# Article information:

Full article: Studying interpreters’ stress in crisis communication: evidence from multimodal technology of eye-tracking, heart rate and galvanic skin response
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13556509.2022.2159782>

# Article summary:

1. The article discusses the limited academic research on interpreters' stress in crisis communication and highlights the importance of studying this phenomenon.

2. The study uses multimodal technology, including eye-tracking, heart rate, and galvanic skin response, to investigate the stress and emotional states experienced by interpreters in crisis communication.

3. The article emphasizes the need for interdisciplinary research into interpreters' stress in crisis communication scenarios and proposes recommendations for future studies.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Studying interpreters’ stress in crisis communication: evidence from multimodal technology of eye-tracking, heart rate and galvanic skin response" explores the stress experienced by interpreters in situations of tension and crisis. It highlights the importance of understanding the impact of stress on interpreters' performance and the need for further research in this area.

One potential bias in the article is its focus on the negative aspects of interpreting, particularly the stress and challenges faced by interpreters. While it is important to acknowledge these issues, it would also be valuable to explore any positive aspects or coping strategies that interpreters may employ in crisis situations. This would provide a more balanced perspective on the topic.

The article makes unsupported claims about the impact of stress on interpreters' cognitive load (CL) and their interpreting quality. While it is reasonable to assume that high levels of stress can affect performance, there is no empirical evidence provided to support this claim. Additionally, there is no discussion of other factors that may influence interpreting quality, such as experience or training.

The article also lacks consideration of potential counterarguments or alternative explanations for the findings. For example, it does not explore whether certain individuals may be more resilient to stress or whether specific interventions could help mitigate the negative effects of stress on interpreting performance.

There are some missing points of consideration in the article. For instance, it does not discuss how different types of crises or hazard situations may impact interpreters differently. It also does not address potential differences between professional interpreters and bilingual individuals who may be called upon to interpret in emergency situations.

The article appears to have a promotional tone towards the use of multimodal technology for studying interpreter stress. While this technology may indeed provide valuable insights into physiological responses to stress, it is important to consider its limitations and potential biases. For example, eye-tracking technology may only capture a limited range of visual stimuli and may not fully capture an interpreter's cognitive processes.

The article does not adequately address potential risks associated with studying interpreter stress. For example, it does not discuss the potential for harm or distress to participants who may be asked to recall or relive stressful interpreting experiences. It also does not mention any ethical considerations or safeguards that were put in place during the study.

Overall, while the article raises important questions about interpreter stress in crisis communication, it has several limitations and biases that should be taken into account. Further research is needed to provide a more comprehensive understanding of this topic and to explore potential interventions or strategies for supporting interpreters in high-stress situations.

# Topics for further research:

* Strategies for coping with stress in crisis communication for interpreters
* Resilience factors in interpreters' performance during high-stress situations
* Impact of experience and training on interpreting quality in crisis communication
* Differences in interpreting performance between professional interpreters and bilingual individuals in emergency situations
* Effects of different types of crises or hazard situations on interpreter stress and performance
* Ethical considerations and safeguards in studying interpreter stress in crisis communication.

# Report location:

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