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# ITIA BULLETIN

June 2010

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**Irish Translators' & Interpreters' Association**  
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## ■ Editorial

Dear Readers,

Welcome to the June edition of the ITIA Bulletin. In this issue you will find some articles on interpreting, including an article by Nataly Kelly on the now global issue of barriers in linguistic access to justice and review on training organised for community interpreters by The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre. See the details below.

On a different note, you will find an interesting article on branding in Chinese and challenges for translation experts related to branding. Also in this issue read about the first ever Laureate na nÓg, Siobhán Parkinson.

Finally, congratulations to all our new professional members!

Many thanks to all who contributed to this edition of the Bulletin and, as usual, all comments and contributions are welcome at [theitiabulletin@gmail.com](mailto:theitiabulletin@gmail.com).

**Gosia Emanowicz**  
Editor ITIA Bulletin  
[theitiabulletin@gmail.com](mailto:theitiabulletin@gmail.com)

## ■ CPD events for your diary

### ITIA Certified Translator – Workshop

Saturday, 11 September 2010, 11 am to 1 pm. Irish Writers' Centre, 19 Parnell Square, Dublin 1

Sarah Jane Aberásturi will deliver a workshop on certification as preparation for ITIA Professional Members who wish to apply to become ITIA Certified Translators. The workshop is not mandatory, but we do recommend participation as both the ITIA approach to certification and individual translation solutions will be discussed.

#### *The tutor:*

Sarah Jane Aberásturi studied translation at Dublin City University, graduating with 1<sup>st</sup> Class Honours in Applied Languages (Spanish, German) in 1992. Since that time, she has worked consistently as a freelance translator and interpreter, including five years in Barcelona. She has also taught undergraduate and postgraduate courses in translation at DCU's School of Applied Languages and Intercultural Studies. She has been a professional member of the Irish Translators' &

Interpreters' Association since 1997, and is an ITIA Certified Translator for German and Spanish.

### ITIA CPD Seminar

Saturday, 25 September 2010. Irish Writers' Centre, 19 Parnell Square, Dublin 1

#### 1) Interpreters and the police: Do interpreters need to know interviewing techniques?

Interpreters for the police are increasingly asked to interpret during serious crimes police interviews and interrogations. Sometimes these interviews are long and tiring, but often also very subtle, delicate and difficult.

But police officers are also increasingly using highly sophisticated interviewing methods and strategies which are used deliberately, with a specific purpose in mind. Such techniques require the strict application of a roadmap in order to achieve satisfactory outcomes.

Most, if not all, interpreters are unaware of these strategies, are not familiar with interviewing methodologies and often find these interviews baffling, contradictory and obtuse.

Hence the question whether legal interpreters should receive some basic training in and knowledge of these interviewing techniques and to what extent this raises ethical and professional issues regarding the impartiality of the interpreters.

#### *Speaker:*

Commd. Dirk Rombouts, Local Criminal Investigation Team, Antwerp

#### 2) Translating the book of evidence

#### *Speaker:*

Karolina Jarmolowska

Details of both seminars to be announced

## ■ Survey on Subtitling Rates and Working Conditions

The purpose of this study is to gather information on the current state of the interlingual subtitling industry as well as on working conditions for subtitlers. It is hoped that the results of the survey will provide insight into the conditions under which subtitlers work and – in the

longer term – help safeguard quality and ensure decent working conditions in the industry.

The survey is supported by a number of national and international associations, and the results will be posted on their websites and sent directly to those participants who request it.

Participation is completely anonymous, unless you prefer to provide your details.

Many thanks for your help and your time. To complete the survey please go to: <http://tinyurl.com/39xgmfr>

## ■ Interpreting Training Review

*“INTERPRETING SENSITIVELY WITH REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND OTHER TRAUMA” -TRAINING REVIEW*

The *Dublin Rape Crisis Centre* received funding from the *European Refugee Fund* to run a three day course for community interpreters entitled *“Interpreting sensitively with refugees and asylum seekers who have experienced sexual violence and other Trauma”* as part of a series of training programmes - ‘Working sensitively with refugees and asylum seekers who have experienced sexual violence’. It is co-financed by the European Commission and supported by the Office of the Minister for Integration and Pobal. The training course took place from the 8<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> June 2010.

I attended the training together with other ITIA colleagues and interpreters. I found the course very useful; in particular, some sessions were very relevant such as interpreting in Garda stations. An interpreter in this context, for example, could be called to a Garda station and discover on arrival that the case involves sexual assault or rape. On the whole, I found the training very useful. Interpreters could find themselves unexpectedly being asked to interpret situations of sexual violence.

The following themes were dealt with at the training: sexual violence as a global issue; the impact of societal and cultural attitudes and myths about people who have experienced sexual violence; the impact of sexual violence and other trauma, and how the client may present in the aftermath; additional issues and traumas which may be relevant to refugees and asylum seekers; guidelines to the sensitivities of the client and a suitable approach by the interpreter; the Sexual Assault

Treatment Unit, reporting to *Gardaí*, courts; interpreting principles and ethical issues in the context of sexual violence: confidentiality, boundaries, professionalism; working as an interpreter in a counselling situation; and vicarious traumatisation: the impact on the interpreter interpreting in situations of sexual violence and strategies for self care.

Other issues covered as part of the training included other traumatic experiences related to war, unrest, poverty, political repression, trafficking and torture. Other interesting sessions included the session about counselling settings and the Impact of Interpreters in the Therapy process, understanding the interpreter’s role in the therapy process and the impact of Interpreting on Interpreters’ Well Being.

I was able to ask the trainers questions and to receive feedback regarding practical considerations for interpreting in therapeutic session, taking into consideration the role of the interpreter, the code of ethics, and a debriefing session afterwards. The importance of providing regular debriefing meetings with interpreters was highlighted as well as the importance of explaining to interpreters the nature and purpose of specific therapy techniques before the start of the session.

The training approach was very participative and experiential and included lectures and group discussion, video footage, role play exercises and case studies. The course has, I believe, increased my understanding of the impact of internalised cultural beliefs on those who have experienced sexual violence and has improved my knowledge and understanding about the impact of sexual violence and trauma on those who have experienced it.

I have more understanding of the further issues faced by asylum seekers and refugees, and more guidance about my own reaction to working as an Interpreter with Sexual Violence and other Trauma. I have more sensitivity to the issues faced by refugees and asylum seekers; moreover, I have better awareness of issues that may arise when interpreting in different situations involving sexual violence and other traumas.

I have gained further knowledge about the principles and ethics when interpreting in the situation of sexual violence and other traumas and I have more awareness of the impact of PTSD (post traumatic stress disorder) on communication when interpreting. I am confident that I will be able to integrate the learning into my own practice.

I recognise that gaining knowledge on how to work sensitively with refugees and asylum seekers who have experienced sexual violence improves the quality of the interpreting process. I found the course content, resource material, and the quality of training excellent. The course was very relevant for my work as a community interpreter. I am looking forward to participating in further training for interpreters within this field. I believe that this type of training is essential for community interpreters as part of their continuing professional development.

Back in 2007 DRCC delivered a training programme and published a Handbook for interpreters. The Handbook is available at <http://tinyurl.com/2v58ylo>

#### About the author

*Miren-Maialen Samper* holds a postgraduate qualification in community interpreting (Graduate Certificate in Community Interpreting) by Dublin City University and she is an active member of the ITIA Interpreting Sub-committee

## ■ Joining the ITIA

The *Irish Translators' & Interpreters' Association* is pleased to welcome new members to the association. We currently have the following categories of membership:

- ◆ Professional
- ◆ Associate
- ◆ Corporate
- ◆ Institutional
- ◆ Student
- ◆ Honorary

*Professional Membership* is awarded to translators or interpreters who meet the strict criteria of the ITIA based on qualification and level of experience. Applicants must also achieve a PASS in the annual Professional Membership Examination (translator or interpreter) set by the ITIA.

*Associate Membership* is available to translators and interpreters who are starting out on their careers and to those who do not work full-time as a translator or interpreter. Many members avail of Associate Membership until such time as they have acquired the requisite experience and/or qualifications to apply for Professional Membership. Associate Membership is also availed of by people with a professional interest in the professions of translation and interpreting (e.g. terminologists, translation/interpreting tutors etc.) and by those who have a general interest in these professions.

*Corporate Membership* is available to translation companies. As this category is currently under review, we are not accepting applications at the moment.

*Institutional Membership* is available to bodies that do not function as commercial agencies, for example university centres for translation and interpreting studies or cultural institutes. Application documents for Institutional membership are currently being prepared.

*Student Membership* is available to persons undertaking undergraduate studies in any discipline or those undertaking postgraduate studies in translation or interpreting.

*Honorary Membership* is awarded by the ITIA AGM to persons in Ireland or abroad who have distinguished themselves in the field of translation or interpreting.

For further details and application forms, please see our website at <http://tinyurl.com/y65bgtb>

### New Professional Members 2010

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The next issue of the ITIA Bulletin will be out next month. If you have any contributions, suggestions or scandals that you would like to share with over 1,000 subscribers worldwide, send them to Gosia Emanowicz at [theitiabulletin\(a\)gmail.com](mailto:theitiabulletin(a)gmail.com).

#### Subscribing to the ITIA Bulletin

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## New Associate members May / June 2010

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SPANISH from English, French – mining, arts, business, social development

## ■ See one, do one: A handy grasp of Hindi

*'Good morning Mrs Sharma. Are you ready for your surgery?'* A blank face stared back at me. She appeared sweaty, had a slight tremor, and her blink rate was far above 30 per minute.

*'Is everything OK Mrs Sharma?'*

Still nothing.

*'How was your night?'*

*'Mein kuch samji nahin. Mere bete se baat karo.'*

Mrs Sharma had been transferred to our cardiac unit the afternoon before with an acute occlusion in her left anterior descending artery. An angioplasty had failed, and she had been placed on the emergency surgical list for a coronary artery bypass graft that morning.

*'Mere beta se baat karo.'*

I was born in India, and came to the UK when I was very young. My grasp of Hindi was poor but had been slowly improving because of my Bollywood fetish. Mrs Sharma wanted to speak to her son. It was 7.30am and the ward was not yet open to visitors. I decided to try my hand at Hindi.

*'Aap surgery kilye ready ho?'*

Language scholars would have scorned at my 'Hinglish' attempt to ask whether she was prepared for surgery.

*'Surgery?'*

*'Yes.'*

*'Surgery kyon? Mere beta kahan hain?'*

She looked perplexed at my mention of surgery, and asked for her son again. I consulted her notes. She had been transferred to the ward straight from the angiography lab, and the need for surgery had been discussed with the family.

A consent form had been signed and filed. I definitely had the right patient. I phoned the family. Twenty minutes later Mrs Sharma's son and two daughters arrived. I asked why their mother appeared oblivious to the idea of surgery.

Heads bowed, they admitted to not having told their mother of her diagnosis or that she would be requiring emergency heart surgery.

The son felt that his mother would only suffer more if she were told the whole truth. I understood their point of view, but also understood that their mother had no idea that was imminently due to be taken for potentially life-threatening surgery.

I called the surgeons. Within minutes it felt as though the entire cardiothoracic unit had descended on to the ward. There was tutting and head-shaking. Much of the blame was wrongly pointed in the direction of the family. No one mentioned the lack of responsibility we had shown towards the patient.

A qualified interpreter was found and Mrs Sharma and her family went on to have a detailed discussion with the consultant. I walked away quietly grateful for those hours I thought I had wasted on Bollywood flicks.

Rishika Sinha

*Rishika Sinha was a SHO in cardiology at the time of the incident. She is now an SpR in dermatology in London. Reproduced with permission from BMA News, Issue: 15 May 2010*

## ■ Unilingual Supreme Court of Canada judges just don't get it

The Senate is currently studying Bill C-232, which provides that in the future, judges of the *Supreme Court of Canada* must understand English and French without the assistance of an interpreter. This is a long overdue reform. In a country that boasts about its bilingual character, it is only normal that Francophones may be heard in their own language in the highest court of the land.

However, former Justice John Major argues that being unilingual did not prevent him from doing his job properly, as interpretation allowed him to understand fully what Francophone lawyers were saying. This is an interesting claim to be made by a unilingual Anglophone: how can one evaluate the accuracy of a translation if one does not understand the original language?

So let's have a closer look at the accuracy of the interpretation at Supreme Court hearings. I argued a case last month in the Supreme Court. When I said, in French, "The Gosset case affirmed the principle of full compensation of the injury", the interpreter translated "Gosset says that there has to be comprehensive damage". When I wanted to contrast the civil law and the common law, which adopt different positions on the compensation of grief, I said, in French, that "at common law grief is not compensable". The interpreter omitted to translate "at common law", making it sound as if the statement related to the civil law, thus inserting a contradiction in the English version of my argument. Other examples of errors are the translation of "*droit commun*" (which means general law) by "common law" (a totally different concept), saying that one's rights were not breached without specifying that I was talking about "Charter rights", which makes my argument incomprehensible, or saying that the second paragraph of article 1610 of the Civil Code was not applicable when I said that it was.

Overall, the interpretation was good, but inconsistencies, incomplete statements and, indeed, errors such as these necessarily affect the force and the logic of the oral arguments presented. A legal argument is like a chain: if one piece breaks, the whole thing falls apart. Legal language is highly technical and cannot suffer from imprecision.

Yet, I was lucky, as all the members of my seven-judge bench understood French and did not rely on the interpretation provided. Michel Doucet, who argued *Charlebois v. St. John (City)* in 2005 before a full bench that included Justice Major, was not so lucky. He was shocked when he listened to the English version of his argument on CPAC. The interpreter distorted the meaning of several sentences, omitted a reference to a section of the Charter, and totally omitted to translate a sentence.

Lawyers who appear before the Supreme Court finely hone their arguments and rehearse several times. Each sentence is carefully crafted, especially as time is short. It is not too much to ask that judges understand all the subtlety and the nuance of what is being said, in the language in which it is said.

But there is more. The presence of unilingual judges at the Supreme Court marginalizes French in the court's own work and in general legal doctrine. When a unilingual judge sits on a case, discussions between the judges will take place in English, even though the case was argued in French or dealt with civil law topics. If

the judgment is drafted in French, the unilingual judge will not be able to concur before a translation is ready, which may result in additional delay. Alternatively, Francophone judges may choose to write in English (even in some cases from Quebec). As a result, barely 10 per cent of the judgments are written in French.

Unilingual judges are also unable to draw upon the rich body of legal doctrine written in French. Areas such as constitutional law, administrative law, criminal law, aboriginal law, divorce and intellectual property are largely uniform throughout Canada and law journal articles and books written in French in Quebec on those topics are just as relevant as classical English Canadian textbooks. A study by Professor Peter McCormick has shown that from 1985 to 2004, the Supreme Court relied much more on English journal articles than on French ones. The presence of unilingual judges marginalizes French-speaking academics who see their work much less frequently cited than that of their English-speaking counterparts.

Finally, one must not forget that federal statutes, and those of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Manitoba and the three territories are enacted in both languages and that both versions have equal status. One would expect the final interpreters of those laws to be able to read both versions, especially as the canons of interpretation sometimes require the French version to be given priority over the English one (as in *R. v. Daoust*, [2004] 1 S.C.R. 217).

The bottom line is that knowledge of French is a requirement for a job on the bench of the Supreme Court of Canada. Is that unfair? The reality is that Anglophone judges who eye a Supreme Court appointment have known for at least 30 years that knowledge of French is, at the very least, a definite asset. Federally-appointed judges across the country have resources at their disposal to learn French and to familiarize themselves with the civil law. There are second-language training programs. Several judges have even taken advantage of their study leave to spend time in a Quebec university. There are many highly competent candidates who understand French, and it is not unfair to turn to them for the next appointment.

Sébastien Grammond

*This article originally appeared in the May 21, 2010, issue of The Lawyers Weekly published by LexisNexis Canada Inc. It appears with the permission of the author, Sébastien Grammond, Dean of Civil Law at the University of Ottawa.*  
<http://tinyurl.com/2wej29e>

## ■ What is in a name?

### *Beyond translation*

Most brand names in English, in fact, in all European languages, cannot be directly translated into Chinese. Unless a brand name is a meaningful phrase such as the Bank of Ireland or Electricity Supply Board, it needs to be re-created in Chinese.

One of the most common ways of doing this is through transliteration. To represent the name, it uses Chinese characters that have similar sounds to the pronunciation of the English name. This is a minefield for three reasons.

First, the Chinese written language consists of individual blocks of characters, each with its own connotations. Second, many characters share similar pronunciation. Third, there are no fast rules on which sound of an English name must or should be transliterated and which character of a possible range must or should be used either. It's entirely up to the person doing the transliteration. This is both a threat to and an opportunity for western brand names.

In the 1960s and 70s in China, everything from and about the West was politically wrong. Mercedes-Benz was transliterated as 本次 (pronounced as "ben tze"), implying "fundamentally sub-standard". In the 1980s, the political climate in China changed. Western things were once again sought after. Almost overnight, the transliteration changed to 奔驰 (pronounced as "ben cher"), implying "fast running with delight".

Some companies have tapped into the potentials of naming in Chinese. The UK DIY chain B&Q is a case in point. The three characters chosen as its name in Chinese sound close enough to "B&Q" and imply "hundreds of things at home sorted and secure". The name sells the brand.

Unfortunately, the majority of western brands currently active in China have failed to do that. One of the worse examples is the Chinese name of Pizza Hut. The transliteration was done in Cantonese – a regional accent for an international brand. Furthermore, the three characters chosen imply "the assuredly triumphant guest". They say nothing about the brand or anything about the business. As a remedy, Pizza Hut has now had to add the phrase "happy canteen" to its incognito Chinese name to convey something about what it stands for.

### The challenge for us as branding or translation experts

It is to be able to provide value adding service to customers and be paid a fair fee for doing that. Brand names have too often been treated as standard text translation and charged by word count. Even at the rate of €100 per thousand source words translated, translators will be paid just 10 cents for a name worth tens if not hundreds of thousands to the customer.

The challenge requires joint efforts from translators and their agencies. First, they need to be clear themselves about the value they're currently giving away practically for free. Second, they need to develop the capabilities and systems required in promoting brand rendition in Chinese as value-adding service. Finally, they need to charge by hourly rate, not by word count.

There are of course worries about customers being unhappy to be charged an hourly rate for a single name. But awareness among clients is improving, slowly but steadily. One particular development is the number of Chinese speakers now working in Irish organizations. Many of them are working in China facing functions. They are more aware of the issues in naming in Chinese and will be more receptive.

It's also a question of educating clients. As professional translators and interpreters, we often need to explain issues in translation to them. Brand names in Chinese should be a new item to add to the list. It is one well worth adding.

The transliteration of *Coca Cola* in Chinese sounds very close to English. Three out of the four characters chosen contain the radical of mouth, highly suggestive of the destination of the product. Collectively, the phrase says "delightful and palatal". The name sells the product. Coca Cola paid a linguist US\$400 for that job - 70 years ago.

#### **About the author:**

*Dr Kevin Lin is the founder and head of KL Communications, a corporate communications consultancy working with both English and Chinese companies and organisations offering three key business solutions: branding, translation and interpretation. Kevin's recent interpreting activity includes accompanying the Irish President's China visit to Beijing and then Shanghai expo from 14 to 18 June.*

*For more information, please go to: [www.klcommunications.co.uk](http://www.klcommunications.co.uk)*

## ■ Will Lady Justice Ever Be Multilingual?

NATALY KELLY 8 JUNE 2010

Recent news items in Ireland and the United States this week show that judicial systems are still sorely lacking when it comes to upholding the rights of individuals with limited English proficiency. Now, organizations with national influence, such as the Irish Translators and Interpreters Association (ITIA) and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), are having their say — and attracting significant attention.

Yesterday, the ACLU and other organizations filed a legal brief in Georgia on behalf of a Mandarin speaker who was sentenced to 10 years in prison after a trial in which she did not understand any of the proceedings. Her own attorney did not request an interpreter because he did not want to delay the trial and annoy the jury.

History keeps repeating itself. *The Irish Times* reported this week on a 2003 case in which a Mongolian man did not understand the reading of his rights by a police officer, as no interpreter was present. The case triggered a review of standards, but limited progress was made at a national level, and as the ITIA points out, little has been done to improve court interpreting quality in Ireland in the seven years that have passed since that time.

And, Ireland and the United States are not the only countries facing barriers in linguistic access to justice - the problem appears to be a global one. We've written before about the lack of court interpreters for Aboriginal languages in Australia, interpreters with criminal records in Spain, and efforts in Guam, Korea, and South Africa to improve their legal interpreting programs.

What seems inexcusable in the cases of the U.S. and Ireland is the sheer number of times that individuals' rights have been overlooked, in spite of significant advocacy efforts at a national level. Despite significant media coverage and action taken, these efforts appear to bear minimal fruit.

For example, the Irish Times led a similar investigation on court interpreter qualifications in 2009. In 2008, Common Sense Advisory also spoke with Metro Éireann for an article on the country's lack of interpreting services for emergency settings. Not much appears to have changed during this period.

Within the United States, the advocacy page of the National Association for Judiciary Interpreters and Translators (NAJIT) reveals a litany of letters of support and attempts to raise awareness of the rights of limited English proficient individuals. The efforts of a powerful organization like the ACLU certainly show promise to help shed more national light on this issue. And, next week, attendees at the *InterpretAmerica* conference will gather to discuss legislation and lobbying.

On both sides of the Atlantic, groups struggle to fight for language rights within their respective homelands. Will they ever be able to teach Lady Justice to speak other languages? As Wendell Phillips once stated "Law is nothing unless close behind it stands a warm living public opinion." Swaying the opinion of society at large seems to be a lofty goal — but one that organizations will nevertheless continue fighting to achieve, one interpreting case at a time.

Original article: <http://tinyurl.com/33p5arr>

Below find the links to the articles regarding interpreting issues that appeared recently in the Irish press:

- ◆ <http://tinyurl.com/39gvtjh>
- ◆ <http://tinyurl.com/35q24aa>
- ◆ <http://tinyurl.com/33oexxg>
- ◆ <http://tinyurl.com/33enyb5>
- ◆ <http://tinyurl.com/38er242>

Also, see the links to comments on the articles on Twitter on their Localization thread:

- ◆ <http://tinyurl.com/32cezgr>
- ◆ <http://tinyurl.com/3ymd3f3>
- ◆ <http://tinyurl.com/3addth7>

## ■ Ireland's first Laureate na nÓg

The Irish Times recently reported that Siobhán Parkinson was officially announced as Ireland's first laureate for children's literature by President Mary McAleese at a ceremony at the Arts Council in Dublin's Merrion Square on the 10th of May. "Describing the creation of the role of Laureate na nÓg as a "brilliant idea", President McAleese emphasised the importance of writers to Irish society. "They have woven magic in people's minds and hearts with words and they have received great distinction and brought great names and credit to our country," she said.

“Books are stepping stones to your best self. They take you right into your own head. They give you a great realm of friends and they also open you up to the whole world around you.”

President McAleese described Parkinson as a “great champion” and a “great advocate” of children’s literature and wished her success in the newly-established role.

Siobhán Parkinson said she was “absolutely thrilled and delighted” at the appointment, which she described as a “very big responsibility. Children’s books are absolutely vital. Children’s books lay down the foundation for the imaginative life of the whole nation – that’s how important they are.”

See the full article at <http://tinyurl.com/3xwyyk3>

## ■ Dáil Question About Achievements of Foras na Gaeilge

Labour TD asks question in Dáil about the achievements by Foras na Gaeilge since its inception Mary Upton (Dublin South Central, Labour)

*Question 51: To ask the Minister for Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs the achievements by Foras na Gaeilge since its inception [19017/10]*

Pat Carey (Minister, Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs; Dublin North West, Fianna Fail)

As the Deputy is aware, Foras na Gaeilge is one of the two agencies comprising *An Foras Teanga*, the North-South Language Body, the other being the Ulster-Scots Agency. The establishment of An Foras Teanga and other North-South Implementation Bodies represents an historic event in itself, arising from the Good Friday Agreement. Since their inception, both agencies of the language body have placed considerable emphasis on joint work to increase mutual understanding and appreciation of both cultural traditions in Northern Ireland and throughout the island. This area of activity remains a priority.

With regard to the role of Foras na Gaeilge in promoting the Irish language, let me refer to a number of its key achievements in recent years. They include the development of an accreditation system for translators,

which ensures a high standard and consistency of translation for both the public and private sectors. There are currently 145 accredited translators and their details are available on the Foras na Gaeilge website, [www.gaeilge.ie](http://www.gaeilge.ie). Foras na Gaeilge is now rolling out a similar accreditation system for editors, the first examination for which will be held in the autumn.

Further key achievements are the provision of a memory-assisted translation tool, which will enable translations to be completed more cheaply and on a more consistent basis; provision of the terminology database [www.focal.ie](http://www.focal.ie), which contains more than 290,000 terms that have been approved by Foras na Gaeilge’s terminology committee and is searchable in both English and Irish; and work in the education sector, North and South, including funding the development of an agreed syllabus for Irish at third level. The first-year syllabus is currently in use in third level institutions throughout the island and the second-year syllabus is now in preparation.

Further achievements of Foras na Gaeilge include the organisation of the scheme *Gaeilge Labhartha san Earnáil Oideachais*, GLEO, which recognises and rewards best practice in the teaching of oral Irish throughout the island; the operation of youth schemes annually to promote the use of Irish outside school, including youth activities and summer camps outside the Gaeltacht, which promote the use of Irish in everyday life; and the publication, through its An Gúm division, of more than 250 resources, including textbooks, electronic materials, dictionaries and reading material for the education sector. An Gúm is working with the Department of Education and Skills to provide *Séideán Sí*, the first project geared towards native speakers and primary students in *Gaelscoileanna*. Other key points are the development of the new Irish-English dictionary, scheduled for publication in late 2012 in both electronic and hard copies, and the operation of the successful Irish in the community scheme since 2005. Currently, this scheme employs 17 development officers to promote Irish within their communities throughout the island and to encourage the use of Irish in business and marketing with a view to assisting in the normalisation of Irish in everyday life.

I will be happy to provide additional information on any specific issues that are of interest to the House.

Source: <http://tinyurl.com/3yr9rm3>

## ■ Conferences, Calls and Courses

### FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT AND CALL FOR PROPOSALS

XIX World Congress of the International Federation of Translators

*Bridging Cultures*

San Francisco, USA, 1-4 August 2011

#### First Announcement

The XIX World Congress of the International Federation of Translators (FIT), to be held in San Francisco, USA, on 1-4 August 2011, will bring together translators, interpreters, terminologists and other professionals from all over the world to discuss topical issues. Over 75 educational sessions will be offered in a variety of categories. Events and activities will allow for opportunities to network, mingle, and socialize.

The *FIT XIX World Congress* is hosted by the American Translators Association (ATA) in cooperation with the International Federation of Translators.

Please visit the Congress website, [www.fit2011.org](http://www.fit2011.org), to learn more about the Congress, the venue, the city of San Francisco and much more.

#### CALL FOR PROPOSALS

Presentation proposals are now being accepted. The submission deadline is December 10, 2010.

Speaking at the FIT World Congress is a challenging and rewarding opportunity. All proposals are selected through a competitive peer-review process. If your proposal is selected, you may benefit from the increased recognition you will receive.

By contributing to the advancement of your profession, you will build your reputation and résumé, widen your networking circle, gain recognition as a leader in the industry, and position yourself as a key player to help shape the future of your profession.

Presentations may be offered in English and French only.

Presentations may be submitted under the following categories:

- ◆ Audiovisual Translation
- ◆ Community Interpreting
- ◆ Copyright
- ◆ Human Rights
- ◆ Language Standards
- ◆ Legal Translation & Interpreting
- ◆ Literary Translation- New Trends
- ◆ Terminology
- ◆ Training & Education
- ◆ Translation & Culture
- ◆ Translation Technology
- ◆ Varia

If you would like to contribute to the program, please submit your presentation proposal today.

## Terminology and Knowledge Engineering Conference

Dublin City University, 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> August 2010

Registration is now open for the TKE (Terminology and Knowledge Engineering) Conference, themed 'Presenting terminology and knowledge engineering resources online: models and challenges'. This conference will be held in Fiontar, Dublin City University, Ireland, on 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> August 2010.

You can have a look at the provisional programme [here](#). There will be papers and invited talks on such topics as: knowledge extraction; encoding and lexical information; definitions; term planning and resources; terms for education and law; terminology management; term extraction; teaching terminology; topic maps and concept maps; terminological resources and presenting knowledge.

The invited talks are '*Cognitive aspects of designing, generating, and using domain ontologies*', by Prof Gerhard Budin (University of Vienna), and '*How to build a termbase for 500,000 users (and live to tell the story)*' by Michal Boleslav Mechura and Brian Ó Raghallaigh (DCU).

As well as two full days of papers and discussion, there will be pre- and post-conference workshops on the following themes:

- ◆ Can quality be assured in the language industry?
- ◆ Accommodating user needs for ISO 704: Towards a new revision of the core international standard on terminology work
- ◆ Terminology management business models in localization environments: challenges and change
- ◆ ISO/CDB – A model for future integrated and federated content repositories
- ◆ Standardizing data categories in ISocat: Implementing group work for thematic domains
- ◆ Establishing and using ontologies as a basis for terminological and knowledge engineering resources

There will be a conference dinner on Friday 13 August, and a social programme will be available. Accommodation can be booked on campus.

This conference is being organised by *Fiontar, DCU* (developers of the national terminology database for Irish, [www.focal.ie](http://www.focal.ie)) and the *Association for Terminology and Knowledge Transfer (GTW)*, in cooperation with *Termnet*, *Infoterm*, and other national and international organisations. It will be held the week before the *ISO TC37* meeting in Dublin.

You can register and book accommodation at <http://tinyurl.com/333cp86>.

## Call for applications from poetry translators working in Poland

*Ireland Literature Exchange/Idirmhalartán Litríocht Éireann (ILE)*

### Translation Bursary Programme

*Ireland Literature Exchange/Idirmhalartán Litríocht Éireann (ILE)*, in association with the *Ulster Bank Theatre Festival* and the *Department of Tourism, Culture and Sport*, invites applications from literary translators from Poland who are working on the translation of a work of contemporary Irish poetry and wish to spend a period of up to three consecutive weeks in Ireland during the period 26<sup>th</sup> September to 17<sup>th</sup> October 2010.

Ireland Literature Exchange is a state-funded organisation which is responsible for promoting Irish literature abroad. The bursary is open to experienced literary translators from Poland who:

1. are not resident in Ireland
2. are engaged in the translation of a work of Irish poetry
3. have secured a publisher's contract for the work in question or will have secured one at the time of residency.

Applications are welcome from translators translating from English to Polish.

The bursary will cover accommodation, board and living costs. Where possible, all necessary arrangements will be made by ILE. A contribution will also be made towards reasonable travel expenses. Recipients will be accommodated in Dublin and at the Tyrone Guthrie Centre, Annaghmakerrig, Co. Monaghan.

***The successful candidate will be required to participate in one public event at which poetry in translation will be discussed.***

Eligible candidates are invited to apply in writing (by post or email) by Friday, 30<sup>th</sup> July 2010 to:

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Ireland Literature Exchange  
(Translation Bursary Programme – Poland)  
25 Denzille Lane  
Dublin 2  
Ireland

Email: [bursary@irelandliterature.com](mailto:bursary@irelandliterature.com)  
Web: [www.irelandliterature.com](http://www.irelandliterature.com)

## ■ Contacting The ITIA

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## ■ ITIA Resources for Translators

For more information about the *Irish Translators' & Interpreters' Association* and its activities, please visit our website at [www.translatorsassociation.ie](http://www.translatorsassociation.ie).