

MATI

Newsletter

Number 1

May 2004

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Welcome to the first edition of our 2004 Newsletter. Don't forget to contact our editor Janice Becker at gabtemail@ameritech.net, to participate in the newsletter name contest!

To all members who renewed your membership this year, and to new members, thanks for your support of MATI and your colleagues. We will continue to work to fulfill, and we hope surpass, your expectations with programs that promote best current practices and facilitate your connection to news and ideas developing in the field, as well as to experts in fields of interest beyond our usual spheres of practice.

Last November, the Board set out to accomplish several goals for the spring of this year, and we have made great progress towards those goals. The publication of our newsletter has been realized, and our new web site at www.matiata.org is in the latter stages of construction. We hope to have our online directory in place within a few weeks. Having submitted the first version of the Bylaws for consideration to the ATA counsel last March, the ATA recently sent notice of approval of the definitive version. We will be posting them on the web site and will officially adopt them at the Annual Membership Meeting during the July 10th to 14th Annual Conference.

Our last two educational programs, in Indianapolis and Milwaukee, were very successful. We received very positive feedback from participants and presenters alike. You will find reports on some of the sessions in this newsletter. The all-day conference in Indianapolis was particularly rewarding because it allowed us to connect with many Indiana professionals who are now members of MATI, and to learn about several initiatives with regard to certification of court and medical interpreters in that state.

We encourage you to contact the Board and Committee Chairs to ask questions or offer comments about any aspect of your membership, programs or the Association in general. You will find contact information on the back page of the newsletter.

I look forward to seeing you at our next meeting in Chicago, on May 15th, where the subject of Cultural Competence/Awareness will be discussed.

Moira Pujols
President

Elseviers Dictionary of Nutrition and Food Processing (Multilingual dictionary in English, German, French and Portuguese)

Reviewed by Marie-France Schreiber

Compiled by: Henry Erwin Philippsborn
Publisher: Elsevier Science B.V., Amsterdam,
The Netherlands
Publication date: 2002
ISBN: 0-444-51017-6
Price: \$180/ €180

Available from: The dictionary can be ordered directly from Elsevier's Amsterdam or New York offices, or by visiting their website www.elsevier.com.

Amsterdam Office
Elsevier Science Inc.
Sara Burgerhartstraat 25
P.O. Box 211
1000 AE Amsterdam
The Netherlands

USA/Canada Office
Elsevier Science Inc.
P.O. Box 945
Madison Square Station
New York, N.Y. 10160-0757

Hardbound with heavy stock quality paper and semi glossy, very legible typeface

596 pages and 5,970 terms

The dictionary contains terminology covering the fields of Nutrition and Food Processing, as well as related fields, such as agriculture, products and production, biochemistry, and medicine, with pertinent sub-fields within these areas, namely, farming, botany, horticulture, viticulture, livestock, additives, antioxidants, preservatives, aromas, colorants, vitamins, gastronomy, microbiology, fermentation, baby nutrition, diets, nutritional diseases, and veterinary science.

The preface written by the compiler gives great insight into the history and evolution of Nutrition and Food Processing as far back as 5,000 years. Mr. Philippsborn reminds us in his closing paragraph that Earth is the basis of life from which all things come. It is a fascinating introduction to this discipline.

The book contains four indices. English is the main look-up section, with terms in alphabetical order, each preceded by a number in sequence, identified by field and sub-field, with an abridged definition in parenthe-

ses. Observe that it is written for a British English audience. Subsequent to the main look-up section in English are the German, French and Portuguese sections, simply listing terms referring back to the English section for further information. Following the preface are four pages outlining each subject area and sub-field in its respective language for ease of reference.

With respect to terminology, this book is a hodge-podge of terms with no particular focus on any given area of specialization. Each term is just listed alphabetically preceded by a reference number, so you have to thumb through the alphabet looking for subheadings below each term that would identify a sub-field you are particularly interested in. Keeping this in mind, I began my review by carefully scrutinizing this work for every vitamin and mineral known, based on a reliable chart supplied by a nutritionist. Interestingly enough, I found them all, except **selenium** and **trace minerals**. Secondly, I sought to find diseases related to diet or poor nutrition as well as immune disorders, and I was quite surprised to find the terms **chronic fatigue syndrome**, **eating disorders**, and **high blood pressure omitted**. Also, among various eating disorders, **anorexia** was listed, but **bulimia** and **compulsive overeating** were not. I continued on with my search by looking up various fruits and vegetables. I could not find an entry for **ugli fruit** or **noni fruit (morinda citriflora)**. I also noticed that the term **apple** or **pear** did not provide any subentries for various types of these fruits, such as **Macintosh apple** or **Bosc pear**. On the other hand, you will find many animals, fish, and birds raised for consumption in addition to wild game, as well as cuts of meat (i.e., **osso bucco** referred to as knuckle of veal in this dictionary and **rump steak**, yet **hamburger** is omitted). Dishes such as **meat salad**, **beef stew**, and **sauerbraten** are well represented; yet a favorite French provincial vegetable dish of mine, **ratatouille**, is missing from the index. There are references to animal anatomy (**udder**), and veterinary diseases (**sawdust liver**), but there is no mention of **mad cow disease**.

There's plenty of information on baby nutrition, bakery and confectionary items, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, herbs and spices, as well as food additives and colorants. It's a food lover's dream, a cook's companion and medicinal tool all in one. Food allergy sufferers can find

alternative grains if sensitive to **wheat**, such as **amaranth** and **millet**, but there are no entries for **kamut**, **quinoa** or **spelt**. It even provides the formula to chemical names, e.g. $C_5H_8NNaO_4$ for **monosodium glutamate**. I found only one reference to a unit of measure: **yield per hectare**. For our wine enthusiasts the dictionary contains an array of facts on the science and art of grape growing and wine making.

Finally, I sought to assess the accuracy of its contents by looking up every word on various labels, called Nutrition Facts, affixed to U.S. food packaging. I was astonished to find quite a few terms missing from the body of this work. It could be that food-packaging labels are more detailed in the U.S. than in Europe; however, it merits more careful consideration in future editions.

In retrospect, despite the shortcomings of this dictionary-glossary, it could be useful for developing a terminology database or learning new vocabulary in this subject area. However, in my opinion, additional resources should be consulted, as I did find some inaccuracies and inconsistencies. For instance, **pinch of salt** is not **prise de sel**, but **pincée de sel**. Also, we would say **milk intolerance** and **gluten intolerance** instead of **intolerance against cow's milk** and **intolerance against gluten**.

Glossary-like dictionaries are quick reference tools, but lack thorough definitions. Yet, this book attempts to provide at least a concise description to alert you to the term's potential usage in context. It is a welcomed addition to my reference library, and I surely will put it to good use.

Marie-France O. Schreiber's career as a professional interpreter/translator has spanned nearly 20 years, working in various capacities for U.S. subsidiaries of French multinational corporations. Today, she focuses on developing her freelance business as a translator, French consecutive/escort interpreter, voice-over talent, and language instructor. She translates English ↔ French, Spanish → English, and Spanish → French, specializing in business, legal, and technical fields. Contact: mfsconx@core.com.

Justice Dept. Seeks “Best Practices” Input from Court Interpreters

By Nancy McCloskey

I am a Virginia-certified court interpreter in Spanish and a NAJIT member, and I recently joined the staff of US Justice Department Civil Rights Division's Coordination and Review Section (COR), which is responsible for coordinating federal enforcement of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §2000d, et seq., as well as implementation of Executive Order 13166 (Provision of Services to Persons with Limited English Proficiency). Because the work we language professionals do is so integral to COR's mission with regard to Executive Order 13166, we would like to ask for your help with a project we are currently working on.

If you have direct experience working with what YOU believe are effective or creative initiatives by courts, law enforcement entities or corrections departments to provide language assistance to LEP communities, please let me know about the program and the reasons you think it might be a viable option for other jurisdictions as well. At the same time, if you think there are critical areas that are not being addressed, I'd like to hear from you about those as well, along with any recommendations on how that language assistance void might be addressed. We are hoping to have a preliminary list of “promising practices” by mid-May, and in July the Civil Rights Division will be hosting a forum in Washington DC to showcase some of the programs/practices identified.

Please feel free to either call or email me with your questions, ideas and suggestions. My thanks to Sebastian Aloom and Isabel Framer for helping me draft this. I look forward to hearing from the rest of you!

Nancy McCloskey
Investigator/Coordinator/Language Specialist
VA-Certified Spanish Court Interpreter
Coordination and Review Section
Civil Rights Division
U.S. Department of Justice
email: Nancy.McCloskey@usdoj.gov
<mailto:Nancy.McCloskey@usdoj.gov>

Ethics and Protocol in the Judiciary

At the February 28, 2004 MATI meeting in Indianapolis, a legal interpreting course was held to promote the profession among the rapidly emergent interpreting community. At the *Ethics and Protocol in the Judiciary* workshop Mario Flores, a certified US Courts Interpreter and an experienced Interpreter Trainer as well, presented an understanding of the duties and responsibilities of a legal interpreter within the courtroom and the application of the judicial interpreter code of ethics to a number of different situations in legal settings.

Bear in mind that no provision in the United States Constitution guarantees the right to an interpreter, the presentation was opened with a simple question: Why do courts need certified interpreters? After some minutes of complete silence, one of the participants from the back said in a soft tone of voice, *due process and equal access*. The rights of all individuals, including non-English speaking litigants, are referred to in United States Constitution, especially the Fifth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Amendments. As officers of the court, the interpreter helps non-English people to enjoy equal access to justice and due process as well as ensuring efficiency in the courtroom.

The court interpreter plays a crucial role in judicial proceedings; however, the role of the court interpreter can, at times, be ambiguous and confusing for all of those involved in the judicial system. Therefore, it is the interpreter's responsibility to stick to the code of ethics, to respect the protocol of the court, and to make everybody aware of his/her role in the in the courtroom.

Accuracy

At the beginning of any legal proceeding, to the *best of the interpreter's skill and judgment*, the interpreter takes an oath swearing to "well and truly interpret" that proceeding; in this way, the interpreter not only is ensuring that the official record of the proceeding in English reflects precisely what is stated by the non-English speaker, but also is placing the non-English speaking participants in legal proceedings on an equal footing with those who understand English. Therefore, as a linguistic and cultural barrier breaker, the court interpreter should interpret accurately without altering, omitting or adding anything to what is stated or written, and without explanation. To facilitate the progress of communication, however, does not mean to lower or heighten the register, to omit obscene words, or to modify the style in order to avoid a conflict between the parties. In fact, the legal system is an adver-

sarial system, in which questions are asked so as to mislead either the defendant or the witness. For example, if the lawyer asks, "What did you observe the individual do subsequently?" the interpreter should not say in the TL, "What did you see him/her do next?" The interpreter should not alter the language register to the level of the witness, nor should the interpreter intervene and say the question may be incomprehensible to the witness. **It is not the interpreter's job to speak up for the witness.**

As said before, the interpreter is sworn to interpret truly and accurately, but source and target-language utterances rarely result in a perfect match. Often the interpreter is faced with communication barriers such as:

- Linguistic barriers
- Experience with legal concepts and judicial proceedings
- Cultural barriers
- System barriers

To overcome these obstacles the interpreter may decide to utilize one of the following intervention models:

- **CONDUIT**: the interpreter renders in the TL exactly what has been said in the SL without adjusting register, adding, omitting, editing or polishing.
- **CLARIFIER**: the interpreter requests clarifications, read-backs, repetitions, only when he/she believes it is necessary to facilitate understanding.
- **CULTURAL BROKER**: the interpreter provides a necessary cultural framework for understanding the message being interpreted, only when cultural differences are leading to a misunderstanding by reason of the terms used are highly dependent on that particular culture.

- **SYSTEMIC BROKER:** the Interpreter can become an advocate when the needs of the individual are not being met due to a system barrier such as the complexity of the particular system or racism.

When applying one of these models, the interpreter is making a statement on the record in his/her capacity as an interpreter; therefore, when switching roles, the interpreter no longer uses first person but instead identifies him/herself as “the interpreter,” using the third person singular so as to protect the record from confusion.

Impartiality

The interpreter should not only be accurate but also impartial. An interpreter should disclose to the judge and to all parties any real or perceived conflict of interest. The former exists when the interpreter has a personal interest in the outcome of the case, i.e., is a friend or relative of one of the litigants. The latter may arise because the evidence presented is of such a graphic nature that the interpreter may be incapable of controlling his/her emotional reactions. In sum, any condition that interferes with the interpreter’s objectivity or that makes other people perceive that he/she is biased or impartial should be avoided so as to not compromise the interpreter’s role.

Confidentiality

At the same time, a court interpreter should not disclose privileged communications between counsel and client. A court interpreter should not make statements about the merits of the case during the proceeding. During an attorney-client conversation, the interpreter is bound by the confidentiality rule. The only circumstances where an interpreter is allowed to disclose information is when unethical practices are taking place; in this case, the interpreter should inform the court of the problem.

Court interpreting is a *complex profession*. For many, the court interpreter’s role is still unclear; for this reason, the interpreter is responsible for educating those involved in the courtroom. In conclusion, the interpreter is a neutral participant in the legal process who should not take sides, should be as unobtrusive as possible and should maintain accuracy and confidentiality throughout the legal process.

May is “World-in-Translation” Month

From the web site of PEN American Center
(www.pen.org):

“PEN American Center’s annual World-in-Translation month is dedicated to promoting fiction and poetry from around the world and the efforts of the literary translators who bring such works to the American public. Initiated by the Translation Committee of the PEN American Center, the month-long celebration is co-sponsored by Barnes & Noble, Borders Inc., many independent bookstores, and numerous literary publishers.

“The creative efforts and talents of literary translators, “multiculturalists” par excellence, often go unnoticed by the reading public. The aim of this annual nationwide World-in-Translation event is to recognize their work and to foster an active appreciation of their vital role in allowing us to glimpse cultures not our own.

“During World-in-Translation month, bookstores around the country highlight literary translations with posters, prominent displays of translated works, and readings by translators. Editors and producers are encouraged to devote space to special translation sections and to interview translators about their work, giving the reading public a glimpse into the often unexplored and unappreciated skills required. Panel discussions and readings take place at PEN Headquarters, bookstores, and elsewhere.”

As one example of these celebrations, on Thursday, May 6th, at 7 PM, 192 Books (at 192 Tenth Ave. in New York City) and the PEN Translation Committee present “Translation Matters,” a panel discussion with Lydia Davis, Edith Grossman, and Eliot Weinberger, followed by the announcement of the winners of the first round of PEN Translation Fund Awards. So keep them in mind if you happen to be in New York in May (check their web site at www.192books.com for more information). And call your local Barnes & Noble or Borders bookstore and ask what events they’re planning in order to recognize the people who bring the literature of other cultures to their bookshelves.

Steps Often Neglected or Forgotten In Large Translation Projects

By Patricia González

After 15 years as a freelance translator, it has become quite evident to me that several critical steps in the translation process are being omitted by many translation agencies and freelancers alike. Even though these steps should always be implemented when working individually, following them becomes *critical* in big translation projects involving more than one translator. Sadly, it seems many do not take the time or make the effort to implement them or even budget for them.

Pre-translation

Before translation begins, translators *and* agencies should take the time to:

1) Make a **thorough** assessment of the project

This should take the form of an initial consultation, just as in many other professions. Talk to the client *in detail* about project specifics and discuss potential translation challenges that may arise. Do not hesitate to ask *a lot* of questions, as many of the issues mentioned during this initial assessment will be critical to budgets and deadlines. To accurately assess a project, agencies should seek the advice of an expert in the specific language combination. In my experience, Project Managers often miss important language-specific issues which could have been avoided by having the actual translators or editors involved in the initial assessment. Stress to the client the importance of naming a contact person, preferably a subject-matter expert who can provide feedback, particularly on technical or client-specific terminology.

2) Create a terminology database

One of the biggest challenges of working with large translation teams is that of consistency of terminology and style. That is why a copy of all electronic files, software or printed materials related to the project *must* be provided to the person in charge of conducting a terminology analysis. The goal is to identify technical, repetitive or project-specific terms or phrases which may pose a challenge to the translation team. This terminology database will later develop into a project-specific glossary. Don't be afraid to include terms that may seem too

basic or stupid, as even the simplest word can be translated in myriad ways by different translators. Take "home" in the phrase "customer's home," which was translated into Spanish as "*casa*," "*hogar*," and "*domicilio*" by different translators on one of my recent projects.

3) Develop a glossary

Based on the terminology database, do all the necessary research to develop an initial glossary. It is extremely important to give a copy of this initial glossary to the client for revision and feedback *before* translation begins. Even if the client provides his own glossary, you should still go through the translation materials, check the client's glossary entries, make any appropriate suggestions for changes, and get approval from the client for the suggested changes *before* translating.

As part of a large team, translators need to be aware of—and come to terms with—the fact that glossaries change and evolve as projects develop. Translators can have a hard time accepting other people's input, stubbornly waiting until the proofreading stage to implement any changes. This attitude is understandable if we consider that a freelance translator usually works in isolation. However, it only complicates an already challenging project. If you decide to be part of a large translation project, you *must* be open to change. Otherwise, you could cause the poor editor so many headaches that she will never want to work with you again. By the same token, the person in charge of developing and keeping the glossary should be open to incorporating changes suggested by the translators.

4) Develop style guidelines

Equally important is the creation of project-specific style guidelines. These guidelines may include such considerations as font choice, form of address, verb forms used in headings, etc. Something as simple as whether the word “*período*” will be used with or without an accent can be included in these guidelines.

5) Get feedback from the client on the initial glossary and style guidelines

Always have the client make changes or suggestions to the initial glossary and the style guidelines *before* the translation stage. Do let the client know if you disagree with the use of a certain word because its use is incorrect in the target language, but, instead of being confrontational, explain *why* it is not a good choice and suggest an alternative.

During translation

Throughout the project:

1) Provide ongoing glossary updates to translators

If you are in charge of maintaining the glossary, *please* don't forget to mark all the changes in red or in another clear way so that translators don't have to go through the whole glossary trying to figure out what changed and what didn't. If you are one of the translators, take a few minutes every day to *check* the glossary for updates and *implement* all the changes.

2) Provide ongoing style updates to translators

Basically, follow the same guidelines as for the glossary updates.

3) Communicate with your team

Again, although we may be tempted to succumb to the hermit syndrome, when working on a big project, *all* members of the translation team should participate in an ongoing project forum (usually via e-mail) to exchange views, make suggestions, vote on changes, etc., so that everyone is on the same page and can contribute at all stages of the project.

4) Communicate and get feedback from the client on glossary and style changes

Although there is no need to send glossary and style updates to the client as frequently as to the translation team, make sure you *do* get regular feedback from the subject-matter expert on any style or glossary changes or new entries.

Post-translation

With the deadlines imposed by large translation projects, proofreading and editing are often neglected. However, with a little organization, *both* are possible:

1) Proofread your own work

It can be done at the end of the project. However, when working with tight deadlines and high volumes, that is not always possible, so, instead of leaving it until the end, set aside some time (*at least* half an hour per 8 hours of translating) each day to proofread your own work for semantic, idiomatic, stylistic, and cultural issues and compliance with project-specific guidelines. This really goes a long way toward increasing the quality of the translation and doesn't take much away from your daily output.

2) Have the final editing done by one head editor or by file-crossing

This is often the most important but most neglected step in translation. No matter how zealously everyone follows the prior steps, there is always something to fix during final editing. So, don't think you can turn the other way and provide a good translation without editing. Although in large projects it is not always possible to have only one head editor, you *can* cross files among several editors and/or translators involved in the project. You will need to put in roughly 1 hour of editing for every 8 hours of translating (assuming you are working with professional translators and they follow the project guidelines), so make *sure* you plan the time and the budget to get it *done*.

To produce better translations, we must create an awareness, among ourselves *and* our clients, of these essential steps in the translation process. They are easy to follow; it's simply a matter of developing the habit. They will help us provide more accurate budget and deadline estimates, increase the quality of our translations considerably, and ensure consistency in terminology and style for each project and client.

Patricia González is an English<>Spanish linguist with over 13 years of experience as a translator and over 9 years of experience as an interpreter. She graduated with honors from Mexico's Instituto Superior de Interpretes y Traductores after completing a B.A. in Interpretation and Translation. She is accredited by the American Translators Association from English into Spanish and certified by the U.S. Department of Justice as a federal court interpreter. You can contact Pat at gonzpat@aol.com.

Suggest
a winner
- you win!

As you noticed, our new MATI newsletter remains without a proper name. So, once again, we turn to you, our readers, for imagination, creativity, and good taste. Please suggest a name for our newsletter and, if your name is chosen by fellow members, you'll have the satisfaction of making a lasting contribution to our chapter AND you'll win a year's membership to MATI. Here are the suggestions we've received so far...can you come up with something better?

Acento or Accent
The Bridge
The Heartland Linguist
Idem
INFORMATION
In Other Words
Language Links
The Launch
MATI Gazette
MATImag
MATI Messenger
Midwest Shore Lines
The Quarterly Review
The Quest
The Voice

Just email your nominee to me at gabtemail@ameritech.net
Janice Becker, Editor of the as-yet nameless MATI Newsletter

State Court Interpreter Certification Becoming a Reality in Wisconsin

The Committee to Improve Interpreting and Translation in Wisconsin Courts, headed by Judge Elsa Lamelas, has been active for several years, working toward certification of interpreters in state courts. Its efforts are coming to fruition this month, with the first round of oral tests (Spanish) and certification, subject to a background check, of those who pass. Tests for Hmong interpreters are scheduled for Fall 2004.

Those eligible to take the oral test have attended a two-day orientation session and passed exams on English proficiency, legal terminology, procedure and ethics, and translation. The oral test, designed by the National Center for State Courts, is already in use in other states.

The Wisconsin program also offers training sessions on working with interpreters for judges and other court personnel.

For more information please visit <http://www.courts.state.wi.us/circuit/CourtInterpreter.htm>

Susan G. Rascón is an associate professor in the Department of Spanish and Portuguese at UW-Milwaukee, an ATA-accredited Spanish > English translator and a federally-certified court interpreter. Her publications include translations of novels by Mario Bencastro, Víctor Montejo and Gaspar Pedro González. She teaches translation and interpreting in UWM's Graduate Certificate Program in Translation.

“The Interpreter”

Events of Interest

The press is reporting that Nicole Kidman began shooting her new film, "The Interpreter," in New York this March. Sydney Pollack is directing the thriller, which stars Kidman as an African-born interpreter at the United Nations whose life is endangered when she learns of a plot to assassinate her country's leader. After Pollack approached Kofi Annan, Secretary General of the UN, the filmmakers were given permission to film inside the UN and Kidman was spotted taking her place in the interpreters' booth at the Security Council to study for her role. Sean Penn, winner of the Academy Award this year, will play the leader's bodyguard. With such high-powered actors playing the leading roles, perhaps some light will be shed on what remains a profession largely hidden from the US public.

Thanks to Moira Pujols for bringing this to the attention of the *MATI Newsletter*.

The Registry of the Interpreters for the Deaf Region III Conference will be taking place in Indianapolis on July 20-25th, 2004 at the downtown Westin Hotel. There will be a wide variety of workshops offered, many of which should apply across the board for interpreters of any language. Approval of ATA Continuing Education Points is pending. For more information on the workshops offered as well as a registration forms, contact MATI member Robert Frew at interpreter@metinc.net

Contact us...

Keep in touch with MATI at our web site, www.matiata.org

For minutes of recent MATI Board meetings, please contact MATI secretary, Montserrat Zuckerman, at montsezuck@ameritech.net and she'll be happy to email them to MATI members.

Or contact the officer or committee you're interested in...

MATI Board of Directors

Moira Pujols, President mpujols@matiata.org

Madeleine Velguth, Vice-President velguth@uwm.edu

Jeff Gary, Treasurer jgary@matiata.org

Montserrat Zuckerman, Secretary mzuckerman@matiata.org

Alberto Aguilar aaguilar@matiata.org

Enrica Ardemagni, Programs Committee Chair eardemagni@matiata.org

Rodney Douglas Bogardus, Communications Committee Chair rdbogardus@matiata.org

Silvia Fosslien sfosslien@matiata.org

Sara Vlahovic svlahovic@matiata.org

Newsletter:

Janice Becker, Editor
gabtemail@ameritech.net

Webmaster:

Rodney Bogardus
Rdbogardus@matiata.org

MATI Members Host Inaugural Milwaukee Meeting

By Heather Van Roo

Twenty-five Milwaukee-area MATI members met to tighten their English writing skills and work through language texts on the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee campus on March 13, 2004. Members left the Saturday meeting with refreshed writing abilities and a consensus that the professional discussions were beneficial.

To reinforce writing skills, a guest instructor from the UWM Department of English presented *“Don’t Do This: Common Errors When Writing in English,”* and debated current usage of English grammar and phrases. Following the presentation, individual language groups translated and discussed various texts. Translators in the language groups immediately found themselves applying the “tightened” writing skills to their texts.

The guest presenter gave several suggestions for improving word choices, such as choosing short words over long, avoiding “camouflaged verbs” and eliminating redundancies. For example, *begin* is preferred over *commence* as is *use* over *utilize*. The sentence *“He should take into consideration the consequences”* is better put *“He should consider the consequences.”* The presenter also gave examples of commonly confused words and their proper meanings, such as *adapt/adopt*, *affect/effect* and *already/all ready* (see below).

Hotly debated trends in the English language included the spelling of the phrase “all right” and the form of the noun pasta. For those readers in suspense, the Random House Unabridged Dictionary acknowledges the spelling of “alright,” though “all right” is still preferred in writing. Pasta on the other hand, is much more complex: while some professionals and professional

sources state the noun is already in the plural form, many maintain its singularity. The floor is still open for debate for interested parties.

Members concluded in agreement of the benefits of mutual learning and the periodic networking sessions such meetings facilitate. The group looks forward to meeting more translators from a larger geographic region when UWM hosts the MATI annual meeting in July.

Words Commonly Confused

Adapt- to change in order to make something fit or be more suitable; to adjust

Adopt- to take something on and make it one’s own

Affect- verb meaning to impress or to influence something; to change

Effect- verb meaning to accomplish or to bring about something

Already- adverb meaning previously

All ready- short for all are ready or wholly ready

Heather Van Roo is a graduate student in the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee translation program, translating German to English. Ms. Van Roo is currently a marketing professional with a Wisconsin corporate law firm.

Submission Guidelines for the *MATI Newsletter*

We encourage readers to submit articles of interest to our readers related broadly to the fields of translation and interpretation. For example, reviews of books or software products, reports on MATI-sponsored events, developments in your field, marketing ideas, are all welcome. We also appreciate announcements of upcoming events involving our profession. We suggest articles approximately 1,200 word in length, and please submit your contribution in electronic format, preferably as a MSWord document. Pictures and graphics in electronic format are also welcome, although we cannot guarantee that we will be able to publish them. And be sure to include your name and contact information, as well as a short biographical entry (3-4 sentences) in the electronic file with your article. We suggest the Chicago Manual of Style (University of Chicago Press) for your editing guidelines.

Job openings for Court interpreters

My name is Robert Frew, and I am the interpreter coordinator at Central Indiana Interpreting Service. We currently have a contract with the State of Indiana that pays for interpreting services for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing. These services do not necessarily require the use of American Sign Language nor a manually signed code for English. We can also pay interpreters who are doing what we refer to as “oral” interpreting. This would be done by a qualified interpreter who is rendering the message “orally” for the deaf or hard of hearing client whose preferred language may be English, Spanish, Korean, German, Portuguese, etc. to name a few. Essentially, the client would be lip reading the interpreter in the client’s preferred language. The interpreting would have to be done at a State office or be a part of a service plan for a client of the State. Some examples of State offices would be the Bureau of Motor Vehicles (taking the written driver’s exam, for example), Division of Family and Children, and dozens of other state offices. If you are interested and would like to find out if you are qualified to interpret for a State office, please contact me.

Robert Frew, CSC, IIC, BA

Central Indiana Interpreting Service
7576 Fern Hill Lane
Morgantown, IN 46160
Office 812-597-0283
Cellular 317-847-7598
Toll Free 1-888-339-8758

POSITION TITLE: Court Interpreter 2
(English/Spanish)

OPENING DATE: April 2, 2004

CLOSING DATE: May 3, 2004

SALARY RANGE: \$38,929.67 - \$63,141.79*

LOCATION: Monmouth Vicinage Freehold, NJ 07728

ANNOUNCEMENT: 12-04

POSITION NO.: 076658

Position Description

The Monmouth Vicinage Judiciary is seeking a detail oriented bilingual professional who is motivated to perform and succeed in a fast-paced and challenging environment. Under the direction of the Court Executive 2b,

the successful candidate must be able to interpret in the three modes of interpretation (sight, consecutive, and simultaneous) in court proceedings, quasi-judicial hearings, complimentary dispute resolution events, court support services, weddings and other court related events in person or via a telecommunication device. Other responsibilities include but are not limited to: producing translations, either in draft or final form, of documents such as official forms, public signs, notices, posters, form letters, job applications and correspondence; providing introductory information regarding the role of the interpreter to pro se parties and attorneys requiring interpreting services; participating in study and training activities in a group or individually in order to develop and maintain interpreting and translating skills and techniques; assisting court employees and others in scheduling interpreting services; orient, schedule and invoice contract interpreters. Performs related duties as required.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS: Spoken Language

TESTING: A score of 70% or better in each of the parts of the test; or a score of 70% or better in the consecutive and simultaneous components of the interpreting examination, 60% or better in the sight component, with an overall average for all components of 70% or higher in a test administered by the New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts or by the Consortium for State Court Interpreters Certification; or the court interpreter certification from the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Prior to translating documents, incumbents must pass the translation test administered by the New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts.

NOTE: Candidates must have previously achieved the minimum testing requirements as noted above.

Information for applicants

Applicants should submit a cover letter and current resume, complete with announcement number and both day and evening telephone numbers by May 3, 2004 to: Terry Mapson-Steed, Human Resources Manager, P.O. Box 1266, Freehold, NJ 07728.

Upcoming MATI Events:

Cultural and Linguistic Competence in Health Care and Business

Saturday, May 15, 2004, 11:00 am to 1:30 pm.
Room 602, Collins Hall, 624 South Michigan Avenue,
three blocks south of Congress Parkway in the south loop



Save the Date First MATI Annual Conference in July

The Midwest Association of Translators and Interpreters, MATI, is pleased to announce its first Annual Conference - Milwaukee, July 10th - 14th, 2004 – co-hosted by the Nordic Division of the ATA, to take place at the University of Wisconsin

An exciting line-up is already in place, and we'd like to invite you to take a sneak-peek at some of the highlights at our web site (www.matiata.org) and ask you to submit your presentation for consideration!

Additionally, the conference will include an ATA certification exam sitting and a NAJIT exam sitting. Sessions will be held on Saturday, July 10th and Sunday, July 11th. The full-day CAT workshops will start on Monday, July 12th, with a two-day in-depth TRADOS workshop on July 12th and 13th, and continue with a full-day SDLX workshop on July 14th.

WE WELCOME ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS on topics regarding translation and interpretation for sessions 1-2 hours in length. The deadline for submission of abstracts is May 15, 2004. Abstracts should be written in English and be no longer than 1000 words. Please submit your abstract by e-mail to MATI Programs Committee Chair Enrica Ardemagni (eardemagni@matiata.org)

Presenters will be notified about acceptance by May 30, 2004.

So save the dates and plan now to attend the 1st Annual MATI Conference!