# Article information:

Full article: Interpreter-mediated discourse as a vital source of meaning potential in intercultural communication: the case of the interpreted premier-meets-the-press conferences in China  
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14708477.2021.1879107>

# Article summary:

1. Interpreting should be viewed as a mediated activity situated within certain sociocultural contexts and subject to ideological manipulations, rather than a closed and self-contained system.

2. The interpreter-mediated discourse serves as a vital source of meaning potential that can be further (re)contextualized and (re)enacted interculturally into different discourses on various platforms, creating opportunities for further manipulation and mediation.

3. China's Premier-Meets-the-Press Conferences provide an example of how the already interpreter-mediated discourse is further picked up, (re)contextualized, (re)enacted, and quoted verbatim by international media outlets on various news platforms, highlighting the crucial role of interpreting in contributing to global knowledge production and dissemination processes.

# 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 "Interpreter-mediated discourse as a vital source of meaning potential in intercultural communication: the case of the interpreted premier-meets-the-press conferences in China" provides an interesting perspective on interpreting as a dynamic and mediated process that can shape discoursal reality and effect change on a broader level. The author argues that interpreting is not a closed and self-contained system, but rather a crucial source of meaning potential that can be further (re)contextualized and (re)enacted into new discourses on different platforms.

One potential bias in the article is its focus on political interpreting in China, which may limit the generalizability of its findings to other contexts. Additionally, while the author acknowledges the role of ideology and power in interpreting, they do not provide a clear framework for analyzing these factors or addressing potential biases that may arise from them.

The article also makes some unsupported claims, such as suggesting that interpreter-mediated discourse constitutes a vital source of meaning potential without providing empirical evidence to support this claim. Furthermore, while the author discusses how interpreters may mediate in the process and help (re)construct the image of certain sociopolitical actors, they do not explore counterarguments or alternative perspectives on this issue.

Overall, while the article provides an interesting perspective on interpreting as a dynamic and mediated process with important implications for intercultural communication, it would benefit from more rigorous analysis and empirical evidence to support its claims. Additionally, it could benefit from considering alternative perspectives and addressing potential biases that may arise from ideological or power imbalances.

# Topics for further research:

* Ideology and power in interpreting
* Counterarguments to interpreter-mediated discourse shaping discoursal reality
* Empirical evidence on the role of interpreters in constructing sociopolitical actors' images
* Interpreting in non-political contexts
* Biases in interpreting due to power imbalances
* Frameworks for analyzing ideology and power in interpreting

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/c44ba0f5ce200d201aff9ba2ec55d68f>