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UN General Assembly Proclaims 2008 the International Year of Languages

The 61st General Assembly of the United Nations (UN) has proclaimed 2008 the International Year of Languages, thereby recognizing that genuine multilingualism promotes, protects, and preserves the diversity of languages and global understanding.

The Assembly emphasized the importance of the equality of the organization’s six official languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish. In that regard, the Assembly requested that the Secretary-General ensure that all UN language service providers be treated equally and have equally favorable working conditions and resources. The Assembly also requested that the Secretary-General complete the task of publishing important older UN documents on the organization’s website in all six official languages.

Further, the Assembly emphasized the importance of making appropriate use of the organization’s official languages in all the activities of the UN’s Department of Public Information, with the aim of eliminating the disparity between the use of English and the use of the five other official languages.

For more information, visit www.un.org/News.
Many of ATA’s announcements and special offers are now sent to members by e-mail. E-mail you will receive from ATA includes:

- Information about seminars, conferences, and regional group meetings;
- Association and division news updates;
- Membership renewal reminders; and
- Notices of certification exams, division newsletters.

Don’t miss out! Keep your ATA contact information current. You can make updates online at www.atanet.org/MembersOnly, or you can send your information to mis@atanet.org with your ATA membership number in the subject line.

ATA does not sell or rent the e-mail addresses of its members.

Established in 1984, the STAR Group is globally recognized as a leader in information management, globalization, internationalization, and localization solutions as well as a premier developer of language technologies. With 23 years of experience and a staff of 1000+ language and technology experts located at 40 offices in 29 countries, the STAR Group is the world’s largest privately held translation technology and services company. In fact, STAR is the only language services company to have created all of the technologies necessary to effectively manage all phases of technical publication.

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Back in March 2006, I wrote in my column that, as part of ATA’s efforts to enhance member benefits, the Board and the Certification Committee were working on a professional designation for ATA-certified translators, along the lines of CPA for accountants (Certified Public Accountant) or the CAE designation that appears after ATA Executive Director Walter Bacak’s name (Certified Association Executive). After much discussion among the Certification Committee and the Board, with input from the membership, and following legal review, in October 2006 I let you know that we had settled on the designation Certified Translator, or CT. We then invited additional comments from the membership before making the designation official, which it now is.

As I mentioned back in October, the idea is that ATA-certified translators can use the designation after their names, for instance, on their business cards. For all other uses they must still specify the language combination. For example, on my business card I could use: “Marian S. Greenfield, CT,” with a line farther down on the card: “ATA-Certified Translator Spanish into English.”

The Board has approved the following policy for designation usage, so we look forward to seeing CT and Certified Translator on business cards, résumés, etc. Please address any questions about usage to Maggie Rowe, Membership Services Manager, maggie@atanet.org.

CT: ATA Certification Designation Usage Policy

The American Translators Association offers a certification exam in language combinations to candidates who wish to become ATA-Certified Translators (CTs). Passing the exam and becoming ATA-Certified is an opportunity for individuals to demonstrate their professional competence and enhance their business image.

Candidates who successfully pass this exam are entitled to use the designation CT after their names.

For example:

Jane Doe, CT

ATA-Certified Translators may also refer to their certification on or in connection with résumés, cards, stationery, websites, advertisements, professional literature, and the like. The CT designation may not be used in a misleading, inaccurate, fraudulent, or illegal manner, or for other improper purposes.

At all times, the CT designation must be:

• in capital letters;
• in type or lettering no larger than that of the designated member’s name; and
• set solid without a period or space after each letter of the designation.

Where possible, the language pair(s) and direction(s) of the certification should be provided to reflect the certification most accurately.

For example:

Jane Doe, CT (Spanish into English)
Jane Doe, CT (Spanish>English)
Jane Doe, American Translators Association-Certified Translator from Spanish into English

Certification is maintained through ongoing membership in ATA and participation in continuing education activities relevant to translation. Recertification is required every three years. Individuals who fail to maintain their membership and recertify must immediately remove all references to their ATA certification and discontinue using the CT designation. The certification status of an individual is public information, and ATA staff will respond to requests for verification.

The CT designation is owned by ATA, which is a nonprofit tax exempt association, and such use inures to the benefit of ATA on behalf of its members. All uses of the CT designation are subject to review and approval by ATA. ATA also reserves the right to take legal or other action to protect its rights in the event of any unauthorized or impermissible use of the CT designation.
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As a member of ATA, you are encouraged to incorporate the ATA logo into your business cards, websites, advertisements, stationery, and other professional materials. This is a great way to put your Association membership to work for you. By featuring the ATA logo, you are promoting your professionalism and enhancing your business image, while at the same time promoting ATA.

Please note that there are specific usage guidelines as to how the logo should be displayed. The guidelines are listed below and are available online, along with downloadable ATA logo files, at www.atanet.org/membership/ata_logo_guidelines.php.

Do your part to promote ATA by incorporating the ATA logo into all your marketing material.

Thank you for being an ATA member.

**ATA Logo Usage Guidelines**

**General Guidelines**

- The Association logo and any marks associated with the Association are the property of the Association and are protected by state and federal laws.
- Use of the ATA logo is a benefit of membership and is restricted to ATA members in good standing.
- The logo may not be used to state or imply that the Association has endorsed a company or a company’s products and services.
- Members may not place the logo on their products.
- No alteration of the ATA logo is allowed.
- The Association logo may not be taken apart.
- It may not be combined with other design elements.
- It may not be changed in color, font, size, or otherwise modified from the version supplied by ATA.

**Specific Guidelines**

**Logo Usage in Print**

- The logo must be the approved version and must be displayed in accordance with all guidelines.
- The logo color must be either reflex blue, black, or reversed white.
- The logo must stand alone. It may not be combined with other graphical elements.
- The logo must be accompanied by the text “A member of the American Translators Association.”
- The logo must be displayed in a positive manner. It may not be used to depict ATA or any of its members, services, products, or affiliates in a negative way.

**Logo Usage on the Internet**

- The logo must be the approved version and must be displayed in accordance with all guidelines.
- The logo must include a link to the main page of ATA’s website.
- The logo color must be either reflex blue, black, or reversed white.
- The logo must be placed in a prominent spot on the website. It may not be combined with other graphical elements.
- The logo must be accompanied by the text “A member of the American Translators Association.”
- The logo must be displayed in a positive manner. It may not be used to depict ATA or any of its members, services, products, or affiliates in a negative way.

**Termination of Use**

The ATA logo is a unique symbol that represents and identifies the Association and its activities. It is essential that the logo be used properly to ensure its continued value to the Association and its members. ATA, therefore, reserves the right to terminate immediately the use of its logo by anyone at any time.

**Changes to These Guidelines**

ATA reserves the right to change these guidelines solely at its own discretion.
From the President-elect  

Jiri Stejskal  
jiri@cetra.com

ATA Conference Survey Results

In the ongoing effort to enhance further our annual conference, we asked for your feedback on the ATA Annual Conference structure. An online survey was distributed via e-mail to ATA members in December 2006. The survey consisted of two tracks: one for those who have attended the conference at least once, and one for those who have never attended. Of the 1,205 respondents, 456 (or 38%) had never attended an ATA Annual Conference. The three most common reasons were (in order of importance): “too far to travel,” “registration too expensive,” and “cannot take time away from work.”

For those who attended at least one ATA Annual Conference:

• 71% considered the overall content of the conference sessions to be just right, 28% too basic, and 1% too advanced;

• 55% considered the number of concurrent sessions to be just right, 41% thought that there were too many, and 4% thought that there were too few;

• 77% considered the number of sessions repeated from previous years to be just right, 15% thought that there were too many, and 8% thought that there were too few;

• 59% considered the number of language-specific sessions to be just right, 5% thought that there were too many, and 36% thought that there were too few;

• 86% considered the number of sessions offered in English to be just right, 6% thought that there were too many, and 8% thought that there were too few.

As the conference organizer, I take your feedback seriously and have been working to increase further the satisfaction of all attendees.

When ranking specialty session tracks on the scale—“must have – somewhat important – no opinion – somewhat unimportant—get rid of”—two tracks were ranked as “somewhat important” (Agencies, Bureaus, and Companies and Training and Pedagogy), and several others as “must have” (Independent Contractors, Legal Translation and Interpreting, Literary Translation, Media Translation and Interpreting, Medical Translation and Interpreting, and Translation and Computers).

Using the same scale, the respondents were asked to rank conference events, such as the Job Marketplace, the Welcome Reception, and the Chat with the Board. Eight activities received a “no opinion” ranking, two were ranked as “somewhat important,” and five as “must have.” Figure 1 shows the relative popularity of the individual conference events, with the Job Marketplace being the most popular.

Most attendees reported that they were “somewhat satisfied” with ATA’s Annual Conference overall. Figure 2 shows the satisfaction ranking.

Looking at the results, let us first consider the respondents who have never attended an ATA Annual
Conference. Most respondents reported that the conference is located in a city that is too far to travel to easily. The ATA Board selects the venue based on multiple criteria, with geographical location given top priority. The sites typically rotate among east, west, north, and south. For example, this year’s conference will be held in San Francisco, next year we will be in Orlando, followed by New York, Denver, and Boston. As I reported in the February issue, our choices are limited to a few cities that have hotels able to accommodate our particular needs. We have not yet held our conference at a convention center. Moving the event from a hotel to a convention center would broaden the choices of cities significantly, but would also necessitate a substantial increase in registration fees, the second most frequently selected reason for not attending.

To illustrate my point, let us compare our conference with that of the Society for Technical Communication (STC), which I attended in early May. In many respects, STC is similar to ATA. It has about 15,000 members, many of whom are freelance technical writers. Annual conference attendance for STC is also very similar to that of ATA. This year, the STC conference attendance was about 1,400, compared to 1,261 at last year’s ATA conference in New Orleans. The big difference, however, is that STC chose for its conference venue the Minneapolis Convention Center, with attendees commuting from nearby hotels. With the number of educational sessions at about half of what ATA offers at its annual conferences, the registration fee seems staggering: for members, the early-bird registration was $645, and regular registration was $895; for nonmembers, these numbers were $875 and $1,120, respectively. For comparison, the corresponding ATA fees are: $295 for the early-bird registration and $355 for the regular registration for ATA members; and $390 and $470 respectively for nonmembers. While we are at it, consider the registration fee for the June 2007 Localization World Conference in Berlin: €895 (about $1,200).

Looking at the content as ranked by those who attended at least one ATA conference, we see that most attendees thought that it was “just right.” This is especially true for the number of sessions offered in English. A considerable number of respondents thought that the conference sessions are too basic, that there are too many concurrent sessions, and that there are too few language-specific sessions (regardless of whether these are offered in English or in the particular language). As in the past couple of years, we have about twice as many proposals as we can accommodate, so your feedback serves as valuable guidance when selecting the sessions.

Finally, looking at the conference events, it is clear that the networking opportunities take the lead and will be given priority. It is not really fair to include the tennis tournament, Scrabble social, and yoga stretches in this “popularity contest,” as they understandably have a limited number of devotees. One of the more visible changes that we are planning for this year’s conference based on your feedback is the elimination of the Closing Banquet, which will be replaced by a closing plenary session.

As the conference organizer, I take your feedback seriously and have been working with Meeting Planner and Administrative Coordinator Teresa Kelly, ATA President Marian S. Greenfield, and other volunteers and staff members to increase further the satisfaction of all attendees. Thank you for taking the time to fill out the conference survey, and I hope that this year we will earn the mark of “very satisfied” in the overall satisfaction ranking.
Ask and You Shall (Hopefully) Receive

To the excellent list of “Stepping Stones to an Interpreting Career” provided by Clarissa Surek-Clark in her “Journey from Translator to Interpreter” (May issue, page 19), I would like to add one more: Do not be afraid to ask for information before the assignment.

When, after years of translating Hebrew into English, I first tried my hand at court interpreting, I assuaged my initial anxiety with the thought that, “If it is being tried in small claims court, it is probably not a biotechnology patent infringement case.” Indeed, the cases were simple, often landlord-tenant disputes or traffic violations. But occasionally I would find myself stumped as to the correct translation of a charge rattled off by the court clerk. I started asking the agency to find out the charges for me. When I progressed to depositions, they were mostly insurance-related (“slip and fall”) or divorce proceedings. Again, I asked the agency to let me know the subject of the deposition, and looked up a few terms I might need.

Then one day I was asked to interpret at a two-day deposition in a biotechnology patent infringement case! Fortunately, by that time I had developed the habit of insisting that the agency ask the client for information, and, while it took several requests, the attorney did provide me with a list of terms that might come up at the deposition. I did some research on the websites of the companies involved, made sure I was familiar with their main products, and wrote up what my kids call a “cheat sheet.” The result was that I was never caught off-guard, the terms were all pretty familiar, and I was even able to help the stenographer with words unfamiliar to her.

Asking these kinds of questions shows the clients that you are serious about doing a professional job in their individual cases, and, while some may grumble a bit at first, they will appreciate the results.

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For over 25 years, SDL TRADOS has been developing computer software to facilitate the translation process and increase translators’ efficiency. Innovation has always been central to product development and the driving force behind the effort to design SDL TRADOS products that provide maximum value to the translation supply chain. Listening to customer feedback and incorporating it into new products has been and remains a critical step in this process.

Recent technological developments and trends have opened the possibility of new communication channels with our customers. The Web has played a central role in enabling communities of interest to collaborate more effectively than ever before. As a result, we are seeing an explosion of innovation from websites featuring user-generated content. SDL TRADOS firmly believes, and always has, that the best way to develop our products is to ask you—our customers.

This new forum ensures that your thoughts on features and functionality for future versions of our solutions will continue to help drive our product development teams. Now ideas.sdltrados.com will serve as a virtual meeting room, providing you with a space to come together to share thoughts and ideas that will form the building blocks of our future solutions.

Ideas.sdltrados.com represents a new way to listen to our customers. We are inviting our customers to participate in shaping SDL TRADOS products.

The goal of ideas.sdltrados.com is to enable collaboration in order to build the best products possible. It is an online community where customers can post their ideas on SDL TRADOS technology tools. The community can vote for the best ideas and discuss the suggestions with other users. SDL TRADOS Technologies will share the ideas throughout its organization to trigger new thoughts and incorporate innovation into new product development.

Ideas.sdltrados.com is designed to operate as a forum where customers can suggest the functionality and features they would like to see in our products. Customers will also be able to see the suggestions that have been made by other customers and promote their favorite enhancements.

“As a freelance translator, I’m thrilled that SDL Trados has developed ideas.sdltrados.com. This website provides us with the opportunity and proper forum to make certain our ideas on the software are heard.”

Klaus Kurre
Ideas.sdltrados.com will foster an environment of collaboration where customers can interact with product managers, the development team and other users. As suggestions get voted on, users will also be able to preview products that SDL TRADOS is planning to deliver and see in action how customer suggestions form part of our product roadmap.

**How it works:**

On ideas.sdltrados.com, customers are able to add proposed ideas, comment on them and promote them. As ideas are promoted, their score increases, allowing SDL TRADOS Technologies to rank which suggestions and requests are considered most important by our customers.

A page is maintained to view how the SDL TRADOS Technologies product development team is acting upon the suggestions.

1) **Submit an Idea**

To submit an idea the first step is to log in by clicking on the “LOGIN” tab at the top of the page.

All SDL TRADOS customers are automatically members of ideas.sdltrados.com. You can use the same login details as your online SDL account.

Once you are logged in you can proceed to submit your ideas. You can select from different categories to submit a proposal, drilling into product categories and their components in detail. Or you can select to comment on the ideas.sdltrados.com website itself and provide suggestions for its improvement.

2) **Promote**

Promotion is a crucial aspect of the ideas.sdltrados.com. By voting for your favorite ideas, you are telling us what your vision and requirements are for future products. When ideas get a high promotion count this means that they are well liked, relevant, and conceptually sound. The more popular an idea is, the higher it is promoted on the site.

You can review existing ideas by using various search parameters such as popularity and chronological order to see what ideas others in the community have already made. You can promote an idea by simply clicking on the number of existing votes. You can also add comments to generate further discussions with the community.

3) **SDL TRADOS Technologies listens**

The SDL TRADOS Technologies team is constantly reviewing the suggestions submitted. Our product management team keeps a close eye to understand which ideas are most important and most relevant to you. We will take your ideas seriously when planning future releases. On occasion, our product managers may participate in the dialogue on an ongoing discussion or ask for input on an idea of their own.

SDL TRADOS Technologies is really looking forward to seeing everyone’s ideas on ideas.sdltrados.com and to see your creativity in action.

Please visit: [http://ideas.sdltrados.com](http://ideas.sdltrados.com) to submit your ideas and shape the future of your products today.
The U.S. patent system is broken, says a growing chorus of critics, and the past year has seen significant attempts to fix it in all three branches of the U.S. government. Although it is impossible to predict exactly how these efforts will play out, current trends toward reform could have profound effects on patent practice—and patent translators.

A variety of factors have combined to produce this general commotion. Senator Patrick Leahy, who became chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee after the November 2006 election, lists patent reform as a top priority, making it more likely—though by no means certain—that this year’s legislation could succeed where its predecessors have failed. Representative Howard Berman, now chairman of the House Judiciary Subcommittee responsible for intellectual property, also supports reform as a way to “improve patent quality, deter abusive practices by unscrupulous patent holders, and provide meaningful, low-cost alternatives to litigation.” On April 18, bipartisan legislators in both the House and Senate introduced the Patent Reform Act of 2007, which proposes a number of sweeping changes.

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court has displayed an unusual interest in patent law over the past two terms, issuing a series of high-profile decisions likely to affect both patent attorneys and their translation providers. Finally, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), staggering under a growing
Even as patent reform advocates in Congress work toward more predictability and lower costs, recent Supreme Court decisions may have exactly the opposite effect.

Critics of the current system charge that the bar for patentability is set too low, arguing that many patents granted by the USPTO are invalid, and that poor patent quality has fueled runaway litigation. They also complain that patent litigation is too costly and unpredictable, largely because the current system contains a number of subjective and discovery-intensive features such as the first-to-invent rule.1 If enacted, the Patent Reform Act of 2007 would address these concerns through a number of significant changes, two of which are particularly worth noting.

First to file
Under the new legislation, the U.S. would replace its first-to-invent system, the only one of its kind in the world, with a first-to-file paradigm. Although this represents sweeping change for the system as a whole, its effect on translators working in patent prosecution would probably be minimal, says Charles Van Horn, a partner and head of Patent Prosecution at Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner, the world’s largest intellectual property-only law firm. Veteran patent translator Nicholas Hartmann agrees. “Most of the material I deal with has been filed in Europe and is already nailed to a foreign priority date,” he notes. Even for translators working in patent litigation, the adoption of a first-to-file system may not have much impact—a counterintuitive idea, since one reason for the change is to reduce the scope and cost of discovery by eliminating disputes over which party was first to invent. “The first impression is that a first-to-file system would reduce the need to translate [inventor’s] notebooks,” says Anthony Hartmann, a patent litigator with Finnegan Henderson. “However, the scope of discovery would likely still embrace notebooks,” since they would be essential for litigating other issues, and both parties would still need to know what was being produced.

Post-Grant Review
The Patent Reform Act of 2007 also creates a post-grant review proceeding that would allow anyone to challenge a patent’s validity within 12 months of issue. Proponents argue that post-grant review would help weed out weak patents, raising patent quality and offering a faster, less expensive alternative to litigation—and quite possibly reducing business for patent litigators and the translators who work with them. Critics counter that the change would undermine the statutory presumption of patent validity without addressing more important problems in the examination process. The overall impact for translators is not clear, though reexamination proceedings offer a basis for comparison. “Most foreign reexamination clients come with their documents already translated into English,” notes Anthony Hartmann, “but if time pressure is an issue, a client could have the law firm handle translation.”

Clash of the Titans
Critics are already warning of unintended consequences, but it remains to be seen whether the Patent Reform Act will ever become law. With billions of dollars at stake, the information technology (IT) and pharmaceutical industries have already begun to square off on opposite sides of the debate. Having invested years of research and development in a small number of highly profitable blockbusters, pharmaceutical companies want the strongest possible patent protection, while the IT industry seeks greater freedom to challenge patents and more protection against paying large damages, especially for unintended violations.

The Supreme Court: Higher Costs, Less Predictability?
To complicate the picture further, legislative efforts toward change may be countered by the judicial branch. Even as patent reform advocates in Congress work for more predictability and lower costs, recent Supreme Court decisions may have exactly the opposite effect.
For most of the past 25 years, the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit was the final arbiter for patent matters, but over the past two terms, the U.S. Supreme Court has displayed an unusual interest in intellectual property. In 2006, the justices decided or agreed to hear no fewer than seven patent cases, making it the busiest year for patent law since the mid-1900s; and the high court’s interest in patents continued in the first half of 2007. Two cases in particular are worth noting.

Goodbye, Automatic Injunction

The Supreme Court’s ruling in eBay Inc. v. MercExchange, handed down in May of 2006, could have a significant impact for both attorneys and translators. Prior to this decision, a plaintiff that prevailed at trial could virtually count on getting a permanent injunction forcing the defendant to stop making and selling the infringing product. Under eBay, however, the plaintiff must now show that it meets a traditional four-factor test to obtain injunctive relief.

Translators who work in patent litigation are accustomed to regular peaks and troughs in demand over the life of a case: demand is high during discovery, usually peaks again during depositions and shortly before trial, and then disappears unless there is an appeal. However, a session at an American Bar Association (ABA) conference in April featured a mock argument, complete with a district court judge and four attorneys, showing how the four-factor test prescribed by eBay could be argued during a post-verdict hearing. While the long-term impact of eBay is not yet clear, the ABA panelists saw potential for a whole new round of discovery, expert testimony, and even depositions after trial. This in turn could create a new area of demand for translation and interpreting in cases involving foreign-language documents. At the very least, the eBay decision adds a whole new variable to patent litigation, and the net effect for patent holders seems likely to be higher costs and more unpredictability, at least in the short term.

So Long, TSM

In KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc., issued in May of this year, the Supreme Court added another dollop of unpredictability by rejecting a test for obviousness that had been used by the Federal Circuit for most of its 25-year history. Under the teaching-suggestion-motivation (TSM) test, a patent could only be rejected as obvious if a challenger showed that the prior art contained a teaching, suggestion, or motivation that would have prompted a person skilled in the art to combine existing products. In KSR, however, the Supreme Court found the TSM test to be too rigid and narrow and adopted a new, more flexible standard for obviousness.

Observers quoted in Legal Times said that the case-by-case approach endorsed by the high court could “increase litigation and the cost of obtaining a patent in the first place.” since examiners would now have a freer hand to reject applications as obvious, and that the more flexible standard could “impair the value of previously issued U.S. patents, since it is easier to challenge them in litigation, and to ask the patent office to reconsider the decision to issue.” It is still too early to say exactly how KSR will affect translators and their attorney clients, but once again higher costs and more unpredictability seem likely.

Post-grant review could reduce business for patent litigators and the translators who work with them.

The USPTO: Wikipedia-style Review

In yet another move toward reform, the USPTO has announced plans for the Peer to Patent project, an experimental effort to improve patent quality by creating a global community of Wikipedia-style reviewers to help patent examiners focus their search for relevant prior art. At press time, the pilot was slated to launch in mid-June and run for 12 to 18 months. A number of companies—including such heavy hitters as Microsoft, Intel, Hewlett-Packard, Oracle and IBM—have already volunteered to have some 250 patent applications reviewed by the Peer to Patent community. According to Rahan Uddin, project manager for Peer to Patent, anyone with expertise in the area of the invention can comment on the applications and upload relevant prior art to an online forum. These postings can then be reviewed by other visitors, who can rate them for relevance and reliability and post their own comments and information. Ultimately, the
top 10 items for each application will be forwarded to the examiner at the USPTO, who will make the final decision on patentability.

Peer to Patent proponents say that it will improve patent quality by giving examiners a manageable amount of relevant information that they cannot easily find under the present regime. Skeptics counter that the review process will depend largely on volunteers. Though reviewers will be eligible for prizes and other incentives, they will receive no monetary compensation: their real reward, says Uddin, will be opportunities to network, exchange ideas with their peers, and win notice for their own expertise.

But How Will They Talk to Each Other?

With the review process open to anyone in the world, The ATA Chronicle naturally wondered what provision had been made for translation, and contacted Beth Noveck, a New York Law School professor and one of the chief architects of the project, to find out. “The software is configured to handle multiple character sets,” she said. “However, we do not have any technical capacity at present to handle translation. We are going to rely on the community of users to assist with translation during the pilot stage.”

In short, foreign-language material will be translated by bilingual volunteers who may or may not have translation credentials or expertise. This raises a number of questions. How will reviewers judge the quality of translations posted to the forum? Will they evaluate the quality of translated material before the examiner considers it? Will the USPTO have translated material vetted by its in-house translators before the examiner uses it to decide on patentability? Have the developers made any effort to guard against malicious or deliberately distorted translations?

“These are excellent questions, and this is the first time anyone has raised them,” Noveck replied. Although...
the developers considered using translation software, they decided to keep the pilot simple and address translation later. Noveck adds that she expects to explore both human and machine translation options as the project scales up, and that she hopes to involve the translation community as the project develops.

Now What?

As with Congress and the Supreme Court, it is difficult to know exactly how the USPTO’s reform effort will play out, but it seems certain that over the next year or two there will be no shortage of entertainment for anyone interested in patents. Stay tuned.

Notes

1. Most countries award patents using the first-to-file principle, i.e., the first person who files a patent application on a given innovation is entitled to the patent, even if someone else invented it first, but got to the patent office later. The U.S. currently has a first-to-invent system, which awards the patent to the earlier inventor even if she filed her application later.

2. “According to well-established principles of equity, a plaintiff seeking a permanent injunction must satisfy a four-factor test before a court may grant such relief. A plaintiff must demonstrate: 1) that it has suffered an irreparable injury; 2) that remedies available at law, such as monetary damages, are inadequate to compensate for that injury; 3) that, considering the balance of hardships between the plaintiff and defendant, a remedy in equity is warranted; and 4) that the public interest would not be disserved by a permanent injunction.” eBay Inc. v. MercExchange L.L.C., 126 S. Ct. 1837, 1839 (2006). For the full opinion, visit www.supremecourts.gov/opinions/05pdf/05-130.pdf.


4. For the full text of the Legal Times article, visit www.law.com/jsp/dc/PublicArticleDC.jsp?id=1177936771033.
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The March 2007 ATA Legal Translation and Interpreting Seminar, held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—right across the Delaware River from my house—yielded a wealth of information and a convenient opportunity for me to network with colleagues in my field who face the same challenges in tackling legal translations. What follows is a brief synopsis of the day’s events.

Janis Palma: Untangling the Tortuous Tapestry of Legal Discourse

I had attended one of Janis Palma’s presentations at a previous ATA Annual Conference, and so I entered the room with high expectations that she would again give us lots of tips on how to weed through legalese in our source language in order to have our translation read as though a legal professional had written it in our target language. As the first presenter of the day, her talk did not disappoint.

The presentation addressed the salient characteristics of legal language as defined by various scholars, including Peter Tiersma in his book *Legal Language* (The University of Chicago Press, 2000). These characteristics include wordiness and redundancy, conjoined phrases and lists of words, unusual sentence structures, impersonal constructions, and multiple negations. Janis also addressed the peculiar characteristics of courtroom discourse, including telegraphic speech, the use of legal slang and acronyms, and code-switching between legalese and plain English. Janis identified the structure that holds the obscure language of the law together and the ways to render it more effectively and efficiently when translating or interpreting.

The presentation covered boilerplate language (phrases that will always be stated in the same manner and have the same meaning in whatever context they are used) in contracts, appellate court opinions, and jury instructions. Janis took examples of such language from judges’ bench books and the publication *American Jurisprudence Legal Forms* (available at www.amazon.com). Since I translate from Italian and Spanish into English, having these English samples as a reference is invaluable.

Janis went on to explain that English legal language prefers passive constructions (e.g., “The vehicle was seized by the agents”) over active constructions (e.g., “The agents seized the vehicle”). Judiciary interpreters were also warned that they should learn to anticipate such inverted sentence structure and be prepared to convert the passive verb form into an active one if their target language requires.

Participants were given a list of binomial expressions (null and void, aid and abet, free and clear, etc.) that run rampant in U.S. legal language for which one cannot always find equivalent binomial translations. Examples were given in Janis’s target language (Spanish) for single words that do a great job in conveying such binomial expressions.

After discussing the above challenges, Janis cautioned us to keep the context of the source text in mind as we convey its meaning into the target translation or interpretation. For example, words such as material, brief, examination, and issue have very different meanings within the legal context than they do in the business, medical, or technical domains. Janis explained that, in the courtroom, interpreters may be faced with the
same terms given in differing contexts, which presents a unique challenge.

**Eta Trabing: Does It Mean What You Think It Means?**

Some legal acronyms and words are quite difficult to translate or interpret because the concept behind the words is not immediately apparent. Translators and interpreters can make mistakes if they only think they know what something means.

Eta Trabing’s lively talk entertained us with a list of terms (jurisdiction, kangaroo court, etc.) that can have multiple meanings within the legal setting. As this session was non-language specific, the concept behind over 30 sentences was explained in English so that participants could decide if what they had written or thought in their own language was actually appropriate or in error. Items were taken from all levels of the court (municipal, county, state, and federal) and from other judiciary situations. Handouts included a worksheet for translation and other materials listing legal resources for various languages.

Attendees also learned that, depending on the state where the English document originates or in which state one is interpreting, several different initialisms can convey a similar concept. For instance, in various states, the moving violation used to describe driving while under the influence of a substance is called “driving while intoxicated” (DWI), “driving under the influence” (DUI), “driving while ability impaired” (DWAI), or “operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated” (OMVWI). Eta also introduced acronyms/initialisms that I had never heard of, such as...
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ATA’s Legal Translation & Interpreting Seminar

One of the terms Eta also reviewed was POSSLQ (pronounced “posselcue”), which, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, stands for “person of opposite sex sharing living quarters.” Another one is USCIS, which stands for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, a bureau within the Department of Homeland Security.

Eta also reviewed terms that can be used generically in English, but the literal translations of which mean more specific things in Spanish. For example, in English the term “drugs” can refer to legal and illegal drugs, while “guns” can mean anything from a .22 pistol to a machine gun. In Spanish, drogas implies illegal drugs, while fármacos has the more generic meaning that the word “drugs” implies in English. The word arma de fuego (literally, “firearm”) conveys the meaning of the generic English term “gun” best in Spanish—that is, until there is further specification in the document or in courtroom testimony that would justify changing that translation.

Daniel Giglio: Overview and Analysis of Standard and Nonstandard Contract Clauses

After our lunch break, we continued to hear about the importance of understanding context from our third presenter, Daniel Giglio. Daniel provided participants with useful examples and information for translating various contract provisions, with a special emphasis on especially complicated concepts, such as torts, damages, indemnity clauses, and other similar covenants. Explanations of in-context legal terms and clauses were also offered.

Daniel explained the difference in meanings between the words contract, agreement, and arrangement, and between the words guarantee and warranty. We learned that words such as indemnity have different meanings in an insurance context (protection against future loss) than in a legal context (legal exemption from liability for damages). This led to a discussion about the definition of the term “damages” and the various types of damages that can be incurred (indirect, incidental, and special).

We also learned the legal difference between an affiliate, a subsidiary, and a branch of a parent company, and between “Act of God” (caused by forces of nature) and “Force Majeure” (caused by both the actions of people and nature). Daniel explained that he was condensing several semesters of law school into a two-hour session, but I found it fascinating and learned a great deal. Daniel mentioned a legal reference book that I did not know about by Bryan A. Garner called A Dictionary of Modern Legal Usage. This should make a great companion to the Black's Law Dictionary in my English legal library.

Learning from Experience

Another thing I liked about this workshop was that all three speakers took questions throughout their presentations. In my opinion, this added to the experience of getting together with over 100 colleagues to go over these issues, even though we did not have much time to talk with each other one-on-one.

In addition to these wonderful speakers, ATA provided us with handouts when we registered that contained the three presenters’ recommendations for monolingual and bilingual references published in several languages. Of course, it was also helpful that a representative from InTrans Book Service (www.intransbooks.com) was available all day so attendees could purchase references.

The seminar concluded at 5:00 p.m. with a networking session, giving us the chance to discuss our thoughts with each other and to ask our esteemed speakers additional questions.

Stayed Tuned for a City Near You!

So, if you have the opportunity to take advantage of an ATA professional development seminar such as this in or near your city, my professional advice is, “Don’t miss it!”
As professionals in the translation industry, we are more attuned than most to the meanings behind words. We struggle to establish context, hone nuances, and fully understand all the ramifications behind a word or phrase in the source language so that the translation brings everything with it that it should and nothing that it should not. As English poet, visionary, painter, and printmaker William Blake once wrote, “Truth has bounds. Error none,” which is a dictum that applies perfectly to our work.1 There is always room for improvement, but do we focus as closely on the definition of the task at hand as we do on the words that make up that task? Are we as proactive about ensuring that what we have in mind is what the other parties involved expect? Exerting a lot of effort on minute details can very well sidetrack even the most experienced project managers, translators, and salespeople from remembering that the words on a sales proposal are just as crucial as the words on a source-language document. The following scenario will emphasize this point.

The Situation
Suppose a translation agency receives a request from a new client for a marketing brochure to be translated from U.S. English into Mandarin Chinese. The translated document is to resemble the original as closely as possible, so text formatting will also be involved. The client needs it by X hour on day Y. The agency takes a quick look at the document and sends a proposal to the client based on this cursory look, and the client duly faxes it back with the required signature. Everything is now in motion—or is it?

Unspoken Promises
The proposal, like the tip of an iceberg, is just the visible portion of the invisible, and perhaps undefined, promise that the agency has made the client: to provide a true and accurate translation of the original English text that captures its content and tone as closely as possible, with no grammatical errors, misspellings, awkward phrasing, vague wording, or offensive expressions. Furthermore, the formatted document must follow the original design and be just as aesthetically pleasing and appropriate as its source without introducing any typographical errors.

Chances are the agency knows full well what it has undertaken—but does the client? And are these two parties the only ones involved in the transaction? Of course not. The agency’s translator figures just as prominently into this situation. We can also safely assume that the translator, like the agency, understands the necessary...
steps to bring the project to fruition. This leaves us to contemplate the client’s set of assumptions and expectations. However, if all we do is merely think about what these assumptions might be, we set ourselves up for a bumpy ride at best and a disaster at worst.

Some promises are unspoken. The one made by the agency and the translator must be explicit and contingent upon the client’s active participation in the process, no matter how counterintuitive or initially bothersome this might be for all three parties. We may think that the project will be a breeze, but we might still end up reaping the proverbial whirlwind, and it will not take us anywhere as pleasant as Oz.

No Easy Recipe for Success

In our scenario, the client’s contact person does not speak or read Mandarin Chinese. She does not know much beyond the basic functions of MS Word, let alone InDesign or Quark. She did not write the original text and has little understanding of how sensitive marketing materials can be in terms of tone and presentation. She has been issued a task from someone in another department: have the document translated and formatted.

This individual does know enough to contact a translation agency, but as far as she is concerned, her work is done once the proposal is signed. She cannot be blamed for operating on the assumption that the translation agency functions like one of those toy ovens that some of us may have enjoyed as children: you open the tiny door, put the brownie mix under the light bulb, and then sit back waiting for the cheery “ding” to proclaim that it is time to eat. Thus, she might well be surprised, or even a little annoyed, when the agency suddenly begins asking time-critical questions whose answers must be received as soon as possible to ensure the timely delivery that she thought was a done deal. After all, she has plenty to do, and she had hoped that no further thought (or time) would need to be dedicated to the translation project until it returned to her desk by the deadline. Had the agency made a few things clear to her from the start, she could have taken steps to prepare for her continued role as a client.

Educate Now, Save Time and Money Later

First and foremost, the agency in this situation must educate any client about what the translator and the graphic designer will need in order to do the job correctly, as well as what the client can (and should) do on their end to validate the translation’s quality and overall suitability. Even if the translator is a native speaker of the target language with years of experience and an intimate familiarity with the subject matter, the client must still provide him or her with abundant context to do the job effectively. In our scenario, the translator charged with transforming the English marketing text into its ideal Mandarin Chinese counterpart must be provided with PDF files with illustrations, previous translations, Internet resources, stylistic guidelines (including, if possible, a style sheet), glossaries, and so on. This is especially crucial if, as is usually the case, the source text was not composed with translation in mind. The text might contain linguistic structures that do not exist in the target language, which will require crafty adaptation to be conveyed accurately. If the translator has a question (or 2 or 20), then the client must be poised and ready to forward them expeditiously to whoever might know the answer, such as the technical writer who composed the original text or the manufacturer of an item mentioned in it.

The client must also provide the translator and the agency with enough time to do the job well. This timeframe is usually based on such factors as the word count, fortified by separate breakdowns for 100%, fuzzy, or no matches made possible by the use of computer-aided translation tools such as SDL or Trados. In our scenario, the graphic designer will need to know how much latitude he or she has to alter the original document’s layout to allow for the fact that Mandarin Chinese typically takes up far less space on a page than English. Has the client requested that the new document’s pagination follow that of the original? This may result in an airier look than the designer may have expected or wanted. Did the client submit files that can accommodate Chinese characters? If not, then the designer might need to allow for more formatting time, which could effect
the delivery date and the project’s budget. Finally, the agency and client must face the question of how to assess quality objectively.

All this may seem like it would require a learning curve of Himalayan proportions on the client’s part. Therefore, the agency must also tackle the corollary task of reassuring the client that all these considerations and requirements will soon make perfect sense in the context of future projects and will not always seem so onerous or daunting.

Promoting Client Review

The question of quality and how the client can assess it in the absence of taking a crash course in Mandarin Chinese or graphic design is of paramount importance. Will the client merely take the agency’s word that the translation is excellent and that the formatted document will be favorably received in Beijing? In the absence of any other knowledge, the answer may well be yes. Chances are that “any other knowledge” will filter to the client weeks, months, or even years later, after a customer, distributor, end-user, or random passerby happens upon the document and makes comments such as, “This passage is riddled with grammatical errors.” “No one uses this expression any more,” or “From the context, I assume this word should be potato, but instead it reads prostitute.” Because these are instructions for a food processor, I assume that prostitute is really not what you meant.”

A client may even tell the agency that quality is of little importance. The client may actually believe this, too; that is until it receives unfavorable comments—at which point alarms go off, phones ring, reputations are tarnished, and long-standing business relationships are threatened or abruptly severed.

Thus, everyone benefits if the agency actively promotes client review and stresses that the client’s reviewers should themselves be professional linguists who are familiar with the products or concepts in the text. (Merely being a native speaker is not enough, as my experience editing academic texts written by native speakers of English, with Ph.D.’s to boot, has taught me all too well.) However, the agency must also stress that adding a step to the process will mean adding more time to the schedule—with the final amount of additional time required dependent on how smoothly the review proceeds.

Learning to Speak the Same Language

In our scenario, the agency promised to deliver a quality project to the client. It is a truism that the customer defines quality, but the client may be no more able to define or recognize quality in a translation than she could define any of the individual Mandarin Chinese words that she has paid for! Thus, the agency must not only provide a quality translation, but educate the client about quality, or else suffer the consequences when subsequent experience—that much harsher mistress—teaches everyone involved an unwelcome and entirely avoidable lesson. The promise will be fulfilled only if all parties involved speak the same language, as it were, and understand exactly what that promise is.

Note

Continuing the series on cyber security that began in the April 2007 issue of The ATA Chronicle, this article will focus on e-mail messages that attempt to defraud innocent victims using variants of the so-called “Nigerian 419 scam,” a form of fraud named after the section of the Nigerian penal code that it violates.

The 419 Scam: Advance Fee Fraud by Another Name

Advance fee fraud is a variation of a centuries-old confidence trick whereby victims are persuaded to provide money with the promise of realizing substantially larger returns. Taking full advantage of modern communications technology, perpetrators indiscriminately send large volumes of e-mail “invitations” to anonymous potential “investors.” The mechanics of the scam are relatively simple:

“The ‘investors’ are contacted, typically with an offer such as ‘A rich person from the needy country needs to discreetly move money abroad, would it be possible to use your account?’ The sums involved are usually in the millions of dollars, and the investor is promised a large share, often 40%. The proposed deal is often presented as a ‘harmless’ white-collar crime, in order to dissuade participants from later contacting the authorities. Similarly, the money is often said to be the embezzled funds of a recently deposed or killed dictator.”

Once the “investor” agrees to the deal, he or she is typically asked to advance a certain amount of money. The ostensible justification for this request might be a loan to help defray costs, or a requirement that the “investor” must have a certain amount of money on deposit in an international bank in order to process the transaction, and so forth. Whatever the reason, once the money is advanced to the 419 scammer(s), it is never seen again and the transaction is never concluded.

In other variants of the 419 scheme, perpetrators agree to purchase goods from a victim to whom they provide a counterfeit payment instrument worth more than the total transaction. The perpetrators then ask the victim to forward a portion of the proceeds to an escrow agent or
shipper after the funds have cleared. In the U.S., national banks generally make funds for non-local checks available within five business days. In this way, funds may become available to the account holder days or even weeks before the institution in which they have been deposited learns that the payment is fraudulent. Thus, by the time the fraudulent instrument has been identified as such, the requested payment has already been made to the escrow agent or shipper, and the victim finds himself or herself liable for the payment.

Along similar lines, some advance fee scammers send victims a check and ask them to deposit it and wire a percentage to a third party to whom money is owed. The scammers “generously” give a portion of the proceeds of the check (10-20%) to the victims to “thank” them for their assistance. Once again, by the time the fraud is discovered, it is too late, and instead of receiving 10-20% of the proceeds of the (bad) check, the victims discover that they are liable for 100% of the money that has been wired to the third party—and probably for bank fees assessed on the bounced check.

The perpetrators of advance fee fraud are nothing if not creative, and translators and interpreters should not automatically assume that they are immune from advance fee scams. On the contrary, some scammers appear to specifically target translators and interpreters. In the translation- or interpretation-related 419 scam scenario, a perpetrator masquerades as a client and proposes to sign a contract for a fairly substantial translation or interpretation job. The perpetrator also insists on making payment in full up front (presumably using a fraudulent payment instrument). In the event that a translator or interpreter accepts such a contract and deposits the payment instrument, the scammer will cancel the project and request a refund of 80-90% of the original payment, the difference being offered as a token “compensation” for the inconvenience. In the past two years, the Northeast Ohio Translators Association (www.notatranslators.org), of which the author is a member, has received several inquiries for “projects” that bore all the hallmarks of such scams. In addition to check fraud, 419 scams also include lottery scams, non-delivery fraud, auction fraud, as well as last will and testament and inheritance scams.

**Where Do These Messages Come From?**

Most 419 scam messages are sent out as spam. Since it is both inexpensive and easy to send millions of messages at a time, perpetrators can make handsome profits even if only a tiny percentage of users agree to a shady advance fee deal. However, as noted earlier, not all 419 messages are indiscriminate spam. Some fraudsters appear to target practitioners of specific professions.

**Consequences of E-Mail Scams**

According to the 2006 Internet Crime Report published by the National White Collar Crime Center and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, more than 86,000 complaints of criminal Internet fraud were filed in the U.S. in 2006, with a total dollar loss of $198.4 million. The report also notes that “of those individuals who reported a dollar loss, the highest median losses were found among Nigerian letter fraud ($5,100).” This latter figure represents “an increase of $100 per incident compared with 2005 levels, and an increase of $2,100 per incident compared with 2004.”

Statistics compiled by the Dutch 419 watchdog group Ultrascan suggest that 419 scams are a veritable worldwide scourge. According to Ultrascan:

- Of all check fraud reported, over 80% is Nigerian advance fee fraud-related.
- Of all counterfeit checks intercepted by law enforcement, 76% (global 2006) were found, sent, or received by a Nigerian 419 advance fee fraudster.
- 95% of all lottery scams are Nigerian 419 advance fee fraud-based.
- 91% of last will and testament and inheritance scams are per-
petrated by Nigerian 419 advance fee fraud organizations."

From Detection to Prevention

Unfortunately, we cannot prevent unscrupulous individuals from sending us scam "invitations." However, we can take steps to minimize the number of such messages that actually make it to our inbox. Following all of the recommended best practices discussed in the first article in this series is a good start (see “Spam—It Isn’t Just for Breakfast Any More” on page 21 of The ATA Chronicle, April 2007). In addition, we must remain vigilant. Advance fee fraud and Nigerian 419 scam warning signs include the following:

• The e-mail makes references to actual persons, places, and events. The e-mail may mention respectable businesses, organizations, and/or governments, and the sender may refer by name to actual people associated with these organizations. Verification of this information will confirm that it is true and accurate; however, the proposition itself is bogus.

• The e-mail contains inappropriate channels of communication. Notification of lottery winnings or of an inheritance windfall will be made by a total stranger via e-mail, instead of by registered mail with return receipt requested, by phone, or some other appropriate means of personal notification.

• The e-mail provides inappropriate contact information. The sender will claim to work for a bank or large company, but use a free e-mail account; the sender will provide a cell phone number instead of a land line; and so forth.

• The e-mail contains poor spelling, punctuation, and/or grammar.

• The content of the e-mails fails the common-sense litmus test.

Additional Reading


If a proposition sounds too good to be true, it probably is.

• The e-mail contains ingratiating praise from the sender—a total stranger—about the recipient’s character, integrity, and discretion.

Conclusion: If It Sounds too Good to be True, It Probably Is

As noted earlier, U.S. victims of 419 scams lost $5,100 each on average in 2006. In order to avoid
More than 86,000 complaints of criminal Internet fraud were filed in the U.S. in 2006, with a total dollar loss of $198.4 million.

following their example, it is incum- bent upon us to recognize these advance fee e-mail scams for what they are. In addition, it is very important to step back and look at the big picture. How likely is it that someone would contact a total stranger by e-mail to request assistance conducting financial transactions worth hundred of thousands or even millions of dollars? The bottom line is that if a proposition sounds too good to be true, it probably is.

Notes
1. Various sources assert that the Nigerian 419 scam is nothing more than the modern incarnation of the “Spanish Prisoner” scam, whose origins the sources situate with precision in 1588, although they do not indicate the basis for this date. See, for instance, the press release announcing the naming of the Honorable Senator Ian Campbell to the post of parliamentary secretary to the treasurer of Australia. “Part of the difficulty in shutting down scams is that they invariably crop up again in slightly different forms. For example, today’s Nigerian Scam, where a consumer receives a letter or an e-mail from a fictitious Nigerian exile wanting to transfer millions of dollars, is just a variation on the Spanish Prisoner scam which dates back to 1588. The only difference is that the original scam used parchment and the promise of a hidden treasure chest.” “New


Quick Links

Federal Bureau of Investigation
www.fbi.gov

Federal Trade Commission
www.ftc.gov/bcp/conline/pubs/alerts/nigeralrt.htm

National White Collar Crime Center
www.nw3c.org
The first part of this article, which appeared in the June issue, discussed the different categories of computer-aided translation (CAT) tools and mentioned some products. This month, I will address how to get started if you have never used a CAT tool, including a list of questions you should ask yourself about your work, your translation processes, and what you need from a tool.

Analyze Your Situation

The first step is to analyze your situation. I will discuss three basic types of tools: translation environment tools, corpus tools, and terminology tools.

Do you receive source texts principally in electronic format?

If you receive all source texts in electronic format (except PDF files, which, unfortunately, do not count, since this format cannot be easily imported by a word processor in a way that tools can process), you will probably prefer a translation environment tool. If you do not receive most texts electronically and still want to use an environment tool, you will have to convert the paper/faxed/scanned/PDF files into word processor format so that the tool can read them. If you receive most texts as paper/fax/scanned/PDF files, corpus tools or terminology tools are probably a better option.

If your source texts are not principally in electronic format, are you willing to convert them? If so, would you convert them before translating or only after (due to time limitations)?

I have several environment tools, and if I feel a non-electronic source text would be easier to translate in an environment tool, I pay someone to convert it. However, if I translate outside a tool and convert the source text into electronic format later when I have more time, I can then import the aligned file set into any of my environment (or corpus) tools. The tool then treats this translation as if it had been done within the tool. It becomes part of my translation memory (or corpus) for future reference.

Are your source texts principally in MS Word, or in other formats?

Translators who work primarily in MS Word often prefer tools that use MS Word as the principal interface, for example Wordfast and SDL Trados. Figure 1 on page 35 shows the SDL Trados Translator’s Workbench (top window) working with MS Word. If you normally translate more complicated file formats like Excel, FrameMaker, HTML, etc., SDL Trados must use a different interface created solely for non-Word files (called TagEditor). Figure 2 on page 36 shows the window (TagEditor) that takes the place of MS Word when working with other types of files. See Figure 3 on page 36 for a screen shot of the Déjà Vu X environment for comparison. Most environment tool screens are similar to Déjà Vu X’s.

The website of each tool normally lists which file types it can import or process, so make sure the tool you choose supports the types of files you translate. If you normally translate 20% or more files in a format other than Word, I recommend you try a tool other than SDL Trados or Wordfast first.
A summary of the different options based on the questions I just asked is shown in Figure 4 on page 37.

**Consider Your Budget**

1. **Try a free or inexpensive tool first, to see if the workflow suits your style.** Across is currently giving free licenses to their environment tool to ATA members. You need to download the software and manuals and then contact them through their website to request a license. OmegaT is also a free software product. Wordfast used to be extremely inexpensive, but now only translators in developing countries receive a discount. However, Wordfast is still cheaper than many competing tools even without the discount.

2. **Download the manuals for tools you find interesting and look through them first, and then download a free trial or demo of a tool when you have time to try it out.**

   This kind of software is very complicated, and you cannot judge how a program works by just opening it and clicking on buttons or opening menu options. After you have read about what the tool is supposed to do in the documentation, you can try out the various features on the sample files or on your own documents.

3. **SDLX and Star Transit have free versions designed to operate**

   ➡

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**Figure 1: SDL Trados Translator’s Workbench Working with MS Word**

![SDL Trados Translator’s Workbench Working with MS Word](image-url)
in conjunction with full versions of the software. The agency imports the file to be translated into the tool, and then sends you the tool-specific file to translate from within the free version. You can download a trial version of either of these programs to learn how to use it, and then mention the free version on your résumé. That way, clients who require one of these tools can consider you as a possible translator for their projects, and you will be able to test the tool while being paid for a job.

Final Considerations
Try using a tool when your deadline is not tight, or with a sample file. Find out what tools your translator friends use, because they might be able to help you if something goes wrong. If you learn one program,
Learning any other program will be much easier because the logic (though not the process) is similar.

I would be interested in hearing from readers about what tools they like (or hate), and why, for future CAT tool reviews. Please contact me at articles@justright.com.br.

References (in alphabetical order)
Across
www.across.net

Déjà Vu X
www.atril.com

Heartsome
www.heartsome.net

LogiTerm
www.terminotix.com

OmegaT
www.omegat.org

SDL Trados, SDLX, MultiTerm
www.translationzone.com

Star Transit
www.star-group.net

Wordfast
www.wordfast.net

Glossary

Corpus Tool: A tool which maintains a collection of texts in electronic format. These texts can be in one or more languages, and may be aligned (source sentences aligned with target sentences) for easy reference.

Translation Environment Tools: A tool which imports a source file into the tool format, provides an interactive interface that helps the translator translate the file, and then exports the translation back into the original format of the source file (e.g., PowerPoint, PageMaker, MS Word).

Terminology Tool: A tool that allows translators to keep terminology records, usually in two languages with fields for comments and other information.
This time, our journey through the compendium of various Internet resources dealing with scientific subjects will take us from geology to zoology. Once again, the focus is on terminology and reference materials for the “pure” sciences, as opposed to the “applied” sciences such as mechanical engineering or metallurgical processes. The list begins with several resources of a general nature and continues in alphabetical order by subject. Once again, most of these items involve English and Spanish, but several multilingual glossaries are included.

**GEOLOGY**

**ENGLISH**

Earth Science Australia: Common Geology Terms
http://earthsci.org/education/teacher/geoglos/geoglos.htm
This is a very good site for basic terminology. It includes a separate section on geological structures and processes, with some animated illustrations.

Essentials of Geology: Introduction to Planet Earth
www2.wwnorton.com/college/geo/geo/index/overview.htm
This site contains a complete textbook on geology.

Geology Dictionary
http://geology.com/geology-dictionary.shtml

Houghton Mifflin Geology Link
http://college.hmco.com/geology/resources/geologylink/toc.html
This site provides numerous links to other sites.

Illustrated Glossary of Geologic Terms
www.ge-at.iastate.edu/courses/Geol_100/old_files/glossary.v2.html
This site claims to be illustrated, but there is nary an illustration to be found in it.

Indiana Geological Survey
http://igs.indiana.edu/Geology/glossary/listEntireGlossary.cfm

Volcanic and Geologic Terms
http://volcano.und.nodak.edu/vwdocs/glossary.html
This is one site that will make you blow your top!

WebDoGS (University of Kentucky)
www.uky.edu/AS/Geology/webdogs/glossary/hypgloss.htm

**SPANISH**

Diccionario de Geología
www.artifexbalear.org/dic_geo.htm

English-to-Spanish Geology Terms
www.fcaglp.unlp.edu.ar/~nicolas/geoglos/letraa.shtml
The definitions on this site are in Spanish. This URL takes you to the entries for the letter “a,” so substitute the appropriate letter in the URL for the other entries (for example, letreb, letrec).
The focus is on terminology and reference materials for the “pure” sciences, as opposed to the “applied” sciences such as mechanical engineering or metallurgical processes.
Glossary Mining: Science, from Geology to Zoology Continued

Servicio Nacional de Meteorología e Hidrología del Perú
This is the Peruvian weather bureau’s site. It also contains some very interesting articles on weather phenomena.

Significados de Términos Meteorológicos
www.zonagratuita.com/curiosidades/DicMeteorologia/A.htm

Weather Channel (Spanish)
http://espanol.weather.com/glossary/a.html

OCEANOGRAPHY
(SPANISH)
Glosario de Términos Oceanográficos
http://bcs.cicese.mx/glosario-OceFis
This is a Chilean encyclopedia of physical oceanography. Each letter of the alphabet is in a separate PDF file.

PALEONTOLOGY
(ENGLISH)
Dinosaurs and Other Fossils
www.scienceviews.com/dinosaurs/glossary.html

Paleontology Glossary
www.nps.gov/archive/maca/learnhome/cur_p_glo.htm

University of Arizona Geosciences 308 Paleontology
www.geo.arizona.edu/geo3xx/geo308_fall2002/backups/glossary.html
This site is very detailed, with excellent cross references.

http://geology.er.usgs.gov/paleo/glossary.shtml

PALEONTOLOGY
(SPANISH)
Glosario de PaleoArgentina
www.grupopaloe.com.ar/paleoargentina/glosario.htm

PHYSICS
(ENGLISH)
Acoustics
www.usglobec.org/reports/rep4/rep4glossary.html

CliffsNotes Physics Glossary
www.cliffsnotes.com/WileyCDA/Section/id-106329.html

Fear of Physics
www.fearofphysics.com/index4.htm

Glossary of Physics Terms
www.geocities.com/physolv/glossary.htm

Glossary of Standard Grade Physics Terms
www.users.zetnet.co.uk/computing/MainPage/SecDepts/Physics/Resources/Glossary/Glossary_of_Terms.htm
This is a glossary for secondary school students.

Light and Matter: Physics and Astronomy Resources
www.lightandmatter.com/area1glossary.shtml

Light and Optics Terms
www.valemount.com/joel/lightoptics/glossary.htm

Liquid Crystal Display Glossary
www.pacificdisplay.com/lcd_glossary.htm

Liquid Crystal Glossary
www.elis.ugent.be/ELISgroups/lcd/lc/glossary.php

Microfabrication Glossary
www.memsnet.org/glossary

Nanotechnology Glossary
www.nanotech-now.com/nanotechnology-glossary-A-C.htm

Nuclear Science Glossary
www.lbl.gov/abc/Glossary.html

Nuclear Terminology
www.dataenabled.com/nuclear/paradigm.html

Science@NASA
http://science.hq.nasa.gov/oceans/glossary.html
This is NASA’s website for oceanography.
Particle Physics Terminology
www.interactions.org/cms/?pid=1002289

Physics Dictionary
www.mcm.edu/~christej/dictionary/framedict.html
This site is unique because of its extensive cross references and very detailed definitions.

Physics Encyclopedia
http://members.tripod.com/~IgorIvanov/physics

Physics Phenomena
www.physicsphenomena.com/Physsictionary.htm

Science World: Physics
http://scienceworld.wolfram.com/physics/letters

Superconductor Terminology and the Naming Scheme
www.superconductors.org/terms.htm

Thermodynamics
http://highered.mcgraw-hill.com/sites/0072383321/student_view0/full_text_glossary.html

Windows to the Universe
www.windows.ucar.edu/tour/link=/physical_science/physics/physics.html&edu=high
A basic online textbook for physics that is nicely illustrated.

ZOOLOGY
(ENGLISH)
About: Animals/Wildlife
http://animals.about.com/od/zoology/glossary/Zoology_Glossary.htm

Fish or Shut Up.com
www.fishorshutup.com/Biology/Fish%20Biology.htm
This site contains information on fish biology.

Glossary of Zoology
www.sbg.ac.at/ipk/avstudio/pierofun/glossary/zoology.pdf
This is a very good 37-page glossary.

Information Center and Library
Ferdowski University of Mashhad
http://c-library.um.ac.ir/Zoology.asp
This site provides links to numerous sites containing zoological information.

Invertebrate Zoology Laboratory Exercises
http://local.lander.edu/rsfox/310glossaryLab.html

University of California Museum of Paleontology Glossary
www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/glossary/gloss7metazoa.html

Wyoming Natural Diversity Database
http://uwadmnweb.uwyo.edu/wyndd/Animals/glossary.htm
This site contains basic terms to bring out the animal in you.

ZOOLOGY
(SPANISH)
Diccionario de Términos
http://perso.wanadoo.es/jjdeharo/entomologia/dicc.htm
This site is devoted to bugs.

Glosario Ictiológico
www.geocities.com/biodiversidadchile/glosario2.htm
This site contains fish terminology.

ZOOLOGY
(MULTILINGUAL)
Diccionario de Términos Apícolas
www.culturaapicola.com.ar/diccionario.htm
This is a quadrilingual glossary of beekeeping terms.

Los Pájaros y sus nombres
www.mumm.ac.be/~serge/birds/home_es.html
This site contains a six-language glossary of bird names.

NEXT TIME
Brush up your English! The next installment will include Internet resources that provide help on English-language usage.
As a benefit of ATA membership, members can join any or all of ATA’s 15 divisions. Divisions—or professional-interest groups—play an important role in the Association. By providing specialty-specific information and networking, divisions allow members to focus on meeting the practical needs of their business. To join a division online, simply login using your ATA User Name and Password in the Members Only section of ATA’s website (www.atanet.org/membersonly). To learn more, visit the links here.

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www.ato-divisions.org/FLD

German Language Division
www.ato-divisions.org/GLD

Interpreters Division
www.ato-divisions.org/ID

Italian Language Division
www.ato-divisions.org/ILD

Japanese Language Division
www.ato-divisions.org/JLD

Korean Language Division
www.ato-divisions.org/KLD

Language Technology Division
www.ato-divisions.org/LTD

Literary Division
www.ato-divisions.org/LD

Medical Division
www.ato-divisions.org/MD

Nordic Division
www.ato-divisions.org/ND

Portuguese Language Division
www.ato-divisions.org/PLD

Slavic Languages Division
www.ato-divisions.org/SLD

Spanish Language Division
www.ato-divisions.org/SPD

Translation Company Division
www.ato-divisions.org/TCD
Scam Alert Websites

www.OnGuardOnline.gov
The Federal Trade Commission’s educational site about cross-border online fraud, offering information on common scams and tips on how to avoid them.

www.tuesdayswithmantu.com
Contains information on Rich Siegel’s book, Tuesdays With Mantu: My Adventures With a Nigerian Con Artist.

ATA’s Membership Directory
You’ll find the most up-to-date contact information for your ATA colleagues online, day or night! Search by name, location, even by e-mail address—just click www.atanet.org/membersonly.

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Dear Business Smarts,

It seems like every Friday around 4:00 p.m. I get a call or a high-priority e-mail from a translation company (usually one that I have never worked for before) asking if I can take on an urgent project. The length of the text often means I would need to work all weekend in order to meet the deadline. I have a family and a life, and sometimes I even plan to spend the weekend doing something other than work. Should I feel guilty or unprofessional about turning down these kinds of jobs?

Perplexed in Des Moines

Dear Perplexed,

In a scene from one of Tony Hillerman’s atmospheric detective novels about the American Southwest, Navajo Tribal Police Lieutenant Joe Leaphorn is interviewing a teenaged witness. He offers his pack of Chesterfields and asks, “Do you sometimes smoke a cigarette?” The kid takes one and replies, “Sometimes it is good.” “It is never good,” says Leaphorn, “but sometimes it is necessary.”

The same could be said of working on weekends, or indeed at any time when you had not planned to do so. Workflow management is a difficult aspect of being a freelancer in any profession—the most difficult of all, according to some translators. Anyone who has to make a living must strike a balance between work and life, but when one is being paid for output (words or lines) rather than for time on the job, the temptation to increase that output can be overwhelming. For those just starting out, it may be impossible to say no to the prospect of more income. Just remember that nothing is ever free, and that the cost of that extra chunk of money will be a chunk out of the rest of your life. Only you can decide whether the one is worth the other.

But if your life situation allows it, or especially if you are new to the profession and still building your client base and reputation, there is no reason not to accept an opportunity to make more money. The client may appreciate your willingness to work “overtime,” and may later start sending jobs with more reasonable deadlines. Keep in mind, however, that if you encounter technical difficulties while working on a weekend assignment, the client will most likely be impossible to reach, and you will have to solve any terminology problems on your own.

Regardless of when you accept work from a new client, it is important to establish your terms from the outset, including when you are willing to work and under what conditions. Make it clear that weekend work is the exception rather than the rule. You should also consider a graduated pay rate that incorporates a “rush charge” for working outside what you consider your normal hours.

Your decision about accepting weekend or rush work may also be conditioned by who is asking. You may be more willing to accommodate a client who has already accommodated you, by sending work in your specialty and by stretching deadlines when necessary. Conversely, always take the time to check the reputation and payment history of an unfamiliar company or other client, no matter how eager the project manager may be to close up the office on a Friday. Spending a gorgeous summer weekend at the computer for a client who then does not reward you with prompt payment is simply not worth it.

Whatever you decide, be careful not to get in over your head. If you have already determined how long and how intensely you can work without degrading the quality of your output, taking on an additional assignment may be counterproductive. You will do more for your reputation as a professional if you politely turn down a rush job (and ask the client to keep you in mind for future work) than if you deliver a text that you have translated with less than your usual care and attention.

CIU

Comments?

ATA members can discuss business issues online at the following Yahoo! group: http://finance.groups.yahoo.com/group/ata_business_practices. You will need to register with Yahoo! (at no charge) if you have not already done so, and provide your full name and ATA member number in order to join the group.

The information in this column was compiled by members of ATA’s Business Practices Education Committee for the benefit of ATA members. This column is not intended to constitute legal, financial, or other business advice. Each individual or company should make its own independent business decisions and consult its own legal, financial, or other advisors as appropriate. The views expressed here are not necessarily those of ATA or its Board of Directors. Send your questions about the business of translation and interpretation to The ATA Chronicle—BPEC Q&A; 225 Reinekers Lane, Suite 590, Alexandria, VA 22314; Fax: (703) 683-6122; E-mail: businesspractices@atanet.org. Questions must be accompanied by a complete name and address, but will be published anonymously or pseudonymously upon request.
I often receive queries from readers concerning all kinds of computer-related things. I do not want to discourage you from sending these types of queries, since they are often very educational for me. However, the answers to many of these questions can be found quite easily by looking them up, and I would really encourage you to use the following resources before asking someone else.

Help System
The first place to look for answers should always be the help system. Now, I know that some help systems can be a curse. It feels like the developer just wants to rub it in that you do not know much, but, let’s be honest, this is the exception rather than the rule. While many help systems are not well written, they still contain information that is helpful if we can only find it. If your application is equipped with a traditional WinHelp or HtmlHelp system, there are three different tabs: Contents, Index, and Search. As their names imply, the first two are the table of contents and the index. Unless you know that the developer of the help system has taken extraordinary care in making the table of contents and the index user-friendly, I would skip those and go straight to the Search tab. The first time you open this tab, the system creates its own index of searchable terms, and you will usually have a lot more luck in getting the information you are looking for by typing in some keywords related to your problem. As you would in Google, keep on trying different words or phrases until you find what you need. Other applications have a context-sensitive help system that can be launched by pressing F1. Still others—in particular the latest Microsoft products—have highly integrated help systems where a field inside the application allows you to pose your questions in natural language, and the answers are assembled from a variety of online and offline resources.

FAQs and Knowledgebases
Let’s imagine you do not find what you need in the help system. The next step would be to go to the tool’s website and look for the frequently asked questions (FAQs) and/or the knowledgebase and/or the support section—and I would do it in that order if the website has all three. The FAQ section is usually short, and you can quickly browse through it to see whether your question is answered. (In the process, you may stumble on other questions and answers that are also helpful.) The knowledgebase is a searchable database that you can query to find answers quickly. The URL to the knowledgebase is often called support.developer.com (such as support.microsoft.com, support.atril.com, support.sdl.com, etc.). If there is also a support section that requires you to send in a question, I recommend that you hold off and try one of the next options first (unless you are good friends with the developer or know that he is going to answer right away).

Google It
If a specific error message accompanied your problem, make a brute-force Google query with the exact wording of the message in quotation marks. Since you will probably still find a host of hits, go to the hits from the developer’s website first—especially if it concerns Microsoft products (unless you want to read through pages and pages of Microsoft-bashing).

User Groups
If it is a question for which you do not have much specific information, go to the user group of the product. Some user groups, including those for all of Adobe’s products, are hosted on the developer’s website. This is often a good thing because it usually means that there is a company representative participating. Other user groups can be found in newsgroups like those for Microsoft’s products (www.microsoft.com/communities/newsgroups/default.mspx), and yet others, including almost all the translation environment tools, can be found on Yahoo! Groups (groups.yahoo.com). These are typically very supportive places to look for answers, ask questions, answer questions, or simply hang around to have a look at the different tools. And PLEASE look for an answer before you ask questions within the group. These groups all have a search box, so you can search tens of thousands of postings in a heartbeat, and nine times out of ten you will find what you are looking for. I would also encourage you to go to the “Files” section where you can find all kinds of manuals, utilities, and other interesting things that are specific to the group at which you are looking.

To find a group for your particular tool, just go to groups.yahoo.com, type the name of your tool, and it should show up. (It is also very cool to subscribe to these groups as RSS feeds—more on RSS in one of the next columns.)

The Answer is Out There
Interestingly, in the time it took me to write this, I received four e-mails with questions, three of which could have been answered by going to one of the user groups.
Over 10,000 Canadian soldiers were killed or wounded during three days of heavy fighting at the Battle of Vimy Ridge on April 9, 1917. This event is viewed as a key step in Canada’s emergence as a nation. The clash saw all four divisions of the Canadian Corps join forces to take a German position that had resisted previous attacks.

Ninety years on, notables, including Canada’s Prime Minister Stephen Harper and former French Prime Minister Dominique de Villepin, converged on the site to commemorate the event over Easter weekend. But even as officials were homing in, organizers were busy removing a set of panels with flawed translations.

The French-language signs were part of a historical display in a center at the memorial, and the mistakes were identified by Canadian journalists arriving to cover the event. Errors in the French versions ranged from gender reversals to skewed verb tenses and terminology—a clear sign of nonnative speakers at work. Veterans Affairs Minister Greg Thompson pulled the plug immediately, judging the flawed translations “totally unacceptable.”

Veterans Affairs Spokeswoman Janice Summerby confirmed that the panels had been donated by a charitable trust with an interest in education. The texts were produced by volunteers. “The donors’ intent was to add value to the overall experience at the Vimy Memorial,” said Ms. Summerby. “They regret that their well-intended endeavors have generated an issue.”

Professional translators make a point of working into their native language only. Summerby confirmed that Canadian government translators would be involved in producing the revised panels, praising these professionals’ top-notch language skills and insisting that Veterans Affairs Canada understands the importance of quality in language.

Globalization Goes to the Movies

On March 19, an article entitled “The Greatest Stories Ever Filmed (Mangled by Outsourced Subtitles)” gave readers of The Times a peak behind the scenes in the subtitling industry—and it is anything but glitz and glitter. According to the London newspaper’s arts correspondent Dalya Alberge, both movie-goers and directors are losing out as a direct result of sales agents farming out subtitling to the lowest bidder.

Increasingly, writes Alberge, the work is done in low-cost countries—typically India or Malaysia—where the original dialog can be battered beyond recognition by inexperienced, unqualified translators.

London subtitler Kenn Nakata Steffensen cuts these offshore translators no slack. “They lack the linguistic and intercultural skills required to transmit audiovisual content to the audience,” he says. They are also working at rock-bottom prices.

Steffensen and colleagues, who may be called in to salvage such jobs, cite errors by the bucketful: “Jim is a Vietnam vet” became “Jim is a veterinarian from Vietnam” in one film, while “she died in a freak rugby accident” emerged subtitled as “she died in a rugby match for people with deformities.” Elsewhere, “flying into an asteroid field” was transformed into “flying into a steroid field.” Not to mention Uma Thurman’s line in My Super Ex-Girlfriend: “We have a zero-tolerance policy on this kind of thing [sexual harassment]” was turned from back and rendered “We hold the highest standards for sexual harassment” for movie-goers in Taiwan.

For Paris-based Nigel Palmer, whose subtitles for Amelie and other box-office hits have been widely praised, the race to the bottom in U.K. and U.S. rates may reflect an environment less director-driven than in France and other European countries.

“Historically, directors remain far closer to their work in France,” he says, which makes selling all rights once a film is out on the market very rare. In this scenario, “serious directors” are more likely to keep an eye on things. They want their film offspring to receive the very best care before heading out to make their fortune worldwide.

An example cited in The Times is Guillermo del Toro, who directed the 2006 release Pan’s Labyrinth, filmed in Spanish. After learning that U.S. audiences had struggled to decipher “awkward and cold” subtitles supplied by a caption company for a previous film, del Toro worked closely with linguists to craft the English subtitles for Pan. A rewarding exercise: Pan’s Labyrinth won three Academy Awards.

Penny Wise, Pound Foolish

Subtitles are the merest drop in the bucket where film budgets are concerned. In France, where the subtitlers of Woody Allen films are rumored to make double the average rate, they still pull in under €8,000 per movie, say observers. Since cutting corners
on subtitles can leave film buffs and critics cold, this is one industry where it really makes sense to keep the big picture in mind.

With thanks to Bob Blake, Neil Inglis, Dominique Jonkers, Kay McBurney, Nick Rosenthal, and Alexandra Russell-Bitting.

The Onionskin Continued

Misunderstanding the nuances between different languages can be very amusing.

And expensive.

When translating from one language to another, missing one word in casual conversation can lead to a good laugh. One missed word in a legal contract, however, can cost millions, and missing one word in the instructions for operating a circular saw—Ouch!

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the demand for skilled translators is expected to grow 24% by the year 2010.

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ATA Certification Exam Information

Upcoming Exams

Arizona
Phoenix
September 30, 2007
Registration Deadline: September 14, 2007

California
San Diego
September 8, 2007
Registration Deadline: August 24, 2007

San Francisco
November 3, 2007
Registration Deadline: October 19, 2007

Colorado
Denver
September 22, 2007
Registration Deadline: September 7, 2007

Florida
Gainesville
September 9, 2007
Registration Deadline: August 24, 2007

Massachusetts
Somerville
September 30, 2007
Registration Deadline: September 14, 2007

Minnesota
Minneapolis
September 23, 2007
Registration Deadline: September 7, 2007

Utah
Salt Lake City
September 29, 2007
Registration Deadline: September 14, 2007

Tennessee
Nashville
September 16, 2007
Registration Deadline: August 31, 2007

Texas
Austin
September 29, 2007
Registration Deadline: September 14, 2007

Wisconsin
Milwaukee
September 29, 2007
Registration Deadline: September 14, 2007

Ecuador
Quito
September 8, 2007
Registration Deadline: August 24, 2007

Send your news to Jeff Sanfacon at jeff@atanet.org or American Translators Association, 225 Reinekers Lane, Suite 590, Alexandria, VA 22314.

• ATA Board member Claudia Angelelli was recently promoted from an associate to a full professor of Spanish linguistics in the Department of Spanish and Portuguese at San Diego State University.

• The American Literary Translators Association (ALTA) awarded Ellen Elias-Bursac the 2006 ALTA National Translation Award for her translation of David Albahri’s Serbian novel Götz and Meyer.

• ATA Board member Liliana Valenzuela was recently interviewed about her writing and career as a literary translator on several radio and television stations, among them: UNIVISION KAKW/Channel 62 (Texas); WADO Radio 1280 AM (New York); and KOOP Radio Austin 91.7 FM (Texas). Her Spanish translation of Alex Espinoza’s Still Water Saints (Los santos de Agua Mansa, California) was recently published by Vintage Español/Random House. In addition, she translated several essays, stories, and poems into Spanish that appear in Voces sin fronteras: Antología Vintage Español de literatura mexicana y chicana contemporánea (also available in English as Bordering Fires: The Vintage Book of Contemporary Mexican and Chicana and Chicano Literature), both published by Vintage Español/Random House.

All candidates applying for ATA certification must provide proof that they meet the certification program eligibility requirements. Please direct all inquiries regarding general certification information to ATA Headquarters at (703) 683-6100. Registration for all certification 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 ATA’s website or from Headquarters.
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JLS Salutes the Members of the ATA at Their San Francisco Conference

And what a golden opportunity (practically in our back yard!) to express our appreciation for the work all you professionals do for us – not to mention for our clients. Our bottom lines depend on your continued energy and motivation.

Thank you, translators!

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Atlanta Association of Interpreters and Translators

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“Language and Terminology”
Atlanta, Georgia
September 29 - 30, 2007

Highlights:
• Terminology Management (Sue Ellen Wright)
• Plain Language (Aracely Rosales)
• Literary Translation (Graciela Lucero-Hammer)
• Challenges of Legal Translation (Luc Delporte)
• Interpreting for the Media (Cesar Cardoza)
• Conference Interpreting (Steven Mines)

For more information, visit www.aait.org.
## Upcoming Events

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<tr>
<th>Date Range</th>
<th>Event Details</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>August 2–4, 2007</td>
<td>Nebraska Association for Translators and Interpreters 8th Annual Regional Conference Bellevue, Nebraska <a href="http://www.natihq.org">www.natihq.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 11–13, 2007</td>
<td>American Medical Writers Association 67th Annual Conference “A Legacy of Leadership” Atlanta, Georgia <a href="http://www.amwa.org">www.amwa.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 7–11, 2007</td>
<td>American Literary Translators Association 30th Anniversary Conference “Celebrating the Past, Imagining the Future” Richardson, Texas <a href="http://www.literarytranslators.org">www.literarytranslators.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 15–18, 2007</td>
<td>American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages 41st Annual Convention &amp; Exposition “Bridging Cultures Through Languages” San Antonio, Texas <a href="http://www.actfl.org">www.actfl.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 24–26, 2007</td>
<td>FIT Regional Centre Latin America 2nd Meeting of the FIT Regional Centre Latin America Guadalajara, Mexico <a href="http://www.omt.org.mx/general.htm">www.omt.org.mx/general.htm</a></td>
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### Is your ATA e-mail stuck in cyberspace?

To help make sure you receive important ATA announcements and special offers by e-mail:

- Add the following address to your e-mail address book and, if available, your “safe list”: ata-hq@atanet.org.
- Check your “junk mail” or “spam” folder often to make sure none of ATA’s e-mail messages have accidentally ended up there.
- Use the Members Only area of ATA’s website to keep your contact information updated.

ATA does not sell or rent the e-mail addresses of its members.
**LE VISUEL multimédia 3**

**Publisher:**
QA International
(a division of Les Éditions Québec Amériques, Inc.)

**Publication date:**
2006

**ISBNs:**
2-7644-0847-1
978-2-7644-0847-6

**Price:**
$39.95 (Canadian)

**Available from:**
ledictionnairevisuel.com
(for a list of suppliers and online retailers)

**Reviewed by:**
Françoise Herrmann

---

**If in your wildest translation dreams you have ever wished for a bilingual picture dictionary, it is time to wake up!** *Le VISUEL 3* offers:
- 40,000 terms that are illustrated, defined, translated, and pronounced;
- 6,000 illustrations;
- 800 topics in French and English, to which you may currently add an extra language module in Spanish for an additional fee¹ (Italian and German modules are forthcoming). This dream-come-true plurilingual picture dictionary links to *ANTIDOTE RX²* as the 11th dictionary of that application, or you may use it as a stand-alone application with MACs and PCs. With magnificent illustrations and mouse-over boxes containing definitions, translations, and audio pronunciations, *Le VISUEL 3* is an indispensable tool to help you both name and identify objects and to pinpoint their exact translations. It will even help you to memorize terminology for interpretation with a series of clever exercises that require you to listen and label objects, or to drag and drop labels.

**User-Friendliness**
Perhaps one of the most salient features of this tool is a user-friendliness that belies the need for a user manual or insert. Illustrations are regrouped on dials (see Figure 1, page 52) that take you from one level of the thematic organizational tree structure to the next (for example, from Sports and Games, to Combat Sports, to Kung Fu, Karate, or Judo). Just mouse-over any picture for a label, and click to enter an illustration or another level of the tree structure. In an illustration, click on the callouts for translations, definitions, and pronunciations. Alternatively, just click

---

**Installation Requirements**

**For Macs**
- Mac OS X v10.2.8 or higher;
- 256 MHz processor or higher (G4 533 MHz recommended);
- Video card with a resolution of 800 x 600 pixels and thousands of colors;
- 4x CDROM drive (8x recommended);
- QuickTime 6.x or higher version (included with the CD); and
- 80 MB of hard disk space.

**For PCs**
- Windows 2000 or XP, a Pentium II 400 MHz processor or better (Pentium III 1.0 GHz recommended);
- 128 MB RAM;
- Video card with a resolution of 800 x 600 pixels and thousands of colors (16 bits) that is compatible with Direct X;
- Sound card (16 bits) compatible with Direct X;
- 4x CDROM drive (8x recommended);
- QuickTime 6.x or higher version (included with the CD); and
- 80 MB of hard disk space.

To install *Le VISUEL 3*, follow the instructions in the Installation Wizard.
on the menu icons on the top and bottom borders of the application window (for example, to save a favorite illustration, to search the Index, to set the language of the interface, or to choose the display mode). There is information (dialog boxes with directions, menus with options, and labels with translations, definitions, and pronunciations) everywhere you point your cursor or click with the mouse. Ultimately, you will find that all the information you need is just under the cursor, or a click away, even though there are detailed help menus included.

**Searches**

To search *Le VISUEL 3* in a more goal-directed manner to find out whether your term is illustrated, you may want to use the Index. The Index enables you to type in your search term and to see an illustrated thumbnail of the hits so you can check whether any of those returned correspond to your search item. For example, say you are searching for the term *sinus*. Just type *sinus* in the Index and click for a thumbnail on any one of the six hits that are returned to make sure that you are accessing the *sinus* of the nasal cavity, rather than the *sinus* of a toga or the *sinus* of a grape leaf, then double-click to directly access the full illustration (see Figure 2, page 53). The term *sinus* will be displayed in a dialog box containing a definition and a translation. You will also be given the option to listen to the pronunciation of the term in both French and English. Next to this box will also appear all of the other callouts for parts of the nasal cavity (for example, hard and soft palate [voile et voûte du palais], middle and inferior nasal concha [cornet moyen et inférieur], and tongue [langue]), each of which are clickable for definitions, translations, pronunciations, and further hyperlinked illustrations (for example, when there is a small “+” sign next to the callout, as for the terms “+maxilla” and “+olfactory nerve”).

**Illustrations**

Whether it is bicycle parts, human body parts, turbofan engine parts, fabric care instructions, scientific symbols, or the mah-jong bonus tiles you are searching for, you will find them illustrated with sharp color graphics. You will be able to zoom in on parts of large diagrams that are crowded with callouts (for example, on different areas of blood circulation or sections of the sciatic nerve path). You may choose to display callouts in French or in English, without having to re-boot. You will be able to display illustrations with labels, with dots only and hidden labels, and without labels so that you can import the bare illustration into other documents. The boxes that display the definition, translation, and pronunciation icons of a term will sometimes also point you to other illustrations (for example, the grape illustration is hyperlinked to a cross-section of a grape).

**Navigation**

Your navigation from one level to the next of *Le VISUEL 3*’s semantic tree structure is also traceable in drop-down menus at the top left corner of the application. Thus, you may navigate the dictionary in an intuitive fashion using the dials, or via the menus, using drop-down options. A mosaic panel of thumbnails containing a history of all of the illustrations you have visited is also accessible to facilitate your access to an item you have already consulted. Similarly, you may save an illustration to your Favorites,
which also displays as a mosaic panel of fairly large thumbnails.

**Vocabulary Building Tool**

Beyond bilingual picture dictionary, *Le VISUEL 3* is also designed as a great tool for learning new vocabulary. There are five exercise modes included for any illustration that are both fun and instructive, targeting both aural and written accuracy. In one mode, terms are dragged from the bottom of the screen to the empty label spaces. In the aural mode, when terms are pronounced, the goal is to click on the corresponding empty label. In another exercise mode, terms pronounced must be typed correctly into the corresponding empty label. In yet another mode, the labels are scrambled and the goal is to unscramble them correctly. Switching from one exercise mode to another is menu driven, and switching back to the picture dictionary mode for more study is also just a couple of clicks away.

**The ANTIDOTE RX connection**

*Le VISUEL 3* works as a stand-alone visual dictionary, or as the 11th dictionary of ANTIDOTE RX, an intelligent text checker and revision guide combined with the power of 10 different dictionaries, such as antonyms, synonyms, concordances, or citations. This means that the ANTIDOTE RX icon appears in *Le VISUEL 3* (upper right corner), allowing you to call up ANTIDOTE RX directly from *Le VISUEL 3*. Conversely, a *Le VISUEL 3* icon appears in ANTIDOTE RX so that you can call up the Index of *Le VISUEL 3* in ANTIDOTE RX and use it for visual definition and translation in combination with the other dictionaries. In addition to incrementing the power of both applications, switching from one application to another is perfectly seamless and occurs without delay. Thus, for example, when you select the term “nose” in *Le VISUEL 3* and click on the ANTIDOTE RX icon, ANTIDOTE RX will open with the entry “nose” in the dictionaries that apply. Then, you will be able to find in ANTIDOTE RX: other definitions of the term “nose” (3 hits); synonyms (49 hits); expressions (43 hits), such as *avoir le nez creux* (to have a hunch), *pied de nez* (to thumb one’s nose), and *nez à nez* (face to face); concordances (295 hits); analogies (135 hits); and citations (15 hits); etc. This information will greatly expand all you ever wanted to know (and more) about the term *nez* (nose).

**Overall Evaluation**

*Le VISUEL 3* is an elegant bilingual French and English visual dictionary, with an available Spanish language module and forthcoming German and Italian modules. The presentation of crisp and detailed visuals with labels that expand to provide a translation, definition, and pronunciation is both concise and practical. For translators who need precision, short of the ultra-specialized, and who have often scanned the far reaches of the web for visual information, *Le VISUEL 3* is a slick tool that navigates smoothly and fast across a vast array of general and technical domains of language use. And for all translators who also do interpreting and who need to polish vocabulary skills, this tool offers great vocabulary building exercises in a fun and nonthreatening manner.

If it is true that a picture is worth a thousand words, imagine what *Le VISUEL 3* has to offer! Get it, and enjoy!

**Notes**

1. $8.50 (Canadian) for a text or pronunciation only extension, and $12.75 (Canadian) for an extension that includes both text and pronunciations.

2. See page 45 of the June 2007 issue of *The ATA Chronicle* for a review of ANTIDOTE RX.
New Certified Members

Congratulations! The following people have successfully passed ATA’s certification exam:

- **English into German**
  - Alexa Nieschlag
  - New York, NY

- **English into Japanese**
  - Koji Tanigisawa
  - Honolulu, HI

- **English into Portuguese**
  - Rafa M. Lombardino
  - San Diego, CA
  - Antonio M. Ribeiro
  - New York, NY

- **English into Russian**
  - Elena N. Morrow
  - Antelope, CA

- **English into Spanish**
  - Carlos M. Andres
  - Turlock, CA
  - Paola C. Gazzaneo
  - Montevideo, Uruguay
  - Roger Martin
  - Coral Gables, FL

- **French into English**
  - Laura L. Nagle
  - Philadelphia, PA

- **German into English**
  - Rose Vekony
  - Berkeley, CA
  - Emily J. Banwell
  - Oakland, CA
  - Maxfield C. Dunn
  - Monterey, CA

- **Japanese into English**
  - Susan J. Mast
  - Lancaster, PA

- **Spanish into English**
  - Ashley Adams
  - Warrenton, VA
  - Preston C. Causey
  - Myrtle Beach, SC
  - David C. MacDonald
  - Graham, NC

Active Membership Review

Congratulations! The Active Membership Review Committee is pleased to grant active member status to:

- **Active**
  - Patricia Hillock
  - Urbandale, IA
  - Valeska Nygren
  - El Paso, TX

New Jersey Judiciary Spanish Interpreter Vacancies

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Cumberland/Gloucester/Salem Vicinage
Cumberland County Courthouse
Bridgeton, New Jersey

Court Interpreter (Spanish)
Provide interpretation services for court staff and the public

- **Court Interpreter 2 (Master)**
  - $55,141.20 - $83,116.71

- **Court Interpreter 1 (Journey)**
  - $52,020.00 - $73,868.40

Cumberland/Gloucester/Salem Vicinage Operations Division

Applicants should submit a cover letter and current résumé complete with the job announcement number and both day and evening telephone numbers to:

- Joan P. Morisky, VHRM
  - Human Resources Division
  - Cumberland County Courthouse
  - 2 Broad & Fayette Streets
  - Bridgeton, NJ 08302
  - E-mail: VICXVResume.Mailbox@judiciary.state.nj.us
  - ANNOUNCEMENT # 07-03

Superior Court of New Jersey
Union Vicinage
Union County Court House
Elizabeth, New Jersey

Court Interpreter 2 (Master)
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Court Interpreter 1 (Journey)
- $52,020.00 - $73,868.40

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  - Human Resources Manager
  - Union County Courthouse
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  - E-mail: UNNHR.Mailbox@judiciary.state.nj.us
  - ANNOUNCEMENT # No. 07-04

For specific details, go to:
- [www.judiciary.state.nj.us/jobs/index.htm](http://www.judiciary.state.nj.us/jobs/index.htm)
The New Mexico Translators and Interpreters Association (NMTIA), an ATA affiliate group, provides a forum for local professional interpreters and translators. NMTIA promotes public awareness of the importance of translation and interpreting in intercultural communications.

Benefits and Activities

Bimonthly Meetings: NMTIA meetings often feature a speaker. The association also sponsors workshops and ATA certification examinations.

Printed Membership Directory: Members have the option of being listed in the NMTIA printed directory, which is sent to all members. In addition, the directory is distributed to local, state, and national organizations as a resource guide for their translation and interpreting needs.

Online Searchable Directory: In addition to the printed directory, NMTIA offers an online directory, where prospective clients can search for interpreters and translators. A listing on the NMTIA website is available for an initial fee of $10 (this is separate from the membership fee). This listing can be established at any time during the year. A subsequent annual fee of $5, payable to NMTIA along with membership dues by January 31, is required for continuation of the web listing. Established members can have their web listing changed at any time. A separate $5 charge applies each time a change is requested. Members should e-mail the webmaster directly to initiate changes and submit payment.

Newsletter: Rattles From New Mexico is the association’s online publication. If you are interested in contributing, please contact Tomás Butchart at (505) 265-2908 or butchart@aps.edu, or Mar Rodríguez at agua@telecable.es, or mar.agua@gmail.com.

Website: In addition to membership information, NMTIA’s website (www.cybermesa.com/~nmtia) contains: association news and event listings; an online membership directory; resource links (including information on certification and accreditation); and general information on the fields of translation and interpretation.

Quick Facts

- Acronym: NMTIA
- Established: 1983
- Area Served: New Mexico
- Website: www.cybermesa.com/~nmtia
- Contact: P.O. Box 36263 Albuquerque, NM 87176 Tel: (505) 352-9258 E-mail: uweschroeter@comcast.net

Translation: Getting it Right

“By applying even half the tips in this guide, you will improve your chances of getting a translation that works.”

Translation: Getting it Right is an ATA client education booklet available in print and online. ATA members can order up to 100 copies at no cost. To download a PDF copy of this booklet, visit www.atanet.org.
languages and language groups do not always have to be violent. For example, an acquaintance in Luxembourg works in an office where French, Spanish, and English are often heard and used. My acquaintance’s native language is German, but that language is only heard in his office when he speaks on the phone. His Francophone co-workers joke that it seems like he is always arguing when they hear him speaking German. Perhaps the sound of the German language tends to make even a neutral conversation sound emotionally charged. My acquaintance did not tell me whether he had any ready reply to his colleagues’ comments, but there must be something he could say in return that would be in the same emotional register.

The clashes between languages and language groups do not always have to be violent. For example, an acquaintance in Luxembourg works in an office where French, Spanish, and English are often heard and used. My acquaintance’s native language is German, but that language is only heard in his office when he speaks on the phone. His Francophone co-workers joke that it seems like he is always arguing when they hear him speaking German. Perhaps the sound of the German language tends to make even a neutral conversation sound emotionally charged. My acquaintance did not tell me whether he had any ready reply to his colleagues’ comments, but there must be something he could say in return that would be in the same emotional register.

New Queries

(E-F 7-07/1) The phrase platinum-supporting catalyst caused a ProZ member to stumble. The context goes like this: …the air electrode comprises a platinum-supporting catalyst. The solid electrolyte comprises a platinum-ruthenium alloy-supporting catalyst. What is involved here?

(E-F 7-07/2) This is English slang, but evidently a new word for an old phenomenon, as reported by a participant on Lantra-L: His involvement will be uncovered if someone grasses. How do we deal with grass being used as a verb in this context?

(E-R 7-07/3) Here we go with drilling mud, and specifically with emulsion fluid systems. The document referred to by a ProZ member contains the phrase emulsion whole fluid: emulsion whole fluid to be rented at the rate of XXX.XX per barrel. What is it, and how about some good Russian for this?

(F-E 7-07/4) Trying to deal with a text involving herbicides and weed control, a Lantra-L user encountered Les mauvaises herbes graminées, dicotylédones et cyprécées déjà levées. It seems the passage refers to certain kinds of treatment being administered after the critters have emerged. Is that correct?

(G-E 7-07/5) Preis um Preis, used in the context of receiving awards, appears to be a common phrase. A Lantra-L user wants to know what it means and how to convey this in English.

(I-E 7-07/6) A Lantra-L user wants to know what sort of trans-frontier (?) phenomenon Paesi Transfrontaliero Adriatici are.

(I-E 7-07/7) A ProZ member working on documentation for a motorized work trolley, specifically the device to control the ancillary functions of the vehicle that are not related to motion, found the phrase leve di comando attrezzature. What are suggestions?

(Sp-E 7-07/8) Suzanne Couture found penular in a radiation therapy treatment plan, along with estático and rotatorio. She thinks penular might mean marginal, but has not found any reliable sources to be sure. Is anyone willing to try the English?

(Sp-E 7-07/9) Also submitted by Suzanne Couture, the term endite, which appears in a list of surgery-related items: quirófano, área toco quirúrgico, quirófano Qx UEM, endite…. She consulted ProZ, but obviously was not fully satisfied with the solution offered there, which was exploratory surgery. Any ideas?

(Sw-E 7-07/10) Tidverk and VSTG were difficult in this Swedish automotive text: 12.000 mils service skall vara avslutad senast sex (6) arbetstimmar efter inlämmandet eller i enlight med gällande tidverk (VSTG). What are they?

Replies to Old Queries

(G-E 5-07/6) (Beanspruchungen): Loads rather than demands works best in the overall context for this one, found on page 48 of the May issue, according to Ryan Montcalm. His suggested translation: The packaging is intended to prevent the product from being exposed to heavy loads during transport.

(G-E 5-07/7) (Treppenauge): Ryan Montcalm points out that the 1980 Ernst dictionary defines this as a stair well or well hole.

(Po-E 4-07/8) (pierwszych porywach serca): Aleksandra Anthamatten says the usual translation for this is in the first flush (as of love), but another meaning of the word poryw is clutch. Translated as talking about the first clutchings of each other’s hearts, the first meetings create, in her opinion, a much stronger mental image.

(Pl-E 5-07/12) (se entregou): Steve Hanley states that in this context, the
phrase means to give yourself away. To complete the context sentence on page 49 of the May issue, he offers No one knew what you did wrong, but you, unknowingly, opened your mouth and gave yourself away. Thais Simoes renders it as to betray oneself, and reveal something that was not meant to be revealed.

(Pt-G 4-07/9) (control de planta): In Portuguese, says Gabe Bokor, the word should be either controle (Brazilian Portuguese) or controlo (European Portuguese), but never control. Planta is simply an Anglicism meaning plant, and controle ou controlo de planta is (surprise!) plant control. Cabine de pintura a pó is powder painting booth, and Estufa de cura is a curing oven. CLP is contralor lógico programável. See pages 58-59 of the April issue for the full query.

(R-E 1-07/9) (что и привело к ошибке в воспитательных целях): Nadia Brunstein is unhappy with the translation provided on page 59 of the April issue. Her suggested rendering: which is what caused the grade to be lowered for educational purposes.

(Sp-E 3-07/10) (gastos necesarios para su radicación): Radicarse, according to Alejandra Miranda-Naón, citing the bilingual Larousse dictionary, means to settle. Radicar is to be located. Both these verbs usually refer to people. So, the 10% en concepto de otros gastos necesarios para su radicación are to pay for other expenses due to the vehicle’s relocation.

(Sw-E 4-07/10) (sekretessprövning): Christian Schoenberg is pretty sure that confidentiality review is right for this. Depending on the agency or body performing the review, secrecy review could also work. Please accept my thanks for your contributions. Some, in gratifying fashion, arrived not through the Internet services, but directly. PLEASE NOTE: these are always most welcome.

This column is solely intended as a means of facilitating a general discussion regarding terminology choices. For feedback regarding pressing terminology questions, please try one of these online forums: Lantra-L (www.geocities.com/athens/7110/Lantra.htm), ProZ.com (www.proz.com), or Translators Café (http://translatorscafe.com).
This column was inspired by “retiring” and “outgoing,” a pair of words that can be either antonyms or synonyms, depending on meaning. The words were the answers to a recent Will Shortz puzzle on Public Broadcasting System radio’s “Weekend Edition.”

Most languages have such pairs of words. In English, “large” can be the smallest size, “baaad” can be good, and a person may be fortunate or unfortunate enough to “luck out.” Formal English is not exempt: the adjectives “best” and “worst” are antonyms, but the verbs “best” and “worst” are synonyms.

And then there are oxymorons, phrases in which the contradiction is built in: “jumbo shrimp,” “real phonies,” “everyone above average,” “scientific fortune-telling,” W. S. Gilbert’s “modified rapture,” and the old army joke, “military intelligence.”

Words meaning their opposites or contradicting themselves are usually funny. When the words are puns—Lent is a fast time and also a slow time—or euphemisms—a character in Guys and Dolls has a “perfect” criminal record, i.e., many arrests and no convictions—they are inherently funny.

But what if there are oxymorons that are only meant to be ambiguous and are not meant to be funny? The translator must then avoid even unintentional humor.

Consider a lament by Isolde in Act I of Richard Wagner’s opera Tristan und Isolde:

O blinde Augen! Blöde Herzen! Zahmer Mut, verzagtes Schweigen!

[O blind/clouded/hidden/false eyes! foolish/stupid/awkward/embarrassing/disagreeable hearts! tame/docile/mild courage/daring/valor/heart, despondent/desperate/low-spirited/faint-hearted silence!]

These lines are at least partially oxymoronic, especially the third line, which might be rendered as “cowardly daring.” Further, they reflect what a modern audience would consider an over-the-top romantic sensibility, easily parodied and ridiculed. The translator must re-create them, using a register of English that Isolde could employ, keeping as much of the meaning and oxymoronic character as possible, all the while not being funny. Of course, the result must be singable to the music, which means generally following Wagner’s phrasing and syllable count, and, in this particular case, because of the pattern of high and low notes, also generally following Wagner’s pattern of long and short vowels.

Here is an unacceptable translation:

Defective vision! cornered courage! peevish heart! disgruntled silence!

And here is an acceptable one:

O blinded vision! blunted valor! Sullen heart, resigned to silence!

Correction: Lotti N. Eichhorn was the first to point out an error in the April 2007 column. The correct literal translation of fünf gerade sein lassen is “to let 5 be an even number.”

Herman is a librettist and translator. Submit items for future columns via e-mail to hermanapter@cmsinter.net or via snail mail to Mark Herman, 1409 E. Gaylord St., Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858-3626. 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.
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Arabic, Armenian (Western), Hmong, Mien, Mong, Punjabi, Romanian, Russian, Spanish, Urdu, and Vietnamese. Hindi and Mandarin (Traditional Chinese) translations available in the near future. Comments: jeanielhome@sactocapitol.org.

Translation Bureau of the Government of Canada
The Pavel Terminology Tutorial
English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese
www.translationbureau.gc.ca/pavel_e.htm

Contains roughly 300 pages of text designed to teach the fundamental principles of terminology research. Over 75 interactive exercises with answers and explanations, in addition to over 25 charts and explanatory graphic elements. Includes a glossary of the terms used in terminology, an extensive bibliography, and a list of websites.

TMC would like to thank all the talented language professionals who have helped to make this past year such a success.

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