opgemerk dat die inligting wat deur die tolk self aangebied is tydens die onderhoud weggelaat word ten

spye van beaming deur respondent. Een voorbeeld hiervan vind plaas in vraag 4 (Kyk Tabel 4.4.1). Die tolk sê: “*They thought that you have told the cops about what happened because you saw*”. Die respondent bevestig hierdie feite maar die tolk laat die inligting uit in haar vertaling.

Die respondent

- Die gesagsposisie van die tolk as mediese hulpverlener speel ook moontlik ‘n rol by die inhibering van die respondenten ten opsigte van die persoonlike inligting wat verskaf word.
- Die respondenten maak gereeld gebruik van die onderhou as ‘n geleentheid om mediese inligting by die onderhoudvoerder te verkry. Die navorser vermoed dat so respondent nog nie deur ‘n dokter ondersoek is nie en nog onbeantwoorde vrae gehad het.
- Die teenwoordigheid van die navorser laat die respondent in sommige gevalle oorslaan na Engels of Afrikaans en dit is teenstrydig met die doelwit van die studie. Die navorser probeer as gevolg hiervan om ‘n minimale navorser-respondent verhouding te handhaaf.

Ander verskynsels opgemerk tydens die studie:

Verskeie respondenten meld met gebreekte en bedrade kakebene aan en praat onduidelik. Vele van die onderhoude is verworp as gevolg van die swak spraak. Verder is die respondent in sommige gevalle reeds bekend aan die tolk en dit lei tot bykomende inligting (deur die tolk verskaf) wat nie vanuit die onderhou verkry is nie, maar wel vanuit voorafkennis.

Uit hierdie bevindinge is die volgende duidelik:

- Dit is moeilik om ekstern te beskryf sonder om self deel van die beskrywing te wees. Dit is deurgaans duidelik dat die tolk as mediese hulpverlener deel van sy of haar vertaling is. Die mediese paradigma van die tolk oorheers tydens die vertaling.

- Die tolk het waarskynlik die moeilikste taak van al die deelnemers, omdat die tolk se rol drieledig van aard is, naamlik die van tolk, onderhouder en verpleegster. Dit blyk dat die drie rolle verstrengel geraak het en dat dit die tolk se opdrag bemoeilik.
- Twee mense wat vanuit dieselfde kultuur stam en dieselfde taal magtig is, deel nie noodwendig tot 'n groot mate dieselfde sosiale realiteit (paradigma) nie en dit het ook nie outomaties geldige vertalings tot gevolg nie. In hierdie geval het die kontekste van die verpleegster-pasiënt en verpleegster-mediese leek 'n groter impak as die feit dat twee deelnemers (tolk en respondent) mekaar se taal kan verstaan.

5.2. AANBEVELINGS

Die uiteensetting van die gevolgtrekkings in die voorafgaande gedeelte plaas die geldigheid van die vertolkings in hierdie wetenskaplike ondersoek minstens ten dele onder verdenking. In die lig hiervan word die volgende aanbevelings gemaak.

5.2.1. Aanbevelings na aanleiding van hierdie studie

- Omdat die tolk se beskrywing 'n tweedeorde interpretasie is behoort die taak op so wyse vir die tolk uiteengesit word sodat die tolk presies begryp wat die doelwit is wat deur die navorsing beoog word.
- Die rolle wat die tolk in hierdie studie vervul is moontlik te uiteenlopend en het die tolk se taak bemoeilik. Die rol van die tolk behoort duidelik gedefinieer word.
- Die omgewing van die onderhoud behoort, sover moontlik, neutraal van aard te wees om sodoende oormatige invloed op beide die tolk en respondent, vanuit 'n spesifieke oord te minimaliseer.
- Sorg moet gedra word dat tolke nie vooraf 'n verhouding met die respondent gehad het nie.

- Die tolk behoort voldoende opleiding te ontvang en indien moontlik spesifieke opleiding in die vakgebied wat vertaling verg.

5.2.2. Aanbevelings ten opsigte van die tolk se opleiding

Die kwessie van tolkopleiding geniet heelwat aandag in die literatuur en die verskeie menings sien as volg daar uit:

In Oliver se opsomming van 'n konferensie gehou in 1993, meen hy dat daar 'n toenemende besinning is oor die "*nodigheid van die opleiding*" van vertalers en tolke in ons veranderende Suid-Afrika.

Verder postuleer Lockett (1996) dat dit al hoe meer duidelik word dat gespesialiseerde opgeleide tolke in Suid-Afrika nodig is. Goeie tolke is volgens hom die uitsondering eerder as die reël.

Van den Berg lewer die pleidooi dat meer aandag aan die opleiding van vertalers gegee moet word om mense sodende die vermoë te gee om hulle plek in 'n veeltalige Suid-Afrika vol te staan.

"...the consensus [is] that translation and interpreting services and training are fundamental to developing African languages, and that in the absence of this development there can be no project of equality, justice and democracy in our country." (Van den Berg, 1993 : 20). Volgens Van den Berg is dit nie 'n idealistiese oproep nie maar *"iets wat die praktyk aan ons opdwing."* (Van den Berg, 1996 : 91).

Robin Travis (in Crawford, 1993) se aanbeveling is die dringende behoefte aan die opgradering van die vaardighede van huidige vertalers en tolke. Sy meen dat Suid-Afrikaanse tolke wat in Afrikatale werk dit sonder opleiding doen en dus ook sonder status en professionele erkenning. Die situasie skep volgens haar vele probleme in die plaaslike tolkbedryf. Naamlik die van:

- Afgeskaalde opsommings.

- Patrone van vertaling met 'n amptelike eerder as kliënt gebaseerde fokus.
- Tekort aan beheer oor die spreker.
- Uitputting, aangesien daar geen afgemerkte beperkinge op die vertalingsessies is nie.

Travis (in Crawford, 1993) stel voor dat kursusse, toepaslik vir Suid-Afrikaanse toestande, aangebied moet word en dat 'n behoefteanalise die land se keuses in die verband behoort te lei.

Beukes (1994) stel die volgende gediversifiseerde opleidingsprogramme vir taalwerkers voor:

- Sertifikaatprogramme vir gemeenskapsvertalers.
- Staatbefondste vertaler- of tolkskole.
- Taalbewustheidsprogramme in wetlike, medies en sosiale werk.

Libby Meintjies (in Crawford, 1993 : 19) doen 'n beroep op die volgende:

“...for translation students to be trained to uncover the underlying assumptions of various discourses, and to look critically at how translators subject their work to the do's and don'ts of these discourses.”

Le Roux (in Crawford, 1993 : 19) voer aan dat goeie tolke 'n ingebore vermoë het vir vertaling en strenger gekeur moet word. Verder spreek hy kritiek uit teen universiteite se opleidingsprogramme, hy meen dat te veel klem op literatuur en linguïstiese teorie eerder as praktiese vertalingsvermoëns geplaas word.

Van den Berg meen dat :

“Vertaalonderig dus nasionaal en internasionaal van groot waarde behoort te wees vir sowel letterkundiges en taalkundiges as diegene wat belangstel in interkulturele kommunikasie omdat dit kan bydra tot ons begrip van die wyse waarop betekenisoordrag

plaasvind en lig kanwerp op intertekstualiteit en letterkundige taalgebruik. Veral vir die Nuwe Suid Afrika met sy vele amptelike tale behoort die insig in vertaling van besondere belang te wees,” (Van den Berg, 1996 : 106-107).

Die skrywers stem almal oor een punt saam en dit is dat die opleiding van tolke noodsaaklik is vir die praktyk.

5.3. SLOT

“The word’s meaning is revealed as being a function of its implicatures along with the cognitive environment of the interpreter” (Lockett , 19 : 280).

Die probleem van doeltreffende en geldige vertalings deur tolke is nog ver van opgelos. Dit is egter belangrik dat daar volhard word in die soeke na oplossings. Diegene betrokke in hierdie soektog moet onthou dat die vertaler nie losstaande van sy vertaling of van die respondent is nie en altyd deel sal wees van sy vertaling.

Dit is egter belangrik dat navorsers in soortgelyke studies en kommunikasies besef dat hier verskeie magte aan die werk is, en dat nadenkende meta-analises noodsaaklik is om die dinamika van die kommunikasiesisteem te verstaan.

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BYLAE A

Thank you for speaking to me. The interview is part of a campaign to make relationships better in the future. Anything you have to say will be used as anonymous information. For that purpose I will not attach your name to this form. I would like to record this interview to ensure that I forget nothing that you say. So nothing important is lost.

We all have things in our lives that make us happy or unhappy, and some things that we would like to change. Feel free to tell me about any of the things that make you unhappy or happy.

The following information concerning your life is necessary to place the issues in your life into context.

Age:	
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Male:		Female:	
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Married:		Single:	
Divorced:		Widower/Widow:	

Are you employed?	
What kind of work do you do?	

Do you have children?	
If yes How many?	

Do you have any grandchildren?	
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Language:	
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(Ask only if this is not obvious)

1) What illness do you have?

2) Please tell me about the symptoms **(and if the person is healed ask)** How were you healed?

3) What treatment were or are you getting?

4) What do you think caused these illnesses?

5) What is the single most happy thing in your life?
(Please encourage the person to elaborate on his or her answer.)

6) What makes you unhappy in life ?

(For example: Marriage, work, health, family, friends, country, needs, thoughts etc.)

7) What would you like to change in your life?

8) How would you accomplish these changes?

9) Is there anything else you would like to add to this interview?

Thank you for consenting to this interview.