

MURATHIO



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The SATI constitution makes provision for members to form chapters if they wish 'to be recognised as a distinct group on the grounds of their geographic proximity to one another or of a common interest that is acceptable to the Institute'. Chapters are formal structures of the Institute and operate in terms of a set of regulations approved by the members of the Institute. The intention of chapters is to offer members opportunities for networking and professional advancement, which can often be more readily achieved at a local rather than a national level.

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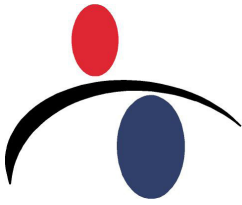


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Journal of the South
African Translators'
Institute

IPhephandaba loMbutho
waBaguquli-lwimi
boMzantsi Afrika

Jenale ya Mokgatho wa
Bafetoledi wa Aforika
Borwa

Muratho is the Venda term
for 'a bridge', the symbol of
the communicative activity
facilitated by language
workers

Igama elithi "*Muratho*"
ligama lesiVenda elithetha
ibhulorho, yona kuzekeliswa
ngayo umsebenzi
woqhagamshelaniso
owenziwa ngabasebenzi
ngeelwimi

Muratho, ke lereo la SeVenda
le le kayang 'borogo', sekai
sa tiro ya tlhaeletsano e e
dirwang ke badiri ka puo

Information on the name
of the journal is given in
English and two other official
languages on a rotational
basis (in this issue Xhosa and
Tswana)

Muratho accepts articles in
all the South African official
languages, provided they are
accompanied by an English
summary

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Outside back cover: Katie Cubitt, Christelle van der Colff

Diesmal machen wir es auf Deutsch

On 25 August SATI turned 60 and this issue of *Muratho* will fill you in on the festivities related to this special occasion.

SATI members were treated to some of the statistics about our institute in our previous issue. It came to the fore that a lot of our members grew up with European languages. Besides French (which featured in the previous *Muratho*), German, Portuguese and Spanish are the mother tongues of many of our members. You might've guessed that this 'Bridgeman' (*/woman!*) also had European ancestors ... my maiden name is as German as my married name and my paternal and maternal ancestors were all German. As a matter of fact, if our ancestors hadn't emigrated to South Africa, my husband and I would've met in Germany. His and my ancestors lived *that* close together! As is the case with most South Africans, though, I merely speak the language, drive a German car and occasionally try my hand at German cuisine. You'll find an interesting article by one of our German members on page 3 and a European translation service, Pangeanic, has even more interesting bits and pieces about the language (erm, other than the Oktoberfest beer, that is).



Please feel free to write to us and tell us about the languages you speak at home – let's hear more from and about our indigenous speakers. In the absence of any comment from our readers, the next issue of *Muratho* will feature Portuguese.

Bis zum nächsten Mal!

Ilze Brüggemann



The well-known Oktoberfest originated on 12 October 1810. This is when Crown Prince Ludwig, who later became King Ludwig I, got married to Princess Therese of Saxony-Hildburghausen. Townsfolk in Munich were all invited to attend the festivities, which were held on the fields in front of the city gates. Sadly, this 200-year-old tradition will be marred by strict security measures in Germany this year. Fears of terrorist attacks means the fields have had to be fenced in and besides body checks, rucksacks (or any big bag) are being randomly checked.

My life in languages

SATI boasts not only competent translators and interpreters, but authors too. Birgit took some time off from her busy schedule to tell us more about herself and her life as a German in South Africa.



When I arrived in Africa some 20-odd years ago, I had a few languages under my belt. As a teenager, I'd developed a love for foreign cultures, travelled to the US, Morocco, Greece and

Pakistan and learned the local languages to some degree. To this day, I am able to recite a lullaby in Korean! It wasn't unusual for a young German to travel in those days, but I guess my passion for other cultures and languages was.

At my teacher's suggestion, I was already tutoring Grade 5 pupils in Latin as a 16-year old. Latin was the first foreign language that I learned in the German school system, followed by English and French and whatever other languages I could lay my hands on.

I came to live in South Africa after working for two years in Botswana as a secretary and language teacher, although I was a qualified translator. In fact, my diplomas served me well as tools to find jobs in any industry that required language skills. South Africans hadn't been exposed much to the global community at the time and, because I still had an American accent, I was classified as an American whenever I spoke English. Imagine their surprise when I could rattle away in German as well!

In South Africa I applied for jobs asking for bilingual speakers, which would have meant a combination of any European languages in addition to one's native language, where I came from. Of course, they wanted English and Afrikaans and nobody was impressed with the other languages I could speak. Eventually, I found a job with a German engineering company, teaching computer programs. Then I taught graphics software on a freelance basis, started my own business and eventually began to teach at Wits University.

Translation work has not always been my main focus, but eventually I returned to freelancing as a translator for English and German when my children were still small.

I had quite a bit of experience, but becoming a sworn translator was challenging. The High Court in Johannesburg put me in touch with German sworn translators, who wanted nothing to do with potential competition, never mind endorsing my skills. So I did professional translations, using my stamp as always, until I decided to get myself sworn in on the strength of my certificates and references, and it worked.



My profession has also sustained me and my family during the time I started writing novels under the pen name Evadeen Brickwood. That was no easy feat, considering that I was already working full-time, nights, weekends and often during holidays just to meet my deadlines. When my first book, a youth novel about time travel, was published twice in South Africa, I was over the moon. There was no stopping me now. Then the publishing industry collapsed and I had to look for publishers outside South Africa. I began to translate my own novels into German and offered them to agents and publishers in Germany, but the industry was harsh and my first African novel, *Singing Lizards*, was seen as being too exotic for the German market. Self-publishing was the next challenge to be mastered and I'm proud to say that with the help of agents and the internet, I have six books published on various platforms. Whatever my next challenge will be, I am glad I followed my passion for languages.

Birgit Böttner (54) is a sworn translator in Johannesburg and a published author. Her new novel The Rhino Whisperer is due for release at the end of 2016.

Getting it together with Pangeanic

Pangeanic is a leading provider of translation, publication, software localization and manual-making services. The name was inspired by the age-old geological idea that a single continent 'panned' our planet. So if geology was a language, then Pangeanic would mean 'Togetherness'. PangeaMT's mission is to bring affordability to machine translation (MT).

Pangeanic was founded in the UK in 1997, when we opened our production centre in Spain to be surrounded by the most talented resources and project managers in Central/Southern Europe. Our CEO, Manuel Herranz, had previously been the technical director at a prestigious Japanese translation house, where we have continued with the trend of managing technical translations for some of the major technical/manufacturing multinational companies in the world.

We pride ourselves on being a translation supplier to companies such as Sony, Honda, Suzuki, Subaru and Panasonic. The group has three offices now (Tokyo, Shanghai and Valencia) and a sales office in UK. We currently have 60 full-time staff and over 2 500 tried, tested and proven native in-country linguists in our team. By the end of Q4 2016 our representative offices in Germany and Singapore will be fully operational.

Pangeanic prides itself on being one of the best value for money companies in the translation market owing to the development and application of language technologies. Some of our language research projects have received funding from the EU and the Ministry of the Economy and Innovation in Spain. With over 18 years in the industry, Pangeanic is the perfect choice for an 'external/internal' translation department for many companies worldwide.

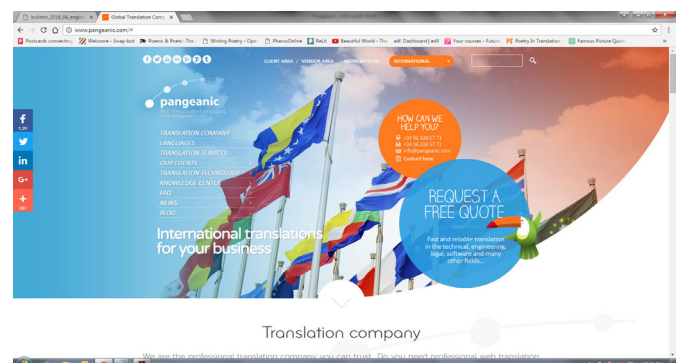
The German language

German is the official language of three European countries – Germany, Austria and Switzerland (where it is one of three official languages) – and is also a minority language in Belgium. More than 100 million people speak it worldwide, it is one of the most widely-spoken languages in Europe and, not taking into account Russian, in the whole of Eurasia. German ranks as the sixth most popular language in the world, the first being Chinese, followed by English, Hindi-Urdu, Spanish and Russian.

Interesting fact – experts believe that the basis of the German language, Proto-Germanic, began to develop about 2000 BC as people began to settle in the western areas of the Baltic coast. One of the first ever records of the German language dates back to the first century BC, when the Romans came into contact with inhabitants of the Rhine-Danube area during their occupation. The German we know today is likely to be unrecognisable

from the language that the Romans first observed. It has gone through many changes, from Old High German (from about 700 AD to the 11th century), through Middle High German (from about 1050 to 1350) and Early New High German (1350 to 1600) to New High German (from about 1600 to the present).

Back to 2016. German is one of the key languages in our European translation business and one of the most popular in online queries – almost 20% of the clients that need translation services and [contact us via our website](#) require a German translation from other languages or have German as their source language. Pangeanic translated more than 7 million words into German in 2014, ranging across German legal translations, German marketing translations and transcreation services, German technical translations (user manuals, instructions, etc.), German medical translations and German translations for the automotive and tool machine industry. We can safely say the demand is only going to increase, which sets me up nicely to share some information about the technology on offer at Pangeanic.



Technology

Research and development make Pangeanic stand from the crowd and many traditional translation services. All our research is applied at Pangeanic with a view to boosting productivity and automating processes. Our research is part of the well-known EXPERT project, bringing six European Universities together in partnership with three European LSPs (language service providers). PangeaMT was the start of our research and made Pangeanic one of the best-known evangelists of applied machine translation in the world and a TAUS data use case. Our developments were recognised in joint presentations with Sony Europe and Sybase.

PangeaMT is designed for environments where MT cannot leave the premises and all the processes need to take place internally. It offers the largest amount of freedom possible to users. It empowers them by enabling automated data cleansing and re-training techniques. This makes translation engines improve over time by feeding post-edited material. PangeaMT offers the possibility for users to create new translation engines from scratch with their own material (bitexts and monolingual data sets). No other tool on the market offers this kind of flexibility.

Our machine translation capabilities are complemented by two other useful tools: our crawler Cor and ElasticTM.

Cor makes it easy for companies to monitor content as they publish and have it translated. Cor can either count the words in a website to obtain a quotation for translation at its basic level or keep track of websites as they publish new content and extract it in xLIFF format ready for translation. Cor does not interfere with the CMS, as it crawls the website from the outside.

The latest addition to our set of tools is ElasticTM, a state-of-the-art engine which brings search engine capabilities to translation memory management. ElasticTM is CAT-tool independent, which means that it splits the traditional concept of a CAT tool interface and its own TM database. Several users can access an ElasticTM version from anywhere in the world thanks to its powerful API and have segments populated on the fly. More importantly, it is agnostic in its interface, so users can work in different CAT tools simultaneously and still recall segments, overcoming the terrible interoperability

problems that have caused so many headaches in our industry via deep learning applied to tags.

ElasticTM can grow exponentially, it is practically infinite in the number of entries it can handle and it can also cross compare entries to create new matrix-like combinations.

In a nutshell, Pangeanic brings together translators (those who need them and those who provide them), combines this with the latest technology and sends this into the world. Go to their website for more information.

Originally from Cape Town, Garth Hedenskog now resides in Madrid, Spain, where he is sales director at Pangeanic. Garth and his team are using Pangeanic's technological edge to their advantage and driving Pangeanic's ambitions on the global stage. With over eight years' experience in the language industry and a strong background in sales, Garth joined Pangeanic's fast growing team in 2015.



'Like most newbies in a non-English-speaking country, I first got into the language industry through chance and by teaching English. My background has always been in sales, so as I became more involved in the language industry and found it more and more interesting, I naturally evolved into a business development position. The language industry is an exciting and dynamic industry where you meet new people from as many different backgrounds as you can imagine!'

SAVI-studenteprys

Gilgamesj: Verlede, hede en toekoms

Coenraad Walters het SAVI se Studenteprys in 2016 ontvang vir sy tesis oor die Gilgamesj-epos. Hier vertel hy meer oor sy werk en hoekom hy dié storie so fassinerend vind.

Dit was 'n voorreg en verrassing om SAVI se studenteprys vir 2015 te ontvang. Dit was ook gepas dat my studie-leier, prof. AE Feinauer, die prys namens my in ontvangs geneem het: haar leiding het verseker dat my bymekaarraap van interessante aspekte kon groei tot 'n logies gestruktureerde tesis.

In my tesis word die Babiloniese epos omtrent koning Gilgamesj van Oeroek onder die loop geneem. So oud as wat hierdie verhaal is, vang dit steeds die aandag vas en word op verskeie maniere oorvertel. Dit word onder meer aangepas om aan kinders vertel te word. Een van

hierdie kinderweergawes, dié van Geraldine McCaughrean (2002), word van nader beskou en dele daaruit word in Afrikaans vertaal. Die vertaalprojek word onderneem in die lig van die teoretiese benadering tot vertaling van André Lefevere (vertaling as een vorm van herskrywing) en Lawrence Venuti (vervreemding en domestikering). Uitgebreide annotasies omtrent die vertaling word verskaf, asook moontlike onderwerpe vir toekomstige navorsing.

Die antieke epos oor Gilgamesj is die oudste opgetekende narratiewe teks waaroor die mensdom beskik. Wat vandag



Prof. Ilse Feinauer ontvang Coenraad Walters se prys van SAVI-ondervoorsitter Eleanor Cornelius in Oktober 2015

bekend staan as die standaardweergawe is ongeveer 3 200 jaar gelede in Babiloniese Akkadies geskryf. Dit was 'n herbewerking van 'n ouer Babiloniese epos van ongeveer 3 700 jaar gelede. Hierdie werk was op sy beurt weer gebaseer op Sumeriese gedigte wat elkeen 'n episode uit Gilgamesj se lewe opgeteken het en ongeveer 5 100 jaar gelede ontstaan het.

Kortliks handel die verhaal oor koning Gilgamesj van die Sumeriese stad Oeroek wat sy onderdane tot raserny dryf met sy militêre veldtogte en bouprojekte. Hulle bid dat die gode hulle sal red. As reaksie skep die gode vir Gilgamesj 'n vriend wat sy gelyke is: aangesien Gilgamesj twee-derdes goddelik en een-derde menslik is, is hy buitengewoon groot en sterk. Die vriend is die wilde Enkidoe, wat eers uit die wildernis gelok en beskaafd gemaak moet word voordat hy en Gilgamesj kan ontmoet.

Hul grootste avontuur saam is om die bewaker van die sederwoude, die monstergigant reus Hoembaba, dood te maak. Hierna raak die godin Ishtar op Gilgamesj verlief, maar hy wys haar liefde van die hand. In haar woede dwing sy haar oppergod-vader Anoe om die Hemelbul vry te laat om Oeroek te vernietig en Gilgamesj te straf. Die koning en sy vindingryke vriend oormeester egter die bul en dood hom ook.

Omdat hulle nou twee besondere kreature van die gode doodgemaak het, verdien hulle straf. Die gode kom ooreen om Enkidoe te laat sterf – die verlies aan sy vriend is Gilgamesj se boetedoening. Nadat hy oor Enkidoe getreur het, vertrek Gilgamesj op 'n epiiese reis in sy

poging om ewige aardse lewe te bereik. Hy kom (na bomenslike moeite) by Oetnapisjtim uit. Dié man en sy vrou het ewige aardse lewe van die gode ontvang, maar slegs omdat hulle 'n katastrofiese vloed oorleef het. Gilgamesj keer dus onverrichter sake terug.

* * *

Die verhaal van koning Gilgamesj het oor die jare heen van tyd tot tyd in my leeservaring opgeduik, onder meer as deel van 'n kursus in Klassieke Kultuur. In 2008, toe ek reeds met die MPhil in Vertaling besig was, het ek ons leeskring oortuig om dit te bespreek. Dit het my die geleentheid gebied om deeglik die verhaal, asook die uitgebreide gepubliseerde navorsing daaroor, van nader te beskou.

Die belangrikste bron wat ek ontdek het, was 'n toeganklike boek deur David Damrosch: *The Buried Book: The Loss and Rediscovery of the Great Epic of Gilgamesh* (2006). Hierin is die ontstaansgeskiedenis van die epos in die antieke tydperk, die verdwyning daarvan saam met die beskawings van die Ou Nabye Ooste, en die herontdekking daarvan tydens die 19e eeu soos 'n avontuur-verhaal opgesom. Dit bespreek ook die durende belangstelling tydens die 20ste eeu en hoe die Gilgamesj-figuur in vandag se populêre kultuur ingeweeft is.

Enkele dae voor die praatjie het 'n leeskringvriendin gevra of ek die verwysings na die kinderweergawes in 'n Wikipedia-artikel oor Gilgamesj gesien het. Na aanleiding van die navraag het ek meer ondersoek ingestel en kopieë van hierdie oorvertellings vir kinders bestel. Dit het 'n nuwe aspek van my navorsing geopen wat uiteindelik tot die praktiese vertaling vir die MPhil-kursus gelei het.

Daar is twee aspekte omtrent die bestaan en geskiedenis van die Gilgamesj-epos wat my fassineer: eerstens die ouderdom van die verhaal en die feit dat mense vandag steeds daardeur geboei word; tweedens die feit dat dit so amper heeltemal spoorloos verdwyn het. Indien 19e-eeuse reisigers deur die Nabye Ooste nie begin het om die ou stadsruïnes argeologies te bestudeer nie, sou dit heeltemal verlore geraak het. Die feit dat ons steeds oor sekere vraagstukke nadink (die waarde van vriendskap, die aard van goeie leierskap, die moontlikheid van ewige aardse lewe), skakel ons met mense van 5 000 jaar gelede, ten spyte van die verskille.

Wanneer ek mense omtrent die epos en my studie vertel, lê ek nadruk op elke aspek van die volgende sin:

- Ek besit
- vyf
- verskillende
- Engelse
- kinderweergawes
- van die Gilgamesj-epos.



Elke element is nadruk waardig: Die epos, so oud soos hy is, verdien steeds ons aandag en word deurtastend bestudeer, bespreek, vertaal en verwerk. Daarom is dit ook die moeite werd om die verhaal aan kinders te vertel, hoewel verwerking en redigering nodig is omdat sekere elemente van die teks onder die taboe-onderwerpe in kinderliteratuur hoort.

Die vyf oorvertellers werk op uiteenlopende wyses en los die probleme van 'n vertelling vir kinders (veral die verwysings na seks, geweld en die dood) elkeen op 'n unieke manier op. Anita Feagles (1966) se weergawe is die oudste met illustrasies gebaseer op Mesopotamiese kuns deur Xavier Gonzalez. Bernarda Bryson (1967; heruitgegee in 2005) gebruik haar eie illustrasies. Jennifer Westwood (1968) vertel verskeie verhale oor; daarom verkort sy haar weergawe deur bloot na die vloed te

verwys en dit nie volledig op te neem nie, omdat dit elders in haar bundel vertel word. Gedurende die 1990s het Ludmilla Zeman die verhaal tot 'n reeks van drie boeke vir baie jong lesers verwerk, met haar eie illustrasies. Die mees onlangse weergawe is dié van Geraldine McCaughrean (2002) met illustrasies deur David Parkins.

Die belangrikste redes waarom ek met McCaughrean se weergawe gewerk het, is omdat dit die mees onlangse is en op hedendaagse kinderlesers gerig is (tussen ±9 en 12 jaar), asook omdat sy die mees ingrypende veranderinge in die struktuur van die verhaal aanbring. Sy laat die verhaal byvoorbeeld met Gilgamesj se drome begin, nie met die loflied aan die stad Oeroek nie; haar weergawe sluit ook nie weer met die beskrywing van die stad nie, maar sy vul die einde aan met die optekening van Gilgamesj se avonture en die geboorte van sy eerste kind. Sodoende werk sy die verhaal af om tot haar teikenlesers te spreek.

Dit was fassinerend om deur middel van die vertaalproses na die vesels van McCaughrean se teks te kyk en haar keuses, veral ten opsigte van woordeskat en beeldspraak, te bestudeer. Terselfdertyd was dit belangrik om die ingewikkelde driehoeksituasie van my vertaalprojek in gedagte te hou. Dit was nie 'n direkte vertaling van 'n gekose bronteks nie; ek het die bronteks (McCaughrean se *Gilgamesh the Hero*) vertaal teen die agtergrond van my kennis omtrent hár bronteks, die antieke Sumeriese en Babiloniese tekste oor Gilgamesj. In hierdie lig was dit soms duidelik dat sy anachronistiese keuses gemaak het wat vir haar teikenlesers sin sou maak, maar nie in die oorspronklike milieu pas nie. Sy beskryf Gilgamesj se bene byvoorbeeld as 'runner's legs' en die Hemelbul se stert as 'n 'bell rope'. Die hedendaagse verskynsel van mense wat draf ter wille van hulle gesondheid, asook die toue

Gilgamesh: Past, present and future

Thanks go to Gretha Aalbers for this synopsis.

Coenraad Walters received the SATI Student Prize in 2015 for his thesis (Walters 2014) on a project involving his Afrikaans translation of Geraldine McCaughrean's retelling of the Gilgamesh epic for children. In the thesis the translation theories of Lefevere and Venuti are referenced and the translated sections are annotated in detail. The Epic of Gilgamesh is regarded as one of the oldest recorded narratives in history and has survived in various forms for more than 5 000 years. The standard Babylonian version, written about 3 200 years ago, is based on Sumerian poems about the life and adventures of Gilgamesh, king of Uruk, and his friend Enkidu. An important resource on the remarkable survival of the story for so many centuries is *The Buried Book: The Loss and Discovery of the Great Epic of Gilgamesh* by David Damrosch (2006). Even more remarkable is the fact that the story is still relevant today, touching on universal themes like friendship, leadership and eternal life. Its universal appeal is borne out by the fact that various versions for children have been published, at least five in English, the most recent being that by McCaughrean (2002). The translation project therefore involved the translation of a source text which is a retelling of an ancient text, and afforded the translator the opportunity of investigating the choices made by the author of the source text in relation to aspects such as age-appropriate subject matter, embellishment of the original structure and adaptation of language and style to the target audience. The story of the original text is an on-going saga in itself, as only some of the tablets on which the Babylonian version were inscribed have survived. However, new excavations have led to the discovery of fragments with 20 hitherto unknown lines of the epic, containing new information and insights. So, the adventure continues.

of kables waarmee kerkklokke gelui word, was onbekend in die Ou Nabye Ooste.

Die avontuur van Gilgamesj is nog nie verby nie! Daar is enersyds nog nuwe geslagte wat die verhaal moet ontdek en besef dat vele filosofiese kwessies nie onlangse vraagstukke is nie, maar deur millennia heen by mense spook. Die avontuur loop op 'n ander spoor wat tegelyk tragies en opwindend is. Andrew George, wat van die mees gesaghebbende navorsing oor die epos in die afgelope dekade gepubliseer het (onder meer George 1999 en 2003), bereken dat die oorspronklike teks 3 000 reëls beslaan het. Hiervan is daar 575 reëls waarvan daar tans niks beskikbaar is nie weens die verbroekeling en verowering van die spykerskriftablette. Soos meer opgrawings gedoen word en meer tablette in Europese museums ontsyfer word, is dit moontlik dat meer en meer van die epos ontdek word: die legkaartspel gaan dus voort. Ongelukkig lyk dit asof verdere argeologiese ontdekkings beperk word deur die oorloë in die moderne Midde-Ooste en veral die vernietiging van antieke terreine deur die Islamitiese Staat. Die plundering van Irakese museums tydens die oorloë het tot gevolg gehad dat etlike artefakte van onskatbare waarde weggedra is en vir die mensdom verlore is.

Daarom was dit so opwindend om (danksy die aankondiging van die SAVI-studenteprys) van 'n medevertaler die skakel na 'n bepaalde nuusberig (Mills 2015) te ontvang: omdat die Irakese museums so graag die verlore artefakte wil herwin, vra hulle nie te veel vrae as sulke voorwerpe te koop aangebied word nie. Toe 'n 'unnamed shady character' in 2011 tussen 80 of 90 fragmente van spykerskriftablette te koop aanbied aan die Sulaymaniyah Museum in die Koerdiese streek van Irak, het prof. Farouk Al-Rawi van die School of Oriental and African Studies aan die Universiteit van Londen hulle aanbeveel om die man te betaal wat hy vra: 'n volle \$800. Want tussen die fragmente is daar een wat Tablet V van die Gilgamesj-epos aanvul met 20 reëls wat sedert die herontdekking in die 19e eeu nog nooit bekend was nie.

In hierdie reëls is daar inligting omtrent die karakters en hul ervarings wat heeltemal nuut is, wat geleerdes, studente, vertalers en herskrywers van die Gilgamesj-epos opnuut gaan besig hou.

Hierdie lys bevat slegs publikasies waarna spesifiek verwys word in die artikel. Vir 'n volledige bronnelys vir my studie, sien Walters 2014.

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- Zeman, Ludmila. 1995. *The Last Quest of Gilgamesh*, retold and illustrated by Ludmila Zeman. Toronto: Tundra Books.

Coenraad Walters was die ontvanger van die SAVI-studenteprys vir sy MPhil-verhandeling oor vertaling, Vervreemding, patronaat en tuiskoms: Die Gilgamesj-epos vir Afrikaanse kinderlesers (*Foreignisation, patronage and homecoming: The Epic of Gilgamesh for Afrikaans children*). Tans is hy 'n onderwyser-biblioteekaris by Somerset College, Somerset-Wes.

Impressive interpreter resource

There is an amazing resource for interpreters, especially those who perform conference and community (including medical) interpreting at <http://interpretimebank.net/>.

InterpretTimeBank is an online community of interpreters who help each other out by sharing not only resources and knowledge, but also practice time.

InterpretTimeBank is not intended to replace training. You simply donate time to help other interpreters around the world practice, and you get the same hours in return.

A great concept. An impressive execution. Kudos to InterpretTimeBank!

From the newsletter of Cross-Cultural Communications (www.cultureandlanguage.net/), 7 October 2016
Subscribe at <http://archive.constantcontact.com/fs193/1103067601986/archive/1116721558250.html>

Happy birthday, SATI!

On 25 August the South African Translators' Institute celebrated its 60th birthday! We are grateful to all our loyal members over the years who have made it possible for us to reach this milestone.

SATI came into being on 25 August 1956 at a meeting attended by a small group of 16, who founded (together with two others unable to attend the meeting) what was then known as the "SA Institute of Translators/SA Instituut van Vertalers". It all began with the Transvaal Association of Municipal Translators (TAMT), whose members felt that it should be expanded and draw in translators from translation offices in other areas beyond the municipalities. Discussion of this possibility began early in 1955, and in 1956 the SAIT was founded as a new association to work alongside the TAMT, which continued to exist as a body concerning itself with language research in the municipal field.

In 1977 The Institute's name changed to the South African Institute of Translators and Interpreters (SAITINT)/Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Vertalers en Tolke (SAIVERT) and in 1990 to its current name. Besides the name changes, there have been changes to the executive structure and the way the Institute operates, but what has not changed is the commitment and enthusiasm of those leading SATI. We have to acknowledge the pioneers of the early years, whose dedication sustained the fledgling organisation and enabled it to grow, and thereafter all the chairpersons, who each brought further advancement and make their mark on the Institute's achievements under their leadership. All these people worked entirely and tirelessly as volunteers, as do the current leadership of SATI. It was only in 2000 that the first paid assistant was brought on board – the forerunner of today's executive director – because the day-to-day workload was becoming too much to be managed only by volunteers.



Brigadier-General Jan Picard with SAITINT members at the AGM in 1985

Sadly, none of the founder members are still with us. However, one current member of the Institute, Irene Dippenaar, joined six years after SATI was founded, and our honorary president, Jan Picard, must have been a close second. He became chairman of SATI in 1972 and remained in the post until 1985. Irene served on the Institute's executive structures for just as long, first in the terminology portfolio for three years from June 1993 and then as registrar until June 2005. Although she stepped down from the executive at that stage, she continued to act as SATI's registrar until the end of 2013, thus devoting over 20 years to the Institute!

It is interesting to note that the same issues translators and interpreters struggle with today were present right from the start of the Institute's history: in 1957 tariffs for translation that were acceptable to the Institute were set and problems with sworn translators were raised. A list of freelance translators available for private work was also drawn up. SATI has also involved itself in training issues from very early on. In 1972 the first positive steps towards the introduction of translator training at South African universities were taken at Rhodes University, which introduced a one-year postgraduate course in translation two years later. Unisa introduced its course in 1976. In 1998 a Diploma in Court Interpreting was introduced at various universities after being developed under SATI's auspices and the Institute was also involved in setting standards for training by serving on the Translation, Interpreting and Language Editing Standards-Generating Body in the early 2000s.

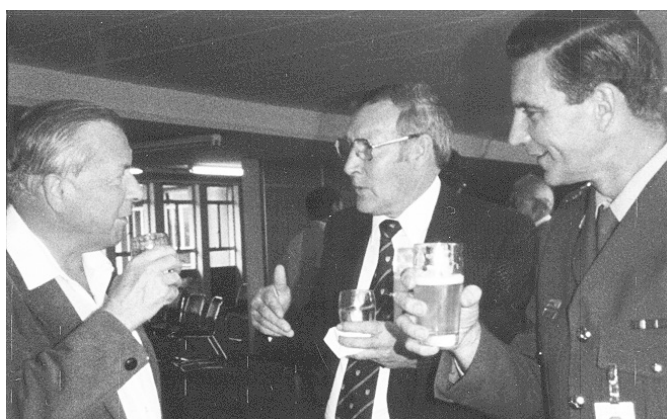
South Africans' desire to be part of the international community surfaced early too, with the matter of membership of the International Federation of Translators (FIT) first being raised at an executive meeting on 2 September 1959. We finally became members in 1993 and have an unbroken record of service on the FIT Council since 1996, when Anne-Marie Beukes was elected onto it. She served nine years in the position, three as vice-president. She was followed Marion Boers in 2005, and Marion was elected president August 2008, a position she held until August 2014 after being re-elected in 2011. In that year Eleanor Cornelius took over the baton.

In addition to the efforts to become a FIT member, the Institute organised a number of visitors by renowned translation scholars in the early years, among them Eugene Nida and Wolfram Wills. This has continued at intervals over the years, with the latest international visitors being Brian Mossop in 2012 and Chris Durban at last year's triennial conference.

SATI 60th Anniversary



During one of Prof. E Nida's visits to South Africa in the late 1970s: (fltr) Mr Masebenza of Gazankulu, Brig.-Gen. JH Picard, Prof. E Nida



Prof. Wolfram Wilss (left) in conversation with Prof. Chris van Schalkwyk (Unisa) and Brig. Gen. Jan Picard (SAITINT Chairman) during a visit in 1983

SATI's support for statutory recognition also has a long history, with the Minister of National Education first being approached in this regard in 1972. It took another 42 years before the necessary legislation finally came into being, although the council has yet to be established!

Other achievements that SATI can be particularly proud of include its accreditation system (introduced in 1990 to replace the entrance examination in force at the time and expanded to accredit the first simultaneous interpreters in 1997 and the first group of SA Sign Language interpreters in 2004), the Development Fund (established in 1993, with the first bursary being awarded the following year, sponsored by the Terminology Association of SA (TermSA, now Prolingua – in the 22 years it has been in existence, 115 bursaries, to a total value of R480 000, have been awarded with the support of TermSA and the ATKV as well as SATI members) and the SATI Awards for Outstanding Translation and Dictionaries, the first of which was presented to Leon de Kock on International Translation Day in 2000 and which have been presented every three years since.

In addition to the highlights of the Institute's history listed below, you can read more about SATI's first 50 years in the special volume produced for the Institute's golden

anniversary in 2006, which can be freely downloaded at http://translators.org.za/sati_cms/index.php?frontend_action=display_text_content&content_id=1926. It makes fascinating reading and is a wonderful reference document, as well as illustrating the progress we have made over the years. SATI can pride itself on all it achieves through largely volunteer efforts and minimal paid office support. We thank all those who have brought us to this point and hope that this will continue long into the future, with members coming forward to serve the Institute and the profession in various ways. One way members could consider helping is through a suggestion made by member Mike Mahase: in our 60th year it would be nice to have members pledge to increase our membership by 60 over the next 12 months. Does that sound ambitious? We have well over 60 members, and if each member recruits just one person then the target will be reached and even exceeded.

Celebrating this milestone

We marked our reaching 60 with a celebratory lunch in Johannesburg on Friday 9 September, where we also celebrated International Translation Day 2016. We were pleased to be joined by our honorary president Dr Jan Picard and his wife Julie, as well as representatives of our sister organisations Prolingua, PEG and ASAIB and of our KwaZulu-Natal, North West and Emerging Practitioners chapters, as well as our accreditation officer. The lunch started with a talk by Gerhard van Huyssteen of CText at North-West University, who considered technological advances and their impact on the profession. His conclusion was that these changes are not going to stop, but neither will they ever take over completely from humans. They may require us to change our way of working, and the best way to deal with technological change is to embrace it, use the products and contribute to their development in ways that are to the benefit of the professionals.



Members and friends enjoyed the celebratory lunch on a beautiful spring day



Johan Blaauw raised a toast to SATI

In a toast to the Institute, SATI chair Johan Blaauw highlighted some of the Institute's major achievements over the years and commented on the fact that many of the issues preoccupying the founders are still on the agenda today! Our honorary president, Jan Picard, also said a few words, reflecting on where the Institute has come from and acknowledging the leadership over the years, singling out Annette Combrink, Anne-Marie Beukes and Johan himself, as well as the role played by Marion Boers. Later on during the lunch, guests were treated to a musical performance by Chris Chameleon, which was enthusiastically welcomed. Chris tailored the performance around the theme of language, which was greatly appreciated by the audience. The most popular



Dr Picard congratulating the Institute

song, though, was a combination Afrikaans/Zulu piece, by Chris' alter ego Sarel Fourie!

Winners of the lucky draw at the lunch were Retha Bosman, Tisa Viviers and Katie Cubitt. Retha won a set of glasses engraved with the SATI logo, while Tisa and Katie each received a set of glass coasters, also with the SATI logo. Have a look at SATI's Facebook page for more photos from the lunch.

The lunch was a wonderful opportunity for members and friends to relax, reminisce and reflect on the future, and we look forward to celebrating many more anniversaries in the years to come.



Chris Chameleon entertained the guests with a language-based performance



Sarel Fourie wowed the audience!

SATI 60th Anniversary

Highlights in SATI's history: 1956–2016

1956

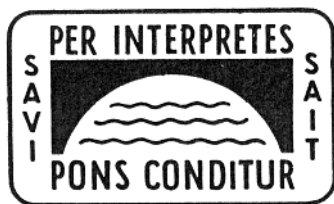
- The Institute is founded in Johannesburg on 25 August
- A draft Professional Code for Translators is drawn up

1957

- The Institute's first annual general meeting is held on 23 February
- Tariffs for translation that are acceptable to the Institute are set
- Problems with sworn translators are raised
- A list of freelance translators available for private work is drawn up
- The first issue of the magazine *Die Vertaler* (The Translator) is produced in April
- The first public translation examinations are written in October as a result of the Institute's intervention

1958

- The Institute's first logo is accepted at the AGM in February
- Printed membership certificates and cards begin to be issued in September
- A formal function is held at the Hotel Elizabeth in Johannesburg on 12 November to present members with their membership certificates



SATI's first logo

1959

- The matter of membership of the International Federation of Translators (FIT) is first raised at an executive meeting on 2 September

1960

- The first steps by the Institute to become a member of FIT take place
- A stamp with the words "Member of the SA Institute of Translators" is to be produced, which members can buy and use on their work

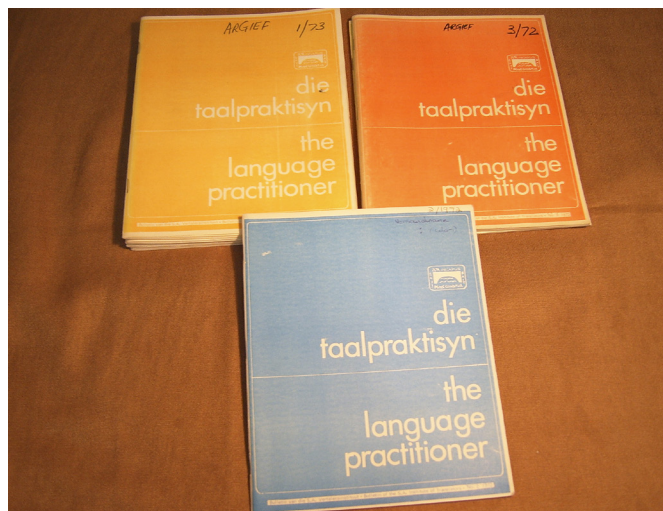
1961

- *Die Vertaler* is incorporated into the *Tydskrif vir Volkstaal en Volkskunde*
- SATI is represented on the Terminology Commission (Vaktaalkommissie) of the SA Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns by Mr Pretorius, who represents the Association of Municipal Translators and is also a SATI member

1962

- It is suggested that two meetings a year be held: an AGM at which internal matters are discussed and a separate congress at which presentations can be made and to which guests can be invited
- The introduction of a translation prize is discussed by the Executive in October

12 Muratho – October 2016



Early magazines

- A chapter for non-whites is proposed
- A new Newsletter is introduced

1963

- The executive is enlarged by the addition of a registrar and an assistant secretary
- Much discussion of translator training takes place

1964

- Literary translators are permitted to join the Institute

1965

- Efforts to introduce training and examination of translators by the Institute advance

1967

- The executive decides that the activities of the Institute need to be decentralised and working groups are formed in Pretoria and Cape Town
- It is proposed that consideration be given to changing the Institute's name to make provision for the inclusion of copy-writers, language officers, etc.
- *Die Vertaler* is no longer incorporated into the *Tydskrif vir Volkstaal en Volkskunde*

1968

- Registration of the Institute's name and logo in terms of the Protection of Names, Uniforms and Coats of Arms Act (23/1935) is investigated

1972

- There is talk of expanding the Institute to include other language practitioners and changing the name to the "SA Institute of Language Practitioners", but this is finally decided against
- The category of junior member is introduced – junior members have to work full-time as translators and either have a university degree with Afrikaans and English as subjects or have three years of appropriate experience
- The first positive steps towards the introduction of translator training at South African universities are taken at Rhodes University
- The Minister of National Education is approached regarding statutory recognition

1973

- A draft new constitution is approved in principal at the AGM; it is then further refined and approved at the 1974 AGM

1974

- Rhodes University establishes a one-year postgraduate course in translation
- In July the decision is taken to pursue the matter of a charter for the Institute
- From this year on, there is more involvement by and talk about interpreters in the Institute
- The Western Cape region holds its first symposium in August

1976

- The Institute takes a formal decision to become more bilingual
- The Southern Transvaal Region is divided into two, i.e. Southern Transvaal, representing the southern and western Transvaal, and Northern Transvaal, representing the northern and eastern Transvaal
- Unisa introduces its postgraduate diploma in translation

1977

- The Institute's name is changed to the South African Institute of Translators and Interpreters (SAITINT)/Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Vertalers en Tolke (SAIVERT)

1978

- The minutes of executive meetings start to be written alternately in English and Afrikaans

1979

- The Institute's coat of arms is approved and registered

1984

- Membership information is computerised

1986

- Members are informed that in terms of the Maintenance and Promotion of Competition Act (96/1979) the Institute may no longer prescribe, enforce or even recommend tariffs
- Work is begun on revising the constitution

1987

- A Workgroup for Legal Terminology in African Languages is established with SAITINT's help
- SAITINT chair Prof. Chris van Schalkwyk becomes the incumbent of the Chair in Translation Studies at Unisa, the first such chair at a South African university

1988

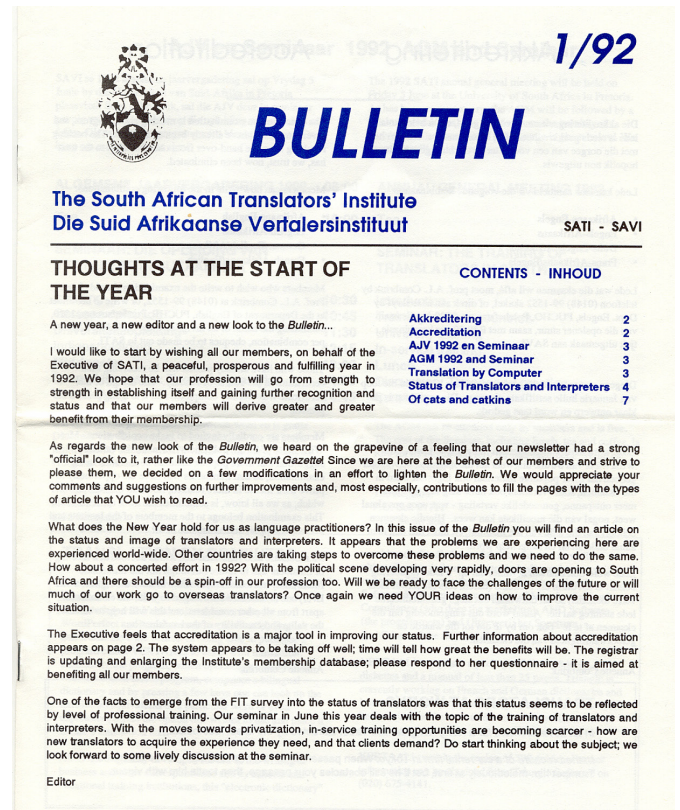
- A revised constitution is accepted at the AGM in June
- A pass in an entrance examination is introduced for membership of the Institute, in addition to the requirement of a three-year tertiary qualification

1989

- The new *Bulletin* is introduced and receives a very positive response from members

1990

- A system of accreditation is introduced to replace the entrance examination, opening general membership to



The first format of the modern Bulletin

- all but reserving voting rights for accredited members
- The name of the Institute is changed from the South African Institute of Translators and Interpreters to the South African Translators' Institute
- The system of regions is replaced by a new system of chapters that can be either geographical or interest-based
- A mission statement is devised for the Institute
- Membership moves over the 500 mark
- A centralised register of freelancers is compiled
- The first freelance tariff survey is undertaken among members
- A chapter for terminology and lexicography is established

1991

- Efforts to form chapters for editors and freelancers are unsuccessful
- A total of 18 members are accredited

1992

- An informal system of mentorship is put in place, whereby accredited members assist junior translators with their work for a small fee, with SATI acting as the facilitator between the two
- A code of ethics is proposed for the Institute

1993

- Moves are made to establish ties with other translation organisations, such as the Institute for Bible Translation and the Translators and Interpreters Association of South Africa
- The Institute's AGM is held in Cape Town for the first time
- The code of ethics is approved at the AGM
- SATI becomes a member of the International Federation of Translators
- SATI's Development Fund is established

SATI 60th Anniversary

- SATI is involved in investigations into translation diplomas at technikon level
- SATI makes a submission on the future language policy of the SABC
- A Natal Chapter is established

1994

- The first bursary is awarded under SATI's Development Fund, sponsored by the Terminology Association of SA (TermSA – now Prolingua)
- SATI is involved in the Interdepartmental Task Group on Language, enabling it to make input on the new language dispensation

1995

- A set of guidelines for the operation of SATI chapters is drawn up
- SATI makes a submission to the Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology on the draft Bill on the Pan South African Language Board
- Investigations into a telephone interpreting service are initiated by government

1996

- SATI celebrates its 40th anniversary
- SATI Executive member Anne-Marie Beukes is elected to the Council of the International Federation of Translators (FIT)
- The first AGM is held at which only accredited members may vote
- The South African Bibliography on Translation, Interpreting, Terminology and Lexicography is launched
- A prize for service to SATI and/or the translation/interpreting/terminology profession in South Africa is instituted in honour of former SATI chairman Johan Kruger, who had died unexpectedly in 1995
- The post-AGM seminar on "Communication facilitation and empowerment: The delivery of the RDP by language



The first recipient of the Johan Kruger Prize – Anne-Marie Beukes



SATI chair Annette Combrink and FIT president Florence Herbulot with the Minister of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology at the Forum for Language Workers

workers in SA" is opened by the Minister of Art, Culture, Science and Technology, Dr Ben Ngubane

- SATI is involved in work in preparation for a telephone interpreting service in South Africa
- Accreditation for pioneer Bible translation is announced
- A mentorship system is formally launched, after operating informally for some years

1997

- A two-day Forum for Language Workers is presented by SATI and FIT in Pretoria on 6 and 7 June
- The first recipient of the Johan Kruger Prize for service to the profession is Anne-Marie Beukes
- A Gauteng Chapter of the Institute is established and the Natal Chapter (later to become the KwaZulu-Natal Chapter) is reconstituted
- Through SATI's intervention, the Rules of the Supreme Court are amended to make it possible for the Institute to undertake testing of prospective sworn translators
- The first simultaneous interpreters are accredited
- SATI makes a submission to the Pan South African Language Board on norms and standards with regard to translation and interpreting, regularising the language profession, and training in translation and interpreting in accordance with the governments new educational policies

1998

- A Diploma in Court Interpreting is introduced at various universities after being developed under SATI's auspices
- A conference on the regulation of the translation and interpreting profession in SA is held in Johannesburg in June under the auspices of the Pan South African Language Board
- Accreditation for sworn translation and for terminology work are introduced
- SATI obtains an e-mail address
- Members of the Executive are involved in assessing language practice courses at the technikons
- SATI obtains representation on the National Standards Body for language and communication under the SA Qualifications Authority

1999

- A specially designed membership database for the Institute is implemented
- The Institute develops an independent Website, having previously been hosted by Potchefstroom University

- The Johan Kruger Prize for 1999 is presented to the Unit for Language Facilitation and Empowerment at the University of the Orange Free State
- SATI is involved in the establishment of standards generating bodies for the language practice fields
- SATI Treasurer Anne-Marie Beukes is re-elected to the FIT Council
- SATI is involved in discussions around the establishment of a regulatory body for the profession
- The Executive holds a *bosberaad* to do some strategic planning for the Institute

2000

- The guidelines for the operation of chapters are revised
- The Johan Kruger Prize for 2000 is presented to SATI chairperson Prof. Annette Combrink
- SATI's new logo is launched
- A competition for a slogan for the Institute is won by Irene Dippenaar for "SATI – Bridging Language Barriers"/"SAVI Oorbrug Taalgrense"
- 30 September: The first Award for Outstanding Translation is presented to Leon de Kock

2001

- The Bulletin receives a new electronic format and a new journal, *Muratho*, is introduced
- The Institute registers its own web domain at www.translators.org.za
- The Johan Kruger Prize for 2001 is presented to SATI Executive member Marion Boers
- The first steps are taken for the establishment of a standards generating body (SGB) for translation, language editing and interpreting

2002

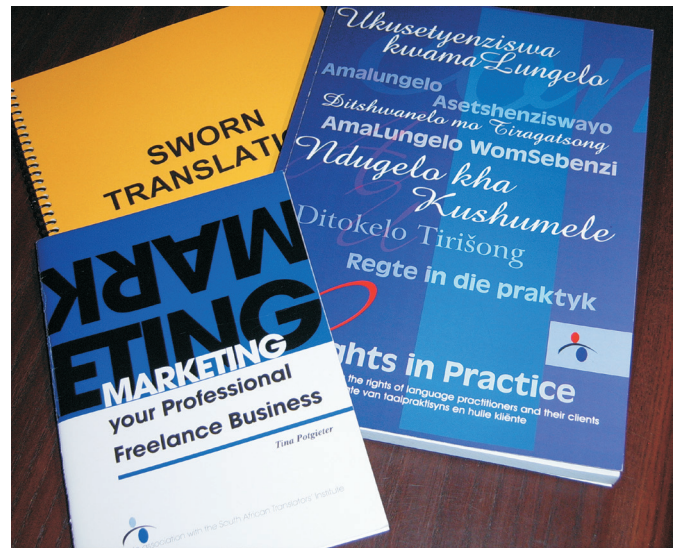
- Practice tests for translation and editing accreditation are introduced
- A system of continuing professional development was investigated, but not implemented owing to a lack of resources
- The use of a professional abbreviation to indicate members' accredited status is approved
- The Johan Kruger Prize for 2002 is presented to the Western Cape Language Committee
- SATI Treasurer Anne-Marie Beukes is elected a vice-president of the International Federation of Translators (FIT)

2003

- The 2003 SATI Award for Outstanding Translation is presented to Antjie Krog for her anthology *Met woorde soos met kerse*
- A conference on copyright, sponsored by the Norwegian Reproduction Rights Organisation, Kopinor, is held in Cape Town
- The SATI chairperson is involved in initial meetings to discuss the way forward for the establishment of a professional council for language practitioners
- The Johan Kruger Prize for 2003 is presented to Joey du Toit, head of Hansard in the Gauteng Legislature

2004

- The first group of SA Sign Language interpreters are accredited
- A manual on sworn translation is published



Some of SATI's other publications

2005

- The structure of the Executive is changed to a management committee supported by a series of standing and *ad hoc* committees
- Regulations for the management of chapters are introduced
- The 2005 Johan Kruger Prize for service to the translation profession is presented to the Centre for Text Technology (CtexT) based on the Potchefstroom Campus of North-West University
- SATI Executive member Marion Boers is elected to the Council of the International Federation of Translators (FIT)
- The Institute's publication *Rights in Practice* is launched on International Translation Day

2006

- The Institute celebrates its 50th anniversary
- Celebratory events are held in Bloemfontein, Pretoria, Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban over the year
- The third Award for Outstanding Translation is presented to the editorial team at Pharos Dictionaries for the Pharos Afrikaans-Engels/English-Afrikaans Dictionary on International Translation Day
- The FIT Council holds its annual meeting in Johannesburg to coincide with SATI's anniversary

2007

- It is agreed at the 2007 AGM that a new executive structure consisting of a smaller executive will be introduced
- After extensive consultation, SATI's name and slogan are finalised in all of the official languages
- In May the first part-time office assistant is appointed to assist the office manager
- The 2007 Johan Kruger Award is presented to the IsiXhosa National Lexicography Unit for the publication of the three-volume, trilingual Greater Dictionary of IsiXhosa

2008

- Corporate membership is introduced
- The Institute's new website is launched in February
- Marion Boers is elected president of the International Federation of Translators, a position she holds until August 2014 after being re-elected in 2011

SATI 60th Anniversary

2009

- Members approve a new constitution for the Institute, which results in the Institute being led by a council of six and the SATI office being headed by an executive director
- The Johan Kruger Award for Service to the Profession is presentation to Irene Dippenaar
- The SATI Prizes for Outstanding Translation and Dictionaries are awarded for the fourth time, to Michiel Heyns for Literary Translation, Elsa Silke for Non-Fiction Translation, Jaco Jacobs for Translation of Children's Literature, the Concept Literacy Project for Service Translation and the editorial team of the Oxford Bilingual School Dictionary: Northern Sotho and English for Translation Dictionaries
- SATI conducts an audit on language services for the 2010 World Cup, which goes online towards the middle of 2009

2010

- There are moves to draw SATI and its sister organisations into a closer alliance to deal with issues of common interest, which culminate in a memorandum of understanding being signed early in 2011, under the name LAMP (Alliance of Language and Media Practitioners), the initial partners being SATI, the Professional Editors' Group (PEG), the South African Freelancers' Association (SAFREA) and the Writers' Guild
- The Boland Chapter celebrate their 20th anniversary

2011

- Two Google e-groups are initiated to simplify the sending of messages to members
- SATI participates in a seminar on a 'Review of the Gauteng Language Policy Framework' on 11 March
- SATI makes a submission to the Department of Arts and Culture after a South African Languages Bill is published for comment and appeals for proper consultation and formulation of legislation that would truly serve the country properly; the Bill is subsequently withdrawn for revision
- The Johan Kruger Award is presented to Wilna Liebenberg
- SATI joins the Facebook community

2012

- The SATI Prizes for Outstanding Translation and Dictionaries are awarded for the fifth time, to Linda Rode for Literary Translation, Elsa Silke for Translation of Children's Literature and the editorial team of the Oxford Bilingual School Dictionary: isiZulu and English for Translation Dictionaries; no awards were made in the Non-Fiction Translation or Service Translation categories
- The SATI Prizes are combined with a conference for the first time, which becomes a regular triennial event
- A SATI member, Naomi Dinur, wins the competition held by the International Federation of Translators to design a poster for International Translation Day 2013

2013

- SATI was one of the organisations to submit comments on proposed regulations in terms of section 13 of the Use of Official Language Act published by the Department of Arts and Culture
- A South African Language Practitioners' Council Bill makes its appearance without warning in late May, and SATI together with PEG calls on the Portfolio Committee for Arts and Culture to open the Bill for public discussion prior to its being taken to Parliament, an appeal that is heeded
- SATI and PEG submit a joint written submission to the



Assistants at SATI's first triennial conference

Portfolio Committee and Anne-Marie Beukes made an oral presentation on behalf of the two organisations at the public hearings in August, following which a revised version of the Bill is debated in and passed by both the House of Assembly and the National Council of Provinces in December; the Act is assented to on 16 May 2014 and published in the Government Gazette on 19 May, becoming Act 8 of 2014: The South African Language Practitioners' Council Act, 2014, without a date of implementation being set

- They year ends with extensive publicity for the profession, with an incident involving a 'fake' SA Sign Language interpreter at the memorial service for Nelson Mandela in Johannesburg on 10 December, with the incident making international headlines and SATI heavily involved in media coverage and comments

2014

- SATI is closely involved in drafting regulations to the South African Language Practitioners' Council Act, in preparation for its implementation
- The regulations on the SALPC are published for comment on 2 June 2015, to which SATI also reacts, and the final regulations are published on 13 November 2016
- The North West Chapter is established
- Eleanor Cornelius is elected to the FIT Council

2015

- The Institute is invited to participate in a consultative workshop dealing with a draft Gauteng Use of Official Languages Bill
- Work starts on a chapter for Emerging Practitioners
- SATI's second Triennial Conference is held on 30 September and 1 October
- The conference culminates in the awarding of the 2015 SATI Prizes for Outstanding Translation and Dictionaries and the newly-introduced 2015 Student Prize, with the winners Elsa Silke for Literary Translation, Lindie Koorts for Non-Fiction Translation, Naomi Morgan for Translation of Children's Literature, the editorial team of the Legal Terminology: Criminal Law, Procedure and Evidence/Regsterterminologie: Straf-, Strafproses- en Bewysreg for Translation Dictionaries and Coenraad Walters for the Student Prize
- The SATI Council ended off the year with a weekend dedicated to strategic planning for the future of the Institute

2016

- In March a founding meeting is held to revive the KwaZulu-Natal Chapter
- The Institute celebrates its 60th anniversary!

Launch of the SATI KwaZulu-Natal Chapter at DUT

A long-sought goal of (re-)establishing a KZN SATI Chapter has finally seen the light of the day. On 27 May 2016, aspirant members from around the province gathered at the interpreting lab of the DUT Interpreting Programme to witness this prestigious occasion. The guest speaker, Johan Blaauw, represented the SATI Council.

Dr Lolie Makhubu opened the meeting by taking the attendees down memory lane, reminding them of the history of the KZN SATI Chapter and the celebration of the 50th anniversary of SATI at DUT in 2006.

Johan Blaauw gave a brief summary of the history of SATI, including the evolution of its name from South African Institute of Translators and Interpreters to the current South African Translators' Institute. He then alluded to the fact that SATI is an affiliate of FIT, of which the current SATI executive director, Marion Boers, was the president for eight years. Johan's discussions also touched on the involvement of SATI in the SALPC Bill until it was signed by the president to become an Act and the role that SATI will play once the SALPC office is up and

Johan's presentation contained all the information relevant to the establishment of a chapter. In the presence of a quorum, the chapter was successfully launched that day. The day ended with a fabulous simultaneous interpreting exercise, with interpreters taking turns in the interpreting booth.

It is hoped that the newly established KZN Chapter will unite the KwaZulu-Natal members and contribute positively to their professional development.



Ed: The KZN Chapter held a second meeting on 11 August 2016 at the same venue. Dr Lolie Makhubu welcomed those present, though it was disappointing that several members who had confirmed did not arrive. The intention had been to elect the chapter committee at the meeting, but owing to some administrative glitches this was not possible. Instead a working committee consisting of Ms BP Chirwa-Mzoneli, Dr RL Makhubu and Mr U Njia was elected to oversee the activities of the chapter until a committee is elected, hopefully at the next meeting. A discussion on SATI membership highlighted the different membership categories and where accreditation fits in. Dr Makhubu emphasised the importance of membership renewal, and pointed out that new members can join at any time in the year, as pro rata fees are applied. The chapter's next meeting will be held in November 2016. Members interested in becoming involved in the chapter should contact Lolie Makhubu at makhubu@dut.ac.za.



Johan Blaauw and Lolie Makhubu

running.

Of particular interest to the attendees were the rules and regulations for SATI chapters in general. Johan informed us of the reporting protocol of the chapters, the frequency of meetings per year, the activities that chapters can be involved in, the types of chapters, the establishment of a chapter committee, term of office of SATI council and chapter committee members, categories of SATI membership and translation tariffs. The attendees were then referred to SATI's website for more details and other important information about the institute.

Sibulelo Msomi has been a member of SATI since 2007. He studied Language Practice up to BTech level at the Durban University of Technology, after which he completed a Postgraduate Certificate in Education at UNISA. At the moment he is a lecturer at the Mnambithi Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) College in KwaZulu-Natal.

Chapter News



A collage from the day's activities

Accreditation in the spotlight in the WC

SATI Western Cape hosted an event on Saturday 13 August 2016 with the title 'SATI Accreditation – What? Why? And How?'. SATI chair Johan Blaauw explained why SATI accreditation is still of value, despite legislation in 2014 to establish a Language Practitioners' Council to take over this role: there is little prospect of the Council coming into being any time soon and SATI remains the only professional organisation offering accreditation. He also gave an overview of the accreditation process and answered members' questions. The session proved very valuable in dispelling various misconceptions and helping those present understand how the system works.

Members interested in becoming involved in the chapter should contact Antoinette van Rooyen at satiwcape@gmail.com.

SATI Training

Introduction to translation theory and practice

In October 2014 SATI presented a course "Introduction to Translation Theory and Practice" in Johannesburg. Those who participated were highly enthusiastic, saying it was extremely useful. Members outside Gauteng clamoured for it to be presented elsewhere as well. The course is now coming to Cape Town, towards the end of November.

This introductory course is designed to support translators who are working in the field, but who would like to improve their theoretical knowledge and skill. As we will use sample texts from previous accreditation exams, this workshop also serves to prepare candidates for accreditation.

The workshop will be presented by SATI chairperson Johan Blaauw (North-West University) and SATI vice-chair Dr Eleanor Cornelius (University of Johannesburg).

Details

Date: Monday 28 and Tuesday 29 November 2016

Time: 09:00-16:00 (28 November); 09:00-13:00 (29 November)

Venue: Kolping Guest House, 7 Biccard Street, Durbanville (Cape Town) (www.kolpingguesthouse.co.za)

Cost: R2 300 for SATI members, R2 800 for LAMP members and R3 500 for non-members (The fee includes morning and afternoon teas and lunch on day 1 and morning tea on day 2.)

Bring: Participants must bring their own laptops with them.

Number of participants: Limited to 40. A minimum of 15 participants is required for the workshop to be held.

18 Muratho – October 2016

Payment: Payment details will be made available to participants accepted for the course (see below). Payment must be made by 7 November 2016, or places will be allocated to others.

Accommodation: Participants are required to make their own travel and accommodation arrangements. Accommodation is available at Kolping House at R850 per person per night, including breakfast.

Registration: Closes on 31 October 2016. Please contact the SATI office for a registration form or go to the events calendar on the SATI website.

Registration

It is important for you to register promptly for this workshop, indicating your language combination. We will be utilising peer guidance in small groups working in particular language combinations, and so require at least three participants working in a particular combination.

Preparation and resources

You will be sent some work to do in advance in preparation for the workshop. Bring along resources such as dictionaries, grammars, style guides, etc. that you may need for your particular language combination.

About the content of the workshop

This introductory workshop will be presented in two parts – some theory is included, but we will strongly focus on application of theory in practice.

During the brief theoretical sessions, participants will be

exposed to the following generic topics, which are not language-specific.

The importance of text analysis to determine –

- text type, function and purpose (or skopos)
- global translation strategy (the choice between literal and free approaches to a translation task)
- extratextual and intratextual features that influence that translation process
- local translation strategies to solve particular translation problems

During the interactive practical sessions, participants

will work in their own language combinations to apply theoretical knowledge in practice by –

- translating a number of authentic texts, but also texts that have been used for accreditation purposes in the past
- annotating their texts in order to record and make explicit their thought processes during the translation process
- discussing translation problems at a global and local text level with translators in their own and other language combinations.

Lede-prestasies

DKK-beurs help menige studente

In 2015 het dr. Herculene Kotzé (vakvoorsitter en senior lektor aan die Departement Vertaal- en Tolkstudie aan die NWU Potchefstroomkampus) 'n kans gevat en aansoek gedoen vir die Departement Kuns en Kultuur se Taalstudiebeursskema. Dié beurs is spesifiek vir studente wat in die rigting van taalkunde en toegepaste taalkunde studeer. Baie studente sukkel finansiëel, veral omdat hulle addisionele modules wil neem maar dit bloot nie kan bekostig nie. “Ek besef ons studente kry soms swaar, veral rakende rekeninge wat net aanhou instroom. Dus wou ek probeer om 'n verskil te maak en het geweet dat ons op hiérdie manier heelwat studente sou kon bystaan,” sê Herculene.

Die doel van hierdie beurs is om studente aan te moedig om hulle kursus binne hierdie rigtings so omvangryk moontlik te maak deur alles wat verbandhou met beroepsmoontlikhede in taalpraktyk te studeer. Die modules sluit onder meer in vertaal- en tolkstudie, oudio-visuele vertaling, teksredaksie, Suid-Afrikaanse gebaretaal en taaltegnologie. Verder dien dié beurs ook as motivering en aansporing vir nagraadse studies.

Prof. Wannie Carstens, direkteur van die Skool vir Tale, het verder gesê: “Die beurse van DKK bied aan hierdie studente die geleentheid om hulle tyd en aandag aan hulle studie toe te wy en nie die hele tyd oor die finansiële sy van studie bekommerd te wees nie. Dit gee dus gemoedsrus en dit is goud werd. Dit bied ook aan studente die geleentheid om die diepte van hulle studie te verbeter. Op hierdie wyse maak dit 'n nuwe geslag taalopgeleide persone beskikbaar in die nabye toekoms.”

Met hierdie beurs kon die NWU verlede jaar 129 studente van al drie die kampusse (Potchefstroom-, Vaaldriehoek- en Mafikengkampus) help en dit bied hulle ook die geleentheid om die studente weer in 2016/17 te steun.

DAC bursaries help many students

In 2015, Dr Herculene Kotzé (subject chair and senior lecturer in the Department of Translation and Interpreting Studies) took a chance and applied for the Department of Arts and Culture Language Studies bursary scheme. The bursary is specifically for students studying languages and applied linguistics. A lot of students struggle financially, especially because they want to take additional modules to enrich their courses. “I realised the discouragement among our students, as the expenses just keep on rising. I wanted to make a difference, and I knew that we would be able to help them with this opportunity.”

The purpose of this bursary is to encourage students to enrich their courses within their fields of interest, and to take modules such as translation and interpreting studies, audio-visual translation, editing, South African Sign Language, and language technology, all possible career opportunities within Language Practice. Furthermore, the bursary aims to encourage post-graduate studies.

Prof. Wannie Carstens, director of the School of Languages, furthermore stated: “The bursary gives these students the opportunity to focus on their studies and not to worry about the finances. This assurance is worth gold. It also enables students to improve the depth of their studies. Hence, a new generation of language-trained people will be available in the near future.”

Through these bursaries, the NWU was able to help 129 students from all three campuses (Potchefstroom, Vaal Triangle, and Mafikeng Campus), and they will be able to continue to support them in 2016/17.

‘Verbal abuse’, or how verbs give writers endless trouble! (Part 2)

Second only to prepositions, verbs probably give the greatest trouble to writers for whom English is a second or third language. It is therefore worth dwelling here on further aspects of verb usage that challenge wordsmiths:

- participial inflections: US versus UK English
- the indicative and the subjunctive moods

Participial inflections: US versus UK English

A participle is a form of a verb that helps either to indicate a present continuing action or an action in the past:

- The actors are playing different roles.
- I am hoping that my learned colleague will have the answer to our question.
- Maggie was known for her surreal paintings.

Playing and hoping are present participles (characterised by their -ing endings); learned and known are past participles, the first a regular form (-ed ending), the second irregular.

Which of these past participle forms is correct: burned or burnt; learned or learnt; spelled or spelt? Both, actually. But in US English the -ed participial form is preferred both as verb (He burned the house down) and as adjective (the correctly spelled word), the alternative ending in -t being used rarely. In written UK and SA English, the -t form is preferred as adjective (a lesson learnt; burnt offerings), the -ed form for verbs (The fire burned all night; I learned a lot today). But in spoken English in South Africa you'll hear the two forms used interchangeably.

In the case of the participles got and gotten, however, the latter is definitely US English (meaning either 'obtain' or 'become') and is not used as the past participle of get in standard UK or SA English:

- Have you gotten your results yet? (got)

Indicative and subjunctive moods: Knowing the difference

To illustrate these two moods (or modes), let's look at two examples:

- I was rich, but am I now poor? No, I am not.
- If I were rich, I would travel the world.

The indicative mood is used to express, deny or question a fact, as in the first sentence. In contrast, the subjunctive mood expresses what could or should happen rather than what actually does or did happen; it is used for desires, doubts, necessities, hypotheses, proposals and certain conditions (particularly those that are contrary to fact):

- If only that were so. (desire; That is so = indicative)

- Suffice it to say, . . . (proposal; It suffices to say = indicative)
- She had to have . . . (hypothesis or speculation; She has to have = indicative)

The second sentence above (If I were rich . . .) is an example of the use of verbs in the subjunctive mood in order to speculate about some phenomenon that has no basis in the real world. It's a kind of hypothesis, based on a conditional statement, 'If . . . I would . . .'. The indicative forms of the two verbs would be 'was/am' and 'will' (e.g. the statement 'When I am rich, I will travel the world'). Notice that in the subjunctive the verbs or the auxiliaries are expressed in the simple past tense (were, had, would . . .).

Incorrect usage takes these conditional ('if') forms:

- If I were to succeed, I will establish my own business. (would, to be consistent with 'were')
- I wouldn't try it if I was you. (were, to be consistent with 'wouldn't')
- If it were to rain, we cannot come. (could not, to be consistent with 'were')
- If he be found guilty and receives a prison sentence . . . (receive, to be consistent with 'be found')

The other major setting for subjunctives is in clauses introduced by that – typically clauses expressing a proposal, wish, desire or necessity:

- They insist that she step down as chairperson. (indicative = steps)
- It is vital that this message reach her within the hour, please. (indicative = reaches)
- Their demand that the president intervene is as firm as ever. (indicative = intervenes)

References

John Ellison Kahn (editor). 1985. *The Right Word at the Right Time: A Guide to the English Language and How to Use It*. Reader's Digest.
John Linnegar. 2009. *Engleish, our Engleish: Common Errors in South African English and How to Resolve Them*. Pharos.
New Hart's Rules: *The Oxford Style Guide*. 2014. 2nd edition. OUP.
Ben Yagoda. 2007. *When You Catch an Adjective, Kill It: The Parts of Speech, for Better and/or Worse*. Broadway Books.

John Linnegar trained as a secondary school teacher and has been active in the publishing industry for almost 30 years as editor, proofreader, technical writer and industrial editor. In October 2000 he ran his first course in copy editing and proofreading and subsequently presented courses in various forms both publicly and privately.

HAT Aanlyn – nou soek jy nie net meer bloot op lemmas nie

Deirdré Roos deel haar indrukke van die nuwe HAT (Handwoordeboek van die Afrikaanse taal) en hoe die elektroniese format vertalers se lewens vergemaklik.

Ernest Hemingway het die volgende te sê gehad oor skrywers en woordeboekgebruik:

Actually if a writer needs a dictionary he should not write. He should have read the dictionary at least three times from beginning to end and then have loaned it to someone who needs it.

Ek vermoed selfs ervare vertalers gaan nie sommer hul woordeboeke weggee nie – selfs al het hulle die woordeboek drie keer deurgelees! Maar vertalers het, soos alle woordeboekgebruikers, 'n ambivalente verhouding met hul woordeboeke. Die woordeboekmaker weet immers nie wat die rede gaan wees waarom die gebruiker die woordeboek gaan raadpleeg nie en sal dus nooit honderd persent kan voldoen aan die gebruiker se verwagtinge nie.

Vat nou 'n eenvoudige woord soos ambivalent. Toe ek die vorige paragraaf in my kop begin formuleer het, het ek gedink aan die love-hate relationship wat vertalers met hul woordeboeke het. Maar ek wou darem nou nie 'n direkte liefde-haat verhouding pleeg nie . . . Ek twyfel toe skielik oor my woordkeuse en aangesien ek oor die HAT skryf, soek ek dit gou-gou op. Ek kry 'n antwoord: wat ambivalensie betref; teenstrydig. In die papierweergawe is ambivalensie net bokant ambivalent en ek kry dus gelyktydige aanwesigheid van teenstrydige wense/gevoelens/ens. redelik maklik. Goed, ja. Dit sal werk. Maar sien, die hele proses is nooit so gou-gou soos mens wil hê nie.

Elektroniese hulpbronne skep by mens 'n verwagting dat mens vinniger by jou antwoord gaan uitkom. Die e-HAT 2009 (HAT5) het vir my lekker gewerk, omdat ek nie 'n swaar boek oral saam hoef te gedra het nie en ek kon dit raadpleeg selfs iewers waar daar nie internet-toegang was nie. [Maar ambivalent se verduideliking in HAT5 was bloot betreffende ambivalensie.]

HAT6 word bemark as lewend aanlyn en is beskikbaar by www.hataanlyn.co.za. 'n Mens kry 'n komplimentêre kode vir ses maande se toegang agterin jou nuwe gedrukte woordeboek. Andersins kan jy vir R400 per jaar vanaf die datum van intekening toegang kry nie net tot HAT6 nie, maar ook die HAT Afrikaanse Skoolwoordeboek, Longman-HAT Eng-Afr/Afr-Eng Skoolwoordeboek, HAT Taalgids, HAT Feitegids, die Taalportaal en 'n gratis lesbrief.

As jy ambivalent aanlyn opsoek op HAT6, kry jy net ambivalent se inligting en moet jy spesifiek dus ambivalensie ook gaan intik en soek om meer as wat ambivalensie betref; teenstrydig te kry. Op die ingewing van die oomblik, tik ek ambiva* as soekterm in. Ek gebruik hier die asterisk as die wildekaartkarakter wat ek geleer het staan in die plek van een of meer karakters.

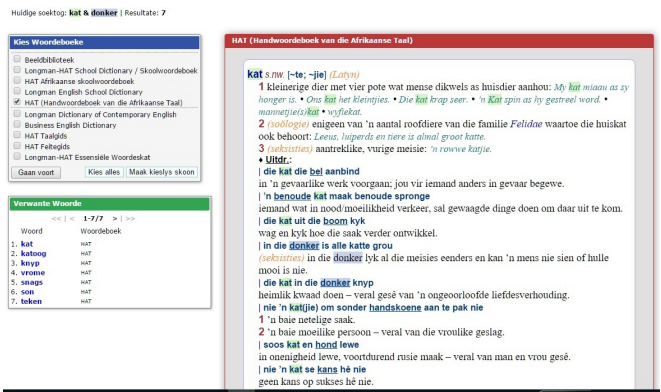
Die stelsel verander my * na 'n % en ek kry ambivalensie en ambivalent se inligting op een skerm. Heel nuttig. Maar ek besef dat ek sal moet leer om doeltreffender te soek. Onderaan my resultate is 'n skakel na Hoe om jou Longman-Hat- aanlyn woordeboekversameling te gebruik. Ek klik daarop en met 'n bietjie rondsoek en afrol, kry ek 'n tabel met wildekaartkarakters vir gevorderde gebruikers. Hier is 'n paar wat ek dink 'n mens mee kan begin eksperimenteer wanneer jy soektogte doen:

• & vir EN

Met & soek mens vir twee of selfs meer woorde wat saam in 'n inskrywing voorkom. Ek kan my voorstel mens sou dit kon gebruik wanneer jy byvoorbeeld uitdrukkings nie lekker kan onthou nie of wanneer mens konnotasies het met 'n uitdrukking en dalk 'n selfstandige naamwoord of 'n byvoeglike naamwoord daarvoor soek, soos byvoorbeeld met kat & donker:

Most dictionary users have a love-hate relationship with their dictionaries. The new *Handwoordeboek van die Afrikaanse Taal* is now also available online and therefore expands the possibilities with regard to searching information contained in the dictionary. Users are no longer limited to searching only by means of lemmas. Now one can search in the descriptions and over multiple entries as well.

Resensie

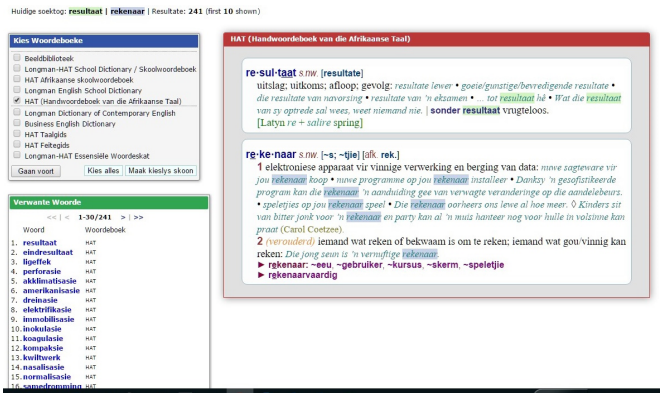


Soektog met wildekaartkarakter &

Volgens die gebruikersgids gee die tabel verwante woorde (die groen tabel) vir 'n mens sinonieme, maar wanneer mens die wildekaartkarakters gebruik, is dit bloot lemmas waar die woorde wat gesoek is in die bewerking voorkom.

• | vir OF

As mens lui is en somer twee woorde op een slag opsoek, dan lyk dit of | gebruik kan word om altwee woorde se resultate dadelik op een slag op jou skerm te sien, soos byvoorbeeld as mens resultaat | rekenaar op een skerm sigbaar.



Soektog met wildekaartkarakter |

Of as mens sukkel om tussen twee beskrywende woorde te kies, sou mens | kon gebruik om verwante woorde en konnotasies en assosiasies te identifiseer. Mens sal dan op elkeen van die lys verwante woorde moet gaan klik vir meer inligting:

• Dubbelaanhalingstekens

Die dubbelaanhalingstekens kan help wanneer mens 'n presiese frase soek. Ek kan my voorstel dat mens voorsetsels só sou kon bevestig. En mens sou selfs die verskillende wildekaartkarakters saam kon gebruik, soos rig op| rig aan.

• _ dui een karakter aan

Sê nou maar jy kan nie onthou hoe spel mens emuleer nie – met 'n u of 'n i? Dan kan mens intik em_leer en die

Huidige soektog: **kreatiewe | ambisieuse** | Resultate: 9

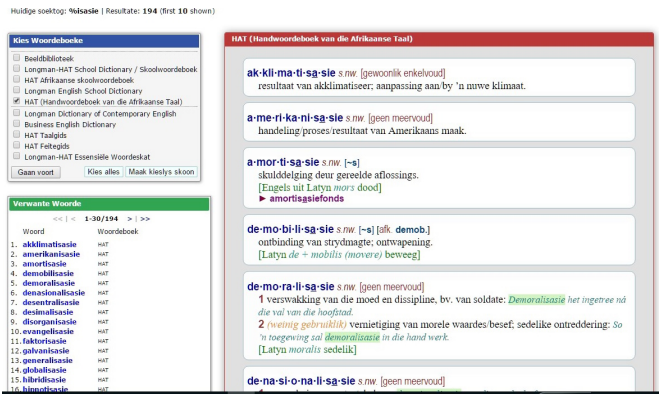


Soektog met wildekaartkarakter |

resultaat sal dan wys watter spelling is korrek.

• % dui meer as een karakter aan

As mens die asterisk intik soos ek oorspronklik het, verander die stelsel dit automaties na %. Mens sou % aan die einde van 'n soekstring kan gebruik, maar ook aan die begin, soos wanneer mens al die woorde wat met -isasie eindig wil soek:



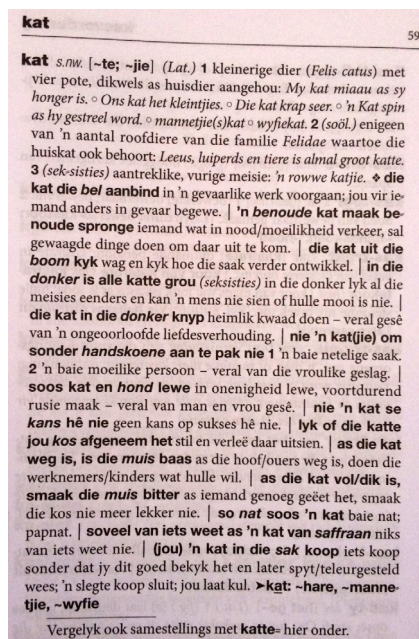
Soektog met wildekaartkarakter %

Spasie

Vir my, wat 'n broertjie dood het daaraan om verwys te word en dan te moet rondblaaie van die een inskrywing na 'n ander, is dit lekker om bloot op 'n verwysing te klik. Verwysings word in pienk aangedui. Jy klik en spring automaties na die ander woord.

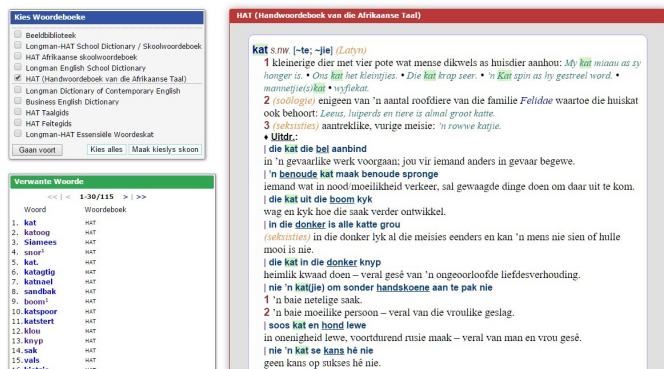
Meer as 3 000 ouer woorde en uitdrukkings moes in die papieruitgawe plek maak vir nuwe inskrywings. Maar aangesien spasie nie 'n probleem is op die aanlynweergawe nie, is daardie woorde behou en word hulle blou verlig om hulle as woorde aan te dui wat in onbruik geraak het. Ook met die uitleg van die inskrywings kan mens sien dat spasie aanlyn nie 'n probleem is nie. Kyk byvoorbeeld

hoe verskil die uitleg van die gedrukte inskrywing vir kat van die aanlynweergawe:



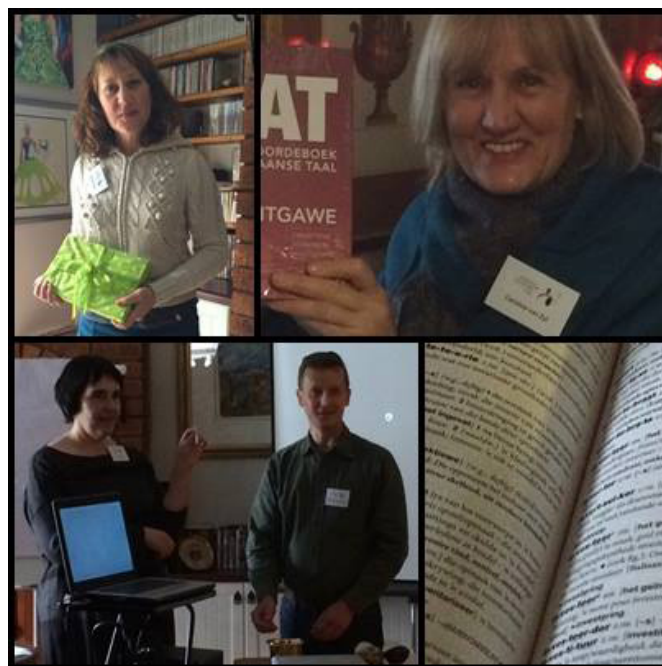
Die inskrywing vir kat in die papierweergawe van HAT6

Huidige soektoeg: **kat** | Resultate: 115 (first 10 shown)



Die inskrywing vir kat in die aanlynweergawe van HAT6

Die inligting is makliker om te lees op die aanlynweergawe. Mens kry makliker wat jy soek elektronies en kan ook wyer soek as bloot die lemma (wat in die papierweergawe jou enigste toegangsoete tot inligting is). Voeg daarby dat die aanlynweergawe maandeliks bygewerk word, steeds die



By 'n SAVI (Wes-Kaap)/PEG-funksie op 15 Augustus 2015 in die Kaap het Jana Luther van Pharos lede meer kom vertel oor die nuwe HAT. Marinda Cilliers (bo links) het 'n HAT Feitegids gewen. Carolina van Zyl is bo regs met 'n papierweergawe van die HAT6. Die ander twee persone (onder) is Jana Luther en PEG se voorsitter Corné Janse van Rensburg. ©Deirdre Roos

woorde bevat wat in onbruik geraak het en weggelaat is uit die papierweergawe en selfs op jou slimfoon of tablet beskikbaar is, dan is die bietjie minder as R34 'n maand wat die R400 se jaarlikse subskripsie jou kos, glad nie so duur nie.

As jy die aanlynweergawe wil gebruik soos die papierweergawe en net op lemmas soek, dan kan jy. Maar as jy die moontlikhede begin raaksien, gaan jy begin anders dink oor hoe om te soek en dit aanpas by jou eie manier van werk en dinge doen – dan wil ek dit waag om te sê: dan gaan jou ambivalente verhouding met jou woordeboek nie meer so ambivalent wees nie.

Deirdre Roos is vryskut-taalpraktisyn wat in Gordonsbaai woon. Sy het vir 'n jaar vanaf Maart 2015 as SAVI se digitale assistent gewerk.

SAVI is opgeneem in die nuwe HAT!



SAVI is as akroniem in die nuwe Handwoordeboek van die Afrikaanse Taal vasgelê

Die werksaamhede van SAVI se bestuur die afgelope tien jaar het genoeg van 'n indruk gemaak om as eietydse akroniem erkenning te kon kry in die nuwe HAT6! Die woordeboekmakers se doelwit was om Afrikaans te ondersoek en te belig soos dit vandag in veral geskrewe tekste, maar ook oor die radio, op televisie en in die sosiale media gebruik word.

Vertaal, vertaler en vertaling in eietydse Afrikaans

As jy tyd het en lus het, is dit interessant om te sien hoe vertaal, vertaler en vertaling in die nuwe HAT verskil van die vorige weergawe. 'n Mens kan byvoorbeeld sien dat vertaling in ons samelewing 'n groter rol begin speel het aan die spesifiekheid van die verduidelikings en ook dat Deon Meyer klaarblyklik nou gewilder is as Etienne Leroux.

ver·taal ww. [het ~] [afk. vert.] die betekenis van 'n woord/uitdrukking/teks/ens. van een taal (die brontaal) in 'n ander taal (die doeltaal) weergee: 'n boek uit Duits in Afrikaans vertaal • Deon Meyer is in verskeie tale vertaal. • vry/letterlik vertaal • 'n vertaalde gedig. ► vertaal: ~fout, ~kuns, ~oefening, ~werk ► vertaalbaar
ver·taal·bu·ro s.nw. [~'s; ~'tjie] kantoor met personeel wat vertaalwerk doen.
ver·taal·reg s.nw. [~te] reg om 'n bepaalde boek/teks te vertaal: die vertaalregte van 'n roman koop/verkoop.
ver·tak ww. [het ~] in takke/onderverdelings splits: Volg jy die Swartrivier stroomop, vertak die Liesbeeck net duskant die sterrewag daaruit. • 'n vertakte voetpadjie. ► vertakking
ver·ta·ler s.nw. [~s] [afk. vert.] persoon wat as beroep vertaalwerk doen en dokumente/boeke/artikels/ens. van een taal in 'n ander taal oorsit. beëdigde vertaler (juridies) vertaler bekwaam en gesertifiseer om regsgeldige vertalings van regsdokumente te lewer.
ver·ta·ling s.nw. [~s; vertalinkie] [afk. vert.] 1 [geen meervoud] handeling van te vertaal. 2 [~s] teks wat vertaal is: 'n goeie vertaling in Xhosa • 'n nuwe teksgetroue, dog toeganklike vertaling van die Bybel.

Vertaal, vertaler en vertaling in HAT Aanlyn

ver·taal/ ww. [~]

1 In 'n ander taal oorsit: 'n Boek uit Duits in Afrikaans vertaal. Etienne Leroux is in verskeie tale vertaal. Vry, letterlik vertaal. 'n Vertaalde gedig.

2 (iron.) In ander woorde verduidelik; duideliker maak: Vertaal bietjie wat jy nou net gesê het; ek verstaan dit nie.

vertaal: ~baar, ~fout, ~kuns, ~oefening, ~werk.

ver·taal·bu·ro s.nw. Kantoor met personeel wat vertaalwerk onderneem.

ver·taal·reg s.nw. Reg om 'n bepaalde boek of stuk te vertaal: Die vertaalregte van 'n roman (ver)koop.

ver·tak ww. [~] In takke of onderverdelings splits: Die rivier het hier vertak. 'n Vertakte stroom.
vertak/king.

ver·ta·ler s.nw. [~s] Persoon wat vertaalwerk doen, wat dokumente, boeke, artikels, ens. van een taal in 'n ander taal oorsit: 'n Beëdigde vertaler.

ver·ta·ling s.nw.

1 Handeling van te vertaal.

2 [~e, ~s] Geskrif wat vertaal is: 'n Goeie vertaling uit Duits. 'n Nuwe vertaling van die Bybel.

Vertaal, vertaler en vertaling in HAT5 (e-HAT 2009)

The hard work of SATI's leadership the past ten years resulted in the Afrikaans acronym, SAVI, being captured in the new *Handwoordeboek van die Afrikaanse Taal*. The more explicit explanations for the lemmas translate, translating and translator seem to imply that our profession has gained more exposure in recent years.

What outstanding translators and interpreters have in common

Besides all the required professional credentials, of course, outstanding translators and interpreters:

- are punctual
- research the terminology for their project/assignment
- ask questions – are curious
- follow instructions
- pay attention to detail
- work and communicate well with the team
- read every day
- participate in professional development events
- Take care of themselves (a stressed, dehydrated or sleepless brain makes mistakes)

(From the Multi-Languages Corporation newsletter 10 August 2016. You can subscribe to the newsletter at www.multi-languages.com.)

Intercultural Mediation in Healthcare

Intercultural Mediation in Healthcare: From the Professional Medical Interpreters' Perspective, by Izabel ET De V Souza. Paperback, 352 pages, published 12 August 2016 by Xlibris. ISBN-10: 1524512729. ISBN-13: 978-1524512729.

Cultural differences pose certain complexities in the work of medical interpreters. They face unique, and sometimes conflicting, demands from healthcare providers, culturally diverse patients and their healthcare organisations. It is important for this topic to be explored from the professional interpreter's perspective, as they are the ultimate experts of their own practice. Their accounts point to the fact that intercultural mediation is an integral and important part of their work, and that the vast majority of interpreters worldwide are practising it competently and responsibly.

Intercultural Mediation in Healthcare showcases the results of an international doctoral study exploring the perspectives

of 458 interpreter practitioners from 25 different countries. The book reveals the intricacies of how interpreters are bridging cultural gaps between providers and patients, with data compiled and cross-referenced from four different sources. Academic research and published standards of practice for the profession were reviewed and analysed. Interpreters were ultimately given a voice to describe this important component of their work. According to medical interpreters, they play a significant role in intercultural communication mediation, a role that goes well beyond being a linguistic conduit. A deeper understanding of what intercultural mediation is, and what it is not, is essential not only to interpreters, but also to other related stakeholders: educators, researchers, administrators and policy makers, or anyone who wishes to better understand where interpreters fit in the provision of culturally and linguistically appropriate services.

The book is available from amazon.com.

New interpreter training curriculum focuses on victim services

Ayuda's Victim Services Interpreter Bank, in partnership with the District of Columbia's Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants (OVSJG) in the USA, recently announced the release of a ground-breaking new curriculum for interpreters, which is valuable to both spoken language and sign language interpreters. The set of training materials, titled *Breaking Silence: Interpreting for Victim Services*, is now available to the public, for interpreter training sessions and self-study, and can be downloaded at <http://ayuda.com/wp/get-help/language-services/resources>

The training provided in *Breaking Silence* prepares interpreters to work in a specialised field: victim-centred, trauma-informed interpreting, such as interpreting for victims of violent crime, domestic violence, sexual assault and child abuse. The training manual, workbook of role-plays and exercises, and glossary of victim service terminology are the culmination of more than two years of work, which included two pilot interpreter training sessions that trained over 50 local interpreters. The authors of the curriculum are recognized US experts in interpreter training, including Marjory Bancroft of Cross-Cultural Communications.

"There is a deep need for trauma-informed interpreters who do not undermine the survivor's voice or take control, but instead allow the service provider and the survivor to communicate clearly and transparently," said Ms Bancroft. "This new curriculum will allow interpreters to learn how to properly assist these survivors. "In developing this new training, the authors assessed

the needs of the Washington, DC region's victim service providers by conducting a focus group and 20 individual interviews with interpreters and representatives from the Victims Assistance Network. Although the curriculum incorporates the experiences and advice of Washington, DC practitioners, the majority of the content is applicable to victim services work in any city.

"Not only is the survivor of a violent crime carrying the weight of their experience, but they are also confronting cultural, linguistic and social barriers that all too often prevent survivors from seeking and receiving help," said Carolina Herrera, Language Access Deputy-Director of Ayuda. "The Victim Services Interpreter Bank project aims to remove the language barrier in order to enhance the safety and welfare for hundreds of crime victims every year."

"This critical resource will provide greater access to services while enhancing the safety of some of the most vulnerable victims of crime," said Michelle Garcia, Director of the District of Columbia's Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants.

The books can be downloaded directly from:

http://ayuda.com/wp/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/156617_Ayuda_TrManual_BreakingSilence-WEB.pdf

http://ayuda.com/wp/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/156617_Ayuda_Workbook_BreakingSilence-WEB.pdf

http://ayuda.com/wp/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/156617_Ayuda_Glossary_BreakingSilence-WEB.pdf

Seen at the SATI 60th anniversary lunch

