Net price: zero. No catch.

www.star-transit.com

The usual catch with free software on the Internet is: it’s a demo-version. Not with Transit Satellite PE. Equipping professional translators with a fully functioning package, it provides an ideal link to freelancers and employees alike. With all key features. No strings attached. So the interactive training program is free, as is the terminology management package. But rather than us tell you all the things Transit Satellite PE can do here, why not take a look for yourself – www.star-transit.com

STAR Language Technology, e-mail: transit@star-group.net
Ten Symptoms that Suggest Your Company May Not Be “In the Know”
By Andy Ras-Work ................................. 13

Companies are being hampered by the inability of their employees to quickly create, share, and access information. To accurately diagnose this affliction, companies must look inward and recognize the symptoms from which they suffer. This article will provide ten symptoms that suggest a company is in need of a knowledge management solution.

A Gringa in Buenos Aires
By Alexandra Russell-Bitting .......................... 15

A report on the Third Latin American Conference on Translation and Interpretation in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

In Search of...
By Andy Ras-Work ................................. 17

Knowledge workers spend extensive amounts of time searching for information both on the company intranet and on the Internet. Having a solid understanding of search techniques and the different types of search tools can help knowledge workers dramatically increase their productivity. This article highlights the various ways a search can be conducted and how workers can ensure that their searches produce the most accurate results and deliver only relevant information.

The National Center for State Courts and the Consortium for State Court Interpreter Certification Program
By Madelynn Herman and William Hewitt .......................... 20

This article briefly outlines the mission and goals of the National Center for State Courts. It then describes the Consortium for State Court Interpreters Certification Program, starting with initial research and reform efforts on court interpreting, how and why the Consortium was founded, as well as requirements and advantages to Consortium membership. Consortium activities, accomplishments, and future directions are also discussed.

“I’m the Interpreter, not the Translator” or Tips for Health Care Interpreters on How to Educate Providers
By Cynthia E. Roat ................................. 26

Medical interpreters face an additional challenge in their job description: to educate the people for whom they interpret about what it means to work with an interpreter. But how do you do this when everyone’s in a hurry and you are the outsider?

If You Cannot See It, How Can You Tell? The Meaning and Significance of Voice in Telephone Interpreting
By Irena Nikolayeva-Stone .......................... 28

Telephone interpreting, which relies on the auditory input of participants, demands voice clarity and the interpreter’s ability to use appropriate tone and intonation consistently. The concept of proper voice usage has become an essential component of the overall quality of telephone interpreting.

Interpreter Training Using Cooperative Learning Approaches and Improvised Simultaneous Interpreting Equipment
By Sheng-Jie Chen ................................. 30

A study of the implementation of a simultaneous interpretation course using improvised SI equipment and cooperative learning approaches.
AN EASY REFERENCE TO ATA MEMBER BENEFITS

Your ATA membership has never been more valuable. Take advantage of the discounted programs and services available to you as an ATA member. Be sure to tell these companies you are an ATA member and refer to any codes provided below.

Business Owners Insurance
National Professional Group
(888) 219-8122
www.ata-ins.com

Collection Services/Receivables Management
Du & Bradstreet
Ask for Sharon LeBoutillier
(800) 333-6497 ext. 7468
(610) 882-6887
Leboutilliers@dnb.com

Conference Travel
Stellar Access
Reference Code: 505
(800) 929-4242 • (619) 453-3686
e-mail: flycia@stellaraccess.com
www.stellaraccess.com

Credit Card Acceptance Program/Professional Services Account
NOVA Information Systems
Reference Code: HCDA
(888) 545-2207 • (770) 649-5700

MasterCard
MBNA America
Reference Code: IFKV
(800) 847-7378 • (302) 457-2165

Medical, Life, and Disability Insurance
Mutual of Omaha
(800) 223-6927 • (402) 342-7600
www.ata-ins.com
A. H. Wohlers & Co.
(800) 323-2106

Overnight Delivery/Express Package Service
UPS
Reference Code: C0000700415
(800) 325-7000
www.ups.com

Professional Liability Insurance
National Professional Group
(888) 219-8122
www.ata-ins.com

Retirement Programs
Washington Pension Center
(888) 817-7877 • (301) 941-9179

...And, of course, as an ATA member you receive discounts on the Annual Conference registration fees and ATA publications, and you are eligible to join ATA Divisions, participate in the online Translation Services Directory, and much more. For more information, contact ATA (703) 683-6100; fax (703) 683-6122; and e-mail: ata@atanet.org.

Moving? Found an error with your address?

We've done everything possible to ensure that your address is correct. But sometimes errors do occur. If you find that the information on the mailing label is inaccurate or out of date, please let us know. Send updates to:
The ATA Chronicle • 225 Reinekers Lane, Suite 590 • Alexandria, VA 22314
Fax (703) 683-6122 • Chronicle@atanet.org
Detailed training in the finer points of specialized terminology, important as it is, is simply not enough to make an aspiring translator competent. Performing high-quality research on deadline, knowing which sources are reliable within a particular field, and producing a lucid, accurate, and complete translation are essential, but really just starting points. Add solid business sense, excellent record keeping, grace under pressure, and collegiality, and you’re starting to get somewhere.

Terminology management is considered by many as an extravagant expense and an unnecessary perk. However, the lack of terminology management is often to blame for inferior translations and, often, higher costs.

Translating plant names is relatively easy when the botanical (Latin) name is given. But even without the Latin, a few simple search techniques can help locate an appropriate target-language equivalent.

Looking for a freelance job or a full-time position?
Need help finding a translator or interpreter for a freelance job or a full-time position?

Check out ATA’s online Job Bank in the Members Only section of the ATA Website at www.atanet.org/membersonly

2002 Chronicle Editorial Calendar

January
Focus: Medicine
Submission Deadline: November 1

May
Focus: Literary Translation
Submission Deadline: March 1

September
Focus: Interpreting
Submission Deadline: July 1

February
Focus: Client Education
Submission Deadline: December 1

June
Focus: Agencies, Bureaus, and Companies
Submission Deadline: April 1

October
Focus: Legal
Translating/Interpreting
Submission Deadline: August 1

March
Focus: Marketing
Submission Deadline: January 1

July
Focus: Science and Technology
Submission Deadline: May 1

November/December
Focus: Training and Pedagogy
Submission Deadline: September 1

April
Focus: Terminology
Submission Deadline: February 1


Please turn to page 4 for detailed submission guidelines.
Eric A. Bye, M.A., is a freelance translator who works in rural Vermont. He has been a foreign language professional for 30 years and a translator for six. He is ATA-accredited (French-to-English) and also translates from Spanish and German. Much of his work consists of translating books for a well-known New York publisher. He is a member of ATA’s French, Spanish, and German Divisions, Phi Sigma Iota, and Phi Beta Kappa. Contact: bye@vermontel.net.

Sheng-Jie Chen teaches interpretation, English course design, public speaking, debate, and effective conference and meeting techniques at the National Taiwan University of Science and Technology in Taipei, Taiwan, and has published extensively in these areas. His working languages are Chinese, English, and Taiwanese for conference interpretation. He has translated over 300 English movies into Chinese and 50 Chinese movies into English. Contact: shengjie@mail.ntust.edu.tw.

Madelynn Herman has been a knowledge management analyst for the National Center for State Courts since 1998. She responds to requests for technical assistance from policy makers and the court community in many subject areas, including court interpreting. She is also bilingual in Spanish. Contact: mherman@ncsc.dni.us.

William Hewitt is a senior research associate at the National Center for State Courts in Williamsburg, Virginia. He is the author of Court Interpretation: Model Guides for Policy and Practice in the State Courts, and is the architect and manager of the Consortium for State Court Interpreter Certification and project director for the Federal Court Interpreter Certification Examination program for the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. Contact: bhewitt@ncsc.dni.us.

Andy Ras-Work is the president and CEO of Semantix (www.semantix.com), a company that supplies language technologies and knowledge management software solutions. Prior to joining Semantix, he dedicated ten years to several management responsibilities within Hewlett-Packard. He last held a key position as HP’s e-commerce and direct sales group manager, where he built HP’s B2B direct sales operations—The HP Business Store—from the ground up. In addition to bringing his new venture leadership experience, he brings to Semantix a diverse international business background from his years of holding senior positions in European and North American high technology companies. He speaks five languages, holds a B.S. in electrical engineering from UCLA, and an M.B.A. from INSEAD. Contact: aras-work@semantix.com.

Cynthia E. Roat holds an MPH in international public health from the University of Washington. A veteran trainer and interpreter, she is the principle developer of Bridging the Gap, a basic training program offered in the U.S. to medical interpreters. She is co-chair of the Board of the National Council on Interpretation in Health Care, and is recognized as a leading advocate for interpretation in health care settings. Contact: cindy.roat@pacificinterpreters.org.

Alexandra Russell-Bitting has been a senior translator/reviser at the Inter-American Development Bank in Washington, DC, for the past 13 years, working from French, Spanish, and Portuguese into English. She has done freelance translations for other international organizations such as United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, the Pan American Health Organization, and the Organization of American States, as well as for the U.S. Department of State. She has taught translation at Georgetown University and the Université de Paris VIII, and is a regular contributor to the Chronicle. Contact: alexandrab@iadb.org.

Fabrizio Siracusa was born in Milan, Italy. He worked as a freelance translator (English-Italian) from 1994 to 1998. Since May of 1998, he has been working in the translation department at J.D. Edwards in Denver, Colorado, where he became the Italian terminologist in 1999. Contact: fsiracusa@qwest.net.

William H. Skinner is an independent translator and interpreter based in Washington, DC. He obtained certificates of proficiency in translation and conference interpretation for French, German, and Italian into English at Georgetown University, where he taught the German-English graduate translation course from 1994 to 2000. His work ranges from patents to ad copy, and international conferences to informal meetings. He obtained a licentiate in philosophy at the Centre Sèvres in Paris, and an A.B. cum laude in classical philology at Harvard, where he gave the commencement Latin oration in 1981. He has given presentations at previous ATA conferences on such topics as quality assurance in the freelance environment, translation teams, Internet searching, and managing book-length projects. Contact: info@williamskinner.com.

Irena Nikolayeva-Stone, Ph.D., is a professional linguist with over 15 years of translating, interpreting, language, and literature teaching experience. She is proficient in Russian, Ukrainian, and English. She graduated from Kiev State University with an M.A. in translating, interpreting, and Teaching English as a Second Language. She completed a full-time, three-year post-graduate course in literary study and linguistics. Her doctoral dissertation was dedicated to the psychological aspects of the American novel. She completed a course for language professionals at the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne in Great Britain. She is the director of Continuing Education/Quality Assurance at NetworkOmni® Multilingual Communications. Contact: irenas@networkomni.com or irena@earthlink.net.
September 11 and more

September 11. The weather was beautiful in the Washington, DC area—clear and crisp. As I reflect on my bike ride into work that day, I remember noting that this commute along the Potomac River was particularly spectacular with the sunlight reflecting off the river and the bright yellow flowers standing out in the pale green marsh. Little did I know how different I would remember the ride home—deserted streets unusually quiet with the absence of the usual white noise of airplanes flying overhead...except for the occasional military aircraft.

Everyone will remember where they were when they heard the news about the attacks. I will remember the irony of how something so horrific could happen on such a beautiful day. I will also remember going up to the rooftop terrace of a nearby office building and seeing the huge plume of smoke rising from the Pentagon.

While I was on the roof, I talked with one of the parking garage attendants who came up to check the view. He was talking so matter of factly about how he was used to bombings and terrorist acts from growing up in Ethiopia. He said you just have to move on to business as usual.

My friend from the parking garage is correct. We do have to move on. Moving on does not mean forgetting, but re-establishing some sense of normalcy and routine in the new circumstances in which we find ourselves.

For ATA, we are moving forward with the business of the association. In particular, the conference is on track. If you have not registered for the conference, please do so. In addition, take this opportunity to make your hotel and airline reservations. See you in Los Angeles.

ATA is also helping in other ways. We have donated $1,000 to the American Society of Association Executive’s Red Cross Fund, worked with the Federal Bureau of Investigation to provide lists of translators and interpreters, and worked with the National Association of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators to serve as a language services resource for the volunteer coordinators in the New York City rescue and recovery efforts. In addition, several members in the New York City area individually volunteered their services.

New ATA Affiliated Group. I am pleased to announce that a new ATA affiliated group has been established. The Upper Midwest Translators and Interpreters Association is based in Minneapolis, Minnesota. For more information, please contact UMTIA President Larry Bogoslaw at (612) 625-3096 or mtl@tc.umn.edu.

New Employee. Teresa Kelly joins ATA as the administrative coordinator. Her responsibilities include providing administrative support to ATA’s various programs and services. In just her first month, she has put her organizational skills to good use in accounting, the accreditation program, conference planning, membership matters, and more.

New Professional Liability Insurance Broker. ATA’s Professional Liability Program is now being administered by National Professional Group. We switched brokers earlier this year to improve the administration and marketing of the program. (The liability program is still underwritten by Lloyds of London.) NPG will also handle the small business owners insurance program. For more information on both programs, please contact NPG at 888-219-8122. In addition, to receive a quote online or for additional information, please visit www.ata-ins.com.

ATA Working with the National Association of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators on Offering the NAJIT Exam. ATA President Ann Macfarlane has been working with ATA member and NAJIT President Cristina Helmerichs to schedule a sitting of NAJIT’s new certification exam at the ATA 42nd Annual Conference. The exam is tentatively scheduled for Wednesday, October 31. More information on this exam will be published on the ATA Website.
Behind the Scenes...

When I first started writing these columns four years ago, my husband and I had three sons at home. Two have now left the nest, and our youngest has started ninth grade. It’s been fascinating to watch our boys through the crucial high school years, as they explore different subjects of study, their own interests, and the world beyond school. One principle Lew and I have always emphasized to them is that one does one’s best work when one loves what one does.

It can be a shock—and is always salutary—to see what one’s children love. Often it will be something quite out of one’s own field of interest. I recall, for instance, that crucial moment when I said to my husband, “Well, perhaps it’s unreasonable of me to expect him to like German verbs better than computer games, the way I do!”

In the world after high school this principle also holds. As I’ve watched our Headquarters staff over these years, I’ve been impressed at the way our executive director, affectionately known to all as “Mooch” Bacak, has brought out the best in our employees. Mooch and Terry Hanlen, our deputy executive director, have given careful thought to the work that is needed to run the association. They have developed skills in the staff and recruited new employees to ensure that our “human resources” are up to the tasks at hand. The corporate environment at Headquarters is energized, hard-working, cheerful, and forward-looking. If you are in the DC area, please drop by and say hello.

Say hello to Mooch and Terry, whom many of you know from your interactions with the ATA or your involvement in our accreditation program. Say hello to Maggie Rowe, “the voice of the ATA,” who handles our membership services with remarkable aplomb no matter what the challenge. Say hello to Roshan Pokharel, who likes nothing better than a brand-new technical puzzle, and whose prodigious efforts keep our database and Website in order. Say hello to Jeff Sanfacon, who faithfully recruits members to write articles, edits, organizes, and publishes our beautiful Chronicle. Say hello to Orson

Continued on p. 12

Dear colleagues:

As we struggle to find our balance after the terrible events of Tuesday, September 11, I write a word of sympathy to all our members who may have been personally affected by this tragedy. A search of ATA zip codes shows no member in the World Trade Center, for which I am grateful. That is not adequate information, however, to know about individuals and their relatives, friends, and co-workers in New York, in Washington, or in the airplanes destroyed.

We are already receiving messages of support from members abroad. All of us around the world are thinking of those who have been injured in the attacks, the heroic people who are trying to save anyone who can be rescued, and the relatives of those victims who have died. Our thoughts and prayers are with you.

One day during the long process of writing the U.S. Constitution, an eclipse of the sun occurred. The delegates in the convention hall panicked, since, at that time, the darkness was thought to signal the end of the world. One delegate, however, responded in this way: “If this is the end of the world, I wish to be found by my Maker doing my duty. If this is not the end of the world, I should continue to do my duty. Therefore, let candles be brought, that our work may continue.”

This is my wish for us all. Let candles be brought, that we may continue in our profession of bringing light to those who cannot communicate with one another. And may we all have the courage and perseverance to work for the light, and to overcome the darkness of hatred and violence.

Ann G. Macfarlane, President
American Foundation for Translation and Interpretation Awards
First Scholarships

The American Foundation for Translation and Interpretation announced the recipients of its first national scholarship competition for translation and interpretation students at accredited U.S. colleges or universities.

Mario R. Legido, a student in the M.A. in Translation Studies Program at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, won a $2,500 scholarship for non-literary translation. Legido specializes in English to Spanish film translation.

Bethany Michele Korp, a student in the M.A. in Spanish (Translation Option) Program at Rutgers University, won a $2,500 scholarship for literary translation. Most recently, she translated Torcuato Luca de Tena’s *Los renglones torcidos de Dios* into English.

Founded in 1997, AFTI's primary charitable and educational activities consist of sponsorship and dissemination of research and education in the fields of translation and interpretation through research grants, scholarships, and the establishment and maintenance of an archive. AFTI is located in Kalamazoo, Michigan.

For information about AFTI's 2002-03 scholarship competition, please visit the Foundation's Website at www.afti.org.

Open Enrollment for Two Training Programs Offered by the Cross Cultural Health Care Program in Seattle!!

Due to many requests from around the country, the CCHCP is pleased to offer yet another open enrollment for “Bridging the Gap: Training for Medical Interpreters,” followed by “Training of Trainers for Bridging the Gap.” These training sessions will be held in Northern California in the city of Santa Rosa (about 50 miles north of San Francisco). Participants from sponsoring health care and social services agencies around the country are encouraged to apply. The first week will be “Bridging the Gap,” our basic to intermediate level program for medical interpreters. This 40-hour, intensive training will include all texts and materials.

The second week will be the “Training of Trainers for Bridging the Gap” course. This training is appropriate for agencies and organizations that provide interpreters in medical and/or social service settings. This program will provide participants with the curriculum, skills, and expertise necessary for them to offer “Bridging the Gap” in their home organizations.

All candidates for the second week of the program must have a significant background in teaching or training. They must be sponsored by a qualifying organization that is willing to enter into a license agreement relationship with CCHCP to provide training.

Class materials include a trainer’s manual, medical glossaries, culture-specific materials, and a guide to medications.

Dates of the course are Monday through Friday, December 3-7, and Monday through Thursday, December 10-13, 2001. If taken separately, the cost for the “Bridging the Gap” training course is $1,025 and $850 for the “Training of Trainers” course. Application packets are due by November 5, 2001. You may contact: Eve Novak—Tel: (206) 621-4472; E-mail: training@pacmed.org—or click on www.xculture.org/training/schedule/detail.cfm?CID=123&list=118%2C12 for additional information.
International Certification Study: Accreditation in Australia

By Jiri Stejskal

In last month’s article describing professional certificates offered by the Arabic and Translation Studies Division at the American University in Cairo, I concluded with a promise to take a look at the accreditation of translators and interpreters in Australia. As I was getting ready to compile relevant information from the Australian National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Ltd. (NAATI) Website (www.naati.com.au), I came across an article in the proceedings of the last Fédération Internationale des Traducteurs (FIT) Congress, which took place in Belgium in 1999. In this article, Klaus Hermes, former president of the Australian Institute of Interpreters and Translators (AUSIT), describes in great detail the various forms of professional regulation available in Australia. I found this information to be highly relevant to the ATA’s current efforts in overhauling its own program. While it is beyond the scope of the present article, I encourage anyone interested in these issues to review the FIT proceedings.

NAATI accreditation has been instrumental in providing quality assurance to recipients of T&I services and in giving credibility to agencies that employ accredited practitioners...
Translator
• Advanced Translator

Because of a consistently low demand for the advanced translator tests, they are not included in the annual testing program but are available on demand.

NAATI-Approved Courses
An alternative means of obtaining accreditation is by successfully completing an NAATI-approved course of study. In Australia, tertiary institutions may apply to the NAATI for approval of a course in interpreting and/or translation. To gain approval, the institution must provide a course of study which follows the NAATI guidelines for course content, duration, staffing, and supporting resources. The NAATI guidelines are a means to assist course providers so that the courses delivered not only provide theoretical background in interpreting and translating, but are also sufficiently practical to enable graduates to perform at reasonable standards when first entering the workplace. All courses have a required practicum component.

Students who successfully complete NAATI-approved courses may be eligible for two awards: 1) the academic award offered by the institution which delivers the course, and 2) NAATI accreditation. The two awards are separate. Students must meet the institutional requirements for the academic award. For NAATI accreditation, students must achieve the academic award and obtain a score of at least 70 percent in the final practical examination in interpreting or translation. Students must also be recommended to the NAATI by the course coordinator for NAATI accreditation.

Among the institutions offering NAATI-approved courses are: the Institutes of TAFE in various Australian cities, University of Wollongong, University of Western Sydney, Batchelor Institute of Indigenous Tertiary Education, University of Queensland, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, and Central Metropolitan College Perth.

Overseas Qualifications
Accreditation at the professional level on the basis of overseas qualifications is available at the translator level only. Accreditation at this level is usually awarded in one language direction. Accreditation at the interpreter level is not available on the basis of overseas qualifications at this stage, since it is rare for provisions to be made to accommodate community interpreting skills relevant to Australia in training courses offered outside Australia. Translation accreditation is awarded when an applicant can submit documentary evidence of at least one of the following prerequisites:

• Successful completion of a formal course of training, with specialization in interpreting and/or translating, at a recognized institution overseas. In assessing overseas training courses, the NAATI aims to ensure that the content of study in translation and/or interpreting is sufficiently specialized to provide training in T&I skills at a standard comparable with its requirements.

• Membership at the senior level of a recognized international professional interpreter/translator association (e.g., International Association of Conference Interpreters, Association of International Tax Consultants, The American Association of Language Specialists). Professional interpreting/translating experience is taken into account in the NAATI’s assessment only when the applicant also possesses the specialized qualifications required.

Further information on accreditation procedures in Australia can be obtained from Adolfo Gentile (FIT president and chairman of the NAATI) and Sherrill Bell (NAATI executive director) at anacapri@greatcircle.net.au and sherrill@naati.com.au. In the next issue we will examine the situation concerning the certification of translators and interpreters in the Czech Republic.

As the editor of this series, I encourage readers to submit any relevant information concerning non-U.S. certification or similar programs, as well as comments on the information published in this series, to my e-mail address at jiri@cetra.com.
From the President Continued from p. 8

Carter, who has just taken us through a serious reorganization of our chart of accounts, which will benefit us for years to come. Say hello to Teresa Ly, who makes the endless flow of paper out of the office an orderly, timely stream. Say hello to Mary David, whose extensive volunteer experience smooths the path for chapters and divisions. Say hello to Teresa Kelly, who has just joined the staff and is already making a difference as administrative coordinator.

Our staff is comprised of great people who work hard behind the scenes. They are a key part of our success as a professional organization. As your new leadership team takes over next month, we know that things will continue to roll along smoothly because of their efforts. My hat is off to our staff, and I offer my profound gratitude for their heartfelt service.

American Translators Association

42nd Annual Conference

Los Angeles, California

Millennium Biltmore Hotel

October 31 through November 3

Choice Translating & Interpreting, Inc.

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT: TRANSLATION SERVICES COORDINATOR

Choice Translating & Interpreting, Inc. is hiring a full time Translation Services Coordinator in Charlotte, North Carolina. Choice Translating & Interpreting (CTi) is a translating and interpreting agency founded in 1995 to serve the medical, legal, manufacturing, marketing and education industries, as well as government and social services. CTi provides service in all languages.

Description: Coordinate multilingual projects with clients and subcontractors. Proofread and edit documents translated into/from Spanish.

Minimum Qualifications: Fluency in English and Spanish. One year experience as professional translator and/or translation project coordinator. Proficiency in business productivity software such as Microsoft Office (Word, Excel). Proficiency in Trados and graphic design software a plus.

Compensation: Competitive benefits. Salary depends on experience.

Interested candidates should contact hr@choicetranslating.com, or fax: 704.717.0046. CTi is also recruiting freelance translators, linguists and interpreters in all languages.

TRADOS Workshops

TRADOS Corporation offers one-day training workshops each month for Translator’s Workbench, MultiTerm, and WinAlign at its site at 113 S. Columbus Street, Alexandria, Virginia. Attendance is limited. For more information, contact: Tel: (703) 683-6900; Fax: (703) 683-9457; E-mail: eva@ trados.com or www.trados.com.

Call for Papers Institute of Translation & Interpreting/IALB Conference on Language and Business

November 22-25, 2001

University of Hull • Hull, England

Please send abstracts to Dr. Catherine Greensmith, Department of French, University of Hull, Cottingham Road, Hull HU6 7RX England; Tel: +44 1482 465162; E-mail: c.greensmith@selc.hull.ac.uk.

Upcoming Conferences & Educational Programs
Ten Symptoms that Suggest Your Company May Not Be “In the Know”

By Andy Ras-Work

For many months the buzzword was “solution,” as companies offered products that weren’t meeting the needs of the market. But now the market has some real problems and buzzwords to match: pink slips, falling stock prices, economic downturn, companies going bust, and dot.com bomb. So, rather than pitching the “solution,” the 18 various aspects of the solution, and the differentiator of the solution, we decided to go back to basics and take a look at the pains companies are experiencing—low productivity, lack of market share, and slow response to competition.

How do you get back to basics? Semantix (www.semantix.com), a company that supplies language technologies and knowledge management software solutions, took companies to the doctor by asking: “What hurts? How much does it hurt? And, what can we do to ease your pain?” Semantix found that many companies have yet to recognize that they have an illness commonly referred to as “being out of the know.” Companies are being hampered by the inability of their employees to quickly create, share, and access information.

To accurately diagnose this affliction, companies must look inward and recognize the symptoms from which they suffer. Below is a list of the most common indicators that suggest that informational redundancies, slow access to information, low productivity, hampered competitiveness, and multiple knowledge storage sites in various languages may be costing a company millions of dollars.

1. You do not know how to share knowledge amongst multiple locations throughout the world. In an age of global business, each office or even department often thinks of itself as its own sandbox. While information sharing within each sandbox may occur, there is often very little sharing between sandboxes. To test whether this occurs in your organization, ask one of your R&D employees if he or she knows whether their counterpart in another location has ever worked on a similar project. In most cases, there are several barriers to overcome before multiple locations can share knowledge. The most common barriers are: usage of different languages, storage of information in different repositories, and an organizational structure and culture that does not encourage openness and information sharing.

2. You encourage and create a collaborative environment for knowledge sharing; however, your company’s overall productivity is decreasing. Happy employees don’t always make for productive employees. Too much talk around the water cooler may signal that work isn’t getting done. To ensure that your employees are productive, communicate measurable objectives and institute technologies and processes of finding information which will enable your employees to produce.

3. You encourage the reuse of “best in class” documents and processes; however, your employees do not seem to know where to find information in the company database and other repositories. Let’s face it, most people are comfortable with what they know and are uncomfortable venturing into the world of the unknown. Many companies suffer from this ailment because they have more than one repository where they store information. Most employees usually only work within one or two of these repositories and never venture to other repositories. Perhaps they are missing out on the most relevant information.

…many companies have yet to recognize that they have an illness commonly referred to as “being out of the know”: the inability of their employees to quickly create, share, and access information…

4. You need to increase your capacity, but you are constrained by human resources and the availability of their productive time. So much to do, so little time, and not enough people to lend a hand. Holding true to predictions released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the labor market has tightened and the service-producing industries are creating many of the new jobs. Within this industry segment, knowledge sharing and quick access to information will continue to grow in importance. According to the Working Council for Chief Information Officers, knowledge workers spend 35 percent of their, otherwise productive, time searching for...
Ten Symptoms that Suggest Your Company May Not Be “In the Know” Continued

information online. Cutting this time down, even by 50 percent, will save companies millions of dollars.

5. Your business is growing, but your cost of proposal generation is growing faster. People are creatures of habit. When asked to write a company proposal, most employees will default to the proposal they used previously. Within many companies, proposals, pricing schemes, and product/service guides may not be kept in a central location, let alone regularly updated as things change. This leads to inefficiencies. As the business grows and more proposals are written, these inefficiencies multiply. Why? Because more and more people are working on their own versions of a proposal rather than utilizing a standard, best-of breed, plug-and-play, centrally located proposal template.

6. If you lose one of your sales people today, you would lose all customer information they have gathered. Your people are your biggest asset—and also the purveyors of your company’s knowledge. Business Week estimates that the average cost in losing a typical worker is $50,000. However, the loss is potentially greater when you consider the opportunity cost. Assume a sales person has five established accounts with 20 accounts in the pipeline, each approximately worth $500,000 in potential revenue. Should the sales person leave the company, there is a possibility that the information regarding the five accounts, and the relationship with the client, may be salvaged. However, should the 20 accounts in the pipeline be lost, your company would recognize a $10-million loss in revenue opportunity.

7. You invest heavily in research tools and technologies, but new product development from your R&D is not keeping up. In an attempt to shorten the time it takes a product to get to market, companies allocate big money to their R&D efforts. However, R&D cannot stand alone: it is but one piece of the complete puzzle of getting a product to market. In companies where innovation and creativity is the cornerstone of the organizational culture, their strength will come from marrying great research tools and technologies with a collaborative environment that encourages information sharing on complimentary, internal and/or external technologies, and experiences that may help accelerate their efforts.

8. Your information management legacy systems are up and running, but you don’t know where to go from here. Information management systems should produce return on investment (ROI) for companies. Instead, many companies have recognized their system’s ability to gather massive amounts of data without the ability to enable employees to quickly access, share, and create data between them. If you cannot measure the ROI from your information management system, you need to squeeze more out of the technology investments you have already made.

9. You currently do not link customer information to product development. Are your customers alerting you to issues related to your products? If you listen closely, your prospects and customers will always give you the recipe for success. Feedback from these audiences is your most valuable form of product and consumer research. Without a structured approach for gathering, analyzing, and storing and accessing this information, it may never make it to the people who design, sell, and launch the product you want your customers to buy.

10. You have no corporate strategy on how to catalogue data. Imagine that every day in your house a different person is tasked with emptying the dishwasher. Now imagine that there was no specific drawer or cabinet in which to put the clean silverware or coffee mugs. Every day when a different person empties the dishwasher, they select a different drawer or cabinet. Are you imagining pure chaos? Without a corporate strategy on how to catalogue data, employees may spend hours searching for the proverbial coffee mug, wasting valuable (i.e., productive) time.

Possessing the road map to migrate through the maze of information overload, finding the shortest distance to critical information (in a single or multiple languages), and helping workers access and create the knowledge they need to compete are many of the benefits of employing a knowledge management system. Recognizing the symptoms and then seeking a cure will enable companies to transform their information into knowledge and rule their business.
On my first trip ever to Argentina in April, I attended the III Congreso latinoamericano de traducción e interpretación (Third Latin American Conference on Translation and Interpretation) in Buenos Aires. Fellow ATA member and espalistera Marian Greenfield, who was also speaking at the conference, agreed to share a place and explore the city together. Before we left, we conducted extensive interviews with native Argentines, all of whom seemed to have happy predictions for our adventure.

Es una ciudad muy europea ("It’s a very European city")—everyone seemed convinced. Having lived in Paris for 13 years in a previous lifetime, I couldn’t help but feel just a tad skeptical. But strolling wide-eyed along the Avenida de Mayo, I gawked in awe at the familiar-looking turn-of-the-century stone buildings with wrought iron balconies, the tree-lined streets packed tight with small shops, the tiny European cars zipping along. “It looks like les grands boulevards,” I gushed, just as Marian—who had lived in Madrid—marveled “it looks just like the Puerta del Sol.”

An Argentine coworker of mine, who helped me arrange an apartment rental on chic Avenida Santa Fé, had this forecast: “te va a re-encantar” (“You’ll just love it”). Sure enough, we were smitten, by both the city’s charms and the royal reception we received. We have the translator connection to thank in large part for that, mainly ATA member Silvana Debonis. Not only did she come pick us up at the airport and take us out on the town, but also volunteered her handsome hubby to play tour guide for us when she was not available.

The final Argentine prediction—“vas a comer bien” (“You’ll eat well”)—also proved true. We had heard all about Argentine beef, but were not prepared for just how tasty, juicy, and popular it would be. And no one had mentioned all the fresh, wholesome salads (beets, carrots, and tomatoes were our favorites) or the local red wine (we recommend a nice, full-bodied Malbec from the Mendoza region) you can get with it. We instantly developed a red meat habit that would last the whole trip.

As for the conference itself, the first thing that struck me was that the participants were about 99 percent women. A large portion of ATA members may be female, but in Argentina, the translator population seemed to be practically all women. The second thing that struck me was that warm welcomes were not reserved for people you know: introduce yourself and total strangers will cheerfully dish out hugs and kisses.

Since I had only been to ATA conferences before, I couldn’t help but compare the Argentine conference to them. In terms of the number of participants, the Argentine conference, which was organized by the Colegio de traductores públicos de la ciudad de Buenos Aires (CTPCBA), a local translators association with a very active translator training program, attracted a smaller, though still considerable, contingent of some 700 translators. Most were from Buenos Aires, but many came from other cities in Argentina, as well as from neighboring countries like Uruguay and Brazil. The ATA also had a sizeable delegation, especially among the speakers, and ATA President-elect Tom West presided over many sessions alongside CTPCBA officials.

But in terms of the number of sessions, the Buenos Aires meeting, whose official theme was De Babel a Internet ("From the Tower of Babel to the Internet"), topped the ATA conferences with 170 lectures, panel discussions, and workshops. The lectures, which made up the bulk of the conference, focused more on theory, while the workshops gave participants practical translation experience.

As for organization, the lectures at the Argentine conference were limited to 30 minutes each, in groups of three lectures to a one-and-one-half-hour session, making the timing very tight. From a speaker’s perspective, half an hour is awfully short, especially since you were supposed to allow 10 minutes for questions and answers. However,
each session had a moderator to help keep the lectures on track. In an interesting approach to Q&A, questions from the audience had to be written down and then collected and given to the speaker to read and answer. Also, simultaneous interpretation was provided for many of the sessions.

The few booths in the lobby couldn’t really qualify as an “exhibition hall,” but who needs an exhibition hall if you’ve got a giant book fair known as La Feria del Libro going on in town at the same time? For instance, we found the new Collazo technical dictionary, which was presented by Javier Collazo himself at the conference, on sale at the fair at a lower price than at the conference. The book fair also includes myriad cultural events, such as the tango performance by the Buenos Aires Orchestra that Marian and I sat down to enjoy after visiting as many booths as our legs could take.

“Too many” lectures to choose from at a conference is a good thing. All the ones I attended were packed, clearly reflecting the huge demand for this sort of professional development opportunity. Like the ATA conference, the Buenos Aires conference offered a broad range of topics: translator training, dictionary reviews, computer aids for translation, and general, specialized, and literary translation.

My Argentine adventure thus turned out even better than I had hoped. I got to see parts of the city I would have missed on my own, sample local fare, admire tango dancing both in elegant concert halls and on the streets, make new friends, meet fellow translators, and get a little intellectual stimulation to boot. In short, the trip left me *re-contentísima.*

*Photos by Alexandra Russell-Bitting*

---

Some local color: a tango demonstration at the ribbon-cutting reception (note poster of conference in background).

A line-up of ATA members: from left, Graciela Steinberg, Leticia Ledue, Marian Greenfield, Silvana Debonis, Leticia Martinez, and yours truly.

Silvana moderating Marian’s workshop on financial translation.

The president and officers of the CTPCBA, with special conference guests, at a reception on the last day of the conference for the ribbon-cutting ceremony at the new CTPCBA offices.
For eternity, it has been human nature to search. Driven by a passion to discover, learn, and to gain knowledge, we wandered deserts in search of a promised land, we searched for ways to communicate between wandering tribes, we searched for scientific proofs, and we searched for medical miracles to cure disease.

Whether we embark on a search of the philosophical kind, one of a scientific kind, or a search to find ways to communicate across language barriers, each is a quest to discover relevant information. Nature, conditioning, and reinforcement encourages us to seek information that will enable us to better our position, whether it is in regards to physical, spiritual, or even corporate survival.

Corporate survival and success—isn’t that what every company strives to achieve? How does a company achieve these goals? One way is by harnessing its knowledge. Information overload and slow access to relevant information hampers workforce productivity and the ability to react to market pressures. For many companies, workers search endlessly for critical business information, electronically stored within multiple repositories—and often in different languages.

The challenge for most companies is usually the search itself. Knowing where to look and what to look for is only half the battle. The other half is limiting the amount of data a search returns by retrieving only relevant information. This poses yet another challenge—determining the best search tool.

Among query tools, there are three ways to search: the Boolean search, the concept-based search, and the concept-based, cross-lingual information retrieval search. The difference between the three in reference to their ability to retrieve relevant information is comparable to the difference between algebra, pre-calculus, and calculus—beginner, intermediate, and advanced.

The Boolean Search: The Simple Search

The Boolean search is a search in its simplest form. Using logic values, including AND, OR, NOT, quotation marks, or parentheses, to search for keywords or phrases, the Boolean search retrieves information that meets the rules of the logic specified, retrieving only the words or phrases designated. For some, Boolean logic can be a confusing way to search because it is up to you to indicate exactly what you are looking for. The Boolean search tool is not intuitive and will return only information that is an exact match to your query. The first step in effectively using this tool is understanding Boolean logic.

Let’s take an example. Should a person type into the search tool “Jack OR Jill,” the search will return results that include all documents that contain the word Jack, all the documents that contain the word Jill, and all the documents that contain both the words Jack and Jill (Diagram 1).

Should the user type in “Jack AND Jill,” the query tool will return only the documents that include both the word Jack and the word Jill anywhere in the document. This is illustrated by where the circles intersect in Diagram 2.

Should one query for “Jack NOT Jill,” the query would return only items that contained the word Jack.

…Knowing where to look and what to look for is only half the battle. The other half is limiting the amount of data a search returns by retrieving only relevant information…

The word Jill would not appear anywhere in the document. This is illustrated in Diagram 3, where only what is in the shaded area under Jack would be included.

Diagram 1

Diagram 2

Continued on p. 18
Although a Boolean search will return a plethora of results, traversing the sea of information to find what you’re looking for can be a daunting task. For companies that want to use search queries to help with research and the location of critical business data, using the Boolean search method may drown a recipient in a sea of “too much information.”

Concept-based Search: Taking it Up a Notch

Concept-based searching heightens the relevancy factor of returned information. The human ability to understand conceptually what words mean enables us to carefully select the words we use to convey and communicate our thoughts and ideas. Having a grasp of the meaning allows one to express the concept using a dictionary of synonyms. This holds true when electronically searching for information using a concept-based search tool (see Table 1).

Many words have various meanings. Take for example the word “table.” Table has multiple meanings: an article of furniture supported by one or more vertical legs and having a flat horizontal surface; an orderly arrangement of data consisting of rows and columns; and to postpone consideration or to shelve. Using a simple search tool, a query for the word “table” will return any and all documents with that word, regardless of the meaning of the word. Some of these documents may be relevant but many will not. The person performing the query must partake in a time-consuming process of weeding through all the documents to ascertain which documents are relevant to their query for information.

In a concept-based search, the search tool will recognize the various meanings of the word and will either prompt the user to provide further clarification as to what definition of the word or phrase they would like searched, or, through deductive reasoning, the tool may make an assumption as to what meaning the user had intended. Using the above example, let’s say you plug into your search tool a query for “table” and “legislation.” Using this search tool, it is safe to assume that the majority of articles or documents returned to you will include information on legislation, bills, Acts of Congress, etc., that have been put aside to be revisited at a later date as opposed to documents including information on wooden tables. The concept-based search tool will return this information to the user in order of relevancy, delivering the most pertinent information first.

Table 1: Words with Multiple Meanings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table</td>
<td>n. Article of furniture &lt;br&gt;v. To postpone consideration or shelve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>n. Cash, finances &lt;br&gt;n. Capital city or town &lt;br&gt;n. Capital letter, upper case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>n. Augmentation, expansion, upsurge &lt;br&gt;n. Vegetation, wildlife &lt;br&gt;n. Abscess, tumor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
meaning of “growth” you want. Do you want the definition that means augmentation, expansion, and upsurge, or did you want the definition that means vegetation or wildlife, or, what about the definition that means abscess or tumor? You select the definition vegetation. The system will also add a list of synonyms to be added to the query.

Once the system has recognized the intended meaning of the word/s you are searching, it will ask the user to select other languages they would like to add to the query. Now the user is able to launch a search in their native language and expand it across multiple languages simultaneously. Once this step is completed, the search will generate the query across multiple languages supported by the system. Searching for growth (definition: vegetation), the system will search the intended concept in multiple languages, retrieve the information found in various languages into the original language in which the query was performed. This results in a highly accurate search, since the user is now empowered to retrieve information from previously untapped and inaccessible sources.

A cross-language search tool will enable companies to overcome linguistic boundaries. For example, take a company in which most of the data stored within its data repositories is in English, but where employees across the global organization speak different languages. Even if the employees are multilingual and able to speak English, often times people are most comfortable, as well as productive, working in their native language. For these individuals to form a precise query and thus retrieve highly relevant information, it is often most efficient for them to launch the query in their own language. By using a cross-language search tool, a query can be launched from a non-English source language and then be expanded to English to search for English-only documents.

What is the benefit of a concept-based, cross-lingual information retrieval search? It overcomes the linguistic boundaries and ensures that the flow of critical business information is streamlined across the organization to be accessed, shared, and utilized.

Beginner, Intermediate, and Advanced: Time to Graduate and Utilize Your Knowledge

Companies will always seek ways to become more efficient and productive. Having information is one thing, having the right information is everything. Using the proper search tools will enable companies to increase their efficiency by cutting as much as 50 percent of the time employees currently spend searching for the information they need to do their jobs. All three of these tools work. Deciding which one best suits your company’s needs is a matter of determining how quickly you want to increase productivity and competitiveness by transforming your information into knowledge and using it to gain competitive advantage.

ATA Chronicle • October 2001

41st Annual ATA Conference Selected Spanish-Related Presentation Publication Available for Purchase

If you were unable to attend the ATA Conference in Orlando, or you attended, but couldn’t fit everything into your schedule, you still have the opportunity to enjoy selected sessions related to Spanish that were presented during the conference. The SPD has compiled and published some of the sessions related to Spanish as originally presented by their authors.

Order your 211-page copy of Selected Spanish-Related Presentations from the ATA 41st Annual Conference in Orlando now. SPD members can enjoy this fabulous publication for $15! It is also offered at a reasonable $20 for non-SPD members. Contact ATA Headquarters today for ordering information!
What is the National Center for State Courts?

The National Center for State Courts (NCSC) is a nonprofit organization dedicated to improving the administration of justice through leadership and service to state courts. For nearly 30 years, the NCSC has worked through innovation and collaboration to assist courts in their efforts to achieve reform, improve judicial administration, and build public trust and confidence in the courts. In this capacity, the NCSC also acts as a focal point for state judicial reform, serves as a catalyst for setting and implementing standards of fair and expeditious judicial administration, and finds and disseminates answers to the problems of state judicial systems.

Among the highest priorities for the NCSC today are:

• The restoration of public trust and confidence in the courts by addressing problems such as the slow pace of justice, the high cost of access, an often unfair and inconsistent judicial process, and the lack of public understanding of the courts.

• The examination and dissemination of best practices in civil case management through a major civil justice reform initiative.

• The achievement of excellence in judicial administration.

Why do we care about Court Interpreting?

Important rights to equal justice are infringed upon when a non-English-speaking person is unable to participate fully and fairly in a court proceeding. Numerous state commissions, studies, and media investigations concluded in the early 1990s that the plight of non-English speakers in state courts is a serious problem requiring special attention (Hewitt, 1995). Inaccuracies or omissions on the part of the interpreter can lead to a miscarriage of justice. Demographic trends make it clear that the American judicial system faces mounting difficulties in meeting the challenge of ethnic and linguistic diversity.

In 1994, few states had comprehensive, statewide mechanisms for ensuring that interpreters possessed the minimum skills required for interpreting adequately in a legal setting. Because of scarce resources, most state court systems were unable to respond to problems created by inadequate language interpretation. That picture is now changing—the trend is toward greater awareness of challenges posed by linguistic diversity and a determination to implement programs to improve interpreting services. A growing number of state court systems have instituted certification and continuing education programs and have prescribed codes of professional responsibility for court interpreters. Those and similar efforts for improving court interpretation should be extended to all jurisdictions and courts, including administrative courts, and to all court proceedings, including court-annexed alternative dispute resolution (Hewitt and Herman, 1999).

What did the NCSC discover in its research?

The NCSC conducted extensive research between 1992 and 1995 in a project entitled “Court Interpretation: Challenge for the 1990s,” funded by the State Justice Institute. The project focused on a search for model court programs related to court interpreting. That research took project staff into federal, state, and municipal courts in the states of Arizona, California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Washington. As a consequence of that research, the NCSC concluded that four initiatives were needed to improve court interpretation practices:

**Interpreter Testing.** Expansion of testing programs to certify the competence of court interpreters, and to serve as the basis for recruiting and training individuals to become court interpreters.

**Interpreter Training.** Expansion of short-term basic training for interpreters on procedure as well as long-term training to improve their interpreting skills.
Interpreter Certification (Consortium). In 1995, it became clear that establishing such an interstate authority with the capacity to coordinate test development efforts and financial investments in the area of court interpretation was both desirable and feasible (Hewitt, 1995).

How was the Consortium founded?
Two states with reputations for court innovation, New Jersey (in 1987) and Washington (in 1990), had successfully cultivated the financial resources and expertise necessary to develop high-quality interpreter performance testing programs. In 1994, judicial leaders in Minnesota and Oregon approached the NCSC for assistance to help them establish equally good testing programs, and to help implement improvements in interpreter services in general. Acting on this opportunity, Hewitt brought the four states together to found the Consortium in July 1995 as a way for states to share expertise and the expense associated with developing and administering testing and certification programs for interpreters. The Consortium was created in July 1995 to counter the high cost of test development and the associated proprietary and security interests of states who invest in it. The Consortium provides a vehicle for sharing limited financial resources and facilitates exchange of expertise while safeguarding work products. Thus, the Consortium addresses resource shortages that impede efforts by state courts to define and implement standards for interpreting proficiency. Without those standards, equal access to justice by linguistic minorities remains an unfulfilled obligation of the U.S. system of justice (Gill, 1997).

Referral Databases. Development of location and referral systems that are accessible and maintain appropriate standards regarding interpreter qualification.

Judicial Education. Sensitizing judges and attorneys to the issues and providing them with information about standards for recruitment and selection to assure that the most qualified interpreters are used.

Hewitt (1995) also indicated that an interstate authority responsible for certification of state court interpreters, among other things, should be established. This interstate authority could:

- Provide oversight for the development of language certification tests.
- Design and oversee a test administration strategy to serve the state courts.
- Maintain a central national registry of certified interpreters.
- Oversee a telephone interpretation program designed specifically for the needs of the courts.
- Design and develop high-quality educational materials suitable for use by any state.

Based on these findings, the framework was established for what was to become the Consortium for State Court Interpreter Certification (Consortium).
What are the requirements to join the Consortium and what are the advantages of Consortium membership?

Requirements to join the Consortium include making a financial contribution ($15, $25, or $50,000, depending on the size of the state’s non-English-speaking population), agreeing to abide by test administration and security standards, and participation in governance and program development activities. The advantages to Consortium membership include:

Testing. The Consortium has 17 oral performance test forms available in 11 languages.

Credibility. The NCSC prepares and maintains test and supporting documentation for test construction, test administration, and test rater training guided by the Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing (American Educational Research Association, et. al., 1999). This documentation enhances the credibility and legitimacy of the testing program.

Test Validity and Reliability. Item-level data are maintained for all tests in order to analyze and report validity and reliability statistics, when appropriate, for each test form. This analysis protects the courts from legal challenges and helps identify weak test items so they may be replaced in subsequent test forms.

Reciprocity. Standardized testing instruments, administration, and test rating make it possible for Consortium members to establish certification reciprocity. Decisions regarding reciprocity are made by the individual member states, not the Consortium.

Test Administration Innovations. With experience, the Consortium has refined the testing procedures and implemented several modifications of previous testing procedures that save money and time.

Training. Consortium members have established a standard core curriculum and training materials for basic orientation workshops for all interpreters employed in the courts regardless of language. Every member state offers these workshops, and reviews from workshops have been overwhelmingly positive.

Comprehensive Networking. Consortium members maintain communication, share problems and solutions, and stand together as a body capable of influencing policy and practice for improving the quality of interpreter services nationwide. Information exchange among the members result in shared policy documents, court rules, and forms and statistics (Consortium, 2001).

How many states are Consortium members?
Since 1995, the four founding member states of Minnesota, New Jersey, Oregon, and Washington have been joined by 22 additional states, to bring Consortium membership to 26 states.

Table 1

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Arkansas</td>
<td>Joined 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. California</td>
<td>Joined 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Delaware</td>
<td>Joined 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Florida</td>
<td>Joined 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Georgia</td>
<td>Joined 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Idaho</td>
<td>Joined 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Illinois/Cook County</td>
<td>Joined 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Kentucky</td>
<td>Joined 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Maryland</td>
<td>Joined 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Massachusetts</td>
<td>Joined 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Missouri</td>
<td>Joined 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Nebraska</td>
<td>Joined 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. New Jersey</td>
<td>Joined 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. New Mexico</td>
<td>Joined 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Oregon</td>
<td>Joined 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Texas</td>
<td>Joined 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Utah</td>
<td>Joined 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Virginia</td>
<td>Joined 1995</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nevada and Connecticut are expected to join before the end of 2001. (See Table 1 on page 22).

How many language tests are available to Consortium member states?

Initially in 1995, the State Justice Institute provided valuable grant assistance to help start the program by contributing toward the cost of developing a model Spanish exam, as well as one exam in Russian and one in Hmong. As of August 2001, the Consortium has 17 different language tests available to members in 11 different languages. Written tests to assess breadth of vocabulary and knowledge of justice system procedures, terminology, and professional conduct are also being introduced (See Table 2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Date Completed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hmong</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cantonese</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laotian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haitian-Creole</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haitian-Créole</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandarin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What other activities has the Consortium or the NCSC supported?

In addition to developing tests, making them available to member states, and regulating their use, the NCSC staff engages in other activities to assist both Consortium members and the court community. These include seeking funding for and conducting court interpretation research projects, providing online information and resources, and the development and maintenance of a listserv for Consortium members. Summaries of these activities are as follows:

Publications. The NCSC has published several articles, books, and memoranda relating to court interpretation that include:


NCSC Interpreter Certification Program Continued


Surveys. The Consortium surveyed member states in November 1999 and November 2000. Member states were surveyed on certification requirements, test and educational fees, compensation for contract and salaried interpreters, and other topics. The Consortium plans to survey member states again in November 2001.

Research Activities. In addition to its flagship research project in the early 1990s that lead to the publication of Court Interpretation: Model Guides for Policy and Practice in the State Courts, the NCSC has completed research projects investigating telephone interpreting and the potential for intersystem coordination of court interpreter services in state and federal courts. Program management evaluations have also been conducted on behalf of individual state courts in California, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts.

Resources on the Web. The Consortium staff provides information on court interpretation for the state courts and Consortium members. This is available on the NCSC Website at www.ncsc.dni.us/RESEARCH/INTERP/index.html. In the near future, Consortium staff will be coordinating with NCSC’s Information Resource Center to add significant information and resources to the NCSC’s court interpretation Web pages.

Development and maintenance of a listserve for Consortium members. Consortium members can post questions and exchange information via the Consortium’s listserve.

What are some of the achievements of the Consortium?

Achievements of the Consortium since its inception include:

- An increase in state court systems that establish and maintain standards of interpreting proficiency in the courts—from 4 in 1994 to 26 in 2001.

- An increase in the number of interpreters nationwide (approximately 500) whose proficiency is certified as a consequence of valid and reliable interpreting proficiency testing.

- The testing of thousands of individuals since July 1995 in states where testing programs had not previously existed.

- The availability of manuals documenting test construction standards, test administration standards, and test rater qualifications and training standards.

- Increased experimentation and innovation in procedures for test administration that have increased test availability and lowered costs.

- On April 30, 1997, the John F. Kennedy School of Government awarded semi-finalist status to the Consortium in its prestigious national competition, Innovations in American Government Awards Program. One hundred programs out of 1,550 applicants were selected at this level.

Are there any other noteworthy NCSC activities related to court interpreting?

In addition to the NCSC’s involvement with the state court community with the Consortium for State Court Interpreter program, in January 2000 the NCSC was awarded the contract to administer the Federal Court Interpreter Certification Examination (FCICE) program on behalf of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. CPS Human Resource Services of California and Second Language Testing, Inc. of Bethesda, Maryland, are the NCSC’s collaborating partner sub-contractors on the FCICE program. The sharing of expertise between contributors to these two programs will benefit both the state and federal court interpreter programs.

A noteworthy milestone for the Consortium this year has been the coordination of a rater training and test rating session that took place in Washington State in June 2001. Teams of test raters in various languages were assembled. These teams scored language tests from five different languages (other than Spanish) that various states had administered and mailed to
Washington. On their own, the cost for states to have their language tests evaluated and rated would have been prohibitive.

What future directions will the Consortium take?

The Consortium representatives and staff of the NCSC have developed and are introducing standardized written tests to assess breadth of vocabulary and knowledge of justice system procedures, terminology, and professional conduct. The Consortium’s Technical Committee, led by Robert Joe Lee of New Jersey, is also exploring alternative techniques for qualification assessment in lesser-used languages. The Consortium hopes to continue its efforts to address resource shortages that impede efforts by state courts to define and implement standards for interpreting proficiency.

A current major concern of Consortium members and the NCSC is associated with efforts to achieve professional levels of interpreting in languages other than Spanish, especially Asian languages. Affordable and convenient options for skill-related education are needed. Development has begun in cooperation with the NCSC’s Institute for Court Management to provide intensive skill building courses in specific languages for court interpreters via Web-based distance learning. The first language will be Vietnamese.

What publications and documents are available through the NCSC publications department or library?

William E. Hewitt, Court Interpretation: Model Guides for Policy and Practice in the State Courts (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1995).*

You may order this publication online at http://10.10.13.3/PUBS/PUB_CAT.HTML or by calling 888-228-NCSC.

“Overcoming the Language Barrier: Achieving Professionalism in Court Interpreting,” State Court Journal—Special Issue (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, vol. 20, no. 1, 1996).* (Soon to be available online)

Best Practices Manual on Interpreters in the Minnesota State Court System (Minnesota: Supreme Court, Court Interpreter Advisory Committee, 1999).*

Hon. Nancy Campbell, Nori Cross, and Cathy Rhodes, “Chapter 20: Interpreters,” Judges Benchbook (Salem, OR: Office of the State Court Administrator, February 1999).*

William E. Hewitt, Court Interpreting Services in State and Federal Courts: Reasons and Options for Inter-Court Coordination (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1998).*


Improving Interpretation in Wisconsin’s Courts: A report on court-related interpreting and translation with recommendations on statute and rule changes, budget items, interpreter training programs and certification tests, and judicial and professional education programs (Madison, WI: Committee to Improve Interpreting and Translation in the Wisconsin Courts, 2000).*

Brenda Avera, Development of Court Interpreting Program for the Gwinnett Judicial Circuit, Lawrenceville, Georgia (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, Institute for Court Management, Court Executive Development Phase III Paper, 1999).*


Online Court Interpretation Information and Resources, at the NCSC’s Web pages provides helpful resources and information at www.ncsc.dni.us/RESEARCH/INTERP/index.html.

* These publications can be borrowed from the NCSC library by calling 800-616-6168.

Videos

The following videos can be obtained by contacting Bristol Produc-
“I’m the Interpreter, not the Translator” or Tips for Health Care Interpreters on How to Educate Providers

By Cynthia E. Roat

(Note: The following article originally appeared in The Interpreters’ Voice (Volume 4, Issue 3, Fall 2001), the newsletter of ATA’s Interpreters Division.)

“OK, Dr. Fensky, we can start. The translator’s here.”

“Now, could you just find out what’s wrong with Mr. Varqa here, and I’ll be back in a minute.”

…the underlying purpose of a medical interpreter is to facilitate understanding in communication between people speaking different languages…we are the medium of the message, not the source…

“I know you speak Cambodian and the patient speaks Cantonese, but couldn’t you at least try?”

“Tell Mrs. Sanchez that I’m afraid this tumor is inoperable. I give her about three months.”

“Mr. Nguyen needs to use the inhaler every day. Now, you’ve done this before, right? Just explain to him how this works, then give me a call, OK?”

“Here’s the consent form for participation in the study—it’s a bit long, about 10 pages, but you can sit in the waiting room while you read it to her.”

“Hey, could you pass me the Foley catheter—yeah, that one. . . .”

“What do you mean she hasn’t taken the pills? How can she expect to get better if she doesn’t follow the treatment? What’s wrong with you people, anyway?!”

Don’t you just hate it? Here you are, a professional interpreter, trained (I hope), tested (depending on where you live), certainly skilled and dedicated, and these health care providers haven’t a clue as to how to work with you. You are expected to do everything from holding the patient’s baby to explaining what a hysterosalpingogram is. In Lao. To a patient who is hard-of-hearing. While the doctor answers a page. It’s enough to drive you nuts.

And so we, as medical interpreters, find ourselves with an additional challenge in our job description: to educate the people for whom we interpret about what it means to work with an interpreter. But how do you do this when everyone’s in a hurry and you are the outsider?

The first step is to make sure that we are clear about our role. There is still a fair amount of debate among medical interpreters about just where the boundaries of our role lie. But there seems to be general agreement that the underlying purpose of a medical interpreter is to facilitate understanding in communication between people speaking different languages. We allow one person to understand what the other person said. Unless we are intervening because of misunderstanding, we are the medium of the message, not the source. As a profession, we need to build a greater consensus about the details of our role, or we can hardly blame providers if they don’t know what we are supposed to do.

Of course, the best way to have providers learn about how to work with us is within the scope of their professional training. In various parts of the country classes on how to work with interpreters are becoming a standard part of medical, nursing, and social work curricula, residency programs, and professional conferences for health care and social service providers. The more we can contribute to and help teach these classes, the more providers will come to the interpreted encounter already knowing how to work with the interpreter.

How do we reach the providers who are no longer in training? All health care providers are continually updating their knowledge of new developments in their fields. If you are a skilled presenter, you can offer to give presentations at a medical center’s brown bag lunches, continuing education seminars, or grand rounds. You will need an inside contact to get on the program at these events, but you can reach many providers this way. Some institutions even have a budget to pay presenters. The best contacts for this type of endeavor are the medical or nursing directors of an institution, the continuing education department, or the interpreter services department (if there is one).

These approaches for reaching many providers at once are systemic and systematic. They require particular skills and credentials. But there is another approach which can be effective and which all of us can do. We can teach them, one by one, during the health care encounter itself.
No matter how rushed the health care provider is, a short, to-the-point introduction of how to best work with you is rarely out of place. Stick to the key points: ask the provider to speak to the patient, ask him/her to pause at the end of a full thought to let you interpret, let him or her know you will interpret everything that is said faithfully while staying as much in the background as possible. This can take under 30 seconds, and it can save you a world of grief as the encounter progresses.

You can continue this understated tutoring as the medical interview goes on. By avoiding eye contact with the provider, you help him or her center on the patient. By using the first person, even when the provider says “Ask him…” you help refocus the encounter on the two primary participants. If the provider continues to speak to you, a subtle gesture toward the patient can help reorient him or her. At times, you may have to refuse to do some things the provider expects you to do, such as explain a medical concept while the provider leaves the room or sight translate 10 pages of text. Instead of emphasizing what you won’t do, be extremely polite in emphasizing what you will do: “The interpreter says, I cannot explain this concept myself, as I might make a mistake, but if you explain it to the patient, I would be happy to interpret what you say.” Or, “The interpreter says, it will take me quite a long time to sight translate such a long document. If you would explain to the patient the parts you want him to hear, I will be happy to interpret for you.” The provider may be annoyed with you, but if you stay calm, polite, professional, and confident about your role, most providers will cede.

Finally, remember that the provider’s ignorance about how to work with an interpreter is often part of a wider lack of cultural competency. My favorite mantra that helps me get through these encounters without losing my cool is “Q-TIP”: Quit Taking It Personally. As frustrating as it may be, we are all in a process of learning how to live and work with one another across racial, cultural, and linguistic boundaries. We all need to be patient with each other and help each other learn how to do this work. If we keep at it, someday, professional interpreters will be so common in health and social service settings that everyone will know how to work with us and will value our contribution to the provision of quality health and human services.

And maybe they’ll even stop calling me a translator.

NCSC Interpreter Certification Program

Continued from p. 25


References


NCSC Interpreter Certification Program


NCSC Interpreter Certification Program


References

The absence of visual contact has become a central topic of many discussions evolving around telephone interpreting. Indeed, this is one of the decisive factors in determining the unique role and responsibilities of telephone interpreters, as compared to the role of their colleagues working in face-to-face settings. It has an impact on practically every criterion in the quality assessment of telephone interpreting service, especially in characterizing its communicative component. Directing communication flow without taking control over it, prompting the parties without being forceful, interrupting lengthy monologues without coming across as impolite, addressing the parties without calling attention to oneself, expressing emotional content without imitating the speaker—all of these skills center around the usage of voice! When all parties are physically invisible and a picture of the setting has to be created through the power of imagination, and when certain meanings of a spoken message are conveyed only by tone of voice, an inability to decode the meaning of voice subtleties may lead to all kinds of confusion, misunderstandings, and misinterpretations…

especially in characterizing its communicative component. Directing communication flow without taking control over it, prompting the parties without being forceful, interrupting lengthy monologues without coming across as impolite, addressing the parties without calling attention to oneself, expressing emotional content without imitating the speaker—all of these skills center around the usage of voice! When all parties are physically invisible and a picture of the setting has to be created through the power of imagination, and when certain meanings of a spoken message are conveyed only by tone of voice, an inability to decode the meaning of voice subtleties may lead to all kinds of confusion, misunderstandings, and misinterpretations.

The importance of the tone of voice as an essential tool of human communication in general, and the interpreting profession in particular, has been noted in a number of studies and aroused enormous interest after several publications from the International Association of Conference Interpreters (AIIC), the international professional association that represents conference interpreters and sets standards for the practice of the profession. In the article “Masters of the Voice,” Silke Gebhard called attention to a simple fact so evident that it paradoxically escapes inclusion in thorough and systematic interpreter studies. Namely, that: “Interpreters deliver oral messages, in which meaning is conveyed not only through words, but also through voice quality, intonation, the speed, volume, rhythm, and pitch of speech, all of which are fundamental components of oral communication. The voice, therefore, is instrumental in carrying meaning and is a key tool of the interpreter. Amazingly though, voice training, or voice management, plays a marginal role, if any, in the curricula of most interpreters’ schools. And while many interpreters experience voice problems at some time in their career, few take a systematic approach to protecting and using effectively this essential job tool” (Ref. 1, p. 1).

The concept of voice as an integral part of the overall quality of interpreting has been explored in M. E. Kahane’s “Thoughts on the Quality of Interpretation,” where possibilities of establishing quality standards for interpretation were scrutinized from many different perspectives. Analyzing various angles of the objective assessment of quality, the author brought up such measures of quality as the expectations of end-users and a relationship between objective determinations and subjective evaluations. Kahane gives an interesting example of a controlled laboratory study comparing the assessment of interpretation with “monotonous” versus “melodious” intonation. It was found that: “an interpretation with melodious delivery and mistakes was generally rated better than an interpretation with a monotonous delivery and total sense consistency” (Ref. 2, p. 16). Our monitoring analysis, along with the study of the role of service users in the communication flow throughout various call scenarios, has led us to the conclusion that in the absence of visual cues when attention is shifted to auditory input, clients give preference to interpreters with clear voices and to those who are well versed in voice usage.

The customers of telephone interpreting services, who rely on the auditory input of the participants, demand voice clarity and are attentive to the interpreter’s ability to use proper and consistent tone and intonation. The interpreter is out of sight and when his or her voice is not consistent with the original speech tone or register, this inconsistency catches listeners’ attention and is perceived as a mistake in interpretation. If face-to-face interpretation is viewed by users first and foremost as a verbatim rendition of the spoken message, telephone interpreting is viewed by users as a language service.
Fundamental elements of this service include politeness, quick understanding of the clients’ needs, extra courtesy on the part of an interpreter, enthusiasm, and confidence in facilitating communication. These abilities often become apparent to the client through an interpreter’s voice tonality, timbre, use of an optimal combination of pauses and speech segments, breathing, an appropriate register usage, pace consistency, and volume control. Such skills are especially important in telephone interpreting, where the voice, as the only source of the vital nonverbal information, becomes instrumental.

The study of voice as a tool in professional interpreting naturally takes two separate directions: the physical aspect (proper breathing, rhythm, voice management, and protection of vocal cords) and the psychological aspect (the interpreter’s ability to decode and encode the intricacies of various tones and intonations for the sake of a better communication flow). While the physical aspects of the study may be perceived as self-evident, the psychological aspects remain ambiguous and cause controversial reactions. How many times have we heard “no” sounding like “yes” and “yes, sure” meaning “no way!” or “uh huh,” that offers a full range of contextual suggestions? Many interpreters tend to avoid discussions of the objective assessment of nonverbal vocal components of oral communication, and categorize such discussions as the domain of psychology or cognitive science. What escapes thorough consideration in interpreting training is the question of how to use the tone of voice to eliminate preconceived thoughts of what one feels or thinks is being said. In the meantime, constant and active visualization along with multiple and instant evaluations of tone, overtones, intonations, reverberations, pace pattern interruptions, and various other voice characteristics take place by all parties in every telephone interpreting assignment.

Professional interpreters are unanimous in their belief of the significance of nonverbal cues as a critical component to the success of accuracy in rendering verbal messages. However, attempts to determine exactly how interpreters decode those nonverbal cues and what it specifically takes to convert them into an additional source of information often leads to the touchy area of multiple variables and subjectivity in interpretations. Thus, the whole topic remains, for the most part, “terra incognita.”

One of the most interesting attempts to determine the meaning and significance of certain nonverbal cues in human communication was undertaken by a prominent psychologist of the 20th century, Milton Erickson. Erickson has inspired the creation of numerous new approaches to cognitive science and laid the foundation of modern neurolinguistics. Most importantly for the subject at hand, he made a breakthrough in the art of oral communication, which is the very foundation of the interpreting profession.

Erickson was also an extremely attentive listener and observer of universal nonverbal codes, which are so common and self-evident in human interaction that, ironically, they escape scrupulous and systematic analysis. His descriptions of these nonverbal codes are simple and can be easily recognized: “All your lives you have been learning things, transferring that knowledge to your unconsciousness and using, automatically, the end results of that learning” (Ref. 3, p. 76).

“You know very well when you tell a story to somebody, they listen to you so politely that you know they’ve heard that story before. Or you read the face and you know all they are thinking is, ‘just as soon as he finishes telling that story, I’ve got a better one to tell him.’ You read that on the face so easily and comfortably. You ought to be aware of the fact that you are doing that all the time in ordinary everyday life…” (Ref. 4, p. 11).

Similarly, we quickly recognize such nonverbal codes as being “frustrated,” “irritated,” “angry,” “impatient,” “bored,” “excited,” “hesitant,” “joyous,” “stressed out,” “in a hurry,” and so forth. This visual information gets processed by our restless and attentive brains at a tremendous speed and helps to shape our feedback accordingly. The human brain is capable of processing up to 30 billion bits of information per second, which is, for the most part, nonverbal in nature. The question remains as to whether we can decode such nonverbal codes from a person’s tone of voice only. Many skilled telephone interpreters say—yes! An experienced telephone interpreter has a trained ear that can indubitably distinguish between the sigh of boredom and the broken rhythm of hesitation, the raising tone

Continued on p. 39
Interpreter Training Using Cooperative Learning Approaches and Improvised Simultaneous Interpreting Equipment

By Sheng-Jie Chen

The objective of this case study is to investigate the results of a simultaneous interpretation (SI) course I taught using improvised SI equipment and cooperative learning (CL) approaches. The course was offered within the department of applied foreign languages at a university of science and technology in Taiwan. The participants included 21 students (9 women and 12 men, mean age = 30). In the course, I taught consecutive interpretation during the first semester and the SI of English and Chinese during the second semester. This article will discuss the implementation of this course and how CL approaches and improvised SI equipment can be used in similar courses for interpreter training.

Research Problems

Hardly any research has been available on how to implement an interpretation course by using CL approaches and improvised SI equipment. However, most experienced interpreters would agree that cooperation is essential to interpreters and that professional SI equipment and state-of-the-art SI laboratories are so expensive that very few schools in Taiwan can afford them. Even the few schools that do have such facilities lack sufficient space to enable many instructors to offer SI courses at the same time. To help solve these problems, I decided to integrate CL into interpreter training using improvised SI equipment.

Implementing the Course

Needs Analysis

I first analyzed the needs of the interpreting profession by interviewing students in my course and colleagues in the interpretation business. My associates at an interpretation company informed me that more and more businesses had been recruiting interpreters from within their own companies instead of hiring outside professionals. Some of my students also told me that they had been asked to interpret at various occasions for their companies. In addition, I learned through the local newspaper ads that businesses preferred to recruit graduates having interpretation skills over those who lacked such skills.

Training Goals

The goal of this course was not to train students to attain the levels of professional conference interpreters. Rather, it was to develop the students’ abilities in CI and SI so that after further practice and sufficient preparation, they would be able to interpret for their companies on topics related to their fields. Based on the needs analysis, I decided to gear the course towards developing students’ CI abilities in the first semester and their SI abilities in the second semester. I decided to do this because if students can do both SI and CI and know how to use improvised equipment, they will have a greater competitive advantage over those who do not.

Learning Materials

The following learning materials were used in this course: 1) my impromptu speeches on interpreter-training theories, 2) papers I had published, 3) materials brought back from international conferences for which I interpreted, 4) improvised speeches either I or my students delivered, and 5) scripts of speeches I was invited to give by governmental organizations in Taiwan.

Testing and Evaluation

The students were evaluated based on their classroom participation, their interpretations in the classroom, their perfor-
mance in doing interpreter-training tasks, and a final examination. I monitored the quality of each student’s interpretation throughout the course. During the final examination, one student would read a written text based on an authentic speech script I had written. One student from each pair was then chosen at random to take turns simultaneously interpreting this speech into Chinese.

**Improvised SI Equipment**

I brought to the classroom a hybrid mobile FM microphone transmitter that worked on regular frequencies (FM 88MHz to 108 MHz) with an effective range of approximately 30 meters. I required each student to bring a mini FM radio to class. I tuned the FM microphone to a blank channel and talked through it. The students tuned their radios to the same channel as that of my FM microphone transmitter. They listened to my speech over the FM radios and interpreted simultaneously into the target language. The improvised SI equipment was used in the following modes:

*Interpreting for a speaker in the classroom.* A student or myself would play the role of the speaker and deliver a speech over the FM microphone transmitter. The other students would work in pairs listening to the speaker’s speech with FM radio receivers and interpret it into a target language.

*Interpreting a speech in an adjacent room.* After some students had complained about the noise level in the classroom, especially when half the students were interpreting at the same time, I decided to ask them to take turns speaking in another classroom. The students took turns reading a speech script aloud in English in an adjacent room over the FM microphone transmitter for the other students to interpret into Chinese.

*Relay interpreting.* To practice relay interpreting, one student served as the chief interpreter and would listen to the speaker and interpret over the FM microphone transmitter into a target language. The other students listened to the chief interpreter and relayed the speech into their target languages. In this course, the students’ working languages consisted of English, Mandarin Chinese, Taiwanese, and Hakka (a Chinese dialect).

*Interpreting at an impromptu speech contest.* Students were asked to interpret at an impromptu speech contest one evening. During the contest, each student interpreted for one speaker by listening to the speaker and interpreting over an FM microphone transmitter. The other students, who played the role of quality checkers, would listen to the interpreter with their FM radios. I would also listen to this interpretation.

**Integrating CL Approaches into Interpreter Training**

Throughout the course, students worked mostly in pairs interpreting speeches based on course materials delivered by another student or myself. The CL learning activities in this course were structured by following the fundamental features of CL proposed by Johnson and Johnson (1994). These included face-to-face interaction, collaborative skills, positive interdependence, individual accountability, and group processing. The course was also structured on the three essential concepts of team learning (including team rewards, individual accountability, and equal opportunities for success) proposed by Slavin (1995). These CL approaches were integrated into the teaching methodology in the manner described below.

*Face-to-face interaction.* Starting on the first day of the course, students were required to work in pairs, sitting together, taking turns interpreting, with each interpreting for approximately ten minutes in one sitting. In addition, they were also required to monitor each other, to provide support by taking notes and correcting the active interpreter in a soft voice, and to work closely together or next to each other as professional interpreters do.

*Collaborative skills.* From the beginning of the course, students were taught interpersonal and small-group skills, including collaborating with and supporting each other. These are the same skills that would be required of them in their professional lives.

*Positive interdependence.* In order to reach the common goal of achieving quality interpreting, group members

Continued on p. 32
worked together in allocating resources, assigning roles, and dividing labor, not only throughout the course but also during the final examination. The belief that each team would either sink or swim together motivated its members to interact positively and hold themselves accountable for their partner’s learning.

*Individual accountability.* To prevent freeloading in a CL group, even though the students assisted and cooperated with each other to learn, each member was eventually required to demonstrate learning independently. Individual assessment was based on my classroom observation of the student’s performance.

*Group processing.* In order to improve the way the group worked, I required the members of each group to monitor group interactions and relations, in addition to the interpretation abilities they had been developing.

*Student team learning.* Students interpreted in pairs, assisting and supporting each other to master each interpreter-training task. The goal was to develop SI automaticity as a pair.

*Team rewards.* Each student pair earned team rewards in terms of higher grades if they had interpreted successfully throughout the course as well as in the final examination. Their performance in the classroom was evaluated based on my observation. Their performance in the final examination was evaluated by members of the other groups as well as by me.

*Group accountability.* Each pair’s success depended on the individual learning of both members.

*Equal opportunities for success.* The students contributed to their team by improving on their previous interpretation performance. Thus, all students, regardless of their interpretation abilities, were equally motivated to do their utmost and realized that the contributions of all team members were valued.

**Measures Taken to Discourage the Occurrence of Freeloading**

From the previous semester, I learned that one serious problem with using CL approaches in an interpretation course was the occurrence of freeloading. The instructor cannot just say, “We are going to have the final examination now. Would one student from each group please step forward and interpret?” I found that if I did that, it would always be the best student from each group (in CI training, students worked in groups) who volunteered to interpret. To make sure that students worked cooperatively and that group accountability was enhanced, this semester I tossed a coin to decide which student from each pair would have to interpret. If it were heads, the student with the higher student ID number in each pair would have to interpret.

Another strategy to prevent freeloading in classroom practice was to designate students at random when calling on them to recall what the speaker had said. This was done to make sure that every student was either interpreting or assisting their peer to interpret. It was obviously difficult for the students to listen, interpret (or monitor), take notes at the same time, and then recall what the speaker had said. However, if students had not been asked to recall, it would be difficult to tell if they had been doing their jobs.

**Implications for Professional Practice**

Many factors, such as the students’ language and interpretation abilities, the training that the instructor has received, and training facilities, may affect the implementation of a course. Based on the students’ reactions, I would like to offer the following suggestions to facilitate training:

1. In SI training, students should be encouraged to work in pairs, to provide each other with feedback, and to collaborate with one another.

2. A supportive learning environment should be provided for students to practice interpreting, make mistakes, and learn from their mistakes.

3. The instructor should praise the students on their successes and be tactful when correcting their errors.

4. Students should be asked to interpret throughout the course in addition to performing interpreter-training tasks.
5. Students should be provided with as many opportunities as possible to interpret in the SI booth and in authentic situations, such as a public speaking contest or even at an actual conference (for the competent students) [See Chen, 2001].

6. The materials and tasks used in the course should be meaningful to the students to promote learning.

7. Task sequencing:
   - CI training should precede SI training.
   - Training in interpreting impromptu speeches at a reasonable speed should precede training in interpreting speeches read from written texts.
   - Training in interpreting with texts should precede training without a written text.
   - Sufficient subskill training should be provided before training in multiple tasking.

8. The following tasks should be added to those generally used in an interpretation course:
   - Vocabulary enhancement.
   - Language fluency and flexibility enhancement in both the mother tongue and the foreign language.

9. Films on interpreting should be played and professional interpreters should be invited to share their experience with the students.

10. Be a responsible user of the FM microphone transmitter. Used in any situation, the FM microphone transmitter must be tuned to a blank channel and be switched off or switched to a different blank channel as soon as the other users of radio equipment complain.

**Conclusion**

This study has investigated the implementation of an interpretation course and, based on the result of this study, offered suggestions to facilitate interpreter training. However, one must realize that many factors may affect learning, so it is up to other researchers to decide how to apply the results to their own situations. As previously mentioned, this study was limited in that participants were students of an evening program, thus restricting the scope of CL approaches used in this study. Researchers are encouraged to replicate the training model in their classrooms and explore the application of more CL approaches.

**Notes**

1. I would like to thank Professor Fritz G. Hensey of the Department of Spanish and Portuguese at the University of Texas at Austin for his meticulous review of this article. However, I am responsible for any errors that still exist.

2. This study is part of a research project funded by the National Science Council of the Republic of China under grant number 89-2411-H-011-011.

**References**


I have taught the advanced German-English course in translation at Georgetown University for the past 10 years. During these challenging semesters, exposing students to the day-to-day concerns of practicing translators has become a key component of my approach. Detailed training in the finer points of specialized terminology, important as it is, is simply not enough to make an aspiring translator competent. Translators must gain and refine a broad range of skills to compete successfully in the market, either as independent translators or as members of in-house translation departments. Performing high-quality research on deadline, knowing which sources are reliable within a particular field, and producing a lucid, accurate, and complete translation are essential, but really just starting points. Add solid business sense, excellent record keeping, grace under pressure, and collegiality, and you’re starting to get somewhere.

To help my students understand that I’m really not making these things up, I sent an e-mail message around to a wide circle of friends and colleagues in the spring of 2000. The question: If you could tell my students one or two key things about our trade, what would those things be?

The process of asking the question and receiving so many responses was instructive in itself. To a very large extent, and to a far greater degree than most of us are aware, ours is a generous and welcoming profession. The response rate was nearly 100 percent. This percentage is astonishing in any survey but particularly encouraging for me, because I knew very well what deadline pressures these professional translators were facing when they took the time to write. Moreover, all those who responded were enthusiastic in sharing their experiences with newcomers to the profession. These translators love what they do and want to encourage good habits among those considering translation as a career. My impression is that seasoned professionals welcome good new translators, viewing them not as threats to their livelihood but as future colleagues with something to contribute to us all. The key word, of course, is good, and their responses provide practical ideas about just what that might mean.

What follows is a compilation of their answers, more or less as received. I edited out some (but not all) of the recurring responses, since the repetition itself shows the importance of certain core ideas. Many respondents contributed unique suggestions. Overall, they offer a complex and vibrant picture of a profession that offers healthy challenges to its members. While some answers do reflect the specific German-English context of my class, what these translators have to say obviously applies to most, if not all, language combinations. What they address is the general outlook and professional demeanor that we can all strive to improve, wherever our starting point.

The pearls of wisdom these translators offer are just as thought-provoking to those of us who have been working for years as they are for beginners. Several of those who wrote requested anonymity, which is why I have not identified any of my correspondents by name. By way of background, however, I should note that the range of experience they represent is extraordinary. Among them are independent translators working in one or several language combinations; in-house translators at corporations, nongovernmental organizations, and various institutions of the European Union; and managers at companies that hire independent translators. They include specialists in financial, IT, legal, medical, technical, PR, and sports-related translation. As a group, they have over 200 years of experience in the field. Some started when typewriters were not yet electric; others just as computer technology began to sweep through the business. All have faced the challenge of staying up-to-date with changing technology and changes in their areas of specialization.

I am grateful to each contributor for his or her willingness to tell others what they think is important. It is a privilege to peer over their busy shoulders, and to pass along what I have learned to others.

The comments are organized loosely around the following headings: Basics, Business Sense, Quality Assurance, Technology, and Terminology. Obviously, some suggestions fall...
under several of these headings. My aim in organizing them as I have was simply to make the list more readable. Given the highly concentrated form of these statements, it is perhaps best not to read them in a single sitting. Like the “wisdom” of fortune cookies, two or three are just about enough at one time. Take a moment to consider what concerns these colleagues, and how your own work habits, approaches, and attitudes compare. Here is what they had to say.

Basics
- Go with your instincts and write intelligible English.
- Read. Read a lot. Read in English and focus both on what the information is telling you and on how it is presented (get familiar with how well-written material looks, sounds, and feels). Don’t mistake poorly written material for good, quality stuff. Read in your source languages. Read in your subject areas. Read all kinds of material, from magazines and newspapers to books and Websites.
- If you don’t love language(s), just don’t bother. You’ll be bored in no time.
- There are good translations, bad translations, and all shades of gray in between. There is no such thing as “the right translation.”
- Read books. Read encyclopedias. Read the papers. If you don’t have time, surf the Net.
- Surf the Net anyway.
- Read (scan!) the business parts of The Economist to see how European and German business terms are described in English. Even if the terms are British, this is really helpful.
- Don’t let yourself be snookered into doing copywriting as opposed to translating. If someone wants you to “translate” a brochure or PR article into English, tell them all they get is a translation. If they want new advertising copy, charge by the hour, NOT the word. This is a pitfall for many beginners.
- Remember that good English is your stock in trade. The most important thing is for the final translation to read smoothly, even if the original was in pretty poor German (often the case, unfortunately). The final reader wants something easy to read, not a series of comma-ed clauses. You absolutely must learn how to edit yourself when doing a final read-through in the absence of the original. Smooth it out!
- In the end, style and form are just as important as terminology. Not more, though.
- Ask questions. If there are issues that need clarification, make a list and ask as many questions as you can at one time. Don’t assume anything. Most writers don’t realize how important grammar is when translating into another language.
- Develop as broad a general knowledge as you can. Keep abreast of current affairs, economics, politics, and business, both in your own country and abroad. Read The Economist. Browse through odd periodicals in the library from time to time—everything from The Lancet, The New England Journal of Medicine, and New Scientist to Interavia and Successful Farming.
- If you are able to claim one of the 15 nationalities of the EU, take advantage of it and try working in Europe for a while. There are more translation agencies there, and larger ones, than in the United States. And if you are under 35 years of age, try sitting for the EU’s qualifying examination for translator posts which is offered every autumn.
- Never translate into a language that is not your mother tongue.
- Never underestimate the power of personal relationships. I have seen some very talented translators lose clients and opportunities because they are difficult to work with. Conversely, I feel that many people have given me a chance that I might not otherwise have had because they liked me personally. Of course, if you are no good, they won’t keep you around, but developing a personal tie can get you through the door.
- This is a great profession.

Business Sense
- Act like a professional. Be sure you understand what is expected of you, meet the deadline, and submit a business-like bill (with an invoice number) shortly thereafter.
- Remember that secretaries, assistants, and support staff can be your

Continued on p. 36
Voices From the Trenches Continued

best friends. Appreciate them for what they do. Alienate them and it can get ugly.
• Don’t over-promise! Not on your résumé and not when contracting. Know your limits and work within them.
• Be part of a community of translators. Join whatever kinds of groups are least annoying to you, and give more than you get. Share your knowledge with the kinds of people who will do the same with you. Find the kinds of people who you work well with and cherish them.
• Take great care with preparing and presenting your work.
• Never punish the client after taking a job for a set price because the job is taking longer than originally anticipated or is more complex than you thought it would be. In this situation, don’t decide that this job is not worth your best efforts, and that somehow you are justified in turning out a poor quality job because you misjudged it and/or did not negotiate the price you now think that you ought to be getting for it. True professionals bite the bullet, do their very best on this job, and resolve to use better judgment in the future.
• I would talk to them about professional relationships between translators. Too many get their degree and go their separate ways, seldom having contact with other translators (in their own language). Many forget that that’s one way to get business. Form some kind of “virtual office” of translators linked by all the modern means of communication we have at our disposal. It is helpful while working (in case you need a hint or a better translation of a given expression), and it will reduce tensions when one has to “edit” the work of another translator. Also, when one has too much work, he can pass it on to the colleagues and vice versa.
• Buy a VERY comfortable chair! They are going to spend the better part of their lives in it. (Just had to get a new one because my old one was killing my back!)
• Clients are busy juggling millions of balls and don’t have time to deal with any subcontractor’s quirksiness or “issues.” (Real life things I’m thinking of: “I’ll use the software I like. You convert it.”; “I don’t like making long-distance phone calls, so I’ll wait for you to call me.”) Try not to do anything that costs the client time/money/aggravation.
• Don’t call if you can e-mail or fax. Avoid needless interruptions.
• Keep notes. Don’t make clients tell you anything more than once. My clients are often pleasantly surprised when, even if I haven’t heard from them for a couple of years, I still know their formatting/invoicing requirements.
• Add value. Think of something you can do/give/contribute that a similarly situated German translator can’t.
• Be easy to deal with. You’ll get more calls if there’s a “smile” in your voice and people don’t have to worry about whether you’re going to be cranky or feel like they’ve interrupted you.
• Make friends of your clients. Ask about spouses, children, and interests (as it comes up. DON’T waste their time).
• Join the ATA or any other association. Even if you have learned a lot through this translation program, you either need to learn from others or else you can teach others, which improves the general level of the profession and benefits you in the end.
• Cultivate partnerships with people whose work and approach to work you respect. I have been very fortunate to meet people through the university, on the job, and through other contacts whom I trust and with whom I have shared work. I almost always tell the client (especially for big projects) that I prefer to work with a fellow translator who can edit my work and help with the large volumes of documents needed in short periods of time (i.e., typical of legal work). It also helps for brainstorming and problem solving to work with other people.
• In a nutshell: create and nurture your network! And don’t be afraid to bring in trusted colleagues, especially on big projects.
• Be realistic about your strengths and weaknesses. If you’re Speedy Gonzalez and great at drafting quickly but not so good at reviewing your own work, make sure you find a good reviewer. If you’re meticulous but slow, team up with someone who is quicker and review their work.
• I’m sure you’re aware of the importance of promotion and marketing for new translators. Networking is key at the
beginning. So is establishing a close professional relationship with one or two bureaus. It’s important to work toward developing an area of specialization which makes you more valuable in an increasingly competitive market. U.S. translators shouldn’t forget to market themselves to translation companies from Europe who can look to the U.S. for “cheaper” native English translators.

• Never promise what you can’t deliver. Bureaus would rather be turned down than have translators miss their deadlines. The downside is that unless you have a fabulous reputation, if you turn a bureau down too often, they’ll cross you off their “A” list.

• Try to decline unrealistic deadlines! I realize that most deadlines are unrealistic, but don’t let your work suffer over the client’s poor planning. In the end it is you who will look bad. It’s not worth it if you are trying to make a name for yourself in the business.

• Ethics are of the utmost importance. Always adhere to your professional ethics. The client will ALWAYS appreciate it even if it doesn’t seem like it at the time.

• You don’t have to work for just anyone who calls. You choose. Make sure they are reputable and can pay your fees within a reasonable amount of time. They, not their client, are hiring you. So you should not have to wait until the client pays them to receive your payment.

• Read your contract carefully.

Quality Assurance
• Specialize.

While having a “specialty” is good, try to be open to translating all types of documents when working for an agency. As long as you are prepared to do the necessary research, perhaps you will acquire a new “specialty.”

• Develop a thick skin. We all make mistakes (and that includes the customers). Accept improvements gracefully and act interested.

• Do your best work every time at bat. Do the research. Find and use the right sources for your research. Do the revision. Find an editor and pay him or her (or arrange a barter of some kind) if you know you need an editor. Ask the right questions of the right people. Return the job on time and in the right format. Learn from your mistakes. In essence, be reliable. “Being reliable” can cover things from quality to being prepared, from having a professional voice mail message to billing on time, and from keeping on top of the translation industry to being aware of language and subject specialty innovations.

• Don’t guess—always check (referring to terminology).

• Always proofread, and always on a hard copy.

• Please stress the importance of accuracy. So many translators rush through and leave out paragraphs (the phone rings and they don’t keep track of their place, skipping a sentence or paragraph in some instances, and don’t go back to reread their work).

• Be willing to put the time into research that is needed to do the job well.

• Submit a finished product that’s so good and “clean” all the client has to do is print it and send it out.

• Be honest with your clients. Let them know if there’s stuff you don’t understand, assuming you made a reasonable effort beforehand to research the enigma(s) and/or to ask others for help. If your client is a professional kind of client and the translation is more than a need-to-know-what-it-says-real-quick assignment, he or she may well offer help when you indicate that something is not clear. Clients often know enormously more than we think.

• Don’t forget about the research involved in translation, especially in technical fields. Factor this in when setting deadlines and when choosing colleagues to work with on bigger projects (if you love to surf the Net, find someone who loves to edit and review or who can compile the glossary from all the nifty research you’ve done. If researching isn’t your thing, find someone who loves to do it, etc.).

• If you are an expatriate living in a foreign language environment, you need to make a special effort to preserve your mastery of your mother tongue. If you are, say, a German-speaker living in the U.S., you need

Continued on p. 38
to sift through every text you write in German to weed out Anglicisms, and constantly read German newspapers in order to keep up with current events and new terminology there. The longer you live outside your home country, the more work you will need to do to maintain your mother tongue.

• Try to find employment as an in-house translator where your work will be consistently revised and given back to you, even if it’s only short-term work for a few weeks at a time. Translators who work without revision at the start of their careers are apt to make errors and acquire bad habits without realizing it, and these become ingrained. It’s best to get cured of them early.

• Always be willing to accept feedback without getting your nose out of joint, because let’s face it, when you are starting out, pretty much everyone knows more than you!

Technology
• Get a cable modem! It’s unbelievable what you can find on the Internet. You guys are so lucky to be just starting now!
• Technical capabilities and know-how are increasingly a difference-maker when trying to get work. Buy good equipment and keep up-to-date with new communications and translation-related technology.
• I would recommend that they try to become familiar with the “production” aspect of translation, especially if they intend to work as freelancers. Working with electronic files, knowing how to create camera-ready documents, and developing solid Internet search strategies are just some of the important skills an independent translator should have. I’m sure you’ve already stressed the importance of these skills, as you did with us, but I still feel I have so much to learn in this area, which is why I’m mentioning it. (In fact, it’s a never-ending process, since new developments come out all the time.)

Terminology
• If your translation doesn’t make sense with the dictionary meaning, the dictionary may be wrong!
• About the Internet: be selective about your sources of terminology. For instance, if a certain would-be English term can only be found on Websites based in Italy, find another one!
• Be willing to invest in the dictionaries and reference works you need in order to do the job well. Don’t whine about the expense. Translation is a profession and not a hobby!
• The other point is to remain in touch with changing languages. They all evolve, even during our short working lifetime. New translators do not want to become “cajunized” after a while.
• Too many translators think it is beneath them to consult a dictionary or a glossary. How many grievous mistakes have been made in the name of “I am too good for that.”
• There’s always another way of saying it.
• Learn the differences between U.S. and German corporate laws. What are an AG and a GmbH, let alone a GmbH & Co KG? (Wish I’d learned this earlier!) Learn what a Prokurist and all of those various forms of signing authority are all about, and don’t necessarily try to squeeze them into American terminology. Use the appendix to Schaefer to find out how Germans do balance sheets and income statements.
• Once you’ve successfully researched a term or get it free, write it down in your personal glossary, no matter how overwhelming the Eureka effect. Chances are 50:50 you’ll forget it if you don’t, and I’ll bet you 9:1 you’ll need it again next year.
• If the material you typically translate contains names and titles of people, add those to your personal glossary. It’ll save you many a trip to the archives in the basement, assuming you care whether you call Wim Duisenberg ECB governor on one occasion and ECB chief on the next.
• Keep all the translations you’ve ever done (on a PC) on one physical drive (magnetic, optical, or whatever) for gophering purposes. When you need to match a name and a title or when a text you’re about to translate sounds familiar, hunt for the name or for key terms or phrases across all files. It always pays. You may even be able to copy and paste complete paragraphs. Mac owners can index the entire gophering volumes with Sherlock.
• Begin developing electronic glossaries and take full advantage
of confusion and overtones of quiet sorrow, and the varying intensity of impatience and the salutary intonation of gratitude. The refined voice will then weave these strings of information competently into the tapestry of a culturally colored dialogue.

Erickson, who uncovered the colossal potential of voice as a tool of communication, and whose unique voice became the subject of hundreds of studies, taught his students to carefully read the tone and other nuances of voice: “You listen to those little intonations—the little hesitations. The breathing rhythm may be regular, but there may be a certain hesitation without disturbing the rhythm. And you ought to be aware of that, and you ought to make a mental note of that particular thing so that you can bring up that particular item, and then again…see if there is a special alteration in breathing or in the behavior of any kind” (Ref. 4, p.12). This and similar examinations should be routine in the practice of a professional telephone interpreter. Learning to accurately decode the variety of nonverbal voice messages we are receiving, and to consciously control the ones we are sending, will contribute to the ultimate success in accuracy and magnify the role of an interpreter as an expert in communication in the imaginary settings of telephone interpreting.

Notes


References


If You Cannot See It, How Can You Tell? The Meaning and Significance of Voice in Telephone Interpreting Continuous from p. 29

of new technologies for computer-assisted translation. While initially it will require an investment of time and $$$$, in the long run it will allow you to provide faster and more accurate translations, particularly if you do repeat business in scientific, computer-related, or technical translation.

• A good habit to get into is to keep running vocabulary lists (Word or Excel tables) that include context and source. These lists can start off being based on class assignments and, later on, paid assignments. I find that making lists helps my language skills, and it can also save time and improve consistency when working on translations for one client or translations of a similar subject matter.

Notes

1. The responses also divulged the garrulous side of many translators. Although I asked for one or two ideas (figuring that asking for a small number would elicit more responses), many people found it impossible to offer fewer than three, four, or more!
As the Italian terminologist at J.D. Edwards, I often find myself in the position of having to explain to people why good terminology management is a significant component of a company’s success. Before I explain the importance of terminology management, though, I often have to begin by defining “terminology.” In the words of Juan C. Sager (1990), terminology is: “the study of, and the field of activity concerned with, the collection, description, processing, and presentation of terms, i.e., lexical items belonging to specialized areas of usage of one or more languages.” Understanding what terminology is and how terminology management can benefit an organization will allow you to make a forceful argument in support of the need for good terminology management practices within your organization.

During my years as a freelance translator, I found that one of the most common hurdles on the road to delivering a good translation was the lack of terminological support from my clients. Regardless of whether the client was a translation agency or a direct corporate client, obtaining a useful glossary was always difficult or, in some cases, impossible. At first, I thought this was due to matters of confidentiality or privacy. After working directly for a few corporate clients, I began to suspect that the reason why glossaries were so often unavailable was because clients did not have any to give me. After leaving the world of freelance translation to join J.D. Edwards in 1998, I became involved in the creation of a team of dedicated, full-time terminologists within the company’s translation department. Since then, J.D. Edwards has gone to great lengths to provide us with the organizational, financial, and technical resources needed to develop the structure and tools critical to the success of a concerted terminology management effort. A year after its formal inception, the terminology team at J.D. Edwards is working not only for the benefit of the translation department, but also for the company as a whole, including its clients and suppliers.

The situation at J.D. Edwards does not typify the situation of the majority of U.S. companies. Many companies, even large ones, do not have an internal translation department. Consequently, most of their translations are done by translation agencies or other providers (sometimes even by local employees who are not translation professionals). In a typical scenario, the turnaround time for a translation is quite tight. A company may not decide to have something translated until it is too late for the job to be outsourced cost-effectively. When costs are already running high, or when there is little time left before the deadline, one of the first items to be discarded is the production of glossaries. While the translator will still prepare a glossary for personal use, the glossary remains the translator’s property (or the translation agency’s—the issue of who actually owns a glossary has always been a thorny one), and the client receives little benefit.

In another common scenario, different departments within a company rely on the services of different vendors for their translation needs. In this case, having no glossary at all may be better than having several glossaries developed by different suppliers, each describing the same concepts but with different terms. In many cases, glossaries consist only of source and target terms, and do not conform to the standards of reliable termbases.

Even when companies handle all or part of their translation needs internally, it is hard for translators or translation managers to “sell” the need for full-time, dedicated terminologists. The work of translators is directly quantifiable, and its benefits are—at least indirectly—measurable. For instance, the ability of a company to sell its products in a foreign market depends on their availability in the target language. This makes it easier to justify the existence of a translation department within an organization. For terminology, a cost-benefit analysis becomes more difficult. It is much harder to quantify the benefits that can be attributed—directly or
indirectly—to organized terminology management. On the other hand, the associated costs are undeniable. And in a difficult economy, terminology management becomes even harder to sell to those who are already skeptical.

The practice of providing a dedicated terminology management team should be seen as wise as opposed to extravagant. Even if one accepts the flawed premise that staffing a terminology team is justifiable only in a multilingual environment to support translators in their daily work, terminology management should be seen as an indispensable function rather than as a costly perk. Particularly with the word “globalization” on everybody’s lips, organizations should realize that a systematic terminological effort drives translation costs down.

Without a dedicated terminology management structure, the need for terminology management does not disappear. Instead, it is handled by individual translators, often duplicating efforts and with none of the advantages that come from knowledge sharing. Consider a company that translates into two dozen languages. Now consider the time each translator would spend on independent terminological research, doing work that has most likely already been done by a colleague or by a previous translator in the same target language. Consider all the different combinations of source/target language equivalencies and the fact that one cannot even assume the most basic of facts (i.e., that the definition for the source term is consistent across target languages). The lack of concerted terminology management can have dire consequences for a company’s success, finances, and the achievement of its strategic objectives.

What does all of this mean to the freelance translator? First, don’t be surprised if you are assigned a job that lacks adequate terminological support. Second, don’t forget that you are a crucial part of the equation that results in quality translations. Lobby your clients and do not assume that the importance of terminology management is taken for granted. Educate them and collaborate to create virtual teams of translators willing to share information, knowledge, and results. Remind clients that the benefits of terminology management extend beyond the scope of translations, and can be reaped even when no translation occurs. Finally, when choosing which translation agencies to work for, pick the ones that demonstrate an understanding of the importance of terminology management, and that are ready to back their stated vision with facts and references. By actively participating in terminology management, you will benefit from a professional and personal standpoint.

References
The names of German and English houseplants may crop up in technical, nontechnical, and literary translations. A few of the German plant names are easy to translate from one language to the other because they are cognates, or compounds that involve analogous words in both languages. But most of the plant terminology is more challenging than that, and translators will find many false cognates and red herrings, mostly in the form of German compound words whose English equivalent bears little resemblance to the source terms. The plant, pest, and disease lexicons and the list of Websites at the end of this article may prove useful to some translators, and the methods I have used to locate correct English terms for German plant names may even help translators who work in other language pairs.

I should point out that my familiarity with plant names in English and German comes not through formal training in botany, but rather through translation projects. Some source texts appear to use different terms interchangeably. Any inconsistencies that knowledgeable botanists may find in the lexicon can be ascribed to these two factors.

Some cognates will be easily recognizable, at least with the aid of a good resource on houseplants. The one I use is The House Plant Expert by Dr. D.G. Hessayon (Transworld Publishers: London, 1999, ISBN 0 903505 35 5). It is comprehensive, attractive, and readable and contains a very good index, although a few terms may be more British than American. This book has sold nearly 13 million copies over four decades and is highly regarded.

Cognates are represented by such plants as Alukasie (Alokasie), Cattleye (Cattleya), and Hibiskus (Hibiscus). Some plants whose names are obvious cognates may go by other names as well. For example, Guzmania (the same in both languages) is also known as Scarlet Star, and Maranten is Maranta, or Prayer Plant, in English. Some alternative terms may be regional, and verification in some other target-language source is usually worthwhile.

A number of German compound words can be translated literally into English. Kletterfeige (Ficus pumila) is indeed Climbing Fig, and Lebende Steine (Lithops) is Living Stones. Some German terms hint at the English, but the correspondence is incomplete. Examples include Osterkaktus (Rhipsalidopsis gaertneri) and Frauenhaarfern (Adiantum), which are Thanksgiving Cactus and Maidenhair Fern, respectively. The lexicon that follows this article will provide several other examples, such as Kanonierblume (Artillery Plant).

In other cases, there is no apparent connection between the German and the English, as with Madagaskarglöckchen (Kalanchoe miniata)/Light Green Kalanchoe and Schwiegermuttersitz (Echinocactus grusonii); the German term, which means “mother-in-law’s seat,” is more picturesque than our Golden Barrel Cactus.

The red herrings I referred to earlier include such plants as Henne mit Küken (Tolmiea menziesii). In English, we indeed have a plant named Hens and Chickens (and even a Hen and Chicken Fern, Asplenium bulbiferum), but a check of the Latin genus name reveals that the German and English terms refer to entirely different plants. In German, the plants we normally refer to as Hens and Chickens (Sempervivum tectorum and Sempervivum soboliferum) are, respectively, Dachwurz and Sprossender Donarsbart, Gelbe Hauswurz, Sprossender Fransenhauswurz, Kugelsteinrose, Austländer-Donarsbart, Gelbe Hauswurz, Totenkopf, Sandrose, Sprossender Hauswurz, or Sprossen-Hauswurz, depending on geographic location! (Of course, this gives rise to some challenges and satisfactions in localization.) Henne mit Küken/Tolmiea menziesii is variously rendered in English as Piggyback Plant, Thousand Mothers, and Youth on Age.

The logical conclusion from the foregoing is that no matter how obvious the translation of a plant name may seem, it’s worthwhile to check it using a reliable plant book or Internet site...
firmed by a search through the plant lexicon for terms that illustrate them. That would serve the added purpose of injecting a little usefulness and interest into the lexicon even before it’s needed for a specific translation project.

Frequently, a colloquial or regional term is used to designate a plant in a source text, and no Latin genus name is provided. It may be a challenge to find the correct target-language term, but I have had good success with Internet searches on the source word. In a few instances I have found sites that include English translations for German terms (not in online dictionaries, but rather sites that focus on botany). Failing that, however, the useful sites almost always indicate the Latin genus name of the source term. A subsequent Internet search on that Latin name leads almost infallibly to the needed English. One example is Bootsplante (boat plant?), which I encountered without the Latin referent. It’s not in my trusted dictionaries (including the Oxford-Duden German and English Picture Dictionary). One of the Internet sites I found provided the equivalent Latin name Tradescantia spathacea, which, as the subsequent Google search indicated, turns out to be Oyster Plant, Cradle Lily, or Moses in the Bull Rushes. This process involves an extra step, but it’s very reliable. Finding the right path to some obscure, translation-defying term is one of the perks that never grows stale for a translator.

Incidentally, sometimes we can confirm a translation by comparing the photos and written descriptions of plants in the source text and target-language resources. Articles and books about houseplants are often very well illustrated, and the graphics and descriptions may serve to justify an otherwise tentative translation.

Not all the troublesome terms in plant texts are specific plant names. Others include plant pests and diseases, and some accessories used by plant enthusiasts. The lexicon contains some of the former, and others could be found using the same search methods for the plant names. Blähton, representative of the latter, is a clay-based vermiculite used in place of soil in hydroponics. Further, in North America we seem not to have access to the Moosstab (literally, a moss stake used to support plants) sometimes encountered in German texts. (At least the florists and gardening supply houses I consulted for advice had no familiarity with them.) In some cases, even though we have the vocabulary for some object, it may not be available in our culture or marketplace. Localization of the text then requires substituting an analogous (or less specific) item that will be meaningful to the target audience. In the instance of Moosstab, the English stake has worked satisfactorily.

Finally, a few English terms may prove difficult without consulting a good botany text. In colloquial speech we may use offshoots, runners, plantlets, and babies interchangeably, but the German terms are specific (e.g., Ableger, Absenker, Ausläufer, Kindel, Schösslinge, and Tochterpflanzen). I also needed to learn about the propagation technique of layering, and to be reminded that plants produce flowers or blooms, and that trees produce blossoms.

All the Websites listed at the end of this article have helped me in some way, but naturally, some are more useful than others. You might bookmark a couple of favorites. Internet searches on specific terms will surely lead to other useful sites. To expedite locating a mystery term on a densely packed Web page, remember that you can go straight to it by clicking on Edit in the tool bar and using the Find in Page utility.

Continued on p. 44
### Table 1: Plant Lexicon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>German</th>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aloë</td>
<td>Aloe variegata</td>
<td>Aloe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alokasie</td>
<td>Alocasia</td>
<td>Alocasia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpenveilchen</td>
<td>Cyclamen persicum</td>
<td>Cyclamen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amaryllis</td>
<td>Hippeastrum</td>
<td>Amaryllis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amerikanische Agave</td>
<td>Agave americana</td>
<td>American Agave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aschenblume</td>
<td>Cineraria</td>
<td>Cineraria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azalea</td>
<td>Rhododendron simsii</td>
<td>Azalea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baumfreund</td>
<td>Philodendron</td>
<td>Philodendron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Becherprimel</td>
<td>Primula obconica</td>
<td>Wine Cup Poison Primrose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergpalme</td>
<td>Chamaedorea elegans</td>
<td>Parlor Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betelpalme</td>
<td>Areca cathechu</td>
<td>Areca Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binse</td>
<td>Juncus spiralus</td>
<td>Soft Rush Japanese Matt-Rush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birkenfeige</td>
<td>Ficus benjamina</td>
<td>Weeping Fig Rubber Tree Ficus Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bischofsmütze</td>
<td>Astrophytum capricorne</td>
<td>Goat's Horn Cactus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Astrophytum myriostigma</td>
<td>Bishop's mitre Bishop's cap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blattkaktus</td>
<td>Epiphyllum</td>
<td>Epiphyllum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blaues Lieschen</td>
<td>Exacum affine</td>
<td>Persian Violet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blüttenbegonia</td>
<td>Begonia Elatior</td>
<td>Blooming Begonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blutblume</td>
<td>Scadoxus multiflorus</td>
<td>African Blood Lily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bogenhanf</td>
<td>Sansevieria trifasciata</td>
<td>Snake Plant Mother In-Law's Tongue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boots pflanze</td>
<td>Tradescantia spathacea</td>
<td>Oyster Plant Cradle Lily Moses in the Bull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brautmyrte</td>
<td>Myrtus communis</td>
<td>Myrtle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brutblatt</td>
<td>Kalanchea daigremontiana</td>
<td>Devil's Backbone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bubikopf/Bubikopfchen</td>
<td>Soleirolia soleirolii</td>
<td>Soleirolia Mind Your Own Business Baby Tears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckelkaktus</td>
<td>Notocactus</td>
<td>Ball Cactus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buntnessel</td>
<td>Coleus blumei</td>
<td>Coleus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buschbasilikum</td>
<td>Ocimum basilicum minimum</td>
<td>Bush Basil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buntwurz</td>
<td>Caladium</td>
<td>Caladium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattleye</td>
<td>Cattleya</td>
<td>Cattleya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilenischer Jasmin</td>
<td>Mandevilla laxa</td>
<td>Mandevilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christusdorn</td>
<td>Euphorbia millii</td>
<td>Crown of Thorns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinerarie</td>
<td>Senecio cruentus</td>
<td>Cineraria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dieffenbachie</td>
<td>Dieffenbachia</td>
<td>Dieffenbachia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dipladenie</td>
<td>Dipladenia sanderi rosea/ D. Mandevilla</td>
<td>Dipladenia Splendens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drachenbaum</td>
<td>Dracaena marginata</td>
<td>Dragon Plant Tree Dracaena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drehfrucht</td>
<td>Streptocarpus</td>
<td>Streptocarpus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echeverie</td>
<td>Echeveria</td>
<td>Echeveria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echte Feige</td>
<td>Ficus carica</td>
<td>Common Fig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edelpelargonie</td>
<td>Pelargonium grundiflorum</td>
<td>Regal Pelargonium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efeueralie</td>
<td>x Fatshedera lizei</td>
<td>Fatshedera Ivy Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efeutute</td>
<td>Scindapsus pictus</td>
<td>Silver Vine Scindapsus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Epipremnum pinnatum</td>
<td>Taro Vine Golden Pothos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>Botanical Name</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Einblatt</td>
<td>Spathiphyllum</td>
<td>Spathiphyllm/Peace Lily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eisenholzbaum</td>
<td>Metrosideros excelsa</td>
<td>New Zealand Christmas Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elefantenfuss</td>
<td>Beaucarnea recurvata</td>
<td>Ponytail Palm/Elephant Foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engelstrompete</td>
<td>Datura</td>
<td>Datura/Angel's Trumpet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erbsen am Band</td>
<td>Senecio herreanus</td>
<td>String of Beads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erdbeerbaum</td>
<td>Arbutus unedo</td>
<td>Strawberry Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falterorchidee</td>
<td>Phalaenopsis amabilis</td>
<td>Moth Orchid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feigenaktus</td>
<td>Opuntia</td>
<td>Opuntia Cactus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fensterblatt</td>
<td>Philodendron pertusam; Monstera delicious</td>
<td>Swiss Cheese Plant; Splitleaf Philodendron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fetthenne</td>
<td>Crassula</td>
<td>Rochea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fliederprimel</td>
<td>Primula malacoides</td>
<td>Fairy Primrose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fischwanzpalme</td>
<td>Caryota mitis</td>
<td>Fishtail Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fittonie</td>
<td>Fittonia</td>
<td>Fittonia, Net Leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flamingoblume</td>
<td>Anthurium</td>
<td>Flamingo Flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammende Käthchen</td>
<td>Kalanchoë blossfeldiana</td>
<td>Kalanchoe, Flaming Katy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frauenhaarfarn</td>
<td>Adiantum</td>
<td>Maidenhair Fern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frauenschuh Orchidee</td>
<td>Paphiopedium callosum</td>
<td>Ladyslipper Orchid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geigenfeige</td>
<td>Ficus lyrata</td>
<td>Creeping Fig/Fiddle Leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geissklee</td>
<td>Cytisus x racemosus</td>
<td>Fig Broom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geldbaum</td>
<td>Crassula portulacea, C. argentea, C. ovata</td>
<td>(Baby) Jade Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerbera</td>
<td>Gerbera jamesonii</td>
<td>Barbeton Daisy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geweihfran</td>
<td>Platycerium bifurcatum</td>
<td>Staghorn Fern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gewürzrindne</td>
<td>Cassia corymbosa</td>
<td>Senna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glanzkölbchen</td>
<td>Aphanandra squarrosa</td>
<td>Aphelandra, Fiery Spike, Zebra Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glockenblume</td>
<td>Campanula glomerata</td>
<td>Clustered Bell Flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graue Tillandsie</td>
<td>Tillandsia</td>
<td>Tillandsia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greisenhaupt</td>
<td>Cephalocereus senilis</td>
<td>Old Man Cactus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grünllie</td>
<td>Chlorophytum comosum</td>
<td>Spider Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gummibaum</td>
<td>Ficus elastic</td>
<td>Rubber Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guzmania</td>
<td>Guzmania lingulata minor</td>
<td>Scarlet Star/Guzmania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammerstrauch</td>
<td>Cestrum</td>
<td>Cestrum/Jessamine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanfpalme</td>
<td>Trachycarpus fortunei</td>
<td>Windmill Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heidekraut</td>
<td>Calluna vulgaris</td>
<td>Scottish Heather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henne mit Küken</td>
<td>Tolmia menziesii</td>
<td>Piggyback Plant/Thousand Mothers Youth on Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hibiskus</td>
<td>Hibiscus rosa sinensis</td>
<td>Rose of China/Hibiscus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ioxore</td>
<td>Ixora coccinea</td>
<td>Flame-of-the-Woods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jakobinie</td>
<td>Jacobinia pauciflora</td>
<td>Jacobinia/King's Crown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamalkathymien</td>
<td>Thymus vulgaris</td>
<td>Common Thyme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasmin</td>
<td>Jasminum officinale</td>
<td>Jasmine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judenbart</td>
<td>Saxifraga stolonifera</td>
<td>Strawberry Begonia/ Strawberry Saxifrage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Houseplants in German and English Continued

#### Table 1: Plant Lexicon Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>German</th>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaladie</td>
<td>Caladium bicolor</td>
<td>Caladium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaffeebaum</td>
<td>Coffea arabica</td>
<td>Arabian Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahnlippe</td>
<td>Cymbidium</td>
<td>Cymbidium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanarische Dattelpalme</td>
<td>Phoenix canariensis</td>
<td>Canary Island Date Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kangurupfpote</td>
<td>Anigozanthos flavidus</td>
<td>Tall Kangaroo Paw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanonierblume</td>
<td>Pilea microphylla</td>
<td>Pilea, Artillery Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasenschwanz</td>
<td>Acalypha hispida</td>
<td>Chenille Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentiapalme</td>
<td>Howeia forsteriana</td>
<td>Kentia Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keulenlies</td>
<td>Cordyline fructicosa</td>
<td>Tri Plant, Hawaiian Good Luck Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kletterfeige</td>
<td>Ficus pumila</td>
<td>Creeping Fig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kletterficus</td>
<td>Ficus pumila/repens/stipulata</td>
<td>Creeping Fig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kletterphilodendron</td>
<td>Philodendron scandens</td>
<td>Heartleaf Philodendron/Parlor Ivy/Cordatum Vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klimme</td>
<td>Cissus</td>
<td>Cissus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klivie</td>
<td>Clivia miniata</td>
<td>Kaffir Lily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kokospalme</td>
<td>Cocos nucifera</td>
<td>Coconut Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolbenfaden</td>
<td>Algaonema commutatum</td>
<td>Silver Spear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolumnee</td>
<td>Columnnea</td>
<td>Columnnea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Königin der Nacht</td>
<td>Selenicereus grandiflorus</td>
<td>Night Blooming Cereus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Königswein</td>
<td>Cissus rhombifolia</td>
<td>Grape Ivy/Natal Vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korallenkaktus</td>
<td>Rhipsalis</td>
<td>Popcorn Cactus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korallenstrauch</td>
<td>Erythrina crista-galli</td>
<td>Coral Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kranzschlinge</td>
<td>Stephanotis floribunda</td>
<td>Stephanotis/Wax Flower/Madagascar Jasmine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kreppmyrte</td>
<td>Lagerstroemia indica</td>
<td>Crape Myrtle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kroton</td>
<td>Codiaeum variegatum</td>
<td>Croton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kugelkaktus</td>
<td>Echinocactus ingens</td>
<td>Golden Barrel Cactus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanzenrosette</td>
<td>Aechmea fasciata</td>
<td>Urn Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebende Steine</td>
<td>Lithops</td>
<td>Living Stones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leea</td>
<td>Leea amabilia</td>
<td>Leea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leuchterblume</td>
<td>Ceropogia woodii</td>
<td>Rosary Vine/String of Hearts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Losbaum</td>
<td>Clerodendrum thomsoniae</td>
<td>Bleeding Glory Bower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luftnelke</td>
<td>Tillandsia</td>
<td>Tillandsia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagaskarglückchen</td>
<td>Kalanchea miniata</td>
<td>Light Green Kalanchea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagaskarpalme</td>
<td>Pachypodium</td>
<td>Ponytail Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maranten</td>
<td>Maranta leuconeura</td>
<td>Prayer Plant, Maranta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medinille</td>
<td>Medinilla magnifica</td>
<td>Malaysian Orchid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moosfarn</td>
<td>Selaginella kraussiana</td>
<td>Selaginella/Creeping Moss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muehlenbeckie</td>
<td>Muehlenbeckia adpressa</td>
<td>Australian Ivy, Climbing Lignum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nestfarn</td>
<td>Asplenium nidus</td>
<td>Bird’s Nest Fern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opuntie</td>
<td>Opuntia</td>
<td>Opuntia Cactus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osterkaktus</td>
<td>Rhipsalidopsis gaertneri</td>
<td>Thanksgiving Cactus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pachira</td>
<td>Pachira aquatica</td>
<td>Malabar Chestnut, Guiana Chestnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmfarn</td>
<td>Cycas revoluta</td>
<td>(King) Sago Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>Botanical Name</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmilie</td>
<td>Yucca elephantipes</td>
<td>Spineless Yucca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panaschierte Kletterfeige</td>
<td>Ficus elastica/decora/decora tricolor</td>
<td>Variegated Creeping Fig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pantoffelblume</td>
<td>Calceolaria</td>
<td>Slipper Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paradiesvogelblume</td>
<td>Strelitzia reginae</td>
<td>Strelitzia/Bird of Paradise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paradiesvogelbusch</td>
<td>Caesalpinia gillesii</td>
<td>Bird of Paradise Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passionsblume</td>
<td>Passiflora caerulea</td>
<td>Passion Flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pellefarn</td>
<td>Pelliæa rotundifolia</td>
<td>Button Fern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentas</td>
<td>Pentas lanceolata</td>
<td>Egyptian Star Cluster/Pentas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pisonie</td>
<td>Pisonia umbellifera</td>
<td>Pisonia/Para Para/Birdcatcher Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpurpurtute</td>
<td>Syngonium</td>
<td>Syngonium, Nephthytis, Arrowhead Vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ritterstern</td>
<td>Hippeastrum</td>
<td>Amaryllis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roseneibisch</td>
<td>Hibiscus rosa sinensis</td>
<td>Rose of China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruhrmeskrone</td>
<td>Gloriosa rothschildiana</td>
<td>Rothschild Lily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russischer Wein</td>
<td>Cissus antarctica</td>
<td>Kangaroo Vine/Water Vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sago Palme</td>
<td>Cycas revoluta</td>
<td>(King) Sago Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salbei</td>
<td>Salvia officinalis</td>
<td>Sage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sansevierie</td>
<td>Sansevieria</td>
<td>Sansevieria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Säulenkaktus</td>
<td>Cereus peruvianus</td>
<td>Peruvian Pear Cactus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saumfarn</td>
<td>Pteris cretica</td>
<td>Cretan Brake, Table Fern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schamblume</td>
<td>Aeschynanthus radicans</td>
<td>Lipstick Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schefflera</td>
<td>Schefflera arboricola</td>
<td>Schefflera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheinmalve</td>
<td>Anisodontea capensis</td>
<td>Anisodontea Capensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schirmpalme</td>
<td>Livistona chinensis</td>
<td>Chinese Fan Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schlangenkaktus</td>
<td>Aporocactus flagelliformis</td>
<td>Rat's Tail Cactus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schmetterlingsorchidee</td>
<td>Oncidium ornithorhynchium</td>
<td>Butterfly Orchid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schmucklilie</td>
<td>Agapanthus praecox</td>
<td>Agapanthus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schönmalve</td>
<td>Abutilon</td>
<td>Parlor Maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schraubenbaum</td>
<td>Pandanus veitchii</td>
<td>(Striped) Screw Pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schusterpalme</td>
<td>Apidistra elatior</td>
<td>Cast Iron Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schwertfarn</td>
<td>Neprolepis exalta</td>
<td>Sword Fern/Wild Boston Fern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schwiergermuttersitz</td>
<td>Echinocactus grusonii</td>
<td>Golden Barrel Cactus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silberkerze</td>
<td>Cleistocactus straussii</td>
<td>Silver Torch Cactus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simse</td>
<td>Scirpus cernuus</td>
<td>Bull Rush, Club Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinnenkaktus</td>
<td>Gymnocalyicum mihanovichii</td>
<td>Spider Cactus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spitzblume</td>
<td>Ardisia crenata</td>
<td>Coralberry/Spiceberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stiefmütterchen</td>
<td>Viola tricolor</td>
<td>Pansy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stiefmütterchenorchidee</td>
<td>Schefflera arboricola</td>
<td>Schefflera/Umbrella Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strahlenaralie</td>
<td>Stromanthe amabilis</td>
<td>Stromanthe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stromanthe</td>
<td>Leptospeum scoparium</td>
<td>Manuka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Südseemyrte</td>
<td>Tillandsia</td>
<td>Tillandsia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tillandsie</td>
<td>Rosa chinensis</td>
<td>Butterfly Rose</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Plant Lexicon Continued
Table 1: Plant Lexicon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>German</th>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tradeskantie</td>
<td>Tradescantia</td>
<td>Tradescantia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropenwurz</td>
<td>Alocasia</td>
<td>Alocasia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usambaraweichchen</td>
<td>Saintpaulia ionantha</td>
<td>African Violet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wachsblume</td>
<td>Hoya</td>
<td>Wax Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warzenkaktus</td>
<td>Mammillaria</td>
<td>Mammillaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weihnachtskaktus</td>
<td>Schlumbergera</td>
<td>Christmas Cactus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weihnachtstern</td>
<td>Euphorbia pulcherrima</td>
<td>Poinsettia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wunderstrauch</td>
<td>Codiaeum variegatum</td>
<td>Croton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wüstenrose</td>
<td>Adenium obesum</td>
<td>Desert Rose/Adenium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yucca</td>
<td>Yucca elephantipes</td>
<td>Spineless Yucca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zahnzunge Orchidee</td>
<td>Odontoglossum bictoniense</td>
<td>Odontoglossum/Tiger Orchid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zebrakraut</td>
<td>Zebrina purpuris/Tradeskantia zebrina</td>
<td>Zebrina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zierananas</td>
<td>Ananas comosus</td>
<td>Pineapple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zierbanane</td>
<td>Musa acuminata</td>
<td>Ornamental Banana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zierpaprika</td>
<td>Capiscum annuum</td>
<td>Ornamental Pepper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zierpfeffer</td>
<td>Capiscum annuum</td>
<td>Christmas Pepper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zierspargel</td>
<td>Asparagus densiflorus</td>
<td>Asparagus Fern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimmeraralie</td>
<td>Fatsia japonica</td>
<td>Fatsia, Japanese Aralia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimmerbambus</td>
<td>Pogonatherum paniceum</td>
<td>Baby Panda Bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimmerefeu</td>
<td>Hedera</td>
<td>Ivy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimmeresche</td>
<td>Rhadermachera sinica</td>
<td>China Doll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimmerjasmin</td>
<td>Jasminum</td>
<td>Jasmine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimmerkalla</td>
<td>Zantedeschia aethiopica</td>
<td>Calla Lily/Lily of the Nile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimmerlinde</td>
<td>Sparmannia africana</td>
<td>House Lime/Indoor Linden, African Hemp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimmertanne</td>
<td>Araucaria heterophylla</td>
<td>Norfolk Island Pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zwergpalmze</td>
<td>Cissus</td>
<td>Cissus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zwergpfleffer</td>
<td>Cupressus macrocarpa</td>
<td>Monterey Cypress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zwergrose</td>
<td>Cymbopogon flexuosus [Nees.] Wats.</td>
<td>Lemon Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zypergras</td>
<td>Chamaerops humilis</td>
<td>Mediterranean Fan Palm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2: Krankheiten und Schädlinge/Diseases and Pests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>German</th>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blattfleckenkrankheit</td>
<td>Helminthosporium vagans</td>
<td>Leafspot, Leaf Blight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echter Mehltau</td>
<td>Erysiphe graminis</td>
<td>Powdery Mildew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortfliegen</td>
<td>Chrysoperla carnea Steph./C. vulgaris Schneid.</td>
<td>Green Lacewing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raubmilben</td>
<td></td>
<td>Predatory Mites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schildläuse</td>
<td>Quadraspidiotus perniciosus Ferris</td>
<td>San Jose Scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schmarotzräuse</td>
<td>Coccidea</td>
<td>Mealy Bugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schlupfwespe</td>
<td>Ephialtes</td>
<td>Ichneumon Fly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinnmilbe</td>
<td>Tetanychus urticae/Brevipalpus russulus/ obovatus</td>
<td>Spider Mite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trauermücken</td>
<td>diptera, scaridae</td>
<td>Necrophagous Sciarid Flies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weisse Fiege</td>
<td>Trialeurodes vaporarium</td>
<td>Whitefly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Mottenschildlaus)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wurzelhalsfäule</td>
<td>Typhula incarnata</td>
<td>Turfgrass Disease</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some Useful Websites

www.haus.de/PH2D/PH2DC/ph2dec.htm
Das Zimmerpflanzen ABC; this site contains more than 90 houseplants and allows searching on German or Latin (botanical) names.

www.zimmerpflanzendoktor.de/
A site dedicated to plant pests and diseases.

http://florawww.eeb.uconn.edu/
An outstanding site at the University of Connecticut’s Ecology and Evolutionary Biology Conservatory—probably the most useful site I have found in dealing with plant nomenclature, both Latin and English.

www.duebel.de/beratung_garten/pflanzenlexikon/
A search on German plant names yields botanical (Latin) names, which are the fuel for the subsequent search for the English term. The remaining Websites listed here serve a similar function.

www.b-and-t-world-seeds.comhaiz.htm
Common name lookup, plus botanical names.

www.desert-tropicals.com/Plants/Xeriscape.htm
Xeriscape trees and plants, with botanical and English plant names.

All plants (in the database) with botanical and English common names.

www.plantlist.com/list/txaol.htm
Plant list for Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, including botanical and English names.

www.botany.com/index/html
Common and botanical names of plants.

www.dulley.com/plant/annual/shtml
Annual plant selector guide with English and botanical names; contains a plant word search feature.

http/aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/plantanswers/publications/riograndeornamentals/bulbsandmisc.html
Botanical and English names.
Consider peer review and the accreditation examination as two roads leading to the same destination. In the end, the ATA member who successfully completes either of these journeys has gained active or corresponding membership status. But a map reconnaissance shows important distinctions between the two paths: 1) The accreditation program is totally separate from the peer review process. 2) The peer review process does not include an examination or lead to accreditation. 3) An active or corresponding member may or may not be accredited.

All members join ATA as associate or associate/student members. After 30 days they may start down the road to active or corresponding membership (by applying for peer review or taking a scheduled accreditation examination). The difference between associate or associate/student membership and active or corresponding membership is the added right to vote in ATA elections (open to both active and corresponding members) and the right to hold association office and serve on the Board of Directors or standing committees (open to active members only). Corresponding members meet all qualifications for active membership except U.S. citizenship or permanent residence.

Through peer review, translators and interpreters may gain active or corresponding status by providing documented proof of their achievement or experience. Different requirements and options are listed under “Alternative Routes to Active or Corresponding Membership” on our Website, and can also be obtained from Documents on Request, (888) 990-3ATA, or by contacting Headquarters. All applicants should submit their credentials to Headquarters for review, accompanied by the $50 review fee. Any applications that do not clearly meet the criteria will be forwarded to the Active Membership Review Committee for its recommendation. Candidates who provide the necessary documentation become active or corresponding members and are automatically upgraded in the ATA membership roster.

Accreditation, on the other hand, can be achieved only by passing the accreditation examination. Candidates must be members in good standing and submit their application for examination along with the required fee. The accreditation examination is currently offered in 25 language combinations. A member who passes the exam is accredited as a translator in the specific language combination of that examination. If the successful candidate is not already an active or corresponding member, the appropriate new status is also awarded. The ATA does not offer accreditation for interpreters.

It is important for members to know which road is right for them. The peer review process is accessible to a wider range of travelers. All eligible associate members and associate/student members can apply for an upgrade in membership status, voting, and full participation in ATA via peer review. Accreditation leads to the same destination by a narrower path. (And—not to belabor the metaphor—this road is high on the ATA’s list of construction projects, with several changes already underway.) Members seeking accreditation are welcome to walk this road. For a trip preview and travel arrangements, please visit the ATA Website!

Fédération internationale des traducteurs (FIT) Archives

FIT is seeking academic institutions, libraries, or foundations interested in serving as a repository for FIT archival materials. Letters of interest should address the nature of ownership of archival materials, physical and staff resources allocated to collections, access to collections for research purposes, copyright, financial arrangements, and the level of organizational support.

Letters should be sent to:
Secretariat
International Federation of Translators
2021 Union Avenue, Suite 1108
Montreal (Quebec)
H3A 2S9
Canada

Open Invitation to all ATA Members
Spanish Division Conference

Where: Aboard the SS Fascination of Carnival Cruises
What: Three days of seminars, workshops, inspiring speakers, networking, sunshine, cool ocean breezes and beautiful sunsets, friendly faces.

For further details, visit our Website & click on Cruise! • www.americantranslators.org/divisions/ SPD/
**Le Petit Larousse 2001 CD-ROM**  
Compiled by Albert Bork

*Publisher:* Havas Interactive France  
*Publication date:* 2001  
*Reviewed by:* Françoise Herrmann

If you are a fan of *Le Petit Larousse Illustré*, a French monolingual dictionary and encyclopedia with marvelous illustrations, you will delight in knowing that this institutional giant is now available on CD-ROM: “The first of the century. Landmarks for a world in motion!” (as the subtitle of the CD-ROM specifies). At first, and in echo to the deletion of the term “Illustré” [Illustrated] in the title of the CD-ROM, you will perhaps miss the crisp and colorful pages of the printed version (with its laser-sharp graphics and truly wondrous figures, plates, and diagrams) that served to enliven and add further clarity to the definitions. However, you can trust Havas Interactive France, the software developers, to supply you with a set of innovative and outstanding features, unique to the new medium of the CD-ROM, that will assist you in unprecedented ways.

*Le Petit Larousse 2001 CD-ROM* requires the following minimal configuration: a Pentium 133 microprocessor with 32 MB of RAM, Windows 95/98/2000 or NT 4.0, a CD-ROM, a 1 MB video card, a sound card compatible with Sound Blaster 16, and a modem. Using a standard installation wizard, three different kinds of installation options are available: minimal, partial, and complete. These options are useful since, depending on the amount of memory available on your hard drive (possibly very little, especially with all your other digital dictionaries), you can choose to install a version that will either work directly from your hard drive or the CD-ROM. Once *Le Petit Larousse 2001* has been installed, you can use it in pop-up mode by clicking on the Larousse task bar icon in applications such as Word, Excel, Outlook, and PowerPoint. Then all you have to do is highlight the term you wish to define. You can also open the application from the Windows Start Menu, and then type in the words you wish to look up.

No doubt that the minimal configuration requirements just mentioned (including both sound and video cards and an Internet connection) have already alerted you to some of the special media-specific features of this application. However, prior to reviewing these new highlights, there is one super feature incorporated into this application that warrants announcement. Navigation of *Le Petit Larousse 2001* CD-ROM is completely hypertext-enabled!

Hypertext-enabled navigation means design modularity and flexibility. Finally, you can simply double-click on any obscure or unknown word within a definition to have it defined as well. For example, suppose you are looking up the term “Polka.” The definition indicates this is a popular form of dance in the “Bohème” (Bohemia) region, but you are unfamiliar with this area. Double-clicking on “Bohème” will give you its definition (a region of Czechoslovakia), as well as a brief history of the region. This hypertext function allows for an infinite number of double-clicks within, and across, definitions. Hence, this feature alone defies the linearity of print modes, and you will love using it for all the ease of clarification, flexibility of manipulation, and page-flipping economy it supplies, upon one double-click.

Even if the term “Illustré” (Illustrated) no longer appears in the title of the CD-ROM, the immediately visible and fabulous graphics of the printed *Petit Larousse Illustré* have not completely disappeared. In fact, the transformation that has occurred in the graphical interface is quite sophisticated. *Le Petit Larousse 2001* CD-ROM not only supplies the same (though in lesser quantity) beautiful maps, photos, flags, and drawings as the printed version, it also includes a sound library, video animations, and links to the World Wide Web. These media components, functioning to clarify and illustrate the meanings of dictionary terms, appear indexed by their corresponding icons when a dictionary entry is called up. They can also be searched separately in the media search module of the application. For example, when you request a definition for “planète” (planet), in the dictionary search mode, this term will be displayed with its dictionary definitions and two media icons: a drawing and a video icon for viewing and playing of the linked media contents. When you click on the media icons, these are displayed next to the article entry in a split screen.

Alternatively, you may consult the media content separately in the media search mode. This mode contains lists of terms that have been indexed according to different media formats (photos, flags, maps, videos, sounds, drawings, Internet sites, and even a combined media listing). For example, in the sound search mode, rather than a pronunciation key, you will find a library of animal and music sounds. Say you want to hear the difference between the sounds of various string instruments, such as those of the banjo, the sitar, the mandolin, and the guitar; or between bird calls, such as those of a “tourterelle” (turtledove), a “pinson” (chaffinch), a “rousse-gorge” (robin), and a “rossignol” (nightingale). By entering the name of the instrument or bird, a sound file will play so you can hear the differences; sometimes a drawing of the specified term will also be displayed to accompany the sound. Further, you can be certain that the quality of the digital sound is true to life. (By way of anecdote, my usually lethargic cat, RockStar, slept soundly through all the crickets, owls, 

*Continued on p. 52*
and rhino sounds, but headed like a lightening bolt directly to the door—perhaps thinking, “Lunch!”—when the garden variety “alouette” [lark] and “roitelet” [wren] bird call sounds played.

Additionally, you may be enchanted and illuminated by the short (30–to–60 second) animated video definitions of terms. In the dictionary search mode, terms appear indexed with their corresponding video icons. For example, when you call up the definition of the term “magnétoscope” (video recorder), the term appears with its definition along with two icons: a video icon for viewing of the video definition, and a drawing icon for viewing a graphic still of the workings of the video recorder. The short video definitions can also be accessed directly in the video search mode. For example, you can find short, animated video definitions for various organ functions such as those of the heart, ear, and muscles. You will find these animated definitions strikingly similar to the graphic still definitions found in the printed version of the dictionary, with an additional outstanding increase in clarification supplied by animation and sound. Perhaps the only shortcoming is that so few video definitions (20 in all) are included, no doubt because of memory capacity restrictions. All of the useful manufacturing and process diagrams of the printed version, some of which appear in the CD-ROM, are particularly well suited to animation, and could only further enhance the quality and usefulness of the tool. Similarly, the quantum list of composers included in the corpus of the dictionary could be enhanced with corresponding sound files to illustrate the types of musical compositions these individuals created, instead of only providing a limited sound library from the most famous composers (though here again the limited amount of musical composition files may be due to exorbitant licensing fees).

Add still more to the media content of *Le Petit Larousse* 2001 CD-ROM in the form of links to the World Wide Web for 2,000 terms, and both the visual and encyclopedic dimensions of the printed *Le Petit Larousse* have been deeply transformed.

Beyond the super modularity of word searches and the new transformed treatment of graphics in the multiple media module, *Le Petit Larousse* 2001 CD-ROM also incorporates a series of search processing tools. These allow the user to collect and regroup articles in user-defined files using the notepad icon that is displayed for each dictionary definition; or conversely, to search for articles and definitions by theme or topic (either user-defined or pre-set). For example, if you are translating for the wine industry and want to familiarize yourself with the extensive information concerning wine-making that is included in the corpus of *Le Petit Larousse* 2001, you can define a “wine” topic search. You can then regroup and annotate all the articles you find, including media definitions (whether animated or still).

No edition of *Le Petit Larousse*, whether digitized or not, would be complete without its famed “pink section,” containing lists of proverbs and quotes, which you will find listed separately. Add to this a conjugate function that displays all the forms for every verb that is searched, and abundantly sprinkle the whole application with the enchanting allure of a slick interface coupled with magnificent access speed, and you will have completed this tour of *Le Petit Larousse* 2001 CD-ROM.

*Le Petit Larousse* 2001 CD-ROM, with its fully hypertext-enabled navigation system, its expanded and transformed treatment of graphics (including an extra sound library and outstanding video animations), and its thematic search processing tools, offers a wonderful new digital dictionary tool for translators. Page-flipping economy and flexibility, expansion and enhanced clarity of media definitions (with sound and video), topped with convenient search processing functions, are the new useful features you will discover in *Le Petit Larousse* 2001 CD-ROM. All this, in addition to what you have already come to expect from this small institutional giant in terms of fine, accurate, rigorous, and complete lexicography. Enjoy!

**Context 4.0 (Electronic Dictionaries System for Windows)**

**Publisher:** Informatic, SmartLink Corp.

**Publication date:** 2000

**ISBN:** n/a

**Price and where available:** SmartLink Corp. 1-800-256-4814

Entire Context $495, Any Five Russian Dictionaries $125
20% discount for ATA members, quantity and site licensing discounts

**Reviewed by:**

Robert F. Taylor and Galina Raff

This software comes on CD-ROM and supports Windows 95 or later, including Windows 2000. The installation is very easy and no additional Cyrillic utilities are required aside from those included with the operating system: Multilanguage Windows Support and Russian keyboard. In the unlikely event you need technical support, it is provided by phone free of charge by the publisher. According to the license agreement, Context may be installed on two computers as long as they are substantially used by the same person. Once open, the software is nonreturnable, so before you purchase it, you should download and test a full-featured trial version of Context (www.smartlinkcorp.com).

The first thing you will notice after installing Context is the huge array of dictionaries available—Version 4.0 actually comes with 37 dictionaries. These include the following large volumes:

**Dictionary of Common Words** (180,000 terms, based on Muller)

**Dictionary of Economics and Finance** (110,000 terms, based on Anikin)

**Dictionary of Law** (110,000 terms, by Andrianov, Bergson, Nikiforov, 1993)

**Dictionary of Mechanical Engineering Terms** (200,000 terms, by B. Voskoboynikov, V. Mitrovich Russo, 1997)
Dictionary of Modern Computer Terms (110,000 terms, combined dictionary by Maslov and Microsoft)

Polytechnic Dictionary (400,000 terms, by D. Stolyarov, U. Kuzmin, Russo, 1997)

Dictionary of Radio Engineering (120,000 terms, by F. Lisovsky, I. Kalugin, Russo, 1997)

Russian Heritage Dictionary (90,000 terms, based on the dictionary by Ozhegov, Dictionary of Foreign Words by Fedorov, and Dictionary of Russian Phraseology)

Dictionary of Technical Terms (180,000 terms, technical dictionary by Chernoukhine, 1971).

The other smaller volumes (ranging from 6,000 to 90,000 terms each) cover specialized areas such as international fishing, music and sound engineering, biological terms, metallurgy, telecommunications, the environment, perfumery and beauty care, space medicine, etc. (a list of all dictionaries can be found at www.smartlinkcorp.com by following the links to PC products and the English-Russian electronic dictionary at that site). In all, the dictionaries include some 2,000,000 terms, which is an impressive knowledge base to have on your computer. However, if you choose the option to fully install all these dictionaries on your hard drive, about 200 MB of space is required.

Having established that this is an enormous resource, the next question is whether it comes in a usable form. Finding a new term is easy. Simply enter the English or Russian term on the entry line and press ENTER. A word completion function in both Russian and English shows lists of potential words as you are typing. The program searches for terms in all dictionaries loaded, or if you prefer, in a single, user-selected dictionary. You can also easily change the order of a search in installed dictionaries by merely dragging the buttons on the toolbar. If a term or collocation is found in a given dictionary, that dictionary’s icon is marked with a dot (a yellow dot indicates the whole phrase entered for translation was found; a red dot indicates the “word on the cursor” is listed as an entry in the dictionary, and a blue dot indicates the “word on the cursor” was found during the full-text search).

As noted, collocations as well as individual words may be entered. However, there is no Boolean logic or “wild card” feature for searches, but if the exact term is not found or misspelled, a tab showing suggested words is provided. Another tab shows a list of words in the current dictionary selected. Clicking on any term brings up its translation and/or definition (in fact, double-clicking on any English or Russian word in the dictionary windows brings up that entry in the dictionary).

A major advantage of Context is the ability to input inflected forms of words. Thus, the program recognizes “is,” “человеком,” “continuing,” “иет,” “представления,” among others, and brings up the uninflected forms of the related nouns and verbs. This is especially useful for anyone who comes across an irregular declension or conjugation and cannot figure out the base noun or verb.

A useful feature of Context is the ability to install a macro provided with the program, which displays an icon on the MS Word toolbar to make it possible to look up any words highlighted by merely clicking the Context icon. The program also makes it possible to highlight words and use a “hot key” combination to look up words in Context.

A word on “Russification” is in order here. The macro process described above works flawlessly from English to Russian, but not the other way around. Since the term input line of Context is geared for Code Page 1251, and text written in Word is in Unicode, any Cyrillic characters from Word or other

Continued on p. 54
Unicode applications must first be converted to Code Page 1251. This is easily accomplished with the use of Fingertip Software’s Character Converter. Without this tool, copy and paste functions from Russian to English do not work. Alternatively, for words found directly on the Web or in other Unicode applications, use a Web-based dictionary such as the ABBYY Lingvo-Yandex dictionary (at http://lingvo.yandex.ru/), which allows for copy and paste functions for inflected Russian and English word forms.

There is also a fairly basic user dictionary option in Context which allows you to create your own custom dictionary and access it directly from Context’s button bar. Another useful feature is a user-defined supplemental dictionary that allows a simultaneous search of a term in two dictionaries (see Figure 1). This set of dictionaries is largely targeted at the English-Russian user. Most of the dictionaries included in Context are English-Russian, so Russian-English searches are merely a reverse of the dictionary entries. This reversal is useful and relevant for certain technical and unambiguous terms (such as геология, микроклон, телефон, врач, etc.), but renders some contextual peculiarities for terms with multiple shades of meaning (such as заключить, нати, стол, etc.). This can produce some unusual equivalents (as is also the case with Multilex, another CD-based dictionary). For instance, even with options set for relevance rather than alphabetical order in the program, looking up “говорить” gives the following list in the Dictionary of Common Words: purport, say, speak, talk, tell. Clicking on the Dictionary of Common Words Professional for “говорить” gives the following: breathe, colloquy, jaw, lip, parley, point, proclaim, protest, put, refer, say, spit it out, talk, tell. Contextual notes are given for several of these in Russian. As you can imagine, typing in the word “ната” provides some very interesting (and amusing) translations:

The translation “to go” is listed as the 14th translation for this term.

An English speaker expects to have the most relevant uses of the term first, followed by a list of the more obscure. For instance, for “говорить,” Katzner’s English-Russian, Russian-English Dictionary shows: to speak; to say, tell; to make, deliver a speech; to indicate; among others. Thus, to use a dictionary of this sort for words with multiple, broad meanings, you need a good idea of what you’re looking for at the outset. In other words, it may only point you in a direction that needs to be confirmed in a good Russian-English dictionary.

Moving on to more specific applications, I tested the dictionaries with some fairly common business and financial terms (my area of specialization) with the results given in Table 1 on page 55.

So, is this a good dictionary for Russian-English translators? The answer is a qualified yes. First of all, this dictionary, like any other, should be used in combination with other dictionaries for the purposes of further confirmation and clarification. The wealth of information is impressive, but the occasional odd translations for common words, as noted above, can be annoying. The speed of access, ability to look up inflected terms, and the easy-to-use interface make this a dictionary worth having. An adapted version of Ozhegov, along with numerous Russian definitions for Russian terms, provide valuable support for Russian-English translators who are unsure they have found the right English equivalent for the intended context. So, in the final analysis, we would recommend purchasing the “light” (“any five”) version of this dictionary (allowing for a customized product including only five user-selected dictionaries at the lower price). However, there should be no illusion that this is the only dictionary you will need for a good translation. Keep your trusted, dog-eared dictionaries close by to confirm any inconclusive or ambiguous search results.

Finally, a word about bilingual CD-based dictionaries in general. We have used many of these for both Italian-English and Russian-English translation. None of them is perfect, but they definitely speed up your work, and we always use them as the starting point for a term we wish to translate. The ideal product should provide high quality, reliable translations using an easily understood interface and input system. One of our tests is to install the dictionary and attempt to start using it without manuals. If this works, we feel we at least have a tool that is easy to operate. We believe that operationally (from the standpoint of interface and input methods) Context fits the bill perfectly, but with regard to dictionary content, as noted above, it is not as reliable as text-based dictionaries for a Russian-English translator.
Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Russian term</th>
<th>English equivalent and or definition provided by Context</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Расчеты с кредиторами</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>The program had the following entry for кредиторская задолженность: &quot;creditor indebtedness, trade liabilities Денежные средства предприятия, организации или учреждения, подлежащие уплате соответствующему юридическому или физическому лицам&quot; The American English equivalent is not entirely correct (it should be &quot;payables&quot; or &quot;accounts payable&quot;), and the Russian definition is somewhat vague.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Уставный капитал</td>
<td>1. authorized capital, authorized fund</td>
<td>Acceptable translation (except for &quot;authorized fund&quot;) and definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. equity capital Первоначальная сумма капитала фирмы, определенная ее уставом и формируемая в основном за счет выручки от продажи акций.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Налог на добавленную стоимость</td>
<td>VAT, value added tax, value-added tax Система налогообложения продуктов на сумму стоимости, добавленной на каждом этапе их производства и обмена.</td>
<td>Acceptable translation and definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Отчет о прибыли</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>There was also no entry for &quot;Финансовые результаты&quot; which is another common way to express &quot;Income Statement&quot; in Russian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Акционерное общество</td>
<td>1. corporation</td>
<td>Acceptable translation (#2) and explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. joint-stock company, stock-company Предприятие, капитал которого составляет из взносов пайщиков (акционеров); учредители акционерного общества выпускают на рынок акции.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Незавершенное производство</td>
<td>1. inventory</td>
<td>Translation 1 is too general, and would not be appropriate. The following definition was also given in the business terms dictionary: &quot;частично готовая продукция, требующая дополнительной обработки перед ее реализацией.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. work-in-process inventory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. work-in-process</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. work-in-progress</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Основные средства</td>
<td>1. capital assets</td>
<td>Acceptable translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. fixed assets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. permanent assets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Хозяйственное общество</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Order Today!**

The first edition of the American Translators Association’s *Translation and Interpretation Services Survey* is available.

This survey includes compensation data, trend information, education and experience levels, and other profile information on seven common employment classifications found in the translation and interpretation professions.

Price: $45 (members), $60 (nonmembers)

To order, contact:
American Translators Association
225 Reinekers Lane, Suite 590
Alexandria, VA 22314
(703) 683-6100
(703) 683-6122 fax
The Translation Inquirer
Compiled by John Decker

Address your queries and responses to
The Translation Inquirer, 112 Ardmoor Avenue, Danville, Pennsylvania 17821, or fax them to (570) 275-1477. E-mail address: JDecker@uplink.net. Please make your submissions by the 25th of each month to be included in the next issue. Generous assistance from Per Dohler, proofreader, is acknowledged.

Hey, what’s this? An old, gray, sober-sided, long-established American newspaper doing some of its reporting in a language other than English? It doesn’t seem possible, but on page D3 of its sports section for Friday, August 17, 2001, along with such headlines as “RFK Field Takes Some Hits,” “Good Counsel Embraces a Proven Champion,” and “Red Sox Fire Williams, Hire Affable Kerrigan,” the Washington Post provided a headline for Alfredo Bernardi’s report on a sporting event in Buenos Aires. The large print reads “Copa Mundial 2002: Argentina al Mundial; Brasil en la Lucha.” This is followed by 11 purely Spanish paragraphs. Perhaps the Translation Inquirer may have been living a sheltered life, but he had never seen such a thing before.

[Abbreviations used with this column: E-English; F-French; G-German; I-Italian; J-Japanese; Pt-Portuguese; R-Russian; Sp-Spanish; Sw-Swedish.]

New Queries

(E-J 10-01/1) A ProZ correspondent wondered how to phrase self-imposed exile, as in He willingly entered into a self-imposed exile.

(E-Pt 10-01/2) Ooh, this might be a great one! A ProZ user requested a Portuguese equivalent of soccer mom, and in the initial stages at least, got nothing but lengthy definition-type translations. How about something succinct?

(E-Sp 10-01/3) Kathryn Lugo needs a good Spanish equivalent for commuter. In her opinion, pasajero seems too general.

(E-Sp 10-01/4) Also from Kathryn Lugo, a request for something in Spanish that comes close to sundowning, a phenomenon among Alzheimer’s patients in which they demonstrate increased disinclination, confusion, and delusional thinking in the late afternoon and early evening. “Empeora al atardecer” might come close to the meaning, but she wonders if something better can be found.

(F-E 10-01/5) This query involves not only words of uncertain meaning but an entirely new science. Barbara Collignon was working on an attestation from the Conseil International de l’Indéformétrie. This is evidently a new field of knowledge, because whoever passes the course earns a degree as an “indécamètre capable de développement.” What, she asks, is the equivalent in English, and please explain the content of the new science.

(R-E 10-01/6) Bill Halstrick had problems with the abbreviations that were part of a footnote citation. It was evidently a Moscow-published journal being quoted: II-я ТИПОГРАФИЯ М.С.Х. 1921. Could the cryptic abbreviated letters really stand for МОСКОВСКИЙ СОВЕТ НАРОДНОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА? Could such an institution own or have at its disposal at least two “lithotypesographies?”

(Sp-E 10-01/7) A ProZ correspondent had trouble with “subdiario,” as in “subdiario de caja, de bancos, de cuenta corriente productores,” etc.

(Sp-E 10-01/8) This business-financial query relates to “asientos de ajuste;” is it adjustment entries, as one ProZ correspondent suggested? Additional context: “en una empresa, en cuanto a cuentas.”

Replies to Old Queries

(E-F 8-01/1) (pre-trial): Monique Bondeux admits that this is one of the maddening instances in which English is far superior to French, which historically needs a whole sentence to translate what is expressed in a succinct English adjectival phrase. She is compelled to use “précédant le procès” or “antérieur au procès.”

(E-Sp 8-01/5) (Let’s move on): noting that “Cambiemos de tema” is a bit brusque, Kathryn Lugo suggests “Pasemos a otro tema.” Carlos Urueta-Arias likes another of Renato Calderón’s proposals, “Continuemos.” Others which, he says, might work are “Síguanos” or the words by which Fray Luis de León resumed teaching theology at the University of Salamanca after about five years of jail by the Inquisition: “Decíamos ayer…”

(E-Sp 8-01/6) (head carriage overrun on the capping side; please call service): The Translation Inquirer feared that this one might be too daunting, but Carlos Urueta-Arias has two suggestions: “El cabezal de rodillo (está) corrido hasta el tope (del) extremo. Por favor, solicite servicio,” or “El cabezal del rodillo (está) corrido más allá del margen. Por favor, solicite servicio.”

(E-Sp 8-01/7) (sport utility vehicle): Celina Gonzalez Posse claims that Renato Calderón’s suggestion of “vehículo utilitario deportivo” does not translate the concept of an SUV as a person living in the U.S. might grasp it. For a more literal translation, she suggests “vehículo de utilidad deportiva.” Carlos Urueta-Arias prefers “VSD,” which simultaneously means “vehículo de servicio y deportivo” and the Colombian Caribbean rendering of weekend—something that advertisers of the SUV might take delight in. In the latter case, VSD stands for “viernes, sábado y domingo.” They just happen to be days when one normally engages in more sports and chores.

Judy de Puente, assuming rightly that SUVs are used either for city or country, offers “vehículo para todo propósito.”

(F-E 8-01/8) (“Coups et blessures,” “voies de fait”): The former is what a defendant is accused of, says Monique Bondeux, and is the basis of a complaint or arrest for assault and battery. The latter is a more generic term for a less specific context. “Aggression” has no legal connotation, and she recommends...
that it not be used for the highly specific assault and battery.

(G-I 8-01/9) (abbreviation “EO”): Philip Tomlinson gets us started on a solution to this by pointing out that “EO,” sometimes rendered as “EichO,” stands for “Eichordnung.” Beginning from a different assumption, Leon McMorrow gives trilingual equivalents for the abbreviation: “Europäische Ordnung,” “European Regulation,” and “Códice europeo.” He adds that all the information one needs can be found at a Swiss government Website: admin.ch/ch/d/sr/i8/aO/_831_104.html. And generally, he says, Swiss official Websites are excellent sources for German-Italian-French or vice versa.

(G-Sw 8-01/11) (“um das Problem der Scheinselbstständigkeit mit einhergehendem Unterlaufen der Beschränkungen der Arbeitszeit zu lösen”): Dan Lufkin attacks the heart of the problem, “einherrgehend Unterlaufen,” by defining it as sneaking in under the radar. Another English expression using stealth would also work. However, a bit more context is needed, because tentatively, it could mean in order to solve the problem of illusory independence by insidiously cutting down working hours, or, more likely, in order to solve the problem of illusory independence arising from an insidious cutback in working hours. His suggested Swedish: “att lösa problemet med sken-själsvärdigheten som alstras av försålig arbetstidsförkortning.”

Among the American public, at times transcription is confused with translation. The Translation Inquirer is troubled by what he saw when he recently visited a museum in Delaware devoted to the United States Life-Saving Service (1878-1915), a predecessor of the Coast Guard. At this particular life-saving station, work was reported as progressing in translating the logbooks compiled by the keeper. Now admittedly, the late 19th-century keepers (managers) of life-saving stations along our coasts were not men who employed high literary style and good grammar, and theirs was not contemporary English, but surely the logbooks are not so exotic as to require, as The Canterbury Tales do, a translation!
Françoise Thomas, who had her own interesting locutions when she first came to America—she once called a singular man very eunuch—says that, though her teenage daughter Chantal’s French leaves a lot to be desired:

“...when a group of 13–14-year old French kids arrived as part of a student exchange with her high school, she was high in demand to interpret for everybody. She had noticed that one of the French boys seemed to have a crush on one of the American girls, who seemed quite upset about it. Apparently, he wasn’t her type. Chantal didn’t know the French expression for ‘he has a crush on her’ to explain to the rest of the puzzled French why this girl was upset. They reached their own conclusions with their own take on the matter: ‘il lui a craché dessus.’”

Well, wouldn’t you be upset if someone spit up on you?

Another item sent in by Ms. Thomas belies the English stereotype of the naughty French. A Hard Rock Café in Montréal had a bilingual sign on which “Rediscover what pissed off your parents” was bowdlerized into “Venez redécouvrir ce qui embêtait vos parents.”

Brooks Haderlie says the following note was on a printed menu in a restaurant in Athens, Greece: “The shop is obliged to have printed documents, for setting out of any existed complaints.”

Pete Benson sent in another demonstration of dual meanings, similar to those in the August column, guaranteed to give non-native English speakers fits: “Time flies like an arrow. Fruit flies like a banana.”

Boris Silversteyn sent in some sentences printed in Lynn Visson’s 1999 book From Russian into English (2nd ed., Focus Publishing, R. Pullins and Company, Newburyport, MA). Here are some of them, reprinted with Ms. Visson’s permission:

- Since Soviet journalists used to write according to scenarios they received from high on, so it would have been no sense in providing any additional information.
- Reasonable, sober-minded people feel that the global problems have become common human problems. Therefore, solidarity with Armenia became the realization of this.
- They are all impersonated by well-known Soviet actors.
- The main part of the U.S. present four physical divisions.
- But having visited the battle sites and learned about the appalling trials and sufferings, and the courage of the Soviet people, Burt Lancaster accepted the part in the film with joy.

Finally, Boris Silversteyn also sent in an item regarding a message posted in the Yahoo! Russian Translators’ Club by Dmitry Belayev. A Tashkent tourist guide was taking a group of English speakers around the local history and folk craft museum, when one of the tourists asked what “those lovely wooden boxes were made of.” The boxes were made, quite naturally, of wood from a box tree (Buxus sempervirens), or, as the guide said in Russian, саженщт (sahn-SHIT). It’s a good thing the museum wasn’t in New York City; Mayor Giuliani probably would have objected.

Submit items for future columns via e-mail to hermanaperter@earthlink.net or via snail mail to Mark Herman, 5748 W Brooks Rd, Shepherd MI 48883-9202 Discussions of the translation of humor and examples thereof are preferred, but humorous anecdotes about translators, translations, and mistranslations are also welcome. Include copyright information and permission if relevant.

Herman is a librettist and translator.

---

**Display Advertising Index**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AvantPage</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alchemy Software Development</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choice Translating &amp; Interpreting, Inc.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrique Lozano</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermark Language Services</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iverson Language Associates</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan Pacific Publications, Inc.</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monterey Institute</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Security Agency</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NetworkOmni Multilingual Communications</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland State University School</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Extended Studies</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAR—GMBH</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRADOS Corporation</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Arizona</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HIGHLY EXPERIENCED* ENGLISH-SPANISH

FREELANCE TRANSLATOR
offer his services to selected translation bureaus everywhere

AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION:
Pharmaceutical and Medical Subjects, Oil and Gas Industry; Environmental Impact Reports; and many others

ONE OF THE BEST COST/QUALITY RATIOS IN THE MARKET AT
US$0.05 Spanish word
***************
tramedipharma@aol.com
monobeto@aol.com
mextran0@prodigy.net.mx
24-hour fax +(525)604-3377
voice line: +(525)604-4162
*more than 27 years of experience

INTERMARK
Language Services

Do you:
△ Specialize in legal and/or financial translation?
△ Work from and into European languages?
△ Want to get challenging assignments from an agency whose top priority is quality?

Then stop by the Job Exchange to learn more about Intermark Language Services and leave us your résumé.

Intermark is actively seeking translators who work from German, French or Spanish into English, as well as from English into German. Translators in other European language pairs are also welcome to submit their résumés.

Intermark Language Services
The Legal and Financial Translation Experts
recruiting@intermark-languages.com

5 Years of Excellence
Midwest to Northwest . . .

Now two offices to serve you better!

Iverson is pleased to announce the opening of our new office in the Portland, Oregon area to better serve our West Coast clients.

Since 1986, Iverson has been a leader in providing the highest quality and best service for translation and localization.

We are ready to help develop a communication strategy that works in any language.

Remember... Language is our middle name!
ATA Chapters

Atlanta Association of Interpreters and Translators (AAIT)
P.O. Box 12172
Atlanta, GA 30355
Tel: (770) 587-4884
aaitinfo@aait.org • www.aait.org

Carolina Association of Translators and Interpreters (CATI)
318 Bandock Drive
Durham, NC 27703
Tel: (919) 577-0840 • Fax: (919) 557-1202
C.A.T.I. @ pobox.com • www.catiweb.org
• Local group meetings held in Asheville, Charlotte, and Research Triangle Park, NC; and Columbia and Greenville/Spartanburg, SC.
• Membership directory, $12; CATI Quarterly subscription, $12.

Florida Chapter of ATA (FLATA)
P.O. Box 14-1057
Coral Gables, FL 33141-1057
Tel/Voice: (305) 274-3434 • Fax: (305) 387-6712
E-mail: info@atafl.com • www.atafl.com

Mid-America Chapter of ATA (MICATA)
6600 NW Sweetbriar Lane
Kansas City, MO 64151
Attn.: Meeri Yule
Tel: (816) 741-9441 • Fax: (816) 741-9482
E-mail: translate@kc.rr.com • www.ata-micata.org

National Capital Area Chapter of ATA (NCATA)
P.O. Box 65200
Washington, DC 20035-5200
Tel: (703) 255-9290 • Fax (703) 393-0387
E-mail: sbrennan@compuserve.com • www.ncata.org
• The Professional Services Directory of the National Capital Area Chapter of the American Translators Association (NCATA) has gone online. It lists NCATA members and the services they offer, together with additional information that enables translation and interpretation users to find just the right language specialist for their projects. Bookmark www.ncata.org and check out the NCATA directory. If you maintain language-related Web pages, you may want to include a link to the directory. NCATA is always interested in comments and suggestions.

New York Circle of Translators (NYCT)
P.O. Box 4051, Grand Central Station
New York, NY 10163-4051
Tel: (212) 334-3060
www.nycltranslators.org

Northeast Ohio Translators Association (NOTA)
1963 E. Sprague Road
Seven Hills, OH 44131
Tel: (440) 526-2365 • Fax: (440) 717-3333
E-mail: mond11@ameritech.net • www.ohiotranslators.org

Northern California Translators Association (NCTA)
P.O. Box 14015
Berkeley, CA 94712-5015
Tel: (510) 845-8712 • Fax: (510) 883-1355
E-mail: ncta@ncta.org • www.ncta.org
• Telephone/online referral service. See searchable translator database on Website.

• Quarterly General Meetings (1:00-5:00pm, UC Berkeley Extension, 55 Laguna St., San Francisco): Dec. 1.
• 2001 NCTA Membership Directory available on CD-ROM or diskette for $10. To purchase, mail remittance to the above address, or fax/telephone Master-Card/Visa number and expiration date.

Northwest Translators and Interpreters Society (NOTIS)
P.O. Box 25301
Seattle, WA 98125-2201
Tel: (206) 382-5642
E-mail: info@notisnet.org • www.notisnet.org

Southern California Area Translators and Interpreters Association (SCATIA)
P.O. Box 34310
Los Angeles, CA 90034
Tel: (818) 725-3899 • Fax: (818) 340-9177
E-mail: info@scatia.org • www.scatia.org

Affiliated Groups

Michigan Translators/Interpreters Network (MiTiN)
P.O. Box 852
Novi, MI 48376
Tel: (248) 344-0909 • Fax: (248) 344-0992
E-mail: izumi.suzuki@suzukimyers.com • www.mitinweb.org

Upper Midwest Translators and Interpreters Association (UMTIA)
Coordinator, Minnesota Translation Laboratory
University of Minnesota
218 Nolte Center
315 Pillsbury Drive SE
Minneapolis, MN 55455
Tel: (612) 625-3096 • Fax: (612) 624-4579
E-mail: Laurence.h.bogoslaw-1@tc.umn.edu

Utah Translators and Interpreters Association (UTIA)
3617 S. 1400 W.
Salt Lake City, UT 84119
Tel: (801) 973-0912 • Fax: (208) 441-5390
E-mail: ellingege@qwest.net • www.utia.org

Other Groups

This list gives contact information for translation and interpretation groups as a service to ATA members. Inclusion does not imply affiliation with or endorsement by the ATA.

American Literary Translators Association (ALTA)
Box 830688
Richardson, TX 75083-0688
Tel: (214) 883-2093 • Fax: (214) 833-6303

Austin Area Translators and Interpreters Association (AATIA)
P.O. Box 1474
San Marcos, TX 78667
Tel: (512) 396-8712 • Fax: (512) 396-8712
www.aatia.org
E-mail: president@aatia.org

The California Court Interpreters Association (CCIA)
345 S. HWY 101, Suite D
Encinitas, CA 92024
Tel: (760) 635-0273 • Fax: (760) 635-0276
www.ccia.org
E-mail: ccia345@earthlink.net
Chicago Area Translators and Interpreters Association (CHICATA)
P.O. Box 804595
Chicago, IL 60680-4107
Tel: (312) 836-0961
www.chicata.org/
E-mail: 74737.1661@compuServe.com

Colorado Translators Association (CTA)
P.O. Box 295
Eldorado Springs, CO 80025
Tel: (303) 544-0280 • Fax: (303) 543-9037
E-mail: eldorado@ares.csd.net
• For more information about the online directory, newsletter, accreditation exams, and professional seminars, please visit www.cta-web.org.

Delaware Valley Translators Association (DVTA)
606 Jon Anthony Drive
West Chester, PA 19382-7191
devinney@temple.edu
www.fortunecity.de/lindenpark/kuenstler59/dvta.htm

El Paso Interpreters and Translators Association (EPITA)
1003 Alethea Place
El Paso, TX 79902
Tel: (915) 532-8566 • Fax: (915) 544-8354
E-mail: gredelgado@aol.com

Houston Interpreters and Translators Association (HITA)
P.O. Box 61285
Houston, TX 77208-1285
Tel: (713) 935-2123
www.hitahouston.com

Joint National Committee for Languages (JNCL)
4646 40th Street, N.W., Suite 310
Washington, DC 20016
Tel: (202) 966-8418 • Fax: (202) 966-8310
E-mail: info@languagepolicy.org • www.languagepolicy.org

Metroplex Interpreters and Translators Association (MITA)
4319 Durango Lane
McKinney, TX 75070
Tel: (972) 540-6891
www.users.tcsnet.com/mita/

National Association of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators (NAJIT)
551 Fifth Avenue, Suite 3025
New York, NY 10176
Tel: (212) 692-9581 • Fax: (212) 687-4016
E-mail: headquarters@najit.org • www.najit.org

New England Translators Association (NETA)
217 Washington Street
Brookline, MA 02146
Tel: (617) 734-8418 • Fax: (617) 232-6865
E-mail: kkrone@tiac.net

New Mexico Translators and Interpreters Association (NMTIA)
P.O. Box 36263
Albuquerque, NM 87116
Tel: (505) 352-9258 • Fax: (505) 352-9372
E-mail: uweschoeter@prodigy.net • www.cybermesa.com/~nmtia
• Membership Directory available for $5. Please make check payable to NMTIA and mail your request to the address listed here, or contact us by e-mail.

Society for Technical Communication (STC)
901 N. Stuart Street, Suite 904
Arlington, VA 22203-1822
Tel: (703) 522-4114 • Fax: (703) 522-2075
www.stc-va.org

The Translators and Interpreters Guild (TTIG)
2007 N. 15th Street, Suite 4
Arlington, VA 22201-2621
Tel: (703) 522-0881, (800) 992-0367 • Fax: (703) 522-0882
E-mail: ttig@mindspring.com • www.ttig.org

Washington State Court Interpreters and Translators Society (WITS)
P.O. Box 1012
Seattle, WA 98111-1012
Tel: (206) 382-5690
www.witsnet.org

International Groups

FIT
Fédération Internationale des Traducteurs/International Federation of Translators (FIT)
2021 Union Avenue, Suite 1108,
Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 2S9
Tel: (514) 845-0413 • Fax: (514) 845-9903
E-mail: secretariat@fit-ift.org

AUSTRALIA
Australian Institute of Interpreters and Translators Inc. (AUSIT)
P.O. Box A202
Sydney South, NSW 1235 Australia
Tel: +61-2-9745-1382 • Fax: +61-2-9745-5528
E-mail: national@ausit.org • www.ausit.org

CANADA
Association of Translators and Interpreters of Alberta (ATIA)
P.O. Box 2635
Station M
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 3C1
Tel: (403) 243-3477(Alberta office) or (403) 434-8384 (Edmonton office)
www.atia.ab.ca

Association of Translators and Interpreters of Ontario (ATIO)
1 Nicholas Street, Suite 1108, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1N 7B7
Tel: (613) 241-2846, Toll-free: 1-800-234-5030 • Fax: (613) 241-4098
E-mail: atio@fox.nstn.ca • www.atio.on.ca

Ordre des traducteurs, terminologues et interprètes agréés du Québec (OTTIAQ)
2021 Union Avenue, Suite 1108,
Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 2S9
Tel: (514) 845-4411, Toll-free: (800) 265-4815 • Fax: (514) 845-9903
www.otiaq.org

Society of Translators and Interpreters of British Colombia (STIBC)
Suite 514, 850 W. Hastings Street, Box 34
Vancouver, BC, Canada V6C 1E1
Tel: (604) 684-2940 • Fax: (604) 684-2947
E-mail: office@stibc.org • www.stibc.org

ENGLAND
Institute of Translation & Interpreting (ITI)
377 City Road
London, EC1V 1ND England
Tel: +44 (0)20 7713 7600
Fax: +44 (0)20 7713 7650
E-mail: ITI@compuserve.com or info@ITI.org.uk • www.iti.org.uk

Note: All announcements must be received by the first of the month prior to the month of publication (For example, September 1 for October issue).

For more information on chapters or to start a chapter, please contact
ATA Headquarters. Send updates to Walter Bacak, ATA Chronicle,
225 Reinekers Lane, Suite 590, Alexandria, VA 22314;
Tel: (703) 683-6100; Fax: (703) 683-6122;
e-mail: Walter@atanet.org
CONGRATULATIONS

Congratulations to the following people who have successfully completed accreditation exams:

**German into English**
Laurel F. Boyd  
Laguna Beach, CA
Christine M. Grimm  
Santa Barbara, CA
Eric J. Macki  
Seattle, WA

**Russian into English**
Deborah J. Kolosova  
Los Angeles, CA

**Spanish into English**
Rita M. Granda  
Toronto, Canada
James M. Lyons  
Buffalo, NY

**English into Chinese**
Yue Xing  
Toronto, Canada

**English into German**
Cristiane Burghardt  
Augsburg, Germany

**English into Italian**
Roberto Arcangeli  
Oestersund, Sweden

**English into Japanese**
Noriko Nevins  
Dublin, OH

**English into Russian**
Kirill I. Butzetskiy  
Jackson, NJ
Katerina G. Warns  
Poulsbo, WA

**English into Spanish**
Maria-Virginia Dicono  
Los Angeles, CA
Francisco G. Fernandez  
Santa Ana, CA
Jaime L. Pérez  
Piedras, Puerto Rico
Ana Moreno Reig  
Durham, NC
Alavaro M. Villegas  
Madrid, Spain

Registration for all accreditation exams should be made through ATA Headquarters. All sittings have a maximum capacity and admission is based on the order in which registrations are received. Forms are available from the ATA Website or from Headquarters.

* Candidates may register for the AM or PM session at the Annual Conference, but not both due to space limitations. Choice of sitting is only available until we reach capacity. Early registration is recommended.
Name: ____________________________________________________  Membership #: ___________________

(Last)                           (First)          (Middle)

Employer: _______________________________________________________________________________________

(Only list employer if you want it to appear on your badge.  Students should give their school.)

Address: __________________________________________________________________________________________

City: __________________ State/Province: ______________  Country: ________________________________

Telephone Numbers: Primary ____________________________  Secondary: ____________________________

Fax: ____________________  E-mail: ____________________________

### Conference Registration Fees:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ATA Member</th>
<th>Nonmember*</th>
<th>Student Member**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After October 1</td>
<td>$305</td>
<td>$420</td>
<td>$130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One-day (indicate day)</td>
<td>$160</td>
<td>$220</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On-site (After October 26)</td>
<td>$380</td>
<td>$525</td>
<td>$150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One-day (indicate day)</td>
<td>$195</td>
<td>$270</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Individuals who join ATA after July 1, receive ATA membership for the remainder of 2001 and all of 2002 for $142.50. If you elect to do this, you qualify for the ATA member registration fee.

**Student-member rate is only available to ATA student members.

Note: One-day and student registrants do not receive a copy of the Proceedings.

ATA Membership: Join ATA or renew your membership. Membership Fee $______

Preconference Seminars: Wednesday, October 31 Total for Preconference Seminars $______

Accreditation Exams:

Saturday, November 3 - Accreditation Examination $130 @ x___ $______

Social Functions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italian Language Division Reception, Wednesday, October 31</td>
<td>$15 @ x___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Language Division Reception, Thursday, November 1</td>
<td>$20 @ x___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation Company Division Networking Event, Thursday, November 1</td>
<td>$40 @ x___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Language Division Reception, Friday, November 2</td>
<td>$35 @ x___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing Banquet, Saturday, November 3</td>
<td>$55 @ x___</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Form of Payment: [ ] Check/Money Order [ ] Credit Card Total Payment $______

Cancellations received in writing by October 19, 2001 are eligible for a refund. Refunds will not be honored after October 19. A $25 administrative fee will be applied to all refunds.

Charge my: [ ] VISA [ ] MasterCard [ ] American Express [ ] Discover

Card No. / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / Expiration Date: ______________________

Signature: __________________________________________

Please make your check or money order payable to ATA, in U.S. funds, and return it with this form to:

American Translators Association, 225 Reinekers Lane, Suite 590, Alexandria, VA 22314

____ Please check here if you require special accessibility or assistance. (Attach a sheet with your requirements.)
Plan now to attend ATA’s Annual Conference. Join your colleagues for an exciting educational experience in Los Angeles, California.

**ATA’s 42nd Annual Conference will feature:**
- Over 150 educational sessions offering something for everyone;
- The largest Job Exchange yet for individuals to promote their services and for companies to find the translators and interpreters they need;
- Over 60 exhibits featuring the latest publications, software, and services available;
- Opportunities to network with over 1,500 translators and interpreters from throughout the U.S. and around the world; and
- Much more!

The Registration Form and *Preliminary Program* will be mailed in July to all ATA members. The conference rates are listed below. As always, ATA members receive significant discounts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conference Registration Fees</th>
<th>ATA member</th>
<th>Nonmember</th>
<th>Student Member</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After October 1</td>
<td>$305</td>
<td>$420</td>
<td>$130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One-day</td>
<td>$160</td>
<td>$220</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On-site (after October 26)</td>
<td>$380</td>
<td>$525</td>
<td>$150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One-day</td>
<td>$195</td>
<td>$270</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Students and one-day participants do not receive a copy of the *Proceedings*.
All speakers must register for the conference.

**Hotel Accommodations**

The Biltmore Hotel, the host hotel, is conveniently located in downtown Los Angeles at 506 South Grand Avenue. The hotel is 30 minutes from Los Angeles International Airport. Conference attendees can register at the discounted rate of $150 single/double, plus tax ($175 single/double, plus tax, for the Club Floor) per night. This rate is good until all rooms in the ATA block are reserved.

To make your hotel reservations, contact the Biltmore at 1-800-245-8673 or 213-624-1011. Be sure to specify that you are attending the ATA Annual Conference.

The Hyatt Regency Hotel also has a block of rooms. The hotel is at 711 South Hope Street. The Hyatt is about three blocks from the Biltmore Hotel. Shuttle bus service will be running between the two hotels. Conference attendees can register at the discounted rate of $144 single/double, plus tax per night. This rate is good until all rooms in the ATA block are reserved.

To make your hotel reservations, contact the Hyatt directly at 213-683-1234. Be sure to specify that you are attending the ATA Annual Conference.

**Travel Arrangements**

ATA offers the services of Stellar Access to help you with your travel arrangements. Conference attendees are eligible for the following:
- **American and Delta Airlines**: Save 5-10% on lowest applicable fares with an additional 5% off with a 60-day advance purchase. All rules and restrictions apply. Travel between October 26 and November 8, 2001.
- **US Airways**: Save 7-12% on lowest applicable fares with an additional 5% off with a 60-day advance purchase. All rules and restrictions apply. Travel between October 26 and November 8, 2001.
- **Avis Rent A Car**: Rates start as low as $34/day for economy models and $145/week with unlimited free mileage.

Call Stellar Access at 1-800-929-4242, and ask for ATA Group #505. Outside the U.S. and Canada, call (619) 232-4298; fax: (619) 232-6497. A $10 transaction fee will be applied to all tickets purchased by phone. Reservation hours: Monday-Friday 6:30 am — 5:00 pm Pacific Time.

New this year, **BOOK ONLINE and pay NO TRANSACTION FEE**! Go to www.stellaraccess.com and book your reservations from the convenience of your home or office anytime! First-time users must register and refer to Group #505.

If you call directly or use your own agency, refer to the following codes:
- **American**: 1-800-433-1790, File# 14003
- **Delta**: 1-800-241-6760, File# 173451A
- **US Airways**: 1-877-874-7687, GF# 63661836
- **Avis**: 1-800-331-1600 or www.avis.com, AWD# J949146
Korean <> English
Experienced translator. Technical, software and computer, business, and medical documents, Ph.D. in engineering. Voice: (909) 860-9155; Fax: (909) 860-5643; E-mail: 102335.720@compuserve.com.

Czech, Slovak <> English
Highly experienced, reliable, fast translator / conference interpreter. Any work volume. Quality control. (303) 530-9781; Fax: (303) 530-5600, ireznicek@aol.com.

English <> Italian
Experienced professional, ATA-accredited. Fast, accurate, dependable, all technical fields. Latest equipment. (954) 781-8971; Fax: (954) 781-9002; E-mail: ared@mindspring.com.

English <> Vietnamese
Top quality and high volume translation services. DTP and Lino output. PC and Mac. We support most Vietnamese fonts. Call us today at (954) 570-9061; Fax: (954) 570-9108.

For Sale
Canadian Commercial Translation Agency - Established - 10 years in Toronto, excellent reputation in the corporate world, incremental growth each year, perfect for a company looking to gain a solid base in the Canadian market. Serious inquiries only please. Call Kim Pines, President - 01.416.248.5648 or visit www.translations.ca

Freelance DTP Source
Freelance DTP for Romans, non-Romans & C/J/K. 1200 dpi, EPS, PDF output; via e-mail, FTP, zip, CD. Call Ana Migens @ 916-353-1003, e-mail amigens@home.com

German <> English
Successful, growing German translation company with offices in Munich & California seeks highly qualified & experienced German into English translators for all business, financial, & legal fields. Please note specific areas of expertise and respond to info@wsfach.de or by fax to +1-707-829-0306

Help Wanted
Transliterator (Japanese/English) wanted by Real Estate Company in Cambridge, MA. Must have Bachelor’s degree. Fluency in Japanese req’d. Send resume to: Mr. Koga, Able Real Estates USA, Inc. One Porter Sq. Suite 303, Cambridge, MA 02140

Harvard Translations, a technical translation company with Fortune 500 clientele, has openings for staff linguists to provide technical translation, editing, proofreading, and QA support for computer software localization and financial, scientific, medical, and legal documentation projects in major European and Asian languages. Requirements include: a bachelor’s degree in linguistics, translation, or a relevant technical subject, two years of professional experience in technical translation and fluency in relevant languages, including idiomatic fluency and cultural knowledge. Send cover letter, résumé, and salary req. to Harvard Translations, 815 Somerville Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02140; Fax: (617) 868-6815; www.htrans.com. No calls.

Haitian Creole <> English
Haitian Creole <> English - Experienced translator/ Interpreter seeks freelance work. Accurate/Dependable. Voice: 718-527-1674; Fax: 718-527-1732; E-mail: kreyoling@aol.com.

Harvard Translations, a technical translation company with Fortune 500 clientele, has openings for staff linguists to provide technical translation, editing, proofreading, and QA support for computer software localization and financial, scientific, medical, and legal documentation projects in major European and Asian languages. Requirements include: a bachelor’s degree in linguistics, translation, or a relevant technical subject, two years of professional experience in technical translation and fluency in relevant languages, including idiomatic fluency and cultural knowledge. Send cover letter, résumé, and salary req. to Harvard Translations, 815 Somerville Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02140; Fax: (617) 868-6815; www.htrans.com. No calls.

Haitian Creole <> English
Haitian Creole<>English - Experienced translator/ Interpreter seeks freelance work. Accurate /Dependable. Voice: 718-527-1674; Fax: 718-527-1732; E-mail: kreyoling@aol.com.

Italian Language Services
GMT - Via Cavour, 15 50129 Firenze (FI), Italy
Tel: +39 055 2679164/2679277
Fax: +39 055 2654102
E-mail 1: giovannim@gmt-ils.it
E-mail 2: info@gmt-ils.it
Italian translations made in Italy by Italians for Italians. Technical/Non-Technical. Quality, Speed, Accuracy.

Czech <> English
Michael Borek, translator/conference interpreter, technical/business background, US State Department contractor. Voice: (202) 338-7483; Fax: (202) 338-7901; E-mail: michborek@aol.com

Russian > English

Professional Services

ARABIC TRANSLATION SERVICES
- Arabic legal, technical and commercial reliable translation
- Arabic software localization
- Full Arabic DTP and Lino Services
- Arabic outlined EPS files
- Arabic MAC & PC platforms
- All other languages are handled with the same attention to quality
- Agency discounted rates

ComNet International
31255 Cedar Valley Dr., Ste. 212
Woodlake Village, CA 93662
Tel.: (818) 991-1277 Fax: (818) 991-1699
e-mail: info@comnetint.com
www.comnetint.com

Legeyeay Graphics is a leading provider of International Publishing Services for the Translation Industry.

Services include:
- Desktop Publishing
- Graphic Design
- Web Site Design
- Pre-press high-res. output
Scripts supported:
- All Latin scripts
- Cyrillic
- Chinese, Japanese, Korean
- Thai, Vietnamese

5207 East Davies Drive
Littleton, CO 80122 USA
Phone: 1-(303) 221-8130
Fax: 1-(303) 221-8131
e-mail: info@legeaygraphics.com
www.legeaygraphics.com

Call Legeyeay Graphics today for a free quote!
If you were unable to attend the ATA Conference in Orlando, or you attended, but couldn’t fit everything into your schedule, we are pleased to offer you the opportunity to enjoy selected sessions related to Spanish that were presented during the conference. The SPD has compiled and published some of the sessions related to Spanish as originally presented by their authors. It includes:

- Trans-libations: Spanish-English Wine Terminology from the Vineyard to the Glass—Kirk Anderson
- Españolismos y Mexicanismos: Hacia un Diccionario Internacional De La Lenguas Española—Raúl Avila
- Lenguaje, Medios e Identidad Nacional—Raúl Avila
- “When the Steel Hits the Sky”: Technical Terms in Literary Translation—Maria Barros
- Trajections: An Applied Linguistics Method for the Spanish Translation of a Medical Nomenclature—María C. Berra de Iubatti and Rosana Paola Strobietto
- What Translators and Interpreters Need to Know About Diabetes Mellitus—Michael A. Blumenthal
- Dealing with Linguistic and Cultural Identity in Literary Translation: Analysis of the Spanish Translation of “How the García Girls Lost Their Accent” by Julia Alvarez—Alicia B. Cipria
- Corporate Financing: Legal and Financial Terminology (in Spanish)—Silvana T. Debonis
- Against Fluency: Translation as Reenactment—Andrew Hurley
- The Use of Terminological Methodology in Translation: A Tremendous Solution to a Difficult Problem—Leticia Leduc
- Techniques for Self-directed Interpreter Training or What Can I Do at Home to Become a Better Interpreter?—Cynthia Miguélez
- Topics in Spanish Lexical Dialectology: Kids’ Stuff—Andre Moskowitz
- La Globalización y Los Neologismos (in Spanish)—Luis E. Quezada
- International Economics for Spanish Translators—S. Alexandra Russell-Bitting
- Bond Clauses in Spanish Contracts: A Brief Overview—Leland D. Wright

Order your 211-page copy of Selected Spanish-Related Presentations from the ATA 41st Annual Conference in Orlando now. SPD members can enjoy this fabulous publication for $15! It is also offered at a reasonable $20 for non-SPD members. Contact ATA Headquarters today for ordering information!

---

Open Invitation to all ATA Members
Spanish Division Conference

Where: Aboard the SS Fascination of Carnival Cruises
What: Three days of seminars, workshops, inspiring speakers, networking, sunshine, cool ocean breezes and beautiful sunsets, friendly faces.

For further details, visit our Website & click on Cruise! • www.americantranslators.org/divisions/SPD/

---

41st Annual ATA Conference Selected Spanish-Related Presentation publication now available!

---

Call for Papers
Canadian Association for Translation Studies 15th Annual Conference

May 25-27, 2002 (Exact dates to be confirmed) • Toronto, Canada

Conference Theme: Translation and (Im)migration

Information: Dr. Anne Malena, Modern Language and Cultural Studies, 200 Arts Building, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E6 Canada. Tel: (780) 492-1187; Fax: (780) 492-9106; E-mail: amalena@ualberta.ca; Website: www.uottawa.ca/associations/act-cats/index.htm.
By the time you’ve read this ... 
you’ve already forgotten something else!

Given that you forget something every 20 seconds how can you be expected to remember what you translated last week or even last year? Well, maybe you don’t need to!

With the TRADOS Translation Solution, an industry-leading translation memory database memorizes all past work and recycles identical or similar texts at the click of a button. Who needs to work on their short term memory when TRADOS never forgets?

Talk to us at (703) 683 6900 or visit www.trados.com

TRADOS Corporation
113 South Columbus Street · Suite 300 · Alexandria, VA 22314