



**Research methodology :  
Footing and positioning to conceptualise  
the interpersonal dynamics  
of an interpreter-mediated interaction**

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# Research objective

Methodological relevance of **combining footing and positioning**  
to investigate the interactional dynamics of an interpreted bilingual encounter,  
particularly in its **interpersonal dimension**,  
in a flexible, inductive approach:

- Concept of **footing** < sociolinguistics (Goffman 1981/Wadensjö 1988)  
particularly fertile  
(e.g. Merlini & Favaron 2003; Llewellyn-Jones & Lee 2014; Defrancq & Verliefde 2017)
- Concept of **positioning** < social psychology (Davies & Harré 1990; Harré & van Langenhove 1999)  
descriptive power (Mason 2005, 2009; Merlini 2009)  
but still largely unapplied

# Theoretical & conceptual framework

## FOOTING

Goffman (1981), Wadensjö (1998)

## POSITIONING

(Davies & Harré 1990; Harré & van Langenhove 1999)

### Explanatory models of the interactional game

#### Intertextual focus

= « Focusing at the level of utterances, a person's alignment (as speaker *and* hearer) to a particular utterance can be referred to as his/her footing » (Wadensjö 1998: 87)

#### Interpersonal focus

= « a subjective position is a discursive projection of personal attributes that reflects the way in which a person considers what is said and, through what is said, co-builds his/her relationship to the other interactants » (Delizée 2021: 81)

*Before* the interaction

6 communicative perspectives:

Reception : Reporter, Recapitulator, Responder

Production : Animator, Author, Principal

*Hic & nunc* of the interaction

No pre-existing typology

# Methodology & data

## Relevance of the “footing-positioning” apparatus?

- both analytical lenses applied to the same discourse data

## Variation of the results according to the setting?

- both analytical lenses applied to

### 1 excerpt from mental health interpreting (Delizée 2018)

- Psychotherapy (2 ½ years)
- Experienced (10 years) Russian-French female interpreter  
Degree in philology. Specific training in PSI (+-450h)
- Russian-speaking female patient, French-speaking male psychotherapist

### 1 excerpt from court interpreting (Defrancq & Verliefde 2017)

- Drugs trial, Correctional Court
- Experienced (10 years) Dutch-French female interpreter  
No specific training in court interpreting
- French-speaking female defendant, Dutch-speaking female judge

## Mental health interpreting (EnTh4 / 24 : 03 – 24 : 11, Delizée 2018)

Turn	Analysis by footing	Analysis by positioning
1 T: show me your hands.	T=>I Reporter/Recapitulator	T=> I hetero-positioning as Conveyor of Meaning
2 I: show your hands.	I = Animator/Author	I = validation of Conveyor of meaning
3 P: what, <u>he</u> can read the future?	P=> I Responder	P=> I hetero-positioning as P's Teammate
4 T: there's nothing anymore.	T=>I Reporter/Recapitulator	T=> I extension of Conveyor of Meaning
5 P: [ah no, <u>he</u> can't read the future. I: [/laughter/	P=> I Responder  I = Principal	P=> I extension of P's Teammate  I = validation of P's Teammate & rejection of Conveyor of Meaning
6 I: can <u>you</u> read the future? /laughter/	I = Author I = Principal	I = concomittant self-positioning as Conveyor of Meaning & Relational Mediator
7 I: you don't have anything anymore.	I = Author	I = Resumption of Conveyor of Meaning

# Main results from excerpt 1

## Analysis by footing

## Analysis by positioning

Interactional dynamics

Constantly shifting & negotiated participation framework

Shared responsibilities between *all* the participants

Micro-level:

« Zoom in »  
on the Original-Rendition pair

*Intertextual dimension:*  
e.g. Animator/Author or  
Responder/Principal

Macro-level:

« Zoom out »  
on the interactive co-construction of  
positions throughout the interaction  
A projected position can be validated,  
rejected, modified, then resumed, etc.

*Interpersonal dimension*  
e.g. Patient's Teammate, Relational  
Mediator

Turn	Analysis by footing	Analysis by positioning
1 J: you needed assistance, how come that you suffered withdrawal symptoms if it was only very small amounts of heroin?	J=>I Reporter/Recapitulator	J=> I Hetero-positioning as Conveyor of Meaning
2 I: but how come that you need medical assistance if you was only an OCCASIONAL consumer?	I = Author	I = validation of Conveyor of meaning
3 D: ① I was already on my methadone programme, ② however, //	D=>I Reporter/Recapitulator	D = Extension of Conveyor of Meaning
4 J: <she was already on what?>	J=> I Responder	J=> I Hetero-positioning as Co-Judge
5 I: she was already on a methadone programme but I think that she means that she took the methadone when she wasn't taking drugs and the other way round so she suffered withdrawal symptoms because she did not [take] methadone //	I = Principal	I = Reject of Co-Judge I = Self-positioning as Co-Defense Counsel

# Main results from excerpts 1 & 2

## Analysis by footing

## Analysis by positioning

Interactional dynamics

Constantly shifting & negotiated participation framework

Shared responsibilities between *all* the participants

Micro-level:

« Zoom in » on the Primary Speaker's action-the Interpreter's reaction

Macro-level:

« Zoom out » on the interactive interplay of affiliations throughout the interaction

*Intertextual dimension:*

e.g. Animator/Author or Responder/Principal

*Interpersonal affiliations or confrontations*

e.g. Co-Defense Counsel or Co-Judge

Similar labelling whatever the setting and interaction

=> No behavioural differences according to the setting

Flexibility of labelling

=> specific behavioural features of a given interaction/a particular setting

e.g. cooperative in mental health  
instrumental in court



# Main results from excerpts 1 & 2

## Analysis by footing

Intertwined footings  
Author/Principal, Animator/Author  
(Goffman 1987: 154)

## Analysis by positioning

Concomitant projection of several positions  
(van Langenhove & Harré 1999)

Analysis:

- personal deictics
- (in)direct speech in the rendition
- propositional content match

(Merlini & Favaron 2003: 219)

In-depth discourse analysis, particularly at the pragmatic level  
e.g. : linguistic politeness (excerpt 1),  
argumentative stance (excerpt 2)

# Discussion

Useful conceptual « footing-positioning » apparatus?

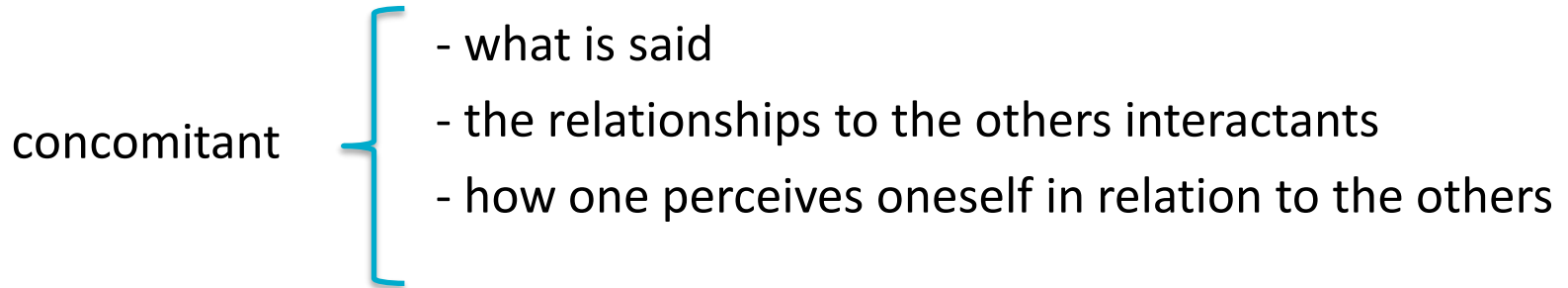
Research level:

1. Interpersonal patterns typical of a setting ? Role of the interpreter depending on the setting?

<b>Interprofessional cooperation</b>	Asylum	Hetero- & self-positioning as Co-Provider	Merlini 2009
		Hetero- & self-positioning as Co-investigator, Co-decider	Mason 2005, 2009
	Somatic health	Hetero-positioning as Consultant	Falbo & Niemants 2020
	Mental health	Hetero- & self-positioning Continuum of 13 cooperative positions	Delizée 2018
Promoted or hindered interprofessional cooperation	Healthcare	4 types of self-positioning	René De Cotret et al. 2021
<b>In-Between</b>	Social assistance	Hetero- & self-positioning as Conflict Manager	Baraldi 2018
<b>Instrumentalised affiliations</b>	Court	Hetero- & self-positioning as Co-Judge, Co-Defense Counsel	Defrancq & Verliefde 2017 Delizée 2021

# Discussion

## 2. Inextricably intertwined intertextual & interpersonal dimensions



⇒ the interpreter's interactional space depends on the nature of the triadic relationships (cf. René de Cotret et al. 2021: 121)

⇒ necessary to observe the text AND the relationships  
to better understand the interpreter's discursive behaviour

# Discussion

Training & interprofessional dialogue level:

Flexible labelling of discursive projections

- = training tool to show the need to navigate the linguistic, terminological aspects AND the relational aspects of the encounter (Delizée & Michaux 2022)
- = interprofessional communication tool to agree on the relevant subjective positions (Delizée et al. 2021; René de Cotret et al. 2021)

# For example: Interpreter's main subjective positions in mental health

Optimal self-effacement

Autonomy & interpersonal involvement

Linguistic converter

Conveyor of meaning  
Patient linguistic assistant  
Language consultant

*Linguistic agency*

Indicator of cultural differences  
Cultural consultant  
Intercultural mediator  
Social worker

*Sociocultural agency*

Co-recipient of emotional intensity & therapist's support  
Relational mediator  
Welcomer & patient's support  
Patient's spokesperson

*Relational agency*

Co-manager of memory & history  
Bilingual collaborator

*Co-reflection*

(Delizée 2018)

# Conclusion

Positioning Theory **€** analytical toolbox in Dialogue Interpreting research

**IF** not misunderstood / misapplied / oversimplified

Intersubjective positioning (= mutual & reflexive process)

**≠**

Subjective position (= ephemeral outcome of this process)

Subjective position

**≠**

Footing / posture / stance / role

Interactivity, hetero- & self-positioning, negotiation of positions, intertwined  
intertextual & interpersonal dimensions to be taken into account

to capture in detail the transient nature of mutual discursive projections  
throughout an interpreted bilingual interaction

= magnifying analytical lens



Thank you for your attention,  
questions  
and suggestions

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# Appendix: positioning-based studies

<b>Interprofessional cooperation</b>	Asylum	Hetero- & self-positioning as Co-Provider	Merlini 2009	
		Hetero- & self-positioning as Co-investigator, Co-decider	Mason 2005, 2009	Asking confirmation-seeking questions, gaze
	Somatic health	Hetero-positioning as Consultant	Falbo & Niemants (2020)	Sharing of medical & cultural information
	Mental health	Hetero- & self-positioning Continuum of 13 cooperative positions	Delizée 2018	e.g. Language consultant, social worker, relational mediator, etc.
<b>Promoted or hindered interprofessional cooperation</b>	Healthcare	4 types of self-positioning	René De Cotret et al. 2021	Active, reactive, hyperactive, proactive
<b>In-Between</b>	Social assistance	Hetero- & self-positioning as Conflict Manager	Baraldi 2018	Preventing conflict between primary speakers
<b>Instrumentalised affiliations</b>	Court	Hetero- & self-positioning as Co-Judge, Co-Defense Counsel	Delizée 2021 Based on Defrancq & Verliefde 2017	Dichotomous positioning



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