



Irish Translators' and Interpreters' Association
Cumann Aistritheoirí agus Ateangairí na hÉireann

ITIA Bulletin

2016 / 4

In this issue

Editorial.....	2
Members' Corner.....	2
Tilting at Windmills: The Charge of the Macedonian Translators Association.....	5
New Edition of Official Standard for Irish.....	8
Announcements/Upcoming events.....	10
Obituary.....	10
What's hot, what's not.....	10
Worth-a-click.....	11
Joining the ITIA.....	11
New ITIA Members.....	11
Contacting the ITIA.....	12

Irish Translators' and Interpreters' Association
Cumann Aistritheoirí agus Ateangairí na hÉireann
19 Parnell Square, Dublin 1, Ireland

| Tel.: +353 87 6738386 |
| Email: info@translatorsassociation.ie | Web: www.translatorsassociation.ie |

Editorial

This autumn is turning out to be a very busy time for all at the ITIA - the FIT (Federation Internationale des Traducteurs) Europe meeting being held in September, preceded by a Masterclass on Revision by Eyvor Fogarty, translator and reviser from Russian and Hungarian into English. Then International Translators' Day, 30th September and yet another ITIA AGM, 8th October, which we very much hope to see you at and hear your views on the myriad of topics that arise as well as giving you account of our activities over the last year. It too will be preceded by a workshop on 'Emotional intelligence in the translator's workplace' by Caroline Lehr, post-doctoral researcher at the Department of Experimental Psychology at University College London - free to ITIA members!

Speaking of our international connections, as a result of assiduous networking (!?) at the CEATL meeting in Barcelona in June- no doubt you all read the report in the last issue of the Bulletin - we are really pleased to include an article from our Macedonian colleagues, a brand new CEATL member.

Also featured is a piece on the new version of The Official Standard of Irish, an official guide to standardised rules of grammar and spelling, first published in 1958. It contains 11 chapters on various elements of language and claims to bring the written language closer to the spoken language. Readers may pass their own judgement!

Anne Larchet, Editor

MEMBERS' CORNER

Isabelle Vallet Dunne, MITIA and member of AICC, gives her short story version of the path leading to conference interpreting.

An unusual road to conference interpreting

When I arrived in Ireland forty years ago I did not know exactly what interpreting entailed. I had an MA in History and Geography from the Sorbonne and started to do some tutoring in third level institutions. As I did not have Irish, the prospects were not very promising. But then luck struck: an experienced interpreter had just decided to settle in Ireland (victim of another charming Irish man) and managed to persuade the government of the time that it would be in its interest to have professional conference interpreters based locally instead of bringing them in from London.

An intensive one year course was organized, teachers came from London and senior members from different European institutions agreed to come at the conclusion of the course to assess us. Of ten of us, five passed. It was pretty intensive and tough. So I did not take the classical route to interpreting, but benefitted from an exceptional possibility without which I would never have been able to practise as a conference interpreter.

Then luck struck a second time (although I hesitate to use the word as consequences were tragic for many people). When you finish this kind of training, you need to practise, as simultaneous interpreting is a bit like running - the more often you do it, the better you get at it. And Ireland is not the best place to live as there are very few

international bodies here which require interpreting (at the time Eurofound did not exist, nor the FVO). But the Whiddy disaster (involving a French boat which blew up in Bantry while refuelling, killing 52 sailors) resulted in the establishment of an enquiry which went on for a few months, covered many different topics and required simultaneous interpreting. So we certainly got the practice. And it also meant accumulating enough days to become a member of AIIC (International Association of Conference Interpreter), and being part of an international network of professional conference interpreters. A few years later I passed the test of the EU (at that time, it was possible to sit it with just three languages), which opened up opportunities for work in Brussels and doing many varied missions abroad and in Ireland. We had set up a small group of conference interpreters based in Ireland and lobbied the main stakeholders in Ireland with some success.

If you are completely at ease with the language you are interpreting from, it means you can concentrate on the meaning of the speech and not on the words.

But this is the past and things have changed in 40 years. What has not changed sadly enough is the fact that the title and the profession of conference interpreter are not recognized and anybody can call themselves an interpreter. (AIIC has been working on this case for quite a few years with UNESCO, but it is a slow process). Many people do not have a clue as to what an interpreter does and what it implies. I remember arriving in Killarney by train and being welcomed by a local taxi driver who regularly greeted us as “the interrupters...”

So let's see what I believe makes a good interpreter :

I suppose one has to start with languages.

Although it is pretty obvious that you must know your languages perfectly, it is not enough. You must know the culture and politics of the language you are interpreting from. When you work in Ireland, for example, speakers often refer to works of famous Irish writers, or if you are doing a Trade Union meeting you must make sure to know the various acronyms of the comparable bodies of the countries involved. If you are completely at ease with the language you are interpreting from, it means you can concentrate on the meaning of the speech and not on the words. In simultaneous interpreting you do not have time to look for words; if you try, the next sentence will pass you by. You are then left to translate it into your mother tongue. This is a point where there are two schools of thought - one view is that unless you have been brought up as a bilingual child (and there is a lot of literature on this topic) your mother tongue will always be stronger than any acquired languages, and when you work into it, you will never make any grammatical mistakes or have pronunciation problems. But on the other hand, as we know, in the case of languages such as Chinese, Arabic or Japanese, most interpreters work both ways, doing a “retour”, usually into English or French. In the ‘relay’, as we call it, one is working from a language one does not understand and ‘piggybacks’ on a colleague who knows it and has translated it into a language one does. It is a practise which is becoming quite common, mainly in the private market, but international institutions try to avoid it as it weakens the quality of the interpretation. However, it means that the interpreters must know a few languages very well. In the EU and the EP, we have colleagues who master five or six languages perfectly!

Preparation is an essential part of your work, and nowadays it has become much easier with the Internet. You do not have to go to the library any more or buy specialised books; you have no excuse as you can get previous documents, and have all sorts of literature on any subject at your

fingertips. Sometimes what is difficult is that you have too much and must concentrate on what is relevant. Usually, one could say that you need one day's preparation for a day's work, which justifies the fee. But it could be more if you hit a very specialised subject (a four-day conference on veterinary topics needed much more time). But it is part of the job. And if you are lucky, you might cover the same topic again, benefitting from knowledge you have already banked.

Another important quality is concentration and the ability almost to blank everything else from your mind. Let your mind begin to wander about what you are going to cook for dinner and the quality of your interpreting will suffer! This is why we always work in pairs, rotating every 20 or 30 minutes.

It is not the only reason we never work alone; although you can relax when you are not working, you are still connected and when things get tough (numbers, proper names, etc) you are there as a backup. You may help to find some quote in a document, or take over if your colleague has a fit of coughing. This is where team spirit comes in. If there is more than one booth (in a bilingual meeting), it is helpful to have a team leader, who will liaise with the customer, often a PCO, who has thousands of other things to worry about.

Everything I have mentioned up to now is also true for consecutive interpretation, when you work without equipment, usually in much smaller meetings and you rely only on your ears and your brain. Consecutive can prove to be much more stimulating than simultaneous as you are part of the meeting, but you need practise and speed.

What about the future of interpreting, especially in Ireland? The reason I am adding the second part of the question is that in Ireland we suffer from two serious obstacles: first, we are a small country, and second our language is English (I am not covering Irish as I do not know the scene).

If you live in Switzerland, France or Germany, interpreting is still flourishing, as most of the

meetings will have English + the native language. Meetings which thirty years ago had five or six languages have shrunk to bilingual meetings, where the common language is English. We all know that English is the new lingua franca, which implies a very good understanding of English and its variations (English spoken by a Japanese or by a Finn is not the same language!). So living in Ireland is not an advantage as many meetings have gone down to one language only.

Let your mind begin to wander about what you are going to cook for dinner and the quality of your interpreting will suffer! This is why we always work in pairs, rotating every 20 or 30 minutes.

So, if you want to live in Ireland and earn a living as an interpreter, there are two possibilities: the first one is to combine it with another job (translator seems the obvious one but with the very short deadlines imposed now, it has become difficult to juggle the two) or to make sure you can work in other European markets and this is where belonging to a solid international network will help. AIIC, FIT, ITIA come to mind and they open many doors. The best solution is to pass the exams of one of the different international institutions which will allow you to work regularly. Easier said than done, as the EU test requires a minimum of four languages (and amongst them an unusual one if possible).

So it is a long difficult road, but a very rewarding one. You get to become familiar with many different topics. I used to say that interpreters must be like chameleons as one day they are an expert on cow's lameness and the next day the new derivatives have no secrets for them. And they meet fascinating people!

Isabelle Vallet Dunne

CEATL 's new member Macedonia tells us about their fledgling organisation

Tilting at Windmills: The Charge of the Macedonian Translators Association

The Macedonian Translators Association (MATA) was founded in December 2010 by the joint zeal and resoluteness of ten eminent translators and university professors. Its foundation arose from two chief reasons: the fragility of a legally unprotected job done mostly by freelancers, on the one hand, and the continuous professional development and learning that it necessitates, on the other.

Membership in the Association is divided into three types: active, associate, and student. The highest body in the organisation is the Assembly. All MATA activities and Assembly meetings are open to all members, however only active members have the right to vote and use the MATA logo for promotional purposes. Also, being granted an active membership is contingent upon the references of three current active MATA members. This condition, however, does not apply to associate and student members. Each MATA member can participate in the activities of several Working Groups (WGs), which focus on various aspects of translation, publishing, and the work of the Association. They include: Literary Translation WG, Court Translation WG, Publishing Activity WG, Interpreting WG. MATA is the first national translators' association that encompasses the translation profession in Macedonia in its entirety.

And there is a lot to encompass. Being a translator in Macedonia is often fraught with challenges that the Association has been tackling since its foundation. Some of the challenges are faced by translators worldwide, while others are endemic to the specific economic and legal climate that surrounds translation professionals in this part of the world.

First and foremost, the high rate of unemployment in the country makes it difficult for professionals of any field to obtain full employment, and thereby exercise their labour rights, particularly the right to health insurance and a retirement plan. Currently, the law only allows individual translators to either start up their own translation companies or register as trading physical entities, neither of which can fully accommodate the specific traits of the freelancing profession. In order to rectify this issue, during the past year, MATA members drafted a self-employment model that would encompass all freelance professions alongside translators, and would be incorporated within the new Labour Relations bill. MATA representatives met with the Minister of Labour and Social Policy to negotiate the terms of the proposed model, which was considered a great success for such a small and young association. The negotiations are expected to continue, and we hope to create more equal employment opportunities for freelancers of all kinds.

Furthermore, the translation market in Macedonia can present a daunting environment for young, burgeoning translators, teetering between exiting university and entering the 'real translation world' of high competition and little-to-no internship options. Landing the first translation contract, particularly for literary works, seems particularly tricky. The market is small, so publishers rarely opt for self-financed translations, and rely on external funding sources, such as the Ministry of Culture or foreign foundations, which would rather sponsor experienced translators. Bearing this in mind, in 2013 MATA began collaborating with the Delegation of the EU in Macedonia to establish the Babylon Best Young Translator Award, which has since been gaining popularity steadily. By now it has already promoted about a dozen young literary translators. It targets students and early career translators up to 26 years of age. More importantly, Babylon exerts a wider social impact.

On the one hand, unlike any other translation competition we know of, Babylon invites translations from multiple source languages (all official EU languages) into multiple target languages (all languages spoken in Macedonia), without discrimination. Consequently, separate awards are allocated for each of the target languages that entries have arrived in. Traditionally, the award is presented on the European Day of Languages, 26 September.

However, it would be misleading to suggest that all of the challenges posed are created in a vacuum or arise from extraneous sources. More often than not, the existing issues are aggravated due to trends in the behaviour of translators within the local translation community as a whole. Many of them often fail to get acquainted with their rights and the legal means of protection. Additionally, they seem to neglect the fulfilment of their professional and legal obligations: they disregard professional standards, agreeing to work without signing contracts with their clients, failing to recognise their limitations by accepting to translate topics in which they lack the essential expertise required. On top of that, many refuse to commit to their own professional improvement and advancement, and to participate actively in operations that may not offer immediate reward, but are aimed at upgrading the status of the profession and are beneficial in the long run. For instance, MATA has been continuously struggling to mobilise its already small membership and work towards its wider and more meaningful inclusion in engagement with issues that matter to us all. As a result, a good portion of the membership remains passive, its immense potential untapped, and many of the Association's future plans endure multiple postponements.

Yet, considering the size of the Macedonian market and the conditions it offers and suffers from, the quest for immediate reward does not seem completely unfounded. In recent years, unfair competition from amateur translators,

dubious yet massive government translation projects, and the willingness of otherwise employed language professionals to translate literature for a fraction of the recommended cost have brought about unprecedented drops in translation quotes and prices. The overproduction of university-educated translators working with major languages, such as English and German, further complicates this problem.

The challenges above, therefore, constitute a significant portion of the rationale behind the formation of MATA. With these shortcomings in the community, the market, and the industry in mind, the founders of MATA established the Association's mission, which is to:

- Promote the translation profession;
- Promote communication and dissemination of knowledge for the benefit of the translators' work;
- Define and maintain standards of professional practice and ethics, as well as professional competence;
- Stimulate and support life-long learning among translators;
- Provide a medium of co-operation with cognate and related professions;
- Instigate professional and social relations among its members;
- Work towards the professional development of its members; and
- Create a positive perception of the translation profession among the professional translation community, potential clients, and the wider public.

As a result of our activities during the past four and a half years—which really began in 2012, after a yearlong internal consolidation—MATA succeeded in joining professional networks and forming partnerships with a wider, European and/or global, relevance. Thus, MATA is now a member of the TermNet network, as well as a partner organisation of IAPT. Also, it has recently

been admitted into CEATL, the European Council of Literary Translators' Associations, as a full member. In addition, MATA maintains close relations with the Macedonian Association of Macedonian Language Editors, the Croatian Association of Literary Translators, and the Croatian Association of Professional Court Interpreters. Each of these partnerships has marked a milestone in the growth of the Association and an acknowledgment of the sustained efforts of its dedicated members. MATA is the first and only Macedonian association to represent translators in this fashion and to make these valuable connections. We are particularly proud of the voluntary commitments of our members and Working Groups, for whom each of these milestones represents a feat of courage and a cause of genuine joy, especially since they have been accomplished with no external funding sources apart from the membership fees revenue, no infrastructure or permanently employed staff.

However, the brightest jewels in the crown of our activities, alongside the Babylon competition, are the international conferences for translators and interpreters that MATA has been organising for four years in a row. This year's conference, the MATA 4th International Conference for Translators and Interpreters, is the most ambitious one by far. It will be held on 1 and 2 October 2016 in the scenic UNESCO World Heritage and Cultural Heritage site, the city of Ohrid in Macedonia. In the course of this two-day lakeside event, 17 speakers from 10 different countries will give 19 presentations, united by the overarching theme of Novelties in the Translation and Interpreting Industry. The topics will include the neuroscience of simultaneous interpreting, the new challenges in audiovisual translation, the protocol for translators and interpreters and when and how to salute and address dignitaries, translators cooperatives, automated term creation, internships and mentoring, novelties in the European language industry, the new age

and form of translators' associations, to name a few. Apart from the official programme, five of our speakers are going to hold workshops prior to the conference opening on Saturday, 1 October. The workshops are independent of the official programme, and attendees may choose a maximum of two workshops, due to overlapping timetables.

The MATA Managing Board and the Conference Organising Board cordially invite our Irish (and worldwide!) colleagues and supporters of the translation and interpreting community to join us at the conference in Ohrid and help us create, expand, and diversify it as a forum for discussions, professional exchange, networking, co-operation, co-learning, and of course, the love of a good time.

For more information on the conference, please visit the conference website: www.mata.mk/conference

Registration for the programme and the workshops is available at the following link: <http://mata.mk/conference/editions/conference-2016/>

In summary, although the bulk of the work is currently being handled by a handful of dedicated members, who often feel as if they are tilting at windmills, in retrospect, considering the limited resources, infrastructure, and manpower etc. , the prospects of changing the legal framework for freelancers' employment, the holding of the Babylon competition, and the growing scale of the international conferences, represent no mean achievement. The encouragement thus gained makes it clear that this is only the beginning of our work. The current active members are aware that they are sowing seeds that will most likely be reaped by future generations of activists and supporters. The obstacles are many and seemingly unsurmountable—lack of professional standards and uniformity in professional behaviour, unfair competition, price dumping, the difficulty of navigating the market—but someone must strike the first blow and break the first block

of the wall that divides us. This, above all, is MATA's greatest mission—to advance the profession by shifting perspectives: rather than competition, we constitute a community.

Kalina Janeva
Marija Spirkovska

Maire Nic Mhaolain, former Chairperson of the ITIA and Honorary member, still keeps members and readers up-to-date on Irish language news, and in this instance, on the new Official Standard for Irish.

Eagrán Nua den Chaighdeán Oifigiúil / New Edition of Official Standard for Irish

Gramadach na Gaeilge/an Caighdeán Oifigiúil; arna Fhoilsiú ag Seirbhís Thithe an Oireachtais, Baile Átha Cliath 2016; xxvii +228: praghas €10.

An rud a bhíos i bhfad á thuar tig sé isteach faoi dheireadh. Tá Caighdeán 2016 ar fáil. Tháinig an chéad eagrán de Gramadach na Gaeilge agus Litriú na Gaeilge – an Caighdeán Oifigiúil amach in 1958, agus eagrán leasaithe, athbhreithnithe de in 2012. Tá bun reachtúil faoin obair athbhreithnithe ó 2013.

Ach is é an cheist atá ag aistritheoirí agus dlíodóirí agus eagraíochtaí oifigiúla agus lucht scríofa na Gaeilge go ginearálta, cad é tá difriúil faoin fhoilseachán is déanaí? Is é an t-alt beag faoi 'roghnachas' sa réamhrá is fearr a chuimsíonn aidhm is aigne an atheagrán seo, dar liomsa, agus ionchur ann ó shain-Choiste Comhairleach (tá a n-ainmneacha anseo) a ceapadh le scrúdú agus measúnú a dhéanamh ar aighneachtaí ó pháirtithe leasmhara agus ón phobal i gcoitinne agus moltaí a chur le chéile dá réir. Bhí an roghnachas ann riamh, ach níl oiread de san eagrán nua agus a bhí in eagrán 2012, nó lena rá ar bhealach eile, ní hiad na seanroghanna céanna atá sa cheann seo; tá idir shean is nua ann. Rogha thábhachtach nua go gceadaítear an fhoirm choibhneasta a chríochnaíos ar -s sa

láithreach agus san fháistineach (214). Tá tábla áisiúil de na roghanna ar lch 219. Mar a deirtear sa réamhrá:

'... leantar leis an roghnachas i gcásanna áirithe, go háirithe i gCaibidil 1 (An tAlt), áit a dtugtar rogha idir dhá chóras agus, ina theannta sin, rogha laistigh de chóras amháin de na córais sin. Is iad lucht úsáidte an Chaighdeáin Oifigiúil – an duine nó an eagraíocht – a roghnóidh idir na córais agus na leaganacha a thugtar.'

Tá fotheideal ar an saothar a léiríonn an aigne 'chineálta' sin, mar atá, An treoir le haghaidh scríbhneoireacht sa Ghaeilge, rud a thabharfadh leid mhaith faoi fhairsingiú chúram an tsaothair ó chaighdeán a sholáthar don scríobh fhoirmiúil i gcáipéisí oifigiúla, etc. go beachtú a dhéanamh ar phointí a bhaineann le scríobh na teanga go ginearálta.

Go hachomair, is é atá i gceist le 'Caibidil 1' thuas, faoi scáth an ailt, ná céim suas nó comhchéim a thabhairt do chóras an tséimhithe sa tuiséal tabharthach, agus lánchóras an tséimhithe go deimhin, gan baint de sheasamh an tseanchórais (córas an uraithe).

Tá athruithe tábhachtacha agus treoir shimplithe le sonrú i gCaibidil 3, ina déileáiltear le pointí achrannacha (don té a bheadh ag aistriú cáipéisí oifigiúla go háirithe) mar ainmfhocail chinnte agus éiginnte, agus foirm an ainmnigh in ionad an ghinidigh. Is ann a bhfaightear treoir faoi na sraitheanna sin d'ainmfhocail sa ghinideach (agus gan a fhios ag duine go minic cé acu iolra nó uatha atá i gceist) a chránn an t-aistritheoir sa Bhruiséil, gan trácht ar té a bheadh ag iarraidh meabhair a bhaint as dlí casta éigin. Moltar anois an t-ainmneach in ionad an ghinidigh a úsáid i gcásanna nua áirithe. Agus tá glactha anois le muid san 1ú pearsa iolra chomh maith leis an fhoirm tháite de bhriathra i ngach aimsir, agus trácht ar na huimhreacha (agus tabhairse trácht air), ach níl an scéal chomh gabhlach agus a bhí in eagrán 2012.

Mar sin féin, tá nithe a dhúiseadh ceist nó, agus

gan iad a lochtú, a dtabharfaí suntas dóibh. Gan iad in aon ord faoi leith, seo cuid de na rudaí a phrioc m'airese, más fearr, más measa:

Moltar na céadta daoine, etc. (Ich 157) nuair is ainmneach uatha a leanadh a leithéid roimhe. Tá treoir anois ann an ginideach iolra a chur i ndiaidh scór agus dosaen chomh maith. Moltar séimhiú in dís fhear (176) agus dís ar aon dul le beirt feasta (177). Ná séimhítear ainmfhocal iolra i leaganacha mar idir tithe, idir béilí (171) (pace FBG). Cuirtear -n- roimh an mír uimhriúil i leaganacha mar faoina sé a chlog (pace FGB). Glactar le a carr sise, etc.(133). Tá ab ea chomh maith le ba ea (116), agus go mba chomh maith le gurbh (121). Glactar le ní hamháin agus ní hannamh (195). Bhí ionadh beag orm gur bacadh leis an tseaniolra treana (146) mura dteastódh sé i mata na gcodán agus dhá dtrian fágtha as – mura dtogróimis é a scríobh. Ní miste liom (ná leis an AE, déarfainn) nach luaitear an t-íolra speisialta ar ubh (146); is beag má scríobhtar slata i ndiaidh uimhreacha anois, ach nach mbeadh troithe agus orlaí fós fóna sa ghnó? Scríobhtar in 1998 agus in 2017 agus in Barcelona (189). Ná bíodh séimhiú i ndiaidh 1ú, mar gur aonú atá i gceist seachas céad (163). Beirt drumadóirí (156) agus beirt sagart, beirt deirfiúracha dá réir sin. An bheainín bheag, ach teach an bheainín bhig (32). Tá leabhar nó iris cheoil ann, agus iris nó leabhar ceoil (178) agus sé nó seacht mbád (173). Féach ag fiosrú an chur i gcéill (45) agus ag baint taitneamh as an oíche (48). Moltar thar mholadh beirte (174) ach seans maith gur rócheartú déanach an leagan sin ag FGB, agus gur thar moladh beirte is coitianta.

Tá caolchúis éigin le gan séimhiú a bheith i lár frásaí mar innill buailte an arbhair, beach cealgtha an pháiste, seachtain bailithe na rátaí (45) ar an aon séala amháin gur ginideach ar 'ainm briathartha'(de chineál áirithe) atá sna ginidigh sin. Agus ní caolchúis go dtí an treoir (179-180) nach ligfeadh séimhiú ar an dara cuid de crainn beithe agus peitil blátha cionn is gur 'cuid de dhúil bheo' na nithe sin.

Is maith an tseift an riail chéanna a athlua in ionaid éagsúla sa leabhar mar áis den úsáideoir. Ach an gá a rá ceithre huaire (88, 89, 186, 187) nach séimhítear an briathar abair in aon chás? Níl an ráiteas le cáineadh mar le treoir ghinearálta shimplí, ach cad é faoin roghnachas a cheadódh do na sluaite níor dhúirt a rá agus a scríobh (tá húrath ann áit éigin, murar ar mo shúile a bhí), ní áirim an foshuiteach guitheach nár dheire, más ann dó. Ná habair go bhfuil na nithe sin ró-chorr, ró-annamh, nó tá a sárú le hannaimhe anseo: an bhanríon Elsa a Dó (2), agus an pánaí breá sin d'fhocal istoícheadóireacht (108). Tá an chuma ar na samplaí leabhar clóite, uachtar reoite, focal scríofa, práta bruite, dorn druidte (102) gur aidiachtaí briathartha iad, ach iad cláraithe mar a bheadh ginidigh d'ainmneacha briathartha ann. Tá an t-eolas faoi na hainmneacha briathartha scáinte go maith.

Tá rud amháin a deirim glan amach nach bhfuil ceart: deirtear (187) go n-uraítear an fhoirm spleách de faigh sa ghnáthchaite; d'fhágfadh sin ar aon dul leis an choinníollach é, rud atá mícheart. Tá an scéal i gceart anonn sa leabhar (194). Níor mhiste nóta a chur ar Ich 94 ag rá gur séimhiú agus nach urú a leanann ní sa láithreach agus sa ghnáthchaite i gcás faigh.

Dá fheabhas leagan amach an leabhair (téarmaí gramadaí mínithe, gach rud uimhrithe agus dathchódaithe ar dóigh) fuair mé féin an an t-innéacs cineál doiligh a úsáid.

Fáiltimis roimh shuáilcí móra an tsaothair, a fhéachann leis an tsimplíocht agus an tsoiléireacht agus an chinnteacht a aimsiú ar mhaithe le lucht na Gaeilge ar fad. Táimid go mór faoi chomaoin ag Rannóg an Aistriúcháin agus ag an mheitheal a bhfuil a gcuid allais san fhoilseachán bhreá seo, atá le fáil ó Foilseacháin Rialtais, 52 Faiche Stiabhna, Baile Átha Cliath 2, nó le híoslódáil saor in aisce ó shuíomh na Rannóige ag www.oireachtas.ie

Máire Nic Mhaoláin

Announcements/Upcoming events

The 2016 ITIA event on AGM day is a workshop on "emotional intelligence" with Caroline Lehr. For details, please see the document attached.

Caroline gave a very interesting talk at the DGT Translating Europe Forum in Brussels in 2015 (to an audience of 500+) and we are delighted that she has agreed to come to Ireland to deliver a workshop at the ITIA.

We believe it will be a very interesting event and a topic that will be very useful both for our work as translators/interpreters and otherwise.

The 30th ITIA Annual General Meeting will take place on Saturday, 8 October 2016 at the Irish Writers' Centre, 19 Parnell Square, Dublin 1.

If you wish to put a motion to the AGM, can you please submit it to the Honorary Secretary at secretary@translatorsassociation.ie by Thursday, 8 September.

There will be a few vacancies on the executive committee this year. If you are interested in becoming involved in the work of the association as a member of the executive committee, can you please contact Miriam Watchorn at secretary@translatorsassociation.ie for more details.

Obituary

Msgr Padraig O Fiannachta 1927 - 2016

The prolific poet, scholar, linguist, and translator, Patrick Fenton, can be lauded for a very long list of achievements but outstanding amongst these, and the one he was most proud of, was the translation of the Bible into Irish. He translated half of it from the original Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek texts while the other half was translated by scholars whose work he edited. It was entitled *An Biobla Naofa*. He contributed to the Royal Irish Academy Dictionary of the Irish Language and

also catalogued the Gaelic manuscripts at the Russell Library in Maynooth. He was born in Co Kerry, spent 32 years in Maynooth as professor of Old and Middle Irish, as a Welsh language lecturer and then professor of modern Irish, to finally return to Dingle as a parish priest. He donated more than 6,000 books and other material to Dingle Library.

What's hot, what's not

What's HOT...

Rachel McNicholl's Pen Heim translation grant - Rachel has been selected as one of fourteen recipients of the above named grant. Worth a little fanfare for the sake of literary translation in Ireland !

The full list of recipients is here:

<https://pen.org/blog/announcing-2016-penheim-translation-fund-winners>

There's an excerpt from the novel Rachel is working on (by an Austrian author)

here:

<https://pen.org/translation/operation-hinterland-tales-silver-scrapheap>

She is still looking for a publisher for it.

...What's NOT

Turkish translator Necmiye Alpay (70) unjustly imprisoned without trial.

On 31 August 2016, Turkish translator, editor, critic, author and linguist Necmiye Alpay (70) was arrested. Alpay is a member of the Turkish Association of Translators (ÇEVBIİR).

Alpay received her BA degree from Ankara University, and her Ph.D. degree from Paris University at Nanterre. She has translated numerous works into Turkish, including those of Said, Girard, Ricoeur and Marchand.

Worth-a-click

Chinese tourist who tried to report a stolen wallet during a visit to Germany unwittingly signed an asylum application that got him stranded as a refugee for two weeks

on RTE.ie:

<http://tinyurl.com/huzh6q9>

Joining the ITIA

The *Irish Translators' & Interpreters' Association* is pleased to welcome new members to the association. We currently have the following categories of membership:

- Professional
- Associate
- Affiliate
- Institutional
- Student
- Honorary

Professional Membership is awarded to translators or interpreters who meet the strict criteria of the ITIA based on qualification and level of experience.

Applicants must also achieve a PASS in the annual Professional Membership Examination (translator or interpreter) set by the ITIA.

Associate Membership may be granted to holders of a third level qualification in translation and/or interpreting and/or languages or to holders of a third level qualification with relevant experience.

Affiliate Membership is generally availed of by people with a professional interest in translation and interpreting, by those with a general interest in these professions or by professionals from other sectors who wish to work in the area of translation or interpreting and do not currently have a specific qualification or experience in the area

Institutional Membership is available to bodies that do not function as commercial agencies, for

example university centres for translation and interpreting studies or cultural institutes. Application documents for Institutional membership are currently being prepared.

Student Membership is available to persons undertaking undergraduate studies in any discipline or those undertaking postgraduate studies in translation or interpreting.

Honorary Membership is awarded by the ITIA AGM to persons in Ireland or abroad who have distinguished themselves in the field of translation or interpreting.

New ITIA Members Apr /Jun 2016

Associate Members

Brigid Farrell

English from German

Robert Hutchings

English from Japanese, French

Caroline Truptil

French from English

Affiliate Members

Brenda Dineen

Contacting the ITIA

Irish Translators' & Interpreters' Association

Cumann Aistritheoirí agus Ateangairí na hÉireann

Postal address:	19 Parnell Square, Dublin 1, Ireland
Telephone:	+353 87 6738386
Email:	info@translatorsassociation.ie
Web:	www.translatorsassociation.ie

ITIA Bulletin

Editor	Anne Larchet theitiabulletin@gmail.com
Layout	Adam Brożyński
Proofreader	Penelope Eades-Alvarez

To subscribe to the ITIA Bulletin, send an email to itia-ezine-subscribe@yahoogroups.com

ITIA Executive Committee: 2015–2016

Chairperson / Chair of Community Interpreting Sub-Committee	Mary Phelan
Honorary Secretary	Miriam Watchorn
Honorary Treasurer	Graziano Ciulli
Chair of Professional Membership Sub-Committee	Annette Schiller
ITIA Bulletin Editor	Anne Larchet
Chair of Certification Sub-Committee	Miriam Watchorn
Chair of CPD Sub-Committee	Mary Phelan
Chair of Marketing Sub-Committee	Susanne Dirks
	Penelope Eades-Alvarez
	Ilaria Furlan
	Karl Apsel