

SATI Triennial Conference 2015

The Changing Face of Translation and Interpreting



Illustration: Andrea Couvert and Annalisa Contrafatto

Programme

30 September – 1 October 2015
Emperors Palace



Acknowledgements

Our thanks to **Andrea Couvert** and **Annalisa Contrafatto** for permission to use the “changing face” illustration as the logo for the conference. The illustration was prepared for an entry into the International Federation of Translators’ 2015 ITD poster competition, in which they were the runners-up.

We acknowledge the support of the **Language Resource Management Agency** (RMA) (<http://www.nwu.ac.za/ctext/rma>) as a **Bronze Sponsor** of the conference. The RMA is a central repository that manages the distribution of reusable text and speech resources for South African languages. These include linguistic tools and systems, translation tools, text-to-speech systems, annotation tools, automatic speech recognition tools, corpora and word lists, dictionaries, translation memories and text-to-speech data. Read more on their website.



We acknowledge the support of our sister association **Prolingua**, which has sponsored a lucky draw of a generous Exclusive Books voucher. Prolingua is an association for English and Afrikaans language practitioners and is celebrating its 65th anniversary this year. Prolingua's objectives include standardising subject terms and texts that lend themselves to standardisation, improving the quality of translation in general, affording members the opportunity to discuss translation and terminology problems and keeping members abreast of a broad spectrum of disciplines by means of talks, visits, etc. Prolingua meets once a month alternately in Pretoria and Johannesburg. There are three categories of membership: honorary, individual and corporate. Find out more about Prolingua at <http://prolingua.org.za>.

We acknowledge the support of **NB Publishers**. Many of the entries for the SATI Prizes for Outstanding Translation come from the NB stable and NB has also provided generous sponsorship of R50 000 for the prizes. We acknowledge the support of **Juta**, who have sponsored a lucky draw of book vouchers.



We acknowledge the support of our **exhibitors** at this conference:

- The Language Resource Management Agency
- NB Publishers
- The National Language Services’ Human Language Technology Unit
- SDL Trados



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Communiqué

International Translation Day 2015

The Changing Face of Translation and Interpreting

Le nouveau visage de la traduction et l'interprétation

From fountain pens to typewriters to speech recognition. From index cards to electronic dictionaries and the knowledge highway. From the Nuremberg trials to telephone and video remote interpreting.

As the world changes, so do many aspects of the work of translators and interpreters. Graduates today can barely believe what they hear about the working conditions of their predecessors only 30 years ago. Today a wealth of information is at our fingertips. We have a plethora of tools to enable us to translate faster and more consistently. We can consult colleagues all over the world without leaving our desks.

For clients, too, translation has changed. No longer do they battle to find a local translator to meet their needs – professional associations all over the world have directories of members waiting to assist. They can send out a text before leaving the office in the evening and have the translation waiting when they come in again next morning, thanks to communication over time zones. They can balance their costs and their target audiences over different projects by using translators in different parts of the world. They can consult their own clients on the other side of the world or a doctor in another country owing to the availability of expert telephone interpreters. They can run a text through a machine translation program and get an immediate idea of what it is about.

All these things underlie the theme for International Translation Day 2015, which is:

The Changing Face of Translation and Interpreting

Le nouveau visage de la traduction et l'interprétation

The changes present us with both new challenges and new opportunities. Speed, cost and volume are most often cited. But it is much more than that. For the practitioners they mean working smarter and being open to change, adapting to new changing roles, learning new skills and mastering new tools.

But the basics do not change.

- The role of translators and interpreters today is the same as it was a thousand years ago: to enable people to communicate.
- Quality remains the touchstone in any assignment and this still depends on the skill and experience of the translator or interpreter and selecting the right person for the job.
- Translators still have to craft each text to fit its purpose.
- Clients still need to brief the translator or interpreter of their needs properly.
- Translators still need to keep themselves fresh, up-to-date and on the ball through continuing professional development.

What will the face of Translation and Interpreting be in the future? For millennia, living and breathing translators or interpreters have been the embodiment of unparalleled linguistic skills, specialised training, professional conduct and a passion for their work. The best equipment can help them do an even better job, but cannot get to the heart and soul of a text or the nuances of negotiations. On International Translation Day 2015, therefore, let us celebrate the great advances that have been made in translation and interpreting, but most importantly celebrate the individuals who are at the heart of this profession and who make it possible for the world to be a global village but at the same time a universe full of possibilities in the past, at present and in the future.

Issued by the International Federation of Translators (www.fit-ift.org)

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

Wednesday 30 September 2015

Time					
08:00	Registration				
09:00	Opening	Johan Blaauw, SATI chair			
09:30	Plenary address	Chris Durban		The modern language practitioner: Taking control and building your business	
10:30	Coffee/tea				
		Fabia 1		Fabia 2	
	Presentations	Moderator: Manzo Khulu		Moderator: Thelma Kotzé	
		Speaker	Title	Speaker	Title
11:00		<i>Anneline du Preez</i>	Translation difficulties in a constantly evolving world and country	<i>George de Bruin</i>	Bending the rules – when authors translate their own texts
11:30		<i>Irene Goussard-Kunz</i>	Web-based disposable corpora as a useful language resource for professional translators	<i>Leane Rokebrand</i>	The subtlety of meaning: Exploring the spaces between certainty and contingency in the translation of <i>Die boek van toeval en toeverlaat</i>
12:00		<i>Christelle de Scally</i>	Towards a profile of the ideal language practitioner - their changing role in contemporary South African corporate language offices	<i>Marné Pienaar and Eleanor Cornelius</i>	Good interpreting, bad reporting or bad interpreting, good reporting?
12:30	Lunch				
	Presentations	Moderator: Eleanor Cornelius		Moderator: Thelma Kotzé	
13:30		<i>Anne-Marie Beukes</i>	Translator education and the changing nature of language practice	<i>Gene Mathey</i>	Taking a modern look at interpreter pre-selection tests
14:00		<i>Kim Wallmach</i>	How can curriculum design reflect the changing worlds of translators and interpreters?	<i>Leia-Ann Howells Steyn</i>	Towards the development of a scale for assessing equivalence in transcribed interpreted texts
14:30		<i>Ketiwe Ndhlovu and Feziwe Shoba</i>	Using a “blended” approach to meet the changing needs of translation students at UNISA	<i>Johan Blaauw</i>	The changing face of educational interpreting at the North-West University
15:00	Coffee/tea				
	Presentations	Moderator: Manzo Khulu		Moderator: Johan Blaauw	
15:30		<i>Laurinda van Tonder</i>	Fansubbing and Creative Subtitling – How Amateur Approaches can Help Improve Professional Products	<i>Stafford Osuri</i>	Telephonic Medical Interpreting in South Africa: A Case Study
16:00		<i>Barend and Gene Mathey</i>	Localisation in online gaming: What about Africa?	<i>Petri du Toit</i>	Making the impossible possible: How do South African Sign Language (SASL) Interpreters alleviate the cognitive strain experienced while interpreting live television broadcasts?
16:30	Departure				

Thursday 1 October 2015

Time		Speaker	Title
08:30	Arrival		
09:00	Plenary workshop	Chris Durban	Working the room – and enjoying it (yes, enjoying it!) <i>How to connect with potential clients and turn them into satisfied repeat customers</i>
10:25	Lucky draw, sponsored by Prolingua		
10:30	Coffee/tea		
		Moderator: Eleanor Cornelius	
11:00	Presentations	<i>Wildrich Fourie</i>	HLT and the changing face of translation - a CText perspective
11:30		<i>Wilna Liebenberg</i>	How CAT tools have changed the way translators work
12:00		<i>Natasha Parkins-Maliko</i>	"Caught between two stools" - Cultural Equivalence in SASL translation
12:30	SATI meeting (members only)		
13:00	Lunch		
14:00	Plenary address	Naòmi Morgan	The road to knighthood
	Awards ceremony	Presentation of the 2015 SATI Prizes for Outstanding Translation and Dictionaries and the SATI Student Award: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prize for Outstanding Literary Translation • SATI Prize for Outstanding Non-Fiction Translation • SATI Prize for Outstanding Translation of Children's Literature • SATI Prize for Outstanding Translation Dictionaries • SATI Student Prize 	
	Lucky draws, sponsored by Juta and NB Publishers		
16:00	Coffee/tea		
16:30	Departure		

Abstracts

Plenary addresses

Chris Durban

The modern language practitioner: Taking control and building your business

30 September 9:00

... in good times and bad, whatever your language combination. Translation is one of the most exciting professions out there, chock-full of passionate clients, exciting ideas and opportunities for earning a good living along the way. That's the top end of the market. It exists. And genuine talent is sorely needed.

Of course the bottom end exists, too. But if you're a skilled translator or interpreter you really don't want to be there.

This presentation looks at how to take your career in hand and move into attractive market segments, useful skills in view of the fact that one of the big changes in the translation profession over the past 30 years is the move from in-house to freelance as the de facto business model.

Naòmi Morgan

The road to knighthood

1 October 14:00

It is not every day that a South African is knighted by the Republic of France. It is even rarer for such knighthoods to be awarded for translation. In January 2015 Prof. Naòmi Morgan of Free State University received the prestigious *Chevalier de l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres* award for her translation of plays such as *Oskar en die Pienk Tannie* and of Afrikaans songs to French for the popular Afri-Frans compilation.

At the awards ceremony for SATI's 2015 Prizes for Outstanding Translation and Dictionaries, Prof. Morgan will share some of her experiences of translating in this unusual language combination and some other projects dear to her heart.

The Ordre des Arts et des Lettres (Order of Arts and Letters) is an Order of France, established on 2 May 1957 by the Minister of Culture, and its supplementary status to the Ordre national du Mérite was confirmed by President Charles de Gaulle in 1963. Its purpose is the recognition of significant contributions to the arts, literature, or the propagation of these fields.

Prof. Morgan joins world-renowned individuals such as William Kentridge and Johnny Clegg on the list of foreign luminaries who have received this honour. Only two professors of literature from South Africa – JM Coetzee and André P Brink – have received this award in the past.

Plenary workshop

Chris Durban

Working the room—and enjoying it (yes, enjoying it)

1 October 9:00

This workshop will show you how to connect with potential clients and turn them into satisfied repeat customers.

Presentations

Anne-Marie Beukes

Translator education and the changing nature of language practice

30 September 13:30

According to recent reports the global translation¹ industry is a rapidly growing sector. In the era of globalisation characterised by the increased mobility of people and commodities, translators have become important facilitators of global interconnectedness and hence also important “economic players” in the services sector worldwide. With the spread of armed conflict and media coverage (e.g. in Kosovo, Iraq and Afghanistan and during the Arab Spring) translators have now also become “political players” with a new emphasis on socially regulated activities (Baker & Pérez-González, 2011: 39). New multilingual markets,

new multimedia communication and new technologies have impacted significantly on translators' traditional role by requiring a broader knowledge base and an extended range of competences.

These changing priorities require that translator education deliver graduates who, in addition to having both general and specialised translation skills, also produce multilingual documentation, are familiar with localisation and technical writing and have terminology management skills and excellent proficiency in information technology. Moreover, contemporary translation studies have resulted in a reconceptualisation of translation theoretically and practically. Translators no longer only deal with the process of producing a translated text, but they also have to engage with the ethical, political and ideological dimensions of translation. Translation education is expected to deliver translators who understand (a) the importance of their task of facilitating knowledge creation, and (b) their role in shaping culture and society in a globalised, fast-changing world.

This paper will discuss the recent curriculum changes devised and implemented in the University of Johannesburg's BA degree in Language Practice. The then RAU Linguistics department, together with Linguistics at Rhodes and Unisa, broke new ground in the 1980s with the introduction of translator education in South Africa. The Department of Linguistics introduced undergraduate training some 15 years later. With the high demand for multi-skilled translators in our fast changing world, the training of translators has become even more important. The Department of Linguistics opted for a multi-dimensional programme in order to allow for in-depth application of linguistic knowledge and professional skills in line with realistic translation market requirements, as well as contemporary approaches in translations studies. The knowledge base and broad range of competences that the various modules in UJ's BA Language Practice programme attempt to teach will be discussed and evaluated.

1 The term 'translation' is used in its inclusive, generic sense and therefore refers to both written and oral forms.

Reference

Baker, M & Pérez-González, L. (2011) Translation and interpreting. In *The Routledge Handbook of Applied Linguistics*, J Simpson (ed.). London & New York: Routledge, 39-52.

Johan Blaauw

The changing face of educational interpreting at the North-West University

30 September 14:30

The North-West University (NWU) introduced educational interpreting (EI) on its Potchefstroom Campus (PC) in 2004, and on its Vaal Triangle Campus (VTC) in 2005. Whereas the interpreting service on the PC grew rapidly to more than 2 000 periods per week currently, the service on the VTC dwindled over time and was terminated some four years ago. At the moment, a pilot project aimed at the reintroduction of EI on the VTC is being conducted.

This paper looks at the reasons for the initial demise of EI on the VTC, against the background of the NWU's functionally multilingual language policy and the differences in its implementation on the PC versus the VTC. The paper further discusses the reasons for the need to reintroduce EI, and looks at the form in which it is now being reintroduced. Some of the initial findings in the pilot project based on a survey among student users of the service are also discussed. By way of conclusion, the possible implications of the reintroduction of EI in its current form on the VTC for educational interpreting in the rest of the NWU and elsewhere in tertiary education are set out.

George de Bruin

Bending the rules – when authors translate their own texts

30 September 11:00

Traditionally, authors seldom translate their own texts. Currently, however, more and more authors choose to translate their own texts for a variety of reasons. Whatever these reasons, the question arises whether or not these self-translators follow the conventional and accepted norms when translating. In other words, will the increase in self-translations usher in a new era in Translation Studies?

One of the most accepted translation study models currently in use is Gideon Toury's three-phased methodology for descriptive translation studies (DTS). It provides researchers and students with a framework in which to examine translations and describe the translator's strategy in a scientific, replicable manner. The three phases are:

- Situating the translation within the target culture's literary system
- Undertaking a textual analysis of the source text (the original text) as well as the target text (the translated text) to identify the relationship between corresponding segments

- Attempting to describe any patterns in an effort to recreate the translation process

An important component of Toury's methodology hypothesises that the translation strategy will be influenced by the situation of the translation itself in the target culture's literary culture. If the target literary culture is relatively young or small, the translation will be closer to the original text. However, if the literary culture of the target language is well-established and accessible by a larger readership, the translation will be freer with a higher frequency of *obligatory* changes.

However, Toury's hypothesis seems to apply to independent translators and not necessarily self-translators.

In a bid to establish whether or not self-translators follow conventional and accepted norms when they translate their own texts, this study examined the self-translation of *Los*, a short story by the acclaimed South African author SJ Naudé, with specific reference to additions and omissions in the translation. Written originally in Afrikaans and translated into English, the text moved from a dominant position in the Afrikaans literary culture to a less dominant, peripheral position in the English literary system. Toury's hypothesis states that the translation will therefore be freer. However, changes should be mostly obligatory rather than optional to accommodate the requirements of the English literary system.

To classify additions and omissions in the translation, Vinay and Darbelnet's seven translation procedures were consulted and applied, which also allow for obligatory and optional changes. The two texts were then placed in an Excel[®] spreadsheet to compare each sentence with its translated equivalent. All additions and omissions were identified and categorised according to the procedures described above. Each addition/omission was also indicated as obligatory or optional.

The results indicate that the optional additions and omissions outnumber the obligatory additions and omissions by nine to one. Although Toury's hypothesis holds true in that the translation is indeed freer, the number of optional additions and omissions points to the fact that the author-translator allowed himself more freedom than should be justified. However, as a self-translator, the author may allow himself more freedom, as the translation into English may also be regarded as a rewriting or adaptation of the text.

Christelle de Scally

Towards a profile of the ideal language practitioner – their changing role in contemporary South African corporate language offices

30 September 12:00

The paper reports on a research project that emanated from a gap identified between language practitioners' training environment and the workplace, which resulted in a language management model for effective language practice being proposed. In drafting this model from an applied linguistics perspective, the current stance of language practice in a number of corporate language offices in South African organisations was reviewed. The aim was to identify the qualities of the ideal language practitioner in corporate language offices in present-day South Africa with a view to compiling a profile in this regard. Besides their ability to edit, proofread, translate, transcribe, interpret or write, language practitioners have to be able to fulfil a number of other roles. They should also be able to constantly adapt to the roles they have to fulfil in these language offices. Cook and Wei (2011) reveal that "(t)he applied linguist is a Jack of all trades". Language practitioners do not merely edit or translate. They have to have a very broad general knowledge and typically deal with documents in a range of fields, from the legal to the psychological. These authors further state that since applied linguistics is interdisciplinary, the applied linguist is expected to know a little about many areas, not only language, but also philosophy, sociology, computer programming, experimental design and many more. The main question is whether language practitioners working in corporate language offices are adequately trained to sufficiently prepare them for the roles they have to fulfil in the world of work. Kiraly (2005) addresses the transition between the training and working environment and the inherent gaps in the training, and discusses a "changeover" from class exercises done during training to actual "pieces of work". He states that the changeover would entail a major shift in focus from static equivalence to a myriad of real-world factors, including time pressures, professional responsibility and self-assessment, that would add real-world dimensions to otherwise lifeless exercises. The paper discusses how these factors could be addressed in educational and corporate environments in order to produce work-ready, professional language practitioners – language practitioners who are skilled and experienced, and are able to keep abreast of the latest trends in the field.

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Anneline du Preez

Translation difficulties in a constantly evolving world and country

30 September 11:00

Translators sometimes experience frustration and conflict with clients because of a certain choice of words or the way in which they translated concepts or ideas. This paper deals with a case study of such an incident in which I, as a language practitioner, was involved. I translated the name of an organisation (not a registered business), but not its abbreviation. The client insisted on having the abbreviation translated.

The aim of analysing the case study is to illustrate how translation from English to Afrikaans has evolved since the change of government in 1994. The language sphere in South Africa has changed significantly in some respects. Where Afrikaans had been the language of choice of the government before 1994, English was established as lingua franca, and hence government, business and academic language under the new democratic government. Furthermore, the analysis provides a rationale of the decision-making process.

The analysis of the case study expands into related areas of change that have an impact on the language practitioner. The issues to which attention is drawn are grouped as translating meaning vs. translating linguistically accurately (equivalence-based), taking function and communication (understanding) into account rather than enforcing the correct language, the influence of a changed and changing social and political environment in South Africa on translation practice, and the influence of globalisation and innovation on translation practice.

Petri du Toit

Making the impossible possible: How do South African Sign Language (SASL) interpreters alleviate the cognitive strain experienced while interpreting live television broadcasts?

30 September 16:00

Simultaneous interpreting (SI) is inherently difficult (Gile 1995): listening to the source language (SL) and producing a target language (TL) at the same time is an unnatural exercise that is a strenuous cognitive process. The simultaneous interpreter not only has to comprehend and produce a culturally-accepted and SL-faithful TL product, but in addition also has to continuously self-monitor while making cognitive decisions. The simultaneous interpreter can be compared to a juggler on a tightrope (Gile 1995), juggling his/her cognitive efforts and balancing his/her attention equally between listening and understanding. The question remains: how do expert simultaneous interpreters better manage their cognitive resources while exposed to internal and external interferences? How do they make the impossible possible?

The cognitive load experienced by simultaneous interpreters in the media is arguably much higher than that experienced by simultaneous interpreters in conference settings (Kurz 2003). South African Sign Language (SASL) interpreters assigned to interpret live news bulletins are exposed to a number of internal and external strains. Kurz (2003) explains that the simultaneous interpreter experiences visual and auditory distractions (external strains) and also has no direct view of the speakers or presenters, relying solely on visual input via a monitor. The interpreter also has very little opportunity to adapt to a specific style of speaking or accent. Ambiguity and inference too become problematic as the simultaneous interpreter has to cope with an array of different subject matters and world events on which the news reports. The source text (ST) is read from an autocue and is therefore delivered at a fast, unnatural pace. Faced with the threat of technical faults that may occur at any point in time, the psycho-emotional interference adds to the strain, as the SASL interpreter is aware that he/she is interpreting in front of millions of viewers without any immediate audience response and cues to guide the successful utilisation of various interpreting strategies to transfer the meaning of the SL.

What is demanded of the SASL interpreter on television news far outweighs what the interpreter can control cognitively and is a huge source of occupational stress (Dean & Pollard 2001). When the amount of internal and external interference far outweighs the cognitive control capacity the interpreter has, he/she reaches saturation levels (Gile 1995), cognitive overload may occur and the target audience is likely to experience a transliterated, one-dimensional and/or superficial source text level interpretation (Riccardi 2005). This occurrence does not meet the expectations of the Sign community and the aim of producing a target language-oriented interpretation is lost. The study in progress presented in this paper aims to investigate how the cognitive strain experienced by SASL interpreters on the news can be mitigated. The study is still in the initial phase and no results are yet available, but it is hoped that it will ultimately provide findings that will enable the researcher to draw up a theory and propose a preparation tool to assist SASL interpreters in practice.

HLT and the changing face of translation and interpreting

1 October 11:00

Human language technology (HLT) software such as machine translation and electronic terminology management systems have reached a stage of maturity that make them part of many translators' and interpreters' daily lives. During the past decade, the Centre for Text Technology at the North-West University (NWU), Potchefstroom Campus, has developed a range of open-source translation software and terminology management tools specifically for the South African context, which have significantly changed the face of translation and interpreting. This software has been introduced at several institutions over a relatively short period, changing the way people work at these institutions. They include the National Language Service, parliament, the NWU Institutional Language Services, the University of Johannesburg and University of the Free State.

This paper will provide an introduction to the available software and will demonstrate how HLT-related software can benefit translators and interpreters in their daily work.

Irene Goussard-Kunz

Web-based disposable corpora as a useful language resource for professional translators

30 September 11:30

Mona Baker (1993, 1995, 1996) was among the first translation scholars to see the usefulness of corpora in Translation Studies (TS) in the early nineties to explore the difference between texts translated into a target language and comparable texts originally produced in the target language. This translation-related research was rather theoretical and not of immediate use to the professional translator in solving subject and genre-specific problems. However, the advent of the World Wide Web and search engines such as Google have made an enormous archive of electronic texts on a large variety of subjects and genres easily accessible to translators. Translators can thus use the Web itself as a giant corpus to verify or refute in a context-related manner terms, phrases or collocations found in dictionaries or based on hunches and educated guesswork (Varantola, 2002:176-177).

In the case of highly technical texts, such as in the automotive industry, "hunches" are often absent or will not result in viable solutions. This is where disposable, also called "virtual" or DIY, corpora can prove useful. In compiling a disposable corpus, the translator browses the Internet for target language texts comparable to those of the source text, saves them locally, turns them into a corpus by "cleaning" them and analyses them with concordancing software (e.g. WordSmith Tools). Such a web-based disposable corpus need not be technically complex, is relatively straightforward to compile and is a great resource for information with regard to content, terminology and style (Zanettin, 2002: 11-12; see also Scott, 2012).

Translation or parallel corpora (not to be confused with the parallel texts of old!), consisting of source texts and their translations, are more time-consuming and complex to compile. On the one hand, LSP source texts and their translation are not as readily available on the Web and are rarely indicated as an original and its translation. On the other hand, the source texts must be aligned with their translations at least at paragraph level to be machine-readable (e.g. ParaConc). Once compiled, however, they not only offer translation equivalents (like dictionaries); they also provide translation strategies used by other translators when faced with similar problems, including zero equivalence (Zanettin, 2002: 11-12). Translation memory systems (TMS, e.g. Trados) also store parallel corpora, albeit of a very specific type in that they tend to be project-specific and specific to a translator or collective of translators and do not really help when embarking on a completely different translation project.

Even though disposable Web-based corpora are dynamic with up-to-date terminology in context, they cannot compensate for translation competence. The corpora will only be as good and as useful as the texts selected, with the texts available on the Web not being vetted or quality assured. The decision-making is thus still up to the translator (Varantola 2002: 180). A big factor in the use of disposable corpora is also the user-friendliness of the corpus access software available to translators because translators by their very nature are not necessarily "technical animals".

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Leia-Ann Howells Steyn

Towards the development of a scale for assessing equivalence in transcribed interpreted texts

30 September 14:00

Although the study of quality in interpreting is “of ultimate concern in all interpreting research” (Garzone, 2002: 4), few practical tools exist to measure the quality of interpreting output. Kahane (2000) states that the study of quality is a “key issue” where there is “consensus that recognises its importance” but that it “lacks substance” in terms of research.

Evaluations of interpreting quality are “based much on intuition” (Kahane, 2000) and rely on subjective criteria, often failing to examine translational equivalence at text level. The aim of this research is to work towards the development of a product measurement tool that specifically measures functional equivalence between the source language discourse and the interpreted text.

Product-based assessment is to some degree a departure from the norm in interpreting research, where user-based retrospective evaluations of interpreting quality is the methodology of choice. This norm has provided a wealth of interesting and relevant research on perceptions of interpreting quality from the end-user perspective that shape the way we think of and judge interpreting quality today.

However, Pöchhacker (2002: 105) views quality as a “multidimensional socio-psychological as well as textual phenomenon within a specific institutional and situational context of interaction”. Pöchhacker (1995) also emphasises the interpreting product as an important aspect of quality control.

At the NWU interpreting service, user feedback questionnaires are routinely used to assess the quality of the interpreters from the user perspective as one of the measures to ensure quality interpretations (Verhoef, 2008b), and training, evaluation and selection of interpreters are done with reference to the South African Translators’ Institute (SATI) assessment criteria grid, as used by SATI in the accreditation tests for simultaneous interpreting (Blaauw, 2008). What has been missing (although seminally explored previously (Verhoef, 2008a)) at the NWU, and perhaps at other institutional interpreting services, is a more specific textual analysis of equivalence between source text and interpreted target text.

By using transcriptions of both the source text and the interpreted text and comparing them according to criteria determining functional equivalence and non-equivalence, with additional reasons for a judgement of non-equivalence, this gap can be addressed. To this end, this research made use of a random selection of the routine recordings of interpreted class events at the NWU Potchefstroom Campus. The complete recordings were transcribed for both the source and the target languages according to orthographic standards, with the inclusion of voiced hesitations as well as repetitions, self-corrections and other characteristics of spoken language. The transcriptions were formatted into a table with the source language in one column and the corresponding target language in the second column with a small column in between for coding. In further preparation for analysis, the transcribed texts were then subdivided into semantic segments, following the process described by Dam (2001). Finally, a comparison between segments was made using a scale to code segments according to functional equivalence or non-equivalence, with further sub-ratings applied for the exploration of discernible reasons for non-equivalence.

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Wilna Liebenberg

How CAT tools have changed the way translators work

1 October 11:30

This presentation is based solely on practical experience during a long career in corporate and freelance translation.

As the older generation of translators across the world will attest, the face of translation has changed dramatically, from using paper and pencil to using computers, with various types of pens and typewriters in between. Changes in your professional world can be terrifying, and resistance against those changes causes friction between the various generations in any working environment: the younger generation resisting the tutoring of the older generation, and the older generation resisting the innovations forced on them by the changing world (and the younger generation).

As if the introduction of computers to the world of translators was not enough, CAT tools are now changing the way translators think and work and use their resources. Translators who are unfamiliar with the use of CAT tools regard them in more or less the same light as computers were viewed not so long ago (sometimes even by the same translators!) and resistance to them is great, particularly among the older generation of translators.

However, translators who embrace this new tool find that their world has expanded immeasurably: they can do their work faster, more consistently and more accurately, and increased productivity naturally means a bigger income. To tell the truth: no translator can afford to be working without a CAT tool if they want to survive as a professional in this new world of electronics.

This presentation contains a brief practical demonstration of the basic methods used when translating with the aid of a CAT tool (in this case Wordfast Classic), and an explanation of the ways in which this translator's world of work changed when CAT tools were introduced to it.

Barend Mathey and Gene Mathey

Localisation in online gaming: What about Africa?

30 September 16:00

Globally more and more people are going online. With that, more people are starting to play online games. Despite the world-wide recession in 2008, the sale of consoles that specifically support online gaming increased by a marked amount according to *Online Gaming 2009*, a market research report in WIRED magazine (Cavalli, 2009). Online gaming has grown in popularity over the years and in some instances certain games have become more competitive, to the point where players are now competing on the same scale as any other international sport. This phenomenon is known as eSports, with gamers playing for prize money worth millions of US dollars and millions of viewers from around the globe. In fact, there were 32 million viewers tuned in to the League of Legends World Championship in 2013. However, many of these players and viewers do not speak English as a first or even a second language.

Similar to Microsoft localising their software to be used around the world (Windows XP was localised into many different languages, including Zulu (Gauton, 2005)), Riot has also localised League of Legends. The localisation of computer games is nothing new (Mangiron & O'Hagan, 2006). Localising a game played on such a massive scale requires a high level of precision and control, yet all the end users need to experience the game in the same way for it to be successful. It is obvious that technical translation would diminish the effect of certain colourful or creative expressions used in the game; however, the translators need to work within very closely defined parameters in order for the timing and visual effects to be similar across all languages.

This paper will focus specifically on the popular online game League of Legends created by Riot Games and how they have already localised the game to many different areas and languages, using a variety of localisation techniques. The paper will show what efforts Riot Games have made to enable people from all over the world to play together. These efforts include voice-overs, on-screen translation of in-game texts as well as interpreting services at the world championships: a first for interpreting!

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Gene Mathey

Taking a modern look at interpreter pre-selection tests

30 September 13:30

Interpreting is a specialised profession and as such training is required. Sadly, many interpreting students spend time and money studying interpreting, yet when the time comes they are not able to interpret competently. In many cases, this is not due to substandard training. Not all people have the aptitude to become interpreters, even though they are able to speak two languages fluently. For this reason pre-selection tests are used at many, although not all, interpreting schools. Even when pre-selection tests are used, they often eliminate students who could have become competent interpreters (perhaps not conference interpreters, but very good court or community interpreters). There are many reasons for current pre-selection tests eliminating viable students, the most important being that the test does not test for the appropriate skills, the test is administered in such a way that it disadvantages the student, tests administered by different assessors or panels yield different results or the test is simply too expensive to take. Many of these disadvantages of pre-selection are often due to human error or the fact that, as humans, emotional bias can influence decisions and outcomes of tests. Zannirato (2013) points out that the examiner's disposition may influence the candidate's performance. There is also a risk that a "one-shot" examination may exclude a candidate owing to the fact that on the day of the examination a candidate may have received bad news or may be ill.

This paper examines the use of online pre-assessment methods. The importance of pre-selection tests for aspiring interpreters is not being disputed; however, the paper will focus specifically on the skills that need to be tested (Jones, 2014: 11) and how these skills can be more objectively and accurately assessed using technology. Revisiting current assessment methods may yield a more objective and measurable test that will safeguard the institutions against bias, as well as provide the aspiring interpreting student failing a pre-selection test with useful feedback in order to improve his/her skills and perform better in a subsequent attempt or perhaps to persuade him/her rather to choose a different field of study before investing too much time and effort in futile interpreting studies.

Using technology in pre-assessment tests can be beneficial to both the institutions and the candidates who apply. Online pre-assessment methods could eliminate personal bias, allow for fairer testing, as well as diminish the cost involved in conducting pre-assessments, thus allowing for a bigger pool of potential interpreters for academic institutions.

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Ketiwe Ndhlovu and Feziwe Shoba

Using a "blended" approach to meet the changing needs of translation students at UNISA

30 September 14:30

The multilingual nature of South Africa provides a fertile ground for the growth of translation and interpreting services, calling for an urgent need to train translators. In response to this mandate, the Translation Studies Programme offered by the Department of Linguistics and Modern Languages at UNISA seeks to develop and enhance the practical translation skills and to expand understanding and insight into the theory of translation and research skills. The training of translators, however, is done mainly online, with students studying on their own in the comfort of their homes and offices. Whilst this approach has produced many qualified translators, it is also besieged by many challenges, especially when considering the changing needs of translation students with regard to corpus training and the use of rapidly-changing translation tools and software. This paper therefore explores the challenges faced by translation students and translator trainers in an open distance learning (ODL) environment, focusing on the strengths and limitations of a purely online approach as prescribed by UNISA. The researchers argue that although online learning offers students the room to start independently and at their own pace, there is need for a face-to-face and hands-on approach occasionally to illuminate some issues and familiarise students with new technologies in order to produce well-rounded theorists and practical translators. A functionalist approach was used to explore the

UNISA curriculum, teaching strategies, the challenges of online teaching from the perspective of both the student and the trainer, and the through-put of the past three years (2012-15), taking into account the introduction of face-to-face group discussions, consultation and seminars. Data was collected through document analysis, questionnaires and interviews. Translation students and translator trainers were interviewed to get their views on the challenges of leaning and teaching translation online. Although many students appreciated the independence that came with online training, many bemoaned the solitary nature of the approach and the challenges of using corpus-based tools and of some translation software. Lecturers noted how poorly students performed on essays that deal with technology and software use, with some students avoiding the questions completely. Without question, the role of translators and interpreters today is the same as it was a thousand years ago – to enable people to communicate – and translators still have to craft each text to fit its purpose. However, the “how” has changed greatly, calling for the need to use approaches that are “user-friendly”, fast, efficient and effective in producing the “product” and in training translation students. At the end of the day translation is a profession and a business, and translators have to produce quality work faster and translation students have to be equipped for this situation – it is the duty of colleges and universities to meet the changing needs of translation students and the industry.

Stafford Osuri

Telephonic medical interpreting in South Africa: A case study

30 September 15:30

The field of telephonic medical interpreting has experienced tremendous growth in the past five years in the Western Cape province of South Africa. Folio InterTel, which initially started in four hospitals and a clinic, currently provides interpreting services to over 50 health care facilities (International Medical Interpreters Association Interview, 2012). This growth is forecast to continue in the next decade. Medical interpreting is a profession that is emerging as the fastest growing profession in the translation/interpreting field (Joyce, 2011: 1). South Africa has 11 official languages and has an ever-growing immigrant community, who may require telephonic medical interpreting services when they fall ill or are hospitalised. Telephonic medical interpreting overcomes the challenges of distance and has the main advantage of the interpreter not having to be physically present (on-site interpreting) in a hospital or wherever a patient requiring interpreting is to carry out the task. Time and cost constraints are thus limited. This paper discusses the growth of telephonic medical interpreting in South Africa and how it has transformed. It also considers the challenges and opportunities that have arisen owing to the ever-increasing demand and it being considered as a viable career.

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Natasha Parkins-Maliko

“Caught between two stools” – Cultural equivalence in SASL translation

1 October 12:00

Translation in SASL is an emerging discipline which is largely unknown and not common since the main focus is on interpreting. Translation is a dual act of communication which presupposes the existence of two distinct codes, the “source language” and the “target language.” Translation becomes challenging in the case where a text must be translated into a language that has no writing system, such as SASL which is visual spatial. A more nuanced approach is required for interlaced, complicated sentences with multiple independent clauses; although it might be possible for English to accommodate the structure, such a construction would result in undue difficulty for the text in SASL, challenging equivalence in translation.

This presentation seeks to convey the dynamics and importance of cultural equivalence in SASL translation. The focus is mainly on the translation relationships between the relative autonomy of the translated text or the translator’s actions. In this regard equivalence and function will be explored by showcasing the unique aspect of a written text being translated into a visual language.

There are two thorny issues in SASL translation: a) Why can the form of the original not be copied? b) How is the alteration of form handled? Nida's theory of translation is characterised by the distinction between two types of equivalence: formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence. For formal equivalence, the translator focuses on the message itself, i.e. its form and content, and there should be a close similarity between the ST and the TT message (Nida 1964). This source-oriented type is described by Kelly (2001) as an approach that “depends on one-to-one matching of small segments, on the assumption that the centre of gravity of text

and translation lies in the significance for terminological and artistic reasons.” Bayar (2007) distinguishes between formal equivalence, semantic equivalence, cultural equivalence and pragmatic equivalence. Formal equivalence “designates an area of correspondence ranging around the word, albeit involving lower units such as the phoneme or the morpheme”. In SASL translation cultural equivalence aims at the reproduction of whatever cultural features the ST holds into the TT.

In this presentation textual correspondence between written text and SASL TT such as length, stylistic aspects, meter, rhythm and rhyme will be demonstrated. These vary from things specific to the geographical situation, history, tradition, religion, interpersonal or inter-community social behaviour and any cultural event having an effect on the Deaf community. A definite aspect the presentation will highlight is that of *zero equivalence*, which occurs when there is no one-to-one equivalent between the ST and the TT, such as in the case of English and SASL. The SASL translator has to deal with texts that contain many culturally-bound words or expressions which pose a challenge; SASL translators thus use various strategies to ensure the Deaf audience will grasp and get a feel for the ST. The case of the South African National Anthem in SASL is demonstrated.

Marné Pienaar and Eleanor Cornelius

Good interpreting, bad reporting or bad interpreting, good reporting?

30 September 12:00

The first hearings of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) are often regarded as the stimulus that opened the floodgates for interpreting. As the hearings were broadcast on television and radio, South Africans witnessed how interpreting enabled people to tell their stories. Furthermore, the hearings also received wide coverage in the print media and it can therefore be said that the combined effort of the TRC interpreters on the one hand and journalists reporting on these hearings on the other hand revealed the truth and paved the way to reconciliation. The role of the interpreter, amid many developments and innovations in the language profession, remains constant: to ensure optimal communication between parties who do not share a common language.

Since then, much has been done in terms of accreditation, training and research to professionalise interpreting. SATI's interpreting accreditation system is highly functional. Interpreter training has improved dramatically, with an increasing number of students enrolling for interpreting modules or short courses at tertiary institutions. Robust research is conducted on the different forms and domains of interpreting in South Africa. Educational interpreting, in use at a number of tertiary institutions in a functional multilingual policy framework, is internationally acclaimed for its high quality and its positive impact on the student learning experience.

As the quality of the interpreted product and the recruitment of well-trained, skilled interpreters are of paramount importance for the process of professionalisation, reports of poor interpreting as evidenced in many newspaper headlines remain a concern. As Pöchhacker (2004: 153) warns: “(T)he issue of interpreters' abilities and qualifications remains dominant for community-based domains, where the quest for professional standards is still under way and nowhere near [...] uniform”. In this paper, we argue that the media has a dual role to play: (1) *to raise awareness* about issues of quality, and (2) *to educate* their readers about the court scene (Moeketsi 1999: 177).

Two public incidents in recent times highlighted the gap between theory and practice, and strengthened the widely held belief that South African interpreters are incompetent, namely the memorial service for the late Nelson Mandela and the Oscar Pistorius trial. In this paper, we focus on the Oscar Pistorius trial and how the media reported on the quality of the interpreting during the trial. The source of data is mainly media reports and letters to editors, including tweets, in which public opinions and perceptions about the quality of interpreting are revealed. Criticisms in the media voiced from within the interpreting profession by academics and SATI accredited interpreters, and aimed mainly at the Department of Justice during the Pistorius trial, also receive attention.

South Africans, and international audiences, probably remember the two interpreting debacles for one reason and one reason only: the provision of poor quality interpreting services. The media can contribute to professionalisation and improved standards, and in this way the media may help to change the face of interpreting in South Africa. Consistent good reporting on bad interpreting may assist the public to form a deeper understanding of the role of the court interpreter and as such Moeketsi's (1999: 177) call for journalists not only to report on high-profile cases for their newsworthiness, but “to awaken to the concept of courtroom journalism” is heeded. As will be pointed out, instances of good reporting with educational value did indeed emerge during the Pistorius trial.

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Leane Rokebrand

The subtlety of meaning: Exploring the spaces between certainty and contingency in the translation of *Die boek van toeval en toeverlaat*

30 September 11:30

Literary translation is traditionally done by a translator, a third party, taking it upon themselves to convey the message the author intended. However, the concept of self-translation, or the involvement of the author in the translation process, changes the face of literary translation and forces translation theorists to re-evaluate what it means to translate literature. Since some of the greatest concerns levied against literary translation are no longer applicable, most notably the notion that a translator cannot fully understand and convey the author's intentions, self-translation provides a platform to study literary translation whilst escaping the negative stereotypes associated with it.

This paper will examine the transference of literary meaning in translation in an effort to understand how a translator applies different translation strategies to overcome translation problems posed by literary translation. This will be done by comparing the novel *Die boek van toeval en toeverlaat* (2006) by Ingrid Winterbach with its translation *The Book of Happenstance* (2008). Conveying the different levels of meaning in literary translation, all of which work together to convey messages in the novel, is not always a straightforward process. This novel has several different layers of meaning, with the events in the novel providing a vehicle to bring underlying meaning to the forefront, meaning that needs to be transferred in the translation. One of the most prominent themes in the novel is the conflict between religion and science and the transference of this theme is the subject of this paper. The author was very involved in the translation of her novel, but was not solely responsible for the translation, providing the opportunity to explore the difference in choices made between the author and the translator. A base translation of this novel has been made available by the author, providing insight into the translation process and particularly into the different choices made by the translator and those made by the author.

Laurinda van Tonder

Fansubbing and creative subtitling – How amateur approaches can help improve professional products

30 September 15:30

The advancement of technology in the last few decades has led to radical shifts in the way that audiences use and think about audio-visual products. Audiences are no longer content to simply remain passive viewers on the sidelines, but have instead bloomed into an active audience who are equally invested in participating in the creation of meaning and content as they are with consuming it (Jenkins, 2006). One of the results of this *produsage* culture is *fansubbing*, which is an umbrella term for any type of subtitling made by fans or amateurs without professional training (Díaz Cintas & Muñoz Sánchez, 2006). This paper seeks to examine what professional subtitlers can learn from their amateur counterparts known as *fansubbers*. When examining any form of subtitling, researchers and practitioners tend to operate from the axiomatic position that professional subtitling offers the most "correct" and least intrusive translation option. It is this type of reasoning that has kept the professional subtitling industry stuck with the same run-of-the-mill subtitles, while fansubbers have started to explore alternative approaches that have yielded both aesthetic and functional subtitles that push the boundaries of what audiences are used to. When not judged from the stoic perspective of industry "best practice", an examination of fansubbing holds the potential to provide professional subtitlers with an insight into how this type of *creative subtitling* practices can offer audiences a richer viewing experience and involve them as active participants in the meaning-making process. Creative subtitling may be described as subtitling practices that tailor subtitles in terms of their style, layout and choice of translation approach to the film and audience at hand (McClarty, 2013). In essence, this type of subtitling practice acknowledges that each film and audience deserves a unique translation style and approach instead of a one-size-fits-all solution.

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McClarty, R. (2013) In support of creative subtitling: Contemporary context and theoretical framework. *Perspectives: Studies in Translatology* 22(4): 592-606.

How can curriculum design reflect the changing worlds of translators and interpreters?

30 September 14:00

Translation and interpreting are both heavily skills-based subjects, and have traditionally been taught using the master-apprentice approach during face-to-face tutorials. This type of training could be categorised as being based on a transmissionist approach (Kiraly, 2000), whereby the trainer transmits his/her knowledge to the trainee without the latter having much opportunity to reflect on the impact and importance such training has on their performance. The lecturer provides a text (written or spoken/signed) and the students attempt to translate or interpret that text, preparing at home for discussion in class. The lecturer corrects their attempts, and learning takes place primarily by “doing” – practising in various contexts until the student has mastered the skill. This model is repetitive, and while it is effective in that the skill is learned over time, more mature students who are more independent and self-motivated in their learning tend to find this approach less than stimulating.

Rapid changes in the world of work for both interpreters and translators have radically altered how and where the professional works, and should, by necessity, be reflected in changing approaches to training. The rapidity with which changes are occurring, coupled with the rigidity of many tertiary institutions as regards curriculum planning, often leave institutions grappling with how to shape the curriculum in light of the new requirements of the profession. One way in which to enable adult, working students to learn across different times and locations, and to make self-paced learning possible (Carver et al., 1999) is to utilise a blended learning approach. Blended learning can be defined quite simply as the use of a mix of methods to facilitate learning, such as face-to-face-learning and distance learning. But in fact it refers to much more than just the delivery modality, and can be seen as congruent with the social constructivist approach (Vygotsky, 1978), which takes the view that learning as a cognitive function begins as a product of social interactions, and is essentially a collaborative process between lecturer and student. Class, Moser-Mercer and Seeber (2004: 4) make the point that since blended learning is conceptually related to the constructivist approach that considers learning as an anchored continuous process, it also refers to “a whole set of didactic concepts such as self-paced and collaborative learning, structured and unstructured learning, custom and off-the-shelf content, supplementing learning with practice and just-in-time performance”. Blended learning accommodates new insights into learning styles and ways to scaffold learning as well as new curriculum design approaches.

This paper discusses the importance of curriculum design in the field of translation and interpreting and suggests ways institutions can work professional changes into the curricula, while keeping track of the evolution of theory in this field.

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Author bios

Anne-Marie Beukes heads the Department of Linguistics at the University of Johannesburg. She has some 40 years' teaching and research experience in language policy and planning, the politics of language, sociolinguistics and translation. Her experience was gained locally and internationally in both the academic and professional spheres. Anne-Marie has published widely in scholarly journals and books, and read papers at international and local conferences. She is the co-editor of *Multilingual Translation Terminology/Veeltalige Vertaalterminologie* (Van Schaik 2010). She has also supervised some 35 postgraduate research studies and is an NRF-rated researcher.

Anne-Marie is currently the chair of the Afrikaanse Taalraad (ATR) and the vice-chair of the Minister of Arts and Culture's Human Language Technologies Expert Panel. She served on the executive of the SA Translators' Institute (SATI) from 1986 to 2015 and was chairperson from 2005 to 2013. She holds full accreditation by SATI (Translation English–Afrikaans). Anne-Marie served on the Council of the International Federation of Translators (FIT) for nine years and was FIT Vice-President from 2002-2005. She also served on the Pan South African Language Board (PanSALB) from 1996 to 1997.

Johan Blaauw is a language practitioner with 36 years' experience in the field. He is a SATI-accredited translator, interpreter and language editor and works as a trainer in these fields. He was previously secretary and vice-chair of the SA Translators' Institute (SATI) and is the current SATI chair.

Johan is currently director of the North-West University's (NWU's) Language Directorate in its central Institutional Office and is responsible for language management at the institution. This involves implementation of the NWU's functionally multilingual language policy in all its permutations. The Language Directorate as an institutional function provides translation, interpreting and text editing services to the NWU's three campuses, with a very large educational interpreting service (EIS) forming an integral part of these services. The EIS was implemented 11 years ago and has proved to be a viable option in terms of medium of instruction, enabling accommodation of students with different language preferences in one class. The NWU has used educational interpreting in various applications, constantly refining it and gaining invaluable experience in the process. Johan's presentation on educational interpreting is the result of this practical experience on one of the three campuses of the NWU, namely in the Vaal Triangle in southern Gauteng.

Eleanor Cornelius is a senior lecturer in the Department of Linguistics at the University of Johannesburg. In her research, she focuses mainly on legal translation, legal language and the use of plain language. She teaches text editing and psycholinguistics at undergraduate and postgraduate levels. She serves on the council of the South African Translators' Institute (SATI) and on the council of the International Federation of Translators (FIT). Eleanor is a SATI-accredited simultaneous interpreter.

George de Bruin has always shown an affinity for languages. After completing the Senior Certificate with Afrikaans, English and German as major subjects, he obtained a BA degree from the University of Pretoria in 1996, majoring in Afrikaans. He then embarked on a career as a communications practitioner and later also a language practitioner. George obtained a BA (Hons) degree in Applied Linguistics *cum laude* from the University of Johannesburg in 2015.

Christelle de Scally has been a principal language practitioner in the Afrikaans and English Subsection of the South African Police Service's language office for the past seven years. She specialises in English editing, translation, transcribing and interpreting, and solely presents and administers the Business Writing Skills Course for the organisation. She has also been actively involved in the drafting of the organisation's language policy. She obtained an honours degree in Applied Linguistics at the University of Johannesburg and has done research towards a masters degree in Applied Linguistics on the following topic: Towards a Language Management Model for Language Practice: Processes in Translation and Editing in Corporate Language Offices.

Anneline du Preez is a language specialist in English and Afrikaans, and owns the agency Anneline du Preez and Associates. Her roots are in copy editing, proofreading and translation, but she also writes articles for corporate and academic publications. Anneline studied Language Practice at the Technikon Pretoria, and has no other formal qualifications, but 18 years of experience to make up for it. Over the past eight years, she has worked on several publications and projects in corporate and academic communication. Science is a particularly interesting topic for her. Other experience includes positions at advertising agencies, in the

public service, in the education sector and in the financial services industry. Anneline loves language and has respect for the way it can be moulded to serve different purposes. Her personal and professional motto is that one should learn something new every day.

Chris Durban is a freelance translator based in Paris, where she translates business texts from French into English for demanding clients – the shareholders, customers and partners of a range of French corporations and institutions. She is the author of *Translation, Getting it Right*, a short guide for translation buyers now translated into 15 languages, and its companion piece *Interpreting, Getting it Right*.

Chris wrote the Fire Ant & Worker Bee advice column that ran in *Translation Journal* and will relaunch in September this year on her own website. In 2010 she published an updated and revised compilation of FA&WB columns in book form: *The Prosperous Translator*. She also contributed to *101 Things a Translator Needs to Know*, a collective work published in 2014. Chris regularly presents lectures, courses, workshops and master classes on subjects ranging from specialisation and working with direct clients to writing and specialist financial translation. She has published many articles, most emphasising the benefits that accrue to both translators and clients when linguists take a proactive approach.

Chris is a member of SFT and ATA, and a Fellow of ITI (UK). A past president of the SFT, she was awarded ATA's Gode Medal in 2001 and is currently a member of ATA's Board of Directors.

Petri du Toit is a SATI-accredited South African Sign Language conference, media and liaison interpreter. Currently studying at Wits, he aims to provide empirical data and research from a South African perspective and positively contribute to the study of South African Sign Language as a new generation “practisearcher”.

Wildrich Fourie is the Manager of Development at the Centre for Text Technology (CTexT[®]) at NWU. He obtained his Honours in Information Technology in 2014 and a BSc in Computer and Mathematical Sciences in 2010 from the North-West University (NWU). He is a member of the popular open-source OmegaT Computer-Aided Translator project and serves as project leader for the Autshumato project. He has been involved with the development of the Autshumato ITE, Autshumato TMS, Autshumato Text Anonymiser, Pharos' Multilingual Illustrated Dictionary, MarkWrite and OmegaT software.

Irene Goussard-Kunz holds a masters in Linguistics/Translation Studies and is currently working on a doctorate on the subject of *Source text interference: A translation universal?* She has worked as a language practitioner in the Department of Defence since 1989, translating mainly technical documents between English, German and Spanish, teaching German and Spanish and running various language-related projects. She is a part-time freelance translator and a sworn translator for English-German-English. She has been a SATI member for over 20 years.

Leia-Ann Howells Steyn has been an educational interpreter with the NWU interpreting service for almost 10 years. She completed her BA in Languages and Literature at the NWU Potchefstroom Campus, majoring in Latin and Translation Studies.

Wilna Liebenberg has a masters degree in Applied Linguistics from the Rand Afrikaans University, and is a SATI-accredited translator, sworn translator and editor with 36 years' translation experience in the corporate and freelance world. She has been working with Wordfast Classic for approximately 12 years and offers training in the use of this CAT tool as well.

Barend Mathey and Gene Mathey have both been educational interpreters at the North-West University for more than seven years. Both brothers are accredited with the South African Translators' Institute for English-Afrikaans conference interpreting and have several years of freelance court and conference interpreting experience. Barend is currently studying for a BA Honours in Interpreting with Translation at the University of the Witwatersrand and Gene is currently studying for an MA in Interpreting at the University of the Witwatersrand. Both Barend and Gene are avid League of Legends players.

Gene Mathey has a BA Honours in Applied Linguistics from North-West University and more than eight years' professional educational interpreting experience, as well as freelance conference and court interpreting experience. He is accredited with the South African Translators' Institute for English-Afrikaans

conference interpreting. He lectures in interpreting and translation at the Wits Language School in Johannesburg and is also acting as course administrator for the Diploma in Legal Interpreting.

Naòmi Morgan began her French studies at the age of 12 and has been working on her vocabulary ever since. She lived in Switzerland from 1983 to 1989 while enrolled for a Doctorat ès Lettres at the University of Geneva on 19th century French book illustration, under the guidance of Prof. Michel Butor.

Although translation has always been a part of her academic activities and world view (her mother is Afrikaans-speaking and her father was English-speaking, of Scottish descent), it probably only became a parallel career in 2010, with the publication of the first Afrikaans translation of 2008 Nobel laureate Jean-Marie Le Clézio's *Die Afrikaan*. Her favourite genre is drama, as she finds natural dialogue a particular challenge. She is best known for her Afrikaans translation of the novel and play by Eric-Emmanuel Schmitt, *Oscar et la dame rose* (*Oscar and the pink lady*). Her second Schmitt novella translation, *Meneer Ibrahim en die blomme van die Koran*, was published in 2014; the theatre version will hopefully follow soon.

She was trained to be a pianist, which came in useful when translating Afrikaans songs into French, resulting in two CDs (*Afri-Frans 1 & 2*) performed as cabarets throughout South Africa. In tandem with a former colleague, the poet Bernard Odendaal, she translated Jacques Brel into Afrikaans and wrote the script for three cabarets on the life and music of Jacques Brel, the third of which was combined with the music of Edith Piaf. The 2 CDs, which record her collaboration with singer-composer Herman van den Berg, were very successful in the Netherlands and Flanders. There is also a Piaf CD in the making.

Naòmi is head of the French Section at Free State University and has published extensively on her translation projects, both locally and abroad. She was awarded a Knighthood by the French government in January 2015 for her translation projects and her promotion of French culture and literature.

Ketiwe Ndlovu is a post-doctoral fellow at the University of South Africa. Her research interests are translation studies, corpus linguistics, gender studies, literature and education. She has taught at UNISA, Fort Hare and the University of Zimbabwe.

Stafford Osuri is a freelance telephonic medical interpreter and a freelance translator. He has worked as a freelance telephonic medical interpreter with Folio Translation Consultants for the past five years. He has a certificate in medical interpreting from the Medical Translation Institute Online (MiTio). He has been a schoolteacher in Kenya and taught English for four years. He was a language support volunteer during the 2010 FIFA World Cup in South Africa. His research interests include telephonic medical interpreting and language development. He is also a book reviewer for the *International Journal for Women Studies*. He edits and proofreads documents in English, Swahili and Luo, and worked as a Luo translator for a film production in 2010.

Natasha Parkins-Maliko is a SASL practitioner, specialising in communication access for Deaf and DeafBlind persons in a variety of settings, mostly conference, media, medical and educational. She has 15 years of interpreting experience and her expertise focuses on three strands: SASL interpreting, SASL translation and SASL professional development through research. On completion of her MA in Linguistics at the UFS, she focused primarily on working towards continuous personal professional development by completing a certificate in SASL interpreting at UNISA and level 1 & 2 SASL interpreter training at NWU. She is currently pursuing a European Masters in Sign Language Interpreting (EUMASLI) degree at Humak University, Helsinki (Finland). Natasha is the chair of the National Association of South African Sign Language Interpreters (NASASLI). Professionalisation of SASL practitioners is a sustained focus of interest she wishes to continue with throughout her career.

Marné Pienaar is a professor of Linguistics and head of the Department of Afrikaans at the University of Johannesburg. Her research interests include semantics and translation and interpreting studies. She is the co-author of *Veeltalige Vertaalterminologie/Multilingual Translation Terminology* (2010), which was awarded the PanSALB prize for individuals who contribute to language via the training of translators and interpreters and/or the translation of a seminal work for broader accessibility. She is member of the board of the *Woordeboek van die Afrikaanse Taal* (the only comprehensive dictionary for Afrikaans) and a member of the Language Commission of the South African Academy for Art and Science. She is also a SATI-accredited simultaneous interpreter.

Leane Rokebrand completed her BA Language Practitioners and her honours degree in Applied Linguistics and Literary Theory at the University of Johannesburg. She is currently studying towards a masters in Applied Linguistics with a focus on literary translation. Leane has been tutoring in the Department of Linguistics at the University of Johannesburg since 2010 and joined the department as a junior lecturer in 2012.

Feziwe Shoba is a PhD student and a researcher at UNISA. Her research interests include lexicography, terminology development and corpus linguistics and she is currently working on the development of an English-Xhosa specialised bilingual dictionary of financial terms.

Laurinda van Tonder completed her BA Language Practitioners degree as well as her honours degree in Applied Linguistics at the University of Johannesburg, where she is currently completing a masters degree in Applied Linguistics with a focus on fansubbing and its potential for second language learning. Laurinda has been tutoring in the Linguistics Department since 2012 and joined the department as a junior lecturer in 2014. She teaches Language Practice at the undergraduate level.

Kim Wallmach is head of the Wits Language School, which focuses primarily on professional continuing education for the wider public in South Africa, as well as in-house short-course training for companies. Kim has over twenty years' experience in teaching translation and interpreting at university level, as well as many years' practical experience in running a translation and interpreting agency. Her main research interests are language and nation-building, public service interpreting/ translation, and blended and online learning.

SATI Prizes for Outstanding Translation and Dictionaries

Entries received

Literary Translation

NOMINEE Name	TRANSLATION Title	Language	SOURCE TEXT Title	Language	Author	Publisher
Elsa Silke & Pieter Cilliers	Pilgrim	English	Soeker	Afrikaans	Pieter Cilliers	Protea Book House
Zirk van den Berg	'n Ander Mens	Afrikaans	Nobody Dies	English	Zirk van den Berg	Random House/Kewla
Karen Press	Synapse	English	Mede-wete	Afrikaans	Antjie Krog	Human & Rousseau
Leon de Kock	The Road of Excess	English	Die Benederyk	Afrikaans	Ingrid Winterbach	Human & Rousseau
Zandra Bezuidenhout	Joe Speedboot	Afrikaans	Joe Speedboot	Dutch	Tommy Wieringa	Queillerie
Elsa Silke	Skaduself	Afrikaans	Shadow Self	English	Paula Marais	Human & Rousseau
Michiel Heyns	Wolf, Wolf	English	Wolf, wolf	Afrikaans	Eben Venter	Tafelberg
Jaco Botha	Dieners & Donners	Afrikaans	Of Cops and Robbers	English	Mike Nicol	Umuzi
Daniel Hugo	Die Bewaker	Afrikaans	The Keeper	English	Marguerite Poland	Penguin
Kirby van der Merwe	Karretjiemense	Afrikaans	My Childrn Have Faces	English	Carol Campbell	Umuzi
SJ Naude	The Alphabet of Birds	English	Alfabet van die Voels	Afrikaans	SJ Naude	Umuzi
Zirk van den Berg	Halfpad een ding	Afrikaans	Half of One Thing	English	Zirk van den Berg	Penguin Random House
Maya Fowler; Isobel Dixon	Weeping Waters	English	Plaasmoord	Afrikaans	Karin Brynard	Human & Rousseau
Dominique Botha	Valsrivier	Afrikaans	False River	English	Dominique Botha	Umuzi
Jaco van Schalkwyk	The Alibi Club	English	Die Alibi Klub	Afrikaans	Jaco van Schalkwyk	Umuzi
Leon de Kock	In Love's Place	English	In stede van die liefde	Afrikaans	Etienne van Heerden	Tafelberg
Johan Vlok Louw	DieSirkel van Bekende Dinge	Afrikaans	Karoo Dusk	English	Johan Vlok Louw	Umuzi

Children's Literature

NOMINEE Name	TRANSLATION Title	Language	SOURCE TEXT Title	Language	Author	Publisher
Antjie Krog	Sam: 'n Ware verhaal van 'n dogtertjie en ha olifant	Afrikaans	Sam: Het waar gebeurde verhaal van een meisje en haar olifant	Flemish	Ingrid Vander Veken	Lapa Uitgewers
Lydia du Plessis	As ek val	Afrikaans	Before I Die	English	Jenny Downham	Lapa Uitgewers

Jaco Jacobs	Wouter en die eienaardige eilandavontuur	Afrikaans	Oliver and the Seawigs	English	Philip Reeve	Lapa Uitgewers
Naomi Morgan	Oskar en die pienk tannie	Afrikaans	Oscar et la dame rose	French	Eric-Emmanuel Schmitt	Human & Rousseau
Naomi Morgan	Monsieur Ibrahim en die blomme van die Koran	Afrikaans	Monsieur Ibrahim et les fleurs du Coran	French		Human & Rousseau

Non-Fiction Translation

NOMINEE Name	TRANSLATION Title	Language	SOURCE TEXT Title	Language	Author	Publisher
Michiel Heyns	JM COETZEE: A Life in Writing	English	JM COETZEE: 'n Geskryfde Lewe	Afrikaans	J C Kanne-meyer	Jonathan Ball Publishers
Lindie Koorts	DF Malan en die opkoms van Afrikaner-nasionalisme	Afrikaans	DF Malan and the Rise of Afrikaner Nationalism	English	Lindie Koorts	Tafelberg
John Linnegar et al	Text Editing: A handbook for students and practitioners	English	Teksredaksie	Afrikaans	Kris Van de Poel en WAM Carstens	UPA

Translation Dictionaries

NOMINEE Name/s	DICTIONARY Title	Languages	Publisher
Giles-Maurice de Schryver Mary Reynolds	Oxford Bilingual School Dictionary: isiXhosa and English	isiXhosa and English	Oxford University Press Southern Africa
Prof MW Prinsloo Dr M Alberts Prof N Mollema	Legal Terminology: Criminal Law, Procedure and Evidence	English, Afrikaans and Latin	Juta & Company
Pharos	South African Multilingual Dictionary	All 11 official languages	io Publishing

Student Prize

Coenraad Walters, nominated by Prof. Ilse Feinauer of Stellenbosch University, for his masters thesis entitled *Vervreemding, patronaat en tuiskoms: die Gilgamesj-epos vir Afrikaanse kinderlesers*.

Our judges

Literary translation

Alet Kruger (convenor)
Ilse Feinauer
Annette Combrink

Non-fiction translation

- Ilze Brüggemann (convenor)
- Gretha Aalbers
- Thys Human

Children's literary translation

- Thomas van der Walt (convenor)
- Franci Greyling
- Emma Lotriet

Translation dictionaries

- Piet Swanepoel (convenor)
- Pumlani Sibula
- Victor Mojela

Student Prize

- Judith Inggs
- Stefanie Dose

We extend our thanks to our judges for making their time and expertise available to assess the nominations for these awards.