

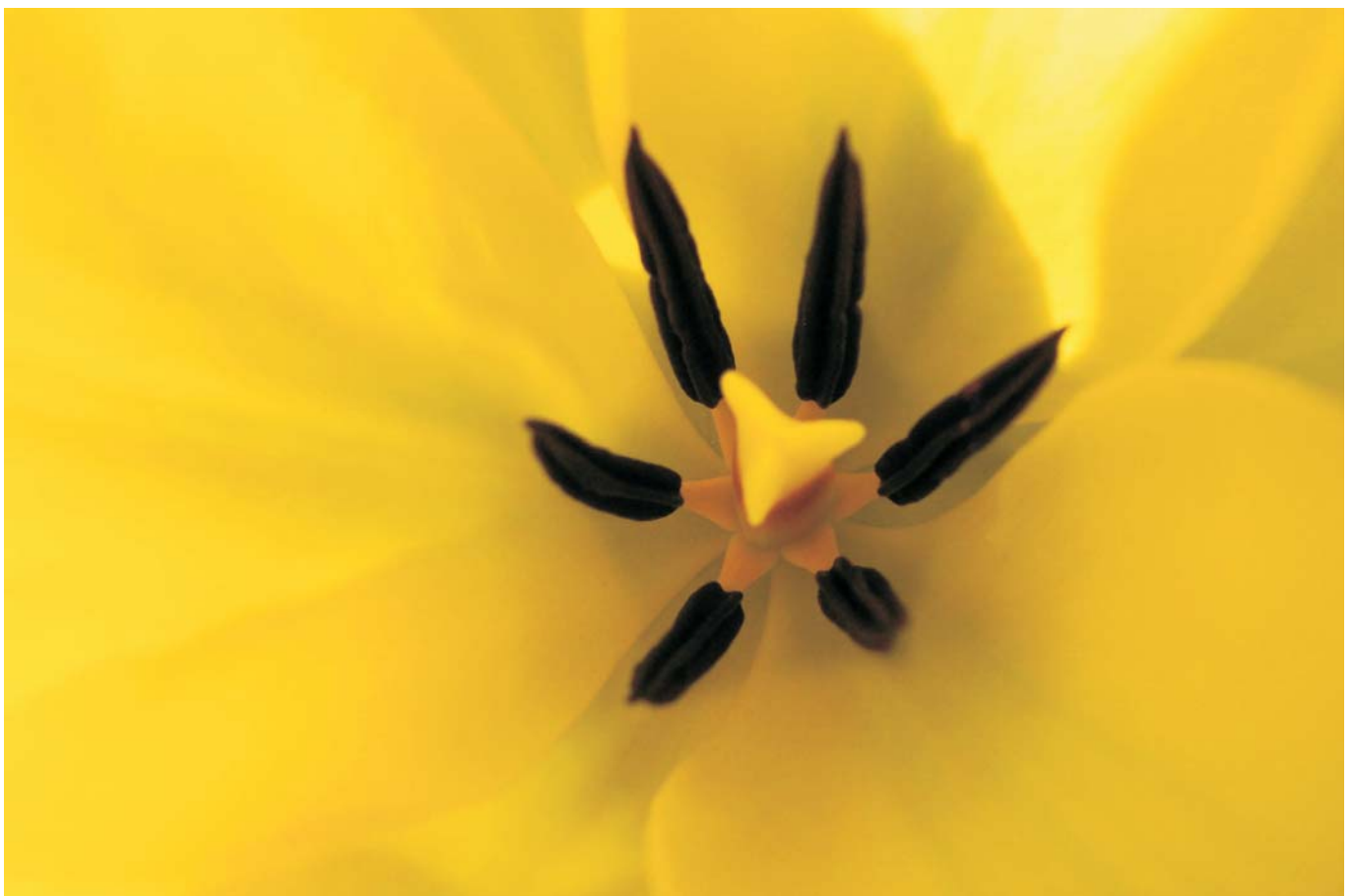


December 2013

Language practice legislation

Interpreting in the limelight

SA Sign Language



Publishing changes and competitions

Meet Translators Without Borders

Book review and news

The South African Translators' Institute and its Council



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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.

Members who wish to re-establish the Gauteng, Kwa-Zulu-Natal or Interpreters Chapters should contact the SATI office. The same applies to anyone wishing to start a new chapter

The SATI constitution makes provision for members to form chapters if they wish 'to



SATI Web-site:

<http://www.translators.org.za>
(South African Translators' Institute)

FIT Web-site:

<http://www.fit-ift.org>
(International Federation of Translators)



Journal of the South
African Translators'
Institute

Dzhenala ya Inisitituti ya
Vhahinduleli ya Afrika
Tshipembe

Joernaal van die
Suid-Afrikaanse
Vertalersinstituut

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

Muratho ndi ipfi la Tshivenda line la amba 'buroho', tshine tsha v ha tshigatsha vhudavhidzani tshine tsha shumiswa nga vhashumi v ha nyambo

Muratho is die Venda term vir 'n "brug", die simbool van die kommunikatiewe aktiwiteit wat deur taalwerkers gefasiliteer word

Information on the name of the journal is given in English plus two other official languages on a rotational basis (in this issue Venda and Afrikaans).

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

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CONTENTS

LEGISLATION / WETGEWING

- 3** Legislative progress in relation to language practice in SA
- 6** Address by the Minister of Arts and Culture, Paul Mashatile, on the occasion of the tabling of the Language Practitioners' Council Bill before the National Assembly
- 7** Charting the progress of our legislation

THE INSTITUTE / DIE INSTITUTE

- 10** Fare thee well, Irene
- 10** SATI at careers evening at UCT

IN PRACTICE / IN DIE PRAKTYK

- 11** ITD with Linda Rode
- 12** Agency heroes and omniscient colleagues
- 14** Interpreting bangles
- 14** The language of the Deaf
- 16** *Text Editing*: Students' perspectives

GENERAL / ALGEMEEN

- 2** FIT Congress 2014
- 13** Calling translators and terminologists
- 15** Changes at St Jerome
- 17** SLiP away to another realm
- 18** ARTIS launched
- 19** Translating for humanity

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Legislative progress in relation to language practice in SA

In the last issue of Muratho, we informed you about draft legislation that was being introduced to regulate the language practice profession in South Africa. Since then, SATI has held information sessions in Johannesburg and Cape Town.

The South African Language Practitioners' Council Bill is expected to pass into law some time in 2014. After it was first published in June 2013, there was an opportunity for comment and then public hearings took place in August. The Department of Arts and Culture considered the submissions made (among them a substantial one by SATI and the Professional Editors' Group, PEG) and presented their feedback to the Portfolio Committee on Arts and Culture in September. The Portfolio Committee then considered the Bill again and proposed certain amendments, before moving the Bill along into the process for Parliamentary approval. The Bill was presented to the National Assembly on 24 October 2013 (see the address by the Minister of Arts and Culture on that occasion – page 6) and was approved by the members of Parliament. It was then discussed by the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) on 21 November. However, certain further amendments have been proposed and so the legislation will have to go back to the National Assembly in 2014 for final approval.

Once the Bill has been finally approved by both the National Assembly and the NCOP, it has to be signed into law by the president, at which time a date will be set for it to come into force. There is likely to be a lag between the date of signing and the date of coming into force, as a great deal will need to be prepared for implementation. It is possible that the regulations that will add flesh to the legislation by giving details of the different elements will be prepared before the Act comes into force.

What the legislation means

All elements of the legislation and exactly how it will affect individual translators are not clear from the Bill. The Bill provides a broad outline of what is intended, and much of the detail will only become clear once the regu-

Chronology of events	
Date	Event
2012	Use of Official Languages Act promulgated
23 July 2013	DAC briefed Committee on South African Language Practitioners' Council Bill [B14-2013].
8 August 2013	Portfolio Committee on Arts and Culture invited written submission on SALPC Bill
20 August 2013	Public Hearings Day 1 – Parliament Cape Town <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint submission by SATI & PEG • Iliso Lokhozi • Health Science Faculty of the University of Cape Town <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Still no professional interpreting posts in health care – both for spoken & signed languages
11 September 2013	DAC provided its response to public submissions on Bill <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • had received 23 written submissions
16 October 2013	Committee considered & adopted its report on SALPC Bill
24 October 2013	Minister of Arts & Culture tabled Bill before National Assembly

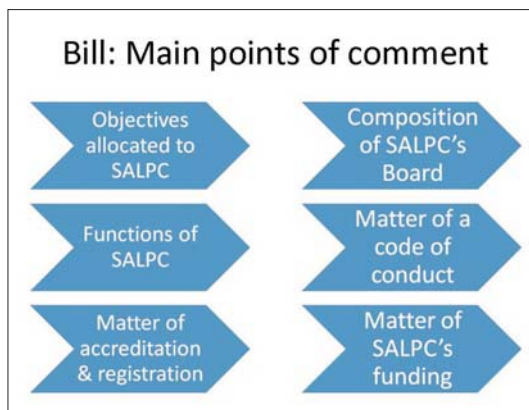
lations have been issued. The draft is in fact exceedingly vague in some respects and it was largely this that SATI and PEG tried to address in their submission to the Portfolio Committee.

The essentials of the legislation are as follows:

- A statutory body called the South African Language Practitioners' Council (SALPC) will be established to control the language practice profession.
- All those working as language practitioners will from a certain date be required to register with and to be accredited by the SALPC if they wish to continue working in this capacity.
- It is not currently clear who exactly is regarded as a language practitioner, but it seems as if initially at least the legislation will apply to text editors, translators, interpreters, language planners, terminologists and lexicographers. It does not appear that it will apply to bibliographers, indexers or copy-writers. It is also not clear whether absolutely everyone will need to register, or only those working commer-

A statutory body called the South African Language Practitioners' Council (SALPC) will be established to control the language practice profession

It was very pleasing to see that a number of items included in the SATI/PEG submission to the Portfolio Committee had been considered and taken on board in the version of the Bill that appeared before the National Assembly



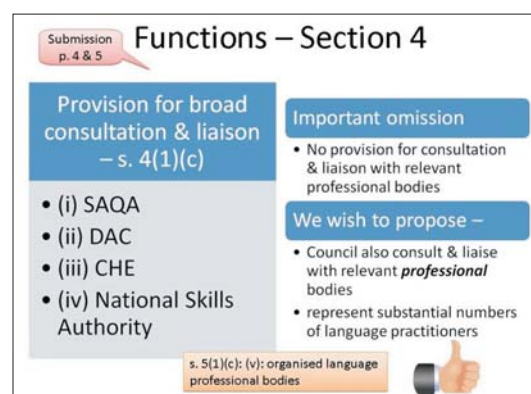
cially – for example, will persons who interpret for their church or for the Deaf at a community meeting be required to register as well?

- The Bill does not indicate what form the registration or accreditation will take, how long it will be valid for or what type of fees will apply. All these details will be covered in regulations to be issued at a later stage. SATI and PEG suggested that it would be useful for the accreditation to be linked to a system of continuing professional development (CPD), but this has not been addressed in the Bill. Of particular interest is the fact that the SALPC is required to “recognise accreditation of voluntary associations that are in the language profession”, which it is hoped means that the accreditation of practitioners currently accredited by SATI will be recognised. We have, however, received no clarification in this regard and will probably have to wait and see what the regulations specify.
- The SALPC will have wide-ranging powers and in addition to registration a

accreditation of practitioners it will also make an input in relation to training, professional relations and other aspects of the profession, determine strategic policy and advise the Minister of Arts and Culture on matters related to language practice.

- The Bill goes into some detail on the composition, functions and operation of the board of the SALPC, all of which are in line with the normal principles for such bodies.

This is as much as can be said about precisely how the legislation will affect language practitioners, as the further detail will only become apparent from the regulations issued later.



It was however very pleasing to see that a number of items included in the SATI/PEG submission to the Portfolio Committee had been considered and taken on board in the version of the Bill that appeared before the National Assembly.

Improvements

The following items were addressed in the draft legislation:

- The Bill has improved on a number of items of terminology and for example now refers to a ‘text editor’ rather than a ‘language editor’, in line with what is becoming the norm in South Africa, and to ‘language practice’ rather than the ‘language industry’. The definitions now also make clear that the legislation applies to both spoken/written and signed languages.
- The Council is required to consult and liaise with ‘organised language professional bodies’ (i.e. bodies like SATI and PEG), among others, which was not previously the case.
- The composition of the board of the SALPC has been altered to give more balance between government and other stakeholders and to avoid the perception of excessive government control or pos-

Right: Anne-Marie Beukes at SATI's Johannesburg ITD celebration on 30 October, at which she detailed the points made in the SATI/PEG submission to the Portfolio Committee and what had transpired since.

A video copy of Anne-Marie's presentation and of her Powerpoint file are available from the SATI office.



sible interference.

- The composition of the selection panel to assess nominations to the board of the SALPC has been amended specifically to include language practitioners.
- Experience has been included as a possible route for being registered, whereas the initial text implied registration would be based purely on academic qualifications.
- Consistency has been introduced in the references to a 'code of conduct', which had previously sometimes been used as 'code of ethics'.

Room for further improvement

Some problematic elements still remain in the legislation:

- The Bill refers to the 'language profession' rather than the 'language practice profession'; SATI feels the former is too broad, despite a definition being given in the Bill.
- SATI does not feel that lexicographers, terminologists or language planners need to be included in the legislation. Their work is so specialised that it is unlikely an incompetent practitioner would exploit or pose a danger to a client or the public.
- There is still no reference in the Bill to the position of sworn translators or of court interpreters. SATI suggested that translators who are accredited at a certain (high) level might automatically be granted the status of a sworn translator, and that the government might wish to consider introducing permanently sworn interpreters as well.
- The powers of the SALPC in relation to education and training are not adequately defined.
- The Minister will designate the chair and vice-chair of the board of the SALPC, which could raise concerns about the independence of the board.
- The CEO of the SALPC may only serve in that position for 10 years. This limit seems unnecessary, given that this is a professional rather than a political appointment.
- There is no requirement for consultation with the practitioners concerned when the code of conduct they will have to comply with is drawn up.
- There is also no differentiation between discipline-specific elements in the code of conduct that the Council will draw up.
- The functions of the SALPC do not include the setting of rates for work done by language practitioners, with the

Department of Arts and Culture saying that this should be left to market forces. It is, however, generally a function of statutory bodies to set minimum rates and this would help control the currently widely divergent rates found among practitioners.

- There is no indication of the ratio of funding of the SALPC that will come from government and from registration and accreditation fees. There is a danger of practitioners being overburdened if they are required to carry most of the funding of the council.

Accreditation – Section 20

We are concerned that –

- core business of SALPC, i.e. framework for *accreditation*, is dealt with very superficially

There is no reference to

- competence (only capacity)
- standards being met
- public accountability

We propose that following aspects be considered –

- **categories** of language practitioners to be accredited
- **languages & language combinations** that SALPC will accredit
- different **levels** of accreditation that should be offered
- nature of **qualification(s)** required for accreditation

The biggest inadequacy in the Bill, in the view of SATI and PEG, is the lack of precision around the matter of accreditation. While it can be accepted that some elements can only be dealt with in the regulations, the Bill should provide greater clarity on issues like exactly who will need to be accredited, what categories of language combinations will accreditation be needed for, the possibility of different levels of accreditation, the routes to accreditation and the position of sworn translators. It is also felt that the period of two years allowed for the SALPC to be established and begin implementing registration and accreditation is too short.

Also of grave concern is the fact that the Bill does not specify that a practitioner may not work unless they are registered with and/or accredited by the Council, except by negative deduction. It is felt that this should be made clear, as should the relationship between registration and accreditation.

Considerable improvements were made to the version of the Bill submitted to Parliament and SATI is grateful to the Department of Arts and Culture for these changes. A great deal of work lies ahead in finalising the many details and the Institute is committed to making a contribution to a workable system that will benefit both practitioners and their clients. 🇮🇪

There is also no differentiation between discipline-specific elements in the code of conduct that the Council will draw up

Experience has been included as a possible route for being registered, whereas the initial text implied registration would be based purely on academic qualifications

Address by the Minister of Arts and Culture, Paul Mashatile, on the occasion of the tabling of the Language Practitioners' Council Bill before the National Assembly

As a result of this Bill, the language profession will take its rightful place in ongoing efforts to promote multilingualism and contributes towards the creation of an enabling environment for greater appreciation and understanding of languages in our country.

The Bill also ensures that due recognition is given to the language profession and its role in our society.

On 7 August last year, I stood before this House to table for consideration the Use of Official Languages Bill. On that day we said we are taking a major step in promoting multilingualism in our country. We said we were also taking yet another step in building a South Africa that truly belongs to all who live in it; black and white united in our diversity.

Today, Honourable Members, as I table the Language Practitioners' Bill, I do so in order to take forward the work we are doing to promote the wide spread use of all official languages.

Once again we are delighted that the Bill we are tabling is a product of popular participation and widespread consensus among various stakeholders.

By tabling this Bill we are, as directed by the Constitution of our country, taking another forward step in ensuring that all our official languages enjoy parity of esteem. We are also honouring and protecting the language rights of South Africans.

In particular through the Bill we are ensuring that there is proper regulation of the language profession and thus addressing some of the challenges facing the profession.

The challenges we are addressing through this Bill include the vulnerability to exploitation by many language practitioners, the lack of clear and predictable standards for the language profession and lack of protection to members of the public who may be prejudiced by the services rendered by language practitioners. In addressing these challenges the Bill provides for the establishment of the South African Language Practitioners' Council. It sets out the objectives, powers, duties and functions of the Council.

Critically the Bill seeks to regulate the training of language practitioners and provide for control of the accreditation and registration of language practitioners.

The Bill also proposes that the South African Language Practitioners' Council act as an advisory body to the Minister of Arts and Culture on issues affecting the language profession.

The Council is also expected to prescribe the rules governing the conduct of language

professionals and the procedures for compliance, monitoring and enforcement.

Honourable Members we are also proposing that the Council should provide and encourage the provision of opportunities for South Africans, especially from disadvantaged communities, to enter the language profession and practice as language practitioners.

We are confident that the measures we are proposing in the Bill will go a long way towards elevating the status of the language profession; ensuring that it is properly regulated and that it contributes meaningfully to language preservation and development.

As a result of this Bill, the language profession will take its rightful place in ongoing efforts to promote multilingualism and contributes towards the creation of an enabling environment for greater appreciation and understanding of languages in our country.

The Bill also ensures that due recognition is given to the language profession and its role in our society.

Following this Bill we are likely to see greater numbers of South Africans pursuing careers in the language profession, not only as an academic pursuit but also as a means towards promoting unity in diversity.

All of this augurs well for the future of languages in our country.

Honourable Members, we are doing all of these things inspired, among others, by the words of the founding father of our democratic nation; Tata Nelson Mandela, who once wrote: "Without language one cannot talk to people and understand them; one cannot share their hopes and aspirations, grasp their history, appreciate their poetry or savour their songs."

Let us continue to preserve and develop our languages because it is only through our languages that we can reach out to one another and embrace each other's diversity.

Honourable Speaker, it is my honour to table the Language Practitioners' Bill for adopting by this House.

Thank you.

24 October 2013

Charting the progress of our legislation

SATI organised an information session in Johannesburg and together with SATI Boland another in Cape Town to update members on the details of the proposed legislation that will see regulation of our profession become a reality

Johannesburg, 30 October 2013

Around 50 language practitioners gathered at the University of Johannesburg on Wednesday 30 October to celebrate International Translation Day 2013 under the theme 'Beyond Linguistic Barriers – A United World'. The activity of the day – discussion on the legislation to regulate language practice in South Africa – was felt to be relevant to the theme, since the new SA Language Practitioners' Council will enable people to use their own language more easily and thus contribute to unity in linguistic diversity.



Johan addressing the participants

SATI chair Johan Blaauw introduced the proceedings and then handed over to Anne-Marie Beukes. As SATI vice-chair she had made the SATI/PEG presentation in relation to the South African Language Practitioners' Council Bill to the Portfolio Committee on Arts and Culture in Cape Town on 22 August. She went through the presentation and as she did so she updated those present on what had happened since and what changes had been made to the Bill following the public comment (see pages 4 to 6).

Thereafter, Johan once again took the podium to explore with the attendees what SATI's future role might be and how the organisation might need to change when the

new Council becomes a reality. Johan emphasised that SATI has been looking after language practitioners for close on 60 years and that would not change under the new dispensation – its role might change in certain respects, but SATI is a long-term player for the future. The list of SATI's achievements over the years that he displayed backed up this assertion.

SATI achievements over the years

- Accreditation
- Code of ethics
- Improving and maintaining quality – conferences, workshops, short courses, CPD
- SATI Bursaries
- SATI Prizes
- Publications
- Communication with members
- Facebook
- Website
- Annual ITD and other commemorations
- Professionalisation



Johan engaged the participants in a SWOT analysis, looking at where SATI's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats lie as a guide to action for the future. The strengths are reflected in the achievements listed. The other elements were quickly identified:

Weaknesses

- A lack of human and financial resources
- Need wider representation (more African-language practitioners)
- Inadequate marketing and awareness-raising activity
- A top-heavy structure with not enough active participation by members
- An aging in the formal structure of SATI
- The difficulty of countering historical negative perceptions of SATI



Getting younger members involved is essential to the future of the Institute

Opportunities

- Playing a pivotal role in relation to the new council – SATI's experience and strategic insight put it in a good position to play an important supportive role
- Assisting in raising awareness at school and other levels about the increase in potential job opportunities in language practice that will be created by the new legislation
- Involvement in CPD and training
- Cooperating with the SALPC

Threats

- Overly-complicated registration and accreditation processes
- Being ignored by the SALPC as a representative organisation
- A perception of accreditation not being necessary or worthwhile
- Unwillingness on the part of the SALPC to cooperate with SATI and similar organisations

From the SWOT analysis, Johan summarised SATI's action for the future at three levels:

- In the short term: wait and see how the implementation of the legislation works and where SATI can get involved
- In the medium term: depending on the outcomes in the short term, act either as a partner or a pressure group
- In the long term: continue to do the right thing for the profession

In the general discussion that followed, there was full agreement that SATI had a strong role to play in the future and was in no danger of becoming irrelevant. It could only benefit by being proactive in offering its assistance even in the setting-up phases. One member even wondered whether SATI might not be advised to maintain its own accreditation system alongside the SALPC's until that one had been tried and tested and found to be adequate!

Government is under pressure to show movement on implementation of the Use of Official Languages Act and this undoubtedly relates to the current legislation as well. There seems to be a positive attitude to the input made by SATI and PEG and the Institute should work to maintain this momentum. Another concern raised was the apparent focus in the legislation on new training and graduates, with little attention being given to established practitioners and how they will be accommodated in the system.

Getting younger members involved is essential to the future of the Institute and among the suggestions for achieving this were identifying opportunities for non-accredited members to serve on SATI structures, involving student members more directly in the Institute and using mentorship as a means of both passing on knowledge and encouraging participation. Council member Manzo Khulu summed it up by pointing out the need to sensitise all members to the importance of involvement in the Institute to ensure that there is widespread institutional memory and this does not rely on a handful of members!

The conclusion on SATI's future?

Conclusion

- SATI is a modern organisation that is constantly reinventing itself
- It is the largest and best-known professional body representing language practitioners and their interests in the RSA
- It is recognised among practitioners not only in South Africa but also internationally
- We constantly strive to fulfil our motto:
SATI bridges language barriers!



Marion Boers

Cape Town, 30 November 2013

SATI Boland organised a meeting on Saturday 30 November to inform members about the SA Language Practitioners' Council Bill.

The meeting was held at Ramasibi Guest House and Conference Centre in Parow and was well attended by a total of 40 language practitioners, including SATI Boland members, other SATI members and PEG members. Participants had an opportunity to enjoy refreshments and engage in networking with colleagues. Afterwards, SATI chairman Johan Blaauw introduced a recorded version of Anne-Marie Beukes' presentation at the previous meeting held in Johannesburg, and gave an account of SATI's position regarding the Bill.

Before the main business of the morning, Johan Blaauw presented the outgoing registrar Irene Dippenaar with a certificate of exceptional service on behalf of SATI. In the commendation he referred to Irene's 16 years of service and her capable management of the membership base. Irene was presented with a token of appreciation from SATI, and flowers from SATI Boland. Irene gave a short thank-you speech, saying that after 16 years as registrar she was still surprised to find that language practitioners had difficulty in reading, judging by their inability to read their annual registration document properly!

The recommendations in the presentation given by Anne-Marie Beukes to the Portfolio Committee on Arts and Culture were compared with the subsequent amendments made to the Bill, looking at which recommendations had been accepted or rejected. On the whole, the response of the Department of Arts and Culture and the committee was positive. The assumption is that many of the details regarding the implementation of the legislation will be finalised by the Council,



Johan presents Irene with her certificate

once it has been established. The point was made by a member working in government that the Bill was tabled on 24 October 2013 but that a long process still had to be followed before it would be implemented. The suggestion was made that SATI should meanwhile prepare a proposal to present to the eventual Council regarding the setup and running of an accreditation system, managing continuing professional education and the envisaged cooperation between professional associations and the Council. In doing so, SATI could make a constructive contribution to a smooth implementation of the Bill. Some concern was expressed regarding the registration requirements for experienced members of the profession and accredited SATI members, with the hope that the Council would recognise this as 'prior learning'.

It was useful to have the relevant information presented in a nutshell, as it were, and to be able to discuss concerns with colleagues. The general expectation is that the proposed Council will inevitably undergo a process of trial and error and that professional associations such as SATI and PEG can play an important role in ensuring a smooth transition.

The conclusion of the meeting also concluded SATI Boland's activities for the year. 🇿🇦

Report by Gretha Aalbers, SATI Boland Chair



Fare thee well, Irene

As the year draws to a close, SATI bids farewell to Irene Dippenaar, who has decided to retire after 16 years as SATI registrar

Irene has been a member of the Institute for just about 50 years! She joined in 1964 and she remembered a few years ago that at the time she paid an entry fee of R10,00 and a subscription of R6,00!

Irene joined the SATI Executive in June 1993, when she took on the Terminology portfolio. In 1997, just after she retired as head of the National Terminology Service in the Department of Arts and Culture, feeling she needed something to help fill her time, she took over from Mariëtta Alberts as Registrar – little did she know she would continue in this position for 16 long years!

SATI has been extremely fortunate to have such stability in the registrar's position. Having been involved in the profession as a terminologist for many, many years, as well as having been a member of SATI herself, Irene was able to bring a tremendous amount of knowledge with her into the position and she has also come to know our members intimately through the years. Shortly after she took over as registrar, we introduced our custom-built membership database and she showed a wonderful ability in getting to grips with the new program and keeping up to date through the various versions since then. However, as we are now facing a major redevelopment of the database, Irene has decided she wishes to flatten out that learning curve and concentrate on other things in her life.

Words are hardly adequate to thank Irene for her dedication to SATI! She has been one of



the faces of SATI for many years, often the first contact that a member has had with the Institute, and she has always done us proud.

In recognition of these many, many hours of service to SATI and its members (in particular its members), the SATI Council has awarded honorary membership to Irene, and hopes that we will continue to enjoy her company as a member of the SATI team for many years to come!

On behalf of all members, we wish Irene everything of the very, very best in the years ahead. 🌸

Irene has been a member of the Institute for just about 50 years!

On behalf of all members, we wish Irene everything of the very, very best in the years ahead

SATI at careers evening at UCT

The SA Institute of International Affairs held a careers evening at UCT's Law Faculty on Thursday 12 September. Gretha Aalbers, seen here on the right with Julia Smuts from the Professional Editors' Group, and Marlene Rose attended on behalf of SATI. 'Attendance was pleasing,' Gretha said after the event, 'above expectation. Quite a number of the students who attended study languages such as English and French, and indigenous languages, as well as linguistics, and came across to see how they might use these in combination with their other studies.' 🌸



ITD with Linda Rode

On Saturday 14 September 18 SATI Boland members celebrated International Translation Day together with author and translator – and SATI member and winner of SATI's 2012 Prize for Outstanding Literary Translation – Linda Rode. Linda had everyone enthralled with a very interesting talk about the process of translating Bitter Heuning, the novel for which she won the SATI award, and some of her translations of children's books.



Linda Rode (centre) talking about translation. Marianne Peacock, Erwin Rode and Marlene Rose looking on.

Virginia de Klerk and Marianne Strydom



Networking and refreshments were enjoyed



SATI Boland secretary Antoinette van Rooyen in conversation with Linda Rode and Marianne Peacock



Agency heroes and omniscient colleagues

Report-back on lbls's workshop for translators

Lively participation and a battery of good ideas indicates that participants at a workshop for translators hosted by the agency lbls on 26 October 2013 had a real good time!

What agencies expect from service-providers: contactable, available at all times, only taking on work when able to meet the deadline, only taking on work that falls within your field of expertise

The workshop kicked off with the following quote about the translator's career path by veteran translator Lanna Castellano:

'Our profession is based on knowledge and experience. It has the longest apprenticeship of any profession. Not until thirty do you start to be useful as a translator, not until fifty do you start to be in your prime.'

This was much appreciated by all, especially since many attendees could congratulate themselves on being in their prime, then!

The agency's armour

Our first topic of discussion revolved around what an agency can be expected to do for service providers in return for its part of the spoils. To start with, we chatted about the agency's efforts in setting itself up to conquer the picky, finicky market out there.

ery and receipt of work. As regards the work itself, there's dealing with issues that may arise during jobs, researching terminology and performing quality checks, to name but a few. Last but certainly not least, we discussed filling the treasure chest – the invoicing and payment process, and other bookkeeping work.

The agency's heroes: its translators

Next on the agenda was the matter of what agencies expect from service-providers. General expectations include being contactable and then, once committed to a job, available at all times; only taking on work when you're able to meet the deadline; letting the agency know at once if something happens and you can't make the deadline after all; only taking on work that falls within your field of expertise; and not passing on work to your best friend's aunt's cousin to do.

The translation process was then discussed, and here we looked at issues such as identifying, and translating for, your target audience and keeping in mind, while translating, the worldwide move towards plain language. At a more practical level, we talked about the importance of scanning your source document before starting with the translation itself, and clarifying any potential problem areas. Upon completion, the translation should always be proofread, preferably on hard copy, and it is important to run a spellcheck on the final electronic version if there is a spellchecker available in your language. Punctuation and format got some attention, and so did common sense – it's no good submitting a translation that sounds like ... well, a translation!

On the topic of polishing your translation, one good reason for doing so, it was pointed out, is the existence of the client's omniscient colleague. All clients have them. This colleague will be asked to review the translation, seeing that he or she 'speaks the language', and then feel obliged to shoot your product



Some of the battle plans discussed included –

- marketing through its website and various social media platforms;
- maintaining a database of well-qualified and experienced suppliers;
- keeping all certification up to date; and
- wooing the bigger clients and completing all the necessary paperwork to become a preferred supplier to them.

And that's only the start of it!

Once the marketing hurdle has been crossed come the logistics around quoting, sourcing service-providers and dealing with the deliv-

full of holes – with no regard whatsoever for the rules of language. Make sure you don't give them any fodder for their guns! That is, clean up your document nicely before submitting it to the agency!

After lunch a question that was discussed at some length was the measure of responsibility on the part of the translator to point out errors in the source text. The conclusion was that small errors here and there might as well be pointed out, but anything more warrants, at most, a comment to the client to fix up their own document.

A fair amount of attention was given to the translator's 'weaponry', and the importance of keeping up to date with your hardware and software as well as dictionaries and other reference books. Translators are also expected to keep up their IT skills, as well as to keep upskilling in other work-related areas by attending workshops, seminars and other relevant events.

Another topic that enjoyed some dedicated attention was rates. Some ideas were shared around this and we talked about how to negotiate with agencies, with the focus on translators' expectations versus the forces of demand and supply. The difference between working directly with clients and working through an agency was one of the aspects that came up for discussion.

Strategies going forward

lbls undertook to post terminology lists in the different languages on our website, under 'Useful stuff'. Language practitioners will be invited to submit content and feedback, and in that way we can create a terminology hub for people to refer to while translating.

We also undertook to look at mentoring newly graduated translators who are finding it difficult to break into the translation market.

And on that brave and perhaps overly-confident note, we bid you adieu until next time!

Linda Botha (lbls.co.za)

Useful ideas and suggestions mentioned at the workshop included:

- Listen to radio programmes and read newspapers in your home (target) language – you'll find a lot of terminology solutions in this way, and increase your general knowledge, which is crucial for any translator.
- Create your own terminology lists and keep updating them.
- Collaborate with other translators in creating terminology lists.

Calling translators and terminologists

The **China International Translation Contest 2013 (CITC 2013)** was launched in Beijing on 2 September 2013. It is co-hosted by the State Council Information Office, the Chinese Writers Association and the China International Publishing Group (CIPG), with the Translators Association of China as one of the organisers. It is the first translation contest in China that targets translators both in China and abroad.

The CITC 2013 organising committee has provided 30 pieces of contemporary Chinese short stories as source texts, and participants choose one or more of the stories to translate into one of five languages – English, French, Russian, Spanish or Arabic. The submission deadline is 28 February 2014. A judging committee will choose the entries that will receive an award, and the top entries will be published by partner publishers of the target languages, namely the China International Publishing Group, Penguin Books, Hachette Livre (France), Editorial Popular (Spain), Oriental Literature Publisher (Russia) and Egypt-China Cultural Exchange Association.

Any translators of the five languages who love Chinese culture and are dedicated to the translation of China's excellent contemporary works are welcome to participate in this contest.

As one of the organisers, the Translators Association of China is in charge of the appraisal procedure. Translators from China and abroad, editors from well-established publishing companies and relevant experts will be invited to serve on the judging committee. There will be a judging committee of at least five members for each language.

For more details, please go to www.china.org.cn/arts/citc/index.htm.

Terminology courses online

TermNet is pleased to announce its forthcoming **e-learning** training courses. Details, programmes and registration are at www.termnet.org/english/products_service/ecqa_tm-basic/courses2013.php.

Programmes include the ECQA Certified Terminology Manager – Advanced (online Feb–Apr 2014, English) and the ECQA Certified Terminology Manager – Basic (online Apr–Jun 2014, English). 🌐

A fair amount of attention was given to the importance of keeping up to date with your hardware and software as well as dictionaries and other reference books

Consider an online terminology manager course

Interpreting bungles

It seems that the 'fake interpreter' who worked at the memorial service for Nelson Mandela is not the only instance of a government thinking it is doing the right thing but getting it all wrong

Fortunately, this incident did not result in any casualties or ruin any lives, but provided a good opportunity for awareness-raising and education

This debacle has cost UK taxpayers £17 million, led to 642 botched trials and triggered 9 800 official complaints since January 2012

It is most unfortunate that it took a disastrous incident of a Sign Language interpreter who spoke gibberish at the memorial service for Nelson Mandela on 10 December 2013 to make the world sit up and take note that in fact interpreting is a highly-skilled and complex activity that not just any bilingual is able to do!

SATI's phone rang off the hook for a few days after Thamsanqa Jantjie apparently suffered a schizophrenic attack while interpreting the tributes of heads of state and other dignitaries from around the world and so deprived members of the Deaf community in the stadium of following the proceedings. Everyone wanted to know how something like this could have happened, what qualifications one should have to work at a high-profile event of this nature, where one can source *reliable* interpreters and so on. Together with the Deaf Federation of South Africa (DeafSA), SATI did its best to educate the public and make it clear that recognised and accredited interpreters are available and using trained and proficient practitioners who have been rigorously tested is the best way to assure quality. The Institute issued several press releases, commented on radio and TV and was quoted in a number of newspapers.

Fortunately, this incident did not result in any casualties or ruin any lives, but provided a good opportunity for awareness-raising and education. Not so in the case of court and legal interpreters in the UK, where the Ministry of Justice outsourced the provision of interpreters in a cost-saving measure in 2012. The agency that received the contract, now known as Capita, was not able to deliver the service required and this has resulted in huge numbers of trials and other proceedings being disrupted, cancelled or abandoned and an enormous waste of money and time over the past two years.

A new independent survey, the results of which were released in mid-December, shows that this debacle has cost UK taxpayers £17 million, led to 642 botched trials and triggered 9 800 official complaints since January 2012, with higher numbers of

complaints in the second part of 2013 compared with 2012.

Professional Interpreters for Justice, an umbrella group for professional interpreter organisations in the UK that aims to work in partnership with the Ministry of Justice to safeguard quality in justice sector interpreting, has in addition collected its own examples of nearly 1 000 instances where interpreters were not available, or arrived late or caused other delays, amounting to 366 days of wasted court and tribunal time. These represent a snapshot of the overall picture and the Ministry recently began organising an independent review of the whole issue.

The language of the Deaf

There is a tremendous lack of understanding of the true nature of sign languages and a statement issued by DeafSA following the Mandela memorial service incident is very helpful to those with no exposure to South African Sign Language.

Below is an explanation of the grammatical errors made by the 'fake interpreter' and some facts about sign languages by DeafSA National Director, Bruno Druchen.

The Interpreter did not make use of facial expressions. In South African Sign Language, facial expressions are an important part of communication. The facial expressions used while doing a sign will affect the meaning of that sign. Facial expressions are an example of a set of behaviours called 'non-manual markers'. Non-manual markers include facial expressions, head tilt, head nod, head shake, shoulder raising, mouth morphemes and other non-signed signals that influence the meaning of signs.

Facial expression plays a very important part in the meaning of a sign. The same hand-shape and movement can change meaning totally depending on the facial expression that accompanies it. Not only the hands, but also the face, the eyes and the whole body work together to communicate in sign language.

This explanation makes it clear that Thamsanqa Jantjie was not in contact with the Deaf Community to see how non-manual markers are used.

The (self-invented) signs the interpreter used are simply not used in South African Sign Language. The interpreter did not use the established, recognised signs for President Mandela, President Zuma, President Thabo Mbeki or South Africa, amongst many others.

In linguistic terms, sign languages are as rich and complex as any oral language, despite the common misconception that they are not 'real languages'. Professional linguists have studied many sign languages and found that they exhibit the fundamental properties that exist in all languages.

Sign languages are not mime – in other words, signs are conventional, often arbitrary and do not necessarily have a visual relationship to their referent, much as most oral language is not onomatopoeic. While iconicity is more systematic and widespread in sign languages than in spoken ones, the difference is not categorical. The visual modality allows the human preference for close connections between form and meaning, present but suppressed in oral languages, to be more fully expressed. This does not mean that sign languages are a visual rendition of an oral language. They have complex grammars of their own, and can be used to discuss any topic, from the simple and concrete to the lofty and abstract.

Thamsanqa Jantjie was not able to use South African Sign Language to translate from English into meaningful semantic units.

Basic distinctions between signs are made in terms of handshape (or handform), orientation, location (or place of articulation), movement, and non-manual expression. The handshapes Thamsanqa Jantjie used were meaningless.

No classifiers were used. Classifiers are common linguistic features in many sign languages, together with a high degree of inflection and a topic comment syntax. More than oral languages, sign languages can convey meaning by different simultaneous means, e.g. by the use of space, two manual articulators, and the signer's face and body.


Thamsanqa Jantjie was felt to have made a mockery of South African Sign Language. DeafSA called on event organisers to contact organisations that coordinate South African Sign Language interpreting services to secure the services of professional, trained and experienced interpreters. 

Changes at St Jerome

Mona and Ken Baker recently announced that they have accepted an offer from Routledge to acquire St Jerome Publishing.

St Jerome has been publishing high-quality journals and books in the field of translation studies since 1995. As a small, specialist press it enjoyed the dedication of its founders, their intimate knowledge of the field and the support of an expanding community of young and established scholars across the world. Over the past 19 years it produced groundbreaking work that helped ensure greater visibility for the discipline and its scholars at a time when practically no publisher was engaging in a sustained way with translation and interpreting. With very limited human and other resources it managed to publish and disseminate over 64 monographs; 3 anthologies; 1 dictionary; 27 collected volumes; 3 book series (*Translation Theories Explored*, *Translation Practices Explained*, and *Encounters*, the latter now discontinued); the first abstracting service dedicated to research in translation and interpreting (*TSA Online*), and two highly successful periodicals: *The Translator* (1995–) and the *Interpreter and Translator Trainer* (2007–).

The St Jerome founders always envisaged the project as a temporary intervention designed to help establish translation studies as a discipline and encourage innovative and wide ranging research in the field. They believe it has now achieved its aims and they can afford to entrust it to a commercial publisher with the resources, expertise, and above all commitment to continue its mission and ensure its long-term survival. They feel they could not have chosen a better and more prestigious academic publisher than Routledge and are very pleased that Taylor and Francis are committing to taking on the St Jerome list and expanding it in future. They are confident that this development will provide existing St Jerome authors and editors with excellent levels of support and visibility and offer new authors a first-class environment in which to develop and promote their work.

The Bakes have thanked everyone who contributed to the success of St. Jerome over the past 19 years and hope that they will extend the same generous and professional levels of support Routledge over the months and years to come. 

In linguistic terms, sign languages are as rich and complex as any oral language, despite the common misconception that they are not 'real languages'

Basic distinctions between signs are made in terms of handshape (or handform), orientation, location (or place of articulation), movement, and non-manual expression

Text Editing: Students' perspectives

Text editing: A handbook for students and practitioners. *Kris Van de Poel, WAM Carstens and John Linnegar. Published by UPA (University Press Antwerp) in 2012. Xv + 624 pages. ISBN 978 90 5718 1146. Reviewer: Dr H Kotzé, School of Languages, North-West University*

The first six chapters cover topics essential to any language practitioner: from a thorough explanation of what text editing entails through the profile of a text editor and the steps involved in the editorial project management process. The last six chapters cover practical aspects of the editing process.

In *Text Editing*, the authors – Kris Van de Poel, Wannie Carstens and John Linnegar – attempt to provide language practitioners with the proper knowledge of ‘what they are doing, why they are doing it and to what end’ (p. v). Using the well-known CCC model by Renkema as their point of departure, the authors developed a 15-point evaluation chart according to which an editor can easily identify and correct errors or improve on a text. Including elements of normative linguistics, text linguistics and document design, the evaluation chart provides the reader with a tool to systematically improve on a text.

The first six chapters cover topics essential to any language practitioner: from a thorough explanation of what text editing entails through the profile of a text editor and the steps involved in the editorial project management process. The last six chapters cover practical aspects of the editing process and do so in detail.

Certain academics are of the opinion that the Afrikaans version of *Text Editing* (*Teks-redaksie*) contains universal training material for language practitioners and is ideal for students of language practice. This prompted my interest in *Text Editing*, because as a teacher and lifelong student of language practice I am always looking for improved ways to teach the applications of Translation Studies at tertiary education level.

Keeping this in mind, I thought it a good idea to determine whether students of language practice found *Text Editing* to be a useful source. The students approached were not bona fide first-years. Both previously studied in other fields, yet have a keen interest in language practice and are currently registered for Translation Studies at the NWU. These two students were each given two months to use *Text Editing* as a resource while doing practical translation and editing exercises.

Their reviews are as follows:

Walter Doubell

‘Initially, at some 580 pages, the book appears voluminous. However, after a cursory examination of the content, the serious student (or even the casual reader) should realise that very little could have been omitted without depriving the subject matter. The writing style is comfortable, resulting in more relaxed reading. The layout and sequence of the chapters is appropriate to text editing. Although the main focus is on the practice of text editing, the practicality and broad scope of the book makes it very useful to any student of text editing and to a student of other language studies. *Text Editing* would serve a writer well as an aid to editing their own work, literary or academic.

Although the book is English and the target reader is probably the English text editor, it is believed that *Text Editing* can be effectively used by text editors working in other languages.

Text Editing is both an academic reference and a practical handbook for the student. If used well by a student, *Text Editing* should be a valuable aid for study as well as in future when practising text editing.’


Gonneke Groenen

‘The book is very thorough and useful. I enjoyed reading about the different roles of text editing. The different sections involved in the editing process are clear and concise (and I recognise a lot of the content from the work I did at a publishing house in the Netherlands). I found Chapter 11 to be especially useful, given the different tools one can use regarding the different processes involved in editing a text.

The book is very thick, however, so I would have liked a job aid chart indicating the subjects dealt with under each chapter in the

book. In general, the book is ideal for students who are learning how to approach editing and also for people such as translators who are already involved in text-related work.’ (Translated by Dr Kotzé)

One can see from these two reviews that *Text Editing* is indeed a very useful tool for language practice students. It explains clearly, simply and practically each step of the editing process and makes the task of editing much clearer to someone who has never attempted it before. The success of the book is therefore evident in terms of what the authors set out to accomplish.

It is a source that should be in every language practitioner’s collection. 

SLiP away to another realm

SLiP – the Stellenbosch Literary Project – was set up in February 2011 by Leon de Kock and Pieter Odendaal as a media and events platform to fast-track issues in South African literature and culture. The project is rooted in the Department of English at Stellenbosch University. Since its inception, it has gradually built up public literary-cultural platforms, both in the digital and analogue spheres. The creators believe that these platforms are an essential tool for those writers and performers that work at the creative edges of an emerging democracy and they therefore see themselves as creating much-needed discursive platforms where creative literary practices can be shared and engaged with, where writers and performers can serve as mirrors for society.

The SLiP activities can be roughly divided into three constituent parts: a website (slipnet.co.za), InZync poetry sessions and community workshops. Each aims to create a unique platform that extends the concept of the ‘literary’ and enables new conversations to take place across a diversity of cultures and languages, bridging gaps between academia and civil society, performance and publishing, and to help stitch together the various holes which span our social fabric. Each platform caters to a different audience, though these audiences are not mutually exclusive, continuously cross-pollinating each other.

Among SLiP’s projects is one that was recently brought to fruition involving the translation of poetry. The result is a publication, *MANY TONGUES / MALEME / TALLE TONGE / IILWIMI NGEELWIMI / AMALIMI AMANENGI* – a translation anthology. The introduction to the anthology explains more about the project.

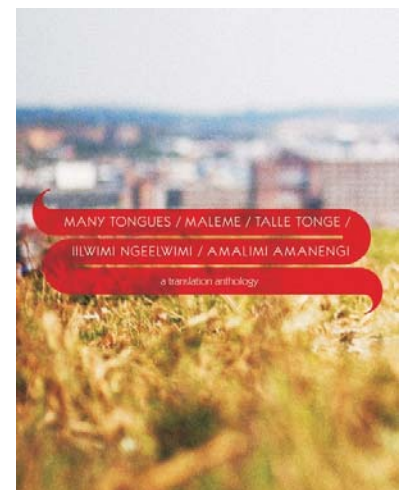
‘From the outset the goal of this project was to bring different South African languages and poetries in contact with each other in order to stimulate the interlingual conversations that are necessary for the promotion of intercultural understanding in our country. If we can’t speak each others’ languages and no-one is doing the translating for us, we remain cut off from each other, and our ability to imagine each other is diminished. Furthermore, while equal language rights are enshrined in our Constitution, the reality is that very few resources are made available to secure and expand the use of indigenous languages.

‘These considerations led us to the conception of a multilingual translation project where one poem each in Xhosa, Sotho, English, Afrikaans, Ndebele and SASL would be translated into each of the other languages. The translators had the freedom to choose which poem they wanted to translate from their respective mother tongues into English. Because our knowledge of Xhosa, Ndebele and Sotho is limited, we had to trust that our translators would choose poems that would speak to readers in all languages.

‘Using English as the lingua franca, we then proceeded with the second phase of the project, where the English translations were re-translated into all the other tongues. The layout of this collection reflects the translation process that all the poems underwent by starting each poem cycle with the source text, followed by the English translation and then by all the re-translations.

“Translation” literally means a “carrying over” from one language to another. In this sense, all translators initiate conversations across borders. This “carrying over” of meaning from one language to another enriches both the source and target languages: the translations function like echoes of the original poem, expanding the reverberative potential of the source language; simultaneously, these translations also add to the target languages by pushing the

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An acknowledgement of our common humanity is something that naturally follows from a translation project like this, since experiences and emotions are shared that are instantly recognisable across linguistic borders

limits of their respective imaginative capabilities.

'Translation is also an attempt at finding common semantic ground between cultures. It is clear that, as South Africans, we haven't yet fully realised who we are as a nation if we are not able to see what it is that makes us "we".'

'An acknowledgement of our common humanity is something that naturally follows from a translation project like this, since experiences and emotions are shared that are instantly recognisable across linguistic borders. It is our hope that the poems contained in this collection will serve as a small contribution to the ongoing and vital process of sharing in order to increase the connections of understanding that exist between us.

'A project like this does not happen without the participation and support of the people and institutions that believe in its value and are willing to make their time and resources

available to see it through to completion.

'Our sincerest thanks go to our fellow translators for their time and patience, their enthusiasm, their desire to "get it right" and, above all, for their unabashed love of their mother tongue and their willingness to share: Thokozile Mabeqa (isiXhosa), Natasha Parkins-Maliko (SASL), Lucy Masombuka (isiNdebele), and Mannini Mokhothu (seSotho) – you were each an inspiration, and we have no doubt that your passion for language will spread beyond the pages of this collection.

'The fact that it was surprisingly difficult to find Xhosa, Sotho and Ndebele editors to check our final drafts of the poems was a troubling indicator of the state of formal mother tongue training in South Africa. We are therefore deeply indebted to M Dlali, Sara Motsei and Sponono Mahlangu, who helped to ensure the quality of the final text.'

Pieter Odendaal and Annel Pieterse, August 2013.

ARTIS launched

ARTIS is envisaged as an adaptable platform enabling research training and networking events of different types to be delivered at a variety of locations

The Translation Research Summer School (TRSS) was launched in 2001 in order to create and enhance research training provision in the area of translation and interpreting studies. Initially a UK-based joint initiative of the University of Manchester, University College London and the University of Edinburgh, TRSS has been running annually since 2002. The Hong Kong Baptist University joined the TRSS consortium in 2009.


TRSS has been an enormous success and enjoyed the support of the UK's Arts and Humanities Research Council. The 2013 TRSS sessions held in the UK and Hong Kong catered for some 60 students from around 25 countries spread over five continents.

Nevertheless, holding summer schools at fixed times and in fixed locations has increasingly proved restrictive. In recent years, a number of other summer schools in different countries have begun to serve the field. In the UK, tighter visa controls and a general bureaucratic clampdown on universities have restricted access to TRSS and made the organisation of annual events burdensome.

In response to these developments, the TRSS partners have decided to replace the existing TRSS with a more flexible and mobile model.

TRSS in its current form will therefore be discontinued from 2014, although its legacy website (www.researchschool.org) will continue to be accessible to TRSS alumni for the foreseeable future and its online teaching and learning materials will be transferred to the new initiative as appropriate.

The partners have instead announced the launch of **ARTIS**, short for *Advancing Research in Translation and Interpreting Studies*. ARTIS aims to provide research training at both doctoral and postdoctoral levels; in addition, it seeks to promote scholarly debate, exchange and collaboration on a global scale and explore emerging cross-disciplinary synergies, methodologies and conceptual approaches.

ARTIS is envisaged as an adaptable platform enabling research training and networking events of different types (e.g. doctoral master-classes, intensive workshops, themed colloquia) to be delivered at a variety of locations. ARTIS will be formally administered by the Centre for Translation and Intercultural Studies at Manchester University, and will be led by a steering committee consisting of members of former TRSS institutions and colleagues from other UK universities. Details of the committee and upcoming events will be announced at a later date. 

Translating for humanity

Aid groups working in crisis situations face a mission-critical challenge in disseminating knowledge in the language of those who need it. Translators Without Borders facilitates the transfer of knowledge from one language to another by creating and managing a community of NGOs that need translations and professional, vetted translators who volunteer their time to help. Through the sophisticated Translators without Borders platform, important aid groups easily connect directly with professional translators, breaking down the barriers of language and building up the transfer of information to those who need it, one brick at a time. Who and what is this organisation?

What is the story behind the organisation?

Translators without Borders was created when the need for vital information in languages that those who need the information can understand was realised. After the Haiti earthquake in January 2010, Translators without Borders became much more active than they were before.

How and when was it created?

Our sister organisation 'Traducteurs sans Frontières' was created in 1993 by Lexcelera (formerly Eurotexte). The first client was Médecins sans Frontières (MSF), which had approached Lexcelera about doing some translations. The agreement was made that the work would be done by volunteer professional translators, and MSF would put the savings back into their programming. With that agreement 'Traducteurs sans Frontières' was born. Translators without Borders was established as a US-based non-profit organisation in 2010 after the Haiti earthquake greatly increased the interest among professionals in the language and localisation industry.

Who is behind and how many are you?

Our organisation is run almost entirely by volunteers. We have a board of directors, an executive committee made up of board members and officers, and a programme director. Our president, Lori Thicke, is also the co-founder. The programme director, Rebecca Petras, was hired in August 2012, and is the only full-time paid employee. We also have a paid trainer in Kenya who works with our trainees. Most importantly, we have almost 2 000 volunteers translating and helping with other projects all over the world.

How much translation work have you delivered up to now?

Most of our translation work is delivered through our managed crowdsourced community, the Translators without Borders Workspace (managed by ProZ.com). The workspace was established in early 2011, and since then we have translated over 7,2 million words using it. The words are all translated by vetted, professional translators around the world who work directly with our approved non-profits. Most jobs are picked up by a translator in 15 minutes or less. Additionally, we have a number of projects, including our Swahili programme in Nairobi, in which words are translated outside of the workspace.

In how many countries are you active?

We translate into languages around the world, for non-profits around the world doing humanitarian translations, including some non-profits in Scandinavia that work in Africa.

How many translators work for you?

We are assisted by more than 1 600 vetted, professional volunteer translators.

Which NGOs do you work with?

We work with more than 90 non-profits based around the world – small to large non-profits focused on humanitarian work. Some examples are Médecins sans Frontières, the Make a Wish Foundation, Enfants du Monde, Solidarites International, Caring for the World Films, and many others.

This is the way TWB operates:

The core values of Translators without Borders are excellence, integrity, empowerment,



This is an adapted version of an article by Anne Nimb and Jørgen Christian Wind Nielsen together with the translation company Adhoc Translatørservice that first appeared in the Danish magazine for communication specialists, *KOM-magasinet*, No. 70/2013 (www.e-pages.dk/kommunikationogsporg/59/)

Quality is key and not an easy thing to ensure when working through a crowdsourced community

innovation, sustainability, and tolerance. These values help Translators without Borders construct their plans to help others. We tackle the need to increase knowledge in all languages in three ways: first through our crowdsourced community, the Translators without Borders Workspace; second, by building language capacity where there currently is not a professional network of translators; and, third, by building awareness of the need for translation throughout the world.

Give examples of projects where you are active

In India, we are helping the Mother and Child Health and Education Trust to subtitle videos containing vital health information. These videos are automatically updated to phones in India. This will make it possible for many people to have access to this information who didn't before.

Another project that we are active in is the Wikipedia 80X80 project. We are collaborating with Wikipedia to make the information in the 80 most important health articles on Wikipedia more available to those



One of our main goals is to build awareness of the importance of translating humanitarian content professionally

who need it. Wikipedia and its editors make sure that the Wikipedia articles in question are up to Wikipedia's standards. After that, our very supportive partner, Content Rules, translates the articles into Simple English. Finally, volunteer translators translate the article into many languages. Our initial language goal is 80 languages, but we eventually want to translate the articles into all of the 285 languages that Wikipedia exists in.

Give an example of a project where you have made a difference (e.g. cholera and water in Africa)

One of the projects where we have made a direct impact is through our partner Zafèn Vincentian Family's work in Haiti. Zafèn helps small businesses in Haiti get funding

from donors around the world to create their own sustainable businesses. In the words of Griselda Garibay, Zafèn Vincentian Family Administrator:

'Translators Without Borders has helped Zafèn successfully promote 26 individual projects in Spanish and French with funds exceeding \$500 000 in just seven months. While an additional 19 Haitian entities have enjoyed translations by your organisations, they were not funded. All the profiles are for loan projects except where specifically identified as a donation. There are six projects in progress as of 1 January 2012. Both Enrique and Luciano have provided consistent and excellent customer support, at times even anticipating a need.'

Here is a link to a video on the Zafèn work: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7cqf7Tmpt-Y&list=UUVY6X1dCDIJdL-91RJ0iyBg>

How do you ensure quality assurance?

Quality is key and not an easy thing to ensure when working through a crowdsourced community. Our translators work directly with the non-profits, so it is critical that the volunteers are vetted and approved. For this reason, we insist that they have prior translation experience. They also need to take a short test, which is reviewed by professionals. However, if a translator is certified by the American Translators Association, or is a ProZ.com PRO, they get fast tracked into our system and do not need to take a test before working with our non-profits.

How do you succeed in furthering your message about the necessity of professional translators?

One of our main goals is to build awareness of the importance of translating humanitarian content professionally. It is not acceptable for humanitarian knowledge just to be machine translated or translated by amateurs simply because it is not commercial and does not hold a commercial value. The humanitarian words are just as important – usually more important – than anything that is translated commercially. In that way, we build awareness of the importance of professional translators and their role in transferring knowledge worldwide, commercially or non-commercially.

Another way that we spread the word is by working to establish professional translators in geographic areas where the profession has not yet taken hold. This is one of the main things we are doing in Kenya. We train our translators to be just as good and as professional as any European or North American

translators. We give them training in translation memories and give them the technology they need to be successful. By professionalising translation around the world, we make it clear that translation is a viable profession for anyone in the world.

How do you succeed working with the NGOs?

Our non-profits work directly with our volunteers through our crowdsourced community, the Translators without Borders Workspace. But before they get access they must be approved. We work primarily with non-profits focused in healthcare, education and disaster content. We do not work with political content, religious content or cultural groups (such as museums and zoos). Once approved, we ask our non-profits to sign a pledge that they will use the savings from our work to enhance their front line programmes.

Do the NGOs recognise the need?

That is a good question. Some definitely do. The ones that are working with us certainly do – and the number of NGOs working with us keeps going up. However, we have a lot more work to do to get more NGOs aware of the need to provide their content in the language of the people who need it.

In which places would you like to be active?

In Africa, we would like to build awareness and language capacity beyond the east Swahili-speaking area. We'd also like to do more with Indian languages. In terms of non-profits, we would like to make more aware around the world and work with more regional non-profits, such as those based in Scandinavia who are working on African or Indian projects.

Do you work with written translation only or do you do interpreting too?

Right now, we only do translation, not interpretation. We are actually helping a small group in France develop Interpreters without Borders.

How is your organisation financed?

We are financed many ways. We have sponsors, donors and a small bit of grant money. We are working to get more grants for special projects. But we are also very lean – we don't spend much.

How can one get involved, if one so wishes?

We always welcome volunteers! If you wish to volunteer as a non-translator, you can fill out



the form on the website at <http://translatorswithoutborders.org/Volunteers/other-volunteer-app>. NGOs are also welcome to get involved. NGOs can fill out the form at <http://translatorswithoutborders.org/NGO-Application-Form> if they want to get involved with Translators without Borders.

If you want to sponsor in terms of money?

We have many different levels for sponsoring. There are four levels of corporate sponsorship: bronze, silver, gold, and platinum. These sponsors are recognised on our website, in our communications, and at conferences we attend. It is also possible to Fund-a-Translator. Keeping our Translation Centre in Kenya requires funds. \$1 000 will fund a translator, a computer and Internet access for the translator for an entire year. We also accept in-kind donations. To sponsor, contact our programme director, Rebecca Petras, at rebecca@translatorswithoutborders.org.

If you want to promote?

We would love to promote more. We would very much like for those in the translation market them to tell more people and more NGOs about us in their countries so that we can work with and do more content in different languages. Again, anyone wishing to help more in this way should contact Rebecca Petras to discuss details.

If you want to translate?

If you want to translate, you will find an application form at <http://translatorswithoutborders.org/volunteers/translator-app>. We have very qualified translators volunteering for Translators without Borders and we always love it when more join us. 🌍

We work primarily with non-profits focused in healthcare, education and disaster content. We do not work with political content, religious content or cultural groups.

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela

1918 – 2013

SATI honours Madiba for the fact that he walked the talk and acknowledged the importance of language by insisting that his book *Long Walk to Freedom* was translated into all 11 official languages.

Prof. Bheki Ntuli was a category winner in SATI's Awards for Outstanding Translation in 2003 for the Zulu version, *Uhambo Olude Oloya Enkululekweni*. We hope our current politicians will emulate him.

ISATI iyakhahlela kuMadiba omde ngenxa yokuba ethe akaphelela nje ekuthetheni malunga nokubaluleka kolwimi kodwa wema kwelokuba incwadi yakhe ethi *Long Walk to Freedom* iguqulelwe kuzo zonke iilwimi ezili-11 ezisemthethweni.

UNjing. uBheki Ntuli waphumelela kolu didi loncwadi kwiiMbaso zeSATI zeNguqulelo eBalaseleyo ngo-2003 ngohlelo lwesiZulu oluthi *Uhambo Olude Oloya Enkululekweni*. Sinethemba lokuba iinkokeli zethu ezikhoyo zopolitiko ziza kuzeka mzekweni.

I-SATI ihlonipho uMadiba ngombana wenze lokho agade akutjho godu watjheja ukuqakatheka kwamalimi ngokukatelela kobana incwadi yakhe iKhambo eLide eLiya eKululekweni itjhugululelwe emalimini ali-11 asemthethweni.

UPhrof. Bheki Ntuli waba mthumbi kaNongorwana we-SATI emkhakheni wokuTjhugulula ngokusezingeni eliphezulu ngo-2003 ngokutjhugulula, *Uhambo Olude Oloya Enkululekweni*. Sithemba kobana abosopolitiki bethu banjisi bazakulingisa yena.

SATI yi xixima Madiba hi mhaka ya leswaku a hetisisa switshembiso naswona u takerile enhlokweni nkoka wa ririmi hi ku sindzisa leswaku buku yakwe ya *Long Walk to Freedom* yi hundzuluxeriwa eka tindzimi ta ximfumo hinkwato ta 11.

Phurofesa Bheki Ntuli u vile mhluri wa ntlawa eka Masagwati ya Vuhundzuluxi bya Xiyimo xa le Henhla ya SATI hi 2003 eka nkandziyiso wa Xizulu, *Uhambo Olude Oloya Enkululekweni*. Ha tshemba leswaku van'watipolitiki va hina lava nga kona sweswi va ta n'wi encenyeta.

SAVI betoon hulde aan Madiba vir die besondere pad wat hy bereid was om te loop om sy boek, *Long Walk to Freedom*, in al ons amptelike tale te laat vertaal en so erkenning gegee het aan die belangrike rol wat taal in ons lewens vervul.

Ons vermeld graag dat prof. Bheki Ntuli se Zulu-vertaling van sy boek, *Uhambo Olude Oloya Enkululekweni*, in 2003 as 'n kategoriewenner aangewys is in SAVI se Prys vir Voortreflike Vertaling. Ons spreek graag die vertroue uit dat ons huidige politici Madiba se voorbeeld sal navolg.

SATI e fa Madiba tlhompho e kgolo ka tema yeo a e kgathilego, ya go tlišetša gore maleme ka moka a bohlokwa. O ile a kgonthiśiša se ka go netefatša le go dumelela gore puku ya gagwe *Long Walk to Freedom* e fetoletse go maleme ka moka a lesometee a semmušo.

Prof Bheki Ntuli ke yena mofenyi wa sefoka sa SATI sa bafetoledi ba tlhwahlwa ka 2003, ka karolo ye bohlokwa yeo a bapetšego ya go fetoletsa *Long Walk to Freedom* lelemeng la sezulu e le go *Uhambo Olude Oloya Enkululekweni*. Re tshepha gore boradipolotiki ba bjale ba tla gata mo go gatilego tlhako ya pele.

SATI i hulisa Vho Madiba nga nthani ha uri vho ita zwe vha fulufhedzisa na u takalela ndeme ya nyambo nga u tutuwedza zwauri bugu yavho ya *Long Walk to Freedom* i pindulelwe kha nyambo dzotho dza 11 dza tshiofisi.

Phurofesa Bheki Ntuli vho vha muwini kha tshigwada tshenetsho tsha kha Awadi dza SATI dza Muwini Ngangaredzwa wa Mupindulelo wa 2003 kha luambo lwa Zulu, *Uhambo Olude Oloya Enkululekweni*. Ri fulufhela uri vhorapolitiki vhashu vha re hone zwino vha do vha edza.

SATI e tlotla Madiba ka nnete ya hore o ne a bontsha ka diketso mme o ananetse bohlokwa ba puo ka ho tsitlallela hore buka ya hae *Long Walk to Freedom* e fetoletse dipuong tsohle tse 11 tsa semolao. Prof. Bheki Ntuli e bile mohlodi wa mokgahlelo ho Dikgau tsa Phetolelo e Tswileng Matsoho tsa SATI ka 2003 bakeng sa kgatiso ya Sezulu, *Uhambo Olude Oloya Enkululekweni*. Re tshepa hore boradipolotiki ba rona ba hajwale ba tla latela mohlala wa hae.

I-SATI ihlonipha uMadiba ngokuthi ubephila ngalokho akusho kwabanye futhi ekwazisa ukubaluleka kolimi waze wakugcizelela ngokuthi incwadi yakhe ethi *Long Walk to Freedom* ihunyushelwe kuzo zonke izilimi ezisemthethweni eziyi-11.

USIz. Bheki Ntuli wadla umhlanganiso kuMiklomelo ye-SATI Yokuhumusha Okuvelele ngo-2003 ngenkumusho yesiZulu ethi *Uhambo Olude Oloya Enkululekweni*. Sithemba ukuthi nabanye osopolitiki bakithi bamanje bazosilandela isibonelo sakhe.

SATI e tlotla Madiba ka ntsha ya go bo a diragaditse se a se buileng le go dumela bothokwa jwa puo ka go kgotthelela gore buka ya gagwe *Long Walk to Freedom* e fetoletse mo dipuong tsa semmuso tsothe tse di 11.

Mop. Bheki Ntuli e ne e le mofenyi wa sethopho mo Dikabong tsa SATI tsa Phetolelo e e Thwadi ka 2003 ya puo ya Sezulu, *Uhambo Olude Oloya Enkululekweni*. Re solofela gore mapolotiki a rona a ga jaana a tlaa mo etsisa.

I-SATI ihlonipha Madiba ngoba wenta loku bekakukhuluma kantsi bayakubona nekubaluleka kwelulwimi ngekgcizelela kutsi incwadzi yakhe letsi *Long Walk to Freedom* ihunyushelwe kuto tonkhe tilwimi letilishumi nakunye letisemtsetfweni.

Profesa Bheki Ntuli wawina indondo ye-SATI nga-2003 ngekuhambembili ekuhumusheni lihusho lesiZulu, *Uhambo Olude Oloya Enkululekweni*. Setsembe kutsi bosopolitiki banamuhla batawulandzela etinyatselweni takhe.

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