



ITIA BULLETIN

January 2010

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Irish Translators' & Interpreters' Association
Cumann Aistritheoirí agus Teangairí na hÉireann

19 Parnell Square, Dublin 1, Ireland

Tel.: +353-1-872 1302 Fax: +353-1-872 6282

Email: [itiasecretary\(a\)eircom.net](mailto:itiasecretary(a)eircom.net) Web: www.translatorsassociation.ie

■ Editorial

Dear Readers,
Welcome to the January edition of the ITIA Bulletin.

In this issue we feature an extensive report by Miren-Maialen Samper on the conference organised in November in Antwerp to mark the launch of the European Legal Interpreters and Translators Association. EULITA will serve legal interpreters and translators as representative platform in the EU. The participants of this three-day event had the chance to take part in various talks and workshops. See the details below.

Also in this issue read a report on the ITIA talk on translating for the EU written by Pat Upton.

As usual, we include a selection of conference and event announcements. If you make it to any of them, do let us know and share your experience. Enjoy this Bulletin and keep in touch!

Gosia Emanowicz
Editor ITIA Bulletin
theitiabulletin@gmail.com

■ Translating for the European Union

EVENT REPORT BY PAT UPTON.

On Tuesday December 1st, the ITIA had the pleasure of welcoming Ms Karin Höpp from the Directorate General for Translation (DGT) in Brussels who spoke on the topic of 'Translating for the European Union'. Ms Höpp was in Ireland to spend four weeks in Dublin City University as part of the EU's visiting translator scheme which allows professional translators to spend a short period of time giving classes and talks in universities around the EU.

After introducing herself with a few sentences as gaeilge, Ms Höpp began her talk by showing the various institutions that require the services of professional translators. At the top of the scale these included the European Commission with 1750 translators employed, the European Parliament (1200) as well as the Court of Justice (600) and the Council Secretariat (700).

Ms Höpp defined the mission statement of translators working for the European Commission as follows: 'to provide the European Commission with high-quality language services for its written communication in all official languages'. She then went on to show, in the context of a European Union that in the forty years since 1957 has expanded from four languages to twenty three, which languages are most in use within the Commission. Of the 1.8 million pages translated by DGT, English was the most prevalent source language at 1.3 million pages with only 240,000 pages being translated into English.

At DGT, many different types of documents are translated including legal acts, policy documents, correspondence and internal working documents. The services that DGT provides are not merely confined to translation and include the production of written and oral summaries, web translation and editing in addition to the operation of a 'translation hotline'.

Ms. Höpp then went on to discuss how the quality of DGT's output is monitored. This is done in a number of different ways including choosing the best available translator with competences in the relevant area, contacts with subject experts in member states as well as high-quality in-house training and focus on mastery and correct usage of the various technical tools available to translators. In a 2008 customer satisfaction

■ Professional Membership of the ITIA

APPLYING FOR PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP OF THE ITIA

We will be accepting applications for Professional Membership of the ITIA from Monday, February 15, until Friday, March 5, 2010.

A question and answer session for those intending to apply to become Professional Members of the ITIA will be held from 11 am to 12.30 pm on 13 February 2010 at the Irish Writers' Centre, 19 Parnell Square, Dublin 1.

Members of the Professional Membership sub-committee - Graziano Ciulli (Chair) and Annette Schiller - will answer questions from the audience on Professional Membership policies and procedure.

There is no charge for this event and it is open to members of the ITIA and non-members.

survey, 83.3% of DGT's customers rated the quality of their service as either 'good' or 'very good'.

Ms. Höpp -also discussed DGT's external translation unit which manages the outsourcing of translations and gave some information on the criteria by which tenders for specific domains are judged.

Finally, in terms of general recruitment, Ms. Höpp - gave an overview of the competition process and what the core competencies are that DGT looks for in a translator. The competition process is being revised at the moment and some competitions are expected to be announced in the latter part of 2010. DGT also provides five month traineeships with the deadline for applications for the next start-date in October 2010 closing on February 15th 2010.

Further information on DGT can be found at http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/translation/index_en.htm.

Pat Upton

■ Joining the ITIA

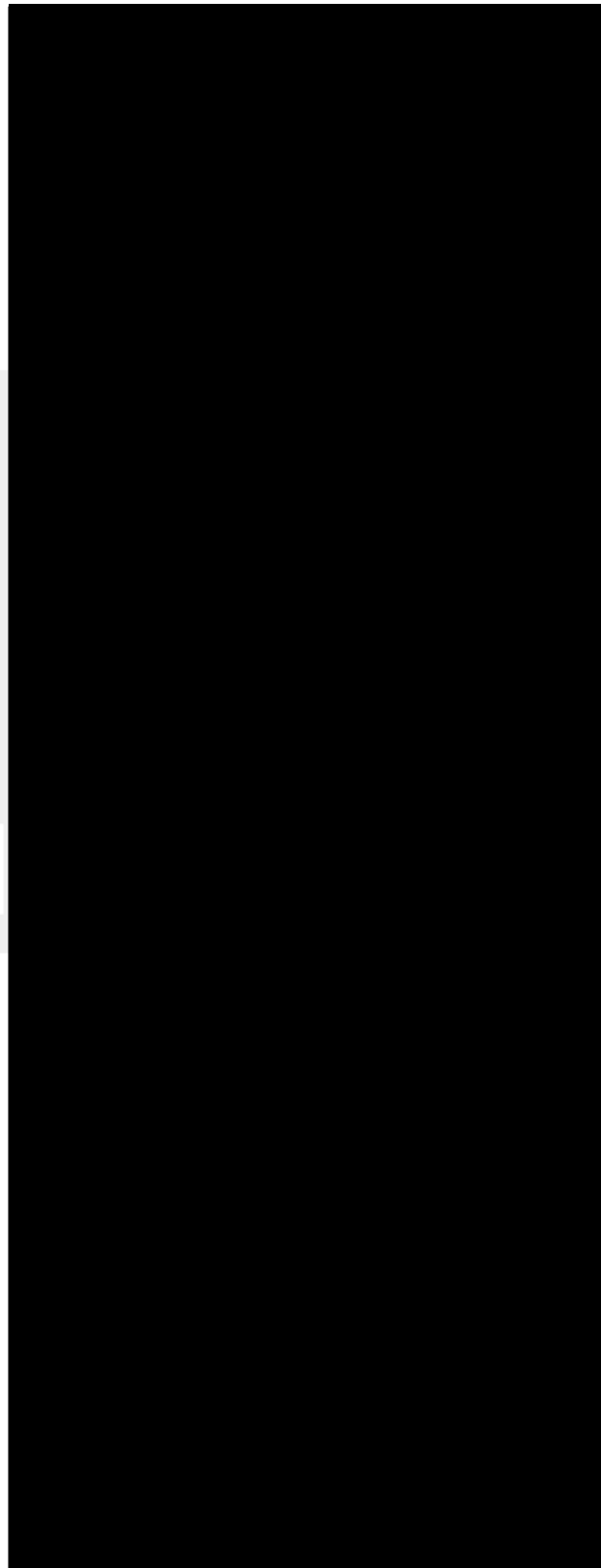
The *Irish Translators' & Interpreters' Association* is always delighted to welcome new members to the Association. There are five categories of membership:

- ◆ Associate
- ◆ Professional
- ◆ Corporate
- ◆ Concession (undergraduate & senior citizen)
- ◆ Honorary

Associate membership is open to anyone with an interest in translating or interpreting. *Professional membership* is for those who meet strict criteria set by the professional membership committee of the ITIA and which is part of the drive to raise the status of the profession in the European market.

Corporate membership is for firms and agencies associated with the profession while *concession* membership is for undergraduate students engaged in third level language and/or translation studies and senior citizens. Finally, *honorary* membership is intended for national and international persons who have distinguished themselves in our professional field. For more information on how to join as well as for the relevant application forms, visit the ITIA website at: www.translatorsassociation.ie

New Associate Members



■ Conference Report

'ASPECTS OF LEGAL INTERPRETING AND TRANSLATION',
LESSIUS UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, ANTWERP, BELGIUM

A three-day conference titled 'Aspects of Legal Interpreting and Translation' took place at Lessius University College in Antwerp, from 26th to the 28th November 2009. The conference inaugurated the European Legal Interpreters and Translators Association (EULITA): an international non-profit consortium of academic and professional organisations, including Heriot-Watt University, University of Ljubljana, TEPIS, APTIJ, SKTL, FIT, AIIC, and Lessius University College. Over the past two years, an EU funded project team, supported by the Criminal Justice programme of the European Commission's Directorate-General Justice, Freedom and Security and coordinated by the Lessius Hogeschool in Antwerp, had the task of establishing this new association.

As stated by Erik Hertog, from Lessius University, EULITA is committed to promoting the quality of justice, ensuring access to justice across languages and cultures, and guaranteeing the fundamental principles of human rights. Erik highlighted that EULITA will support the interests and concerns of national associations of legal interpreters and translators and will represent the interests and concerns of the legal interpreters and translators profession vis-à-vis European and international organizations and institutions. EULITA is further committed to promoting quality in legal interpreting and translation through the recognition of the professional status of legal interpreters and translators.

Caroline Morgan, from the EU Commission's Directorate-General for Justice, Freedom and Security, discussed how being able to consult a representative body of the legal interpreters and translators in the EU would be of benefit to the profession. She also compared the status of legal interpreters and translators with other legal professionals such as public prosecutors, lawyers, judges and police officers which all have EU associations to help them on matters of interest or concern to them or the European Commission. The legal interpreters and translators, up to now, have not had such a representative platform in the EU and this gap will be filled by EULITA.

As explained by Ann D'Haen, from the DG "Interpretation" of the EC, -legal interpreting became a live issue following on from the Reflection Forum on

Multilingualism and Interpreter Training, convened on Commissioner Leonard Orban's suggestion last year. D'Haen also argued for a widening of the legal translator's remit: "Our 'normal' day-to-day role is to provide interpretation for various European Institutions, but we must also provide pedagogical assistance to universities that teach conference interpreting" she stated before going on to explain that the founding of EULITA represents a new dawn for the world of legal interpreting and translation in Europe.

During the first day, the outgoing Commissioner for multilingualism, Orban, explained how he asked DG Interpretation to examine the contribution his department could make to this endeavour, and to what extent its expertise in the field of conference interpreting could be used to improve legal interpreter training across the European Union. Nancy Festinger (from NAJIT) referred to the nature of the role of interpreters and explained how interpreters are sometimes treated as "foreigners": "we give voice to others but we have found it difficult to find our own voice and to communicate our own needs to those who employ our services" she said. "This is why it is important to speak as one, to convey the totality of our experiences, to share our knowledge about what is effective in interpreter training, credentialing, administration and supervision", she added. Festinger addressed questions such as the importance of using properly qualified and regulated interpreters in court proceedings, and how failing to do so often infringes on basic human rights.

I found the presentation by Catherine Heard, Policy Officer at *Fair Trials International*, particularly relevant; she presented two case studies where the denial of timely and adequate linguistic assistance produced real and lasting damage to a person's right to a fair trial.

The next issue of the ITIA Bulletin will be out next month. If you have any contributions, suggestions or scandals that you would like to share with over 1,000 subscribers worldwide, send them to Gosia Emanowicz at [theitiabulletin\(a\)gmail.com](mailto:theitiabulletin(a)gmail.com).

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During the following two days, many aspects of legal translation and interpreting were covered, including: working with the police and courts, international courts and asylum hearings, terminology, country profile sessions, and two practical workshops.

As an active community interpreter myself, I was delighted to have the opportunity to hear contributions from other professionals in the field. Given my personal interests, I decided to attend the talks that related to the practicalities of interpreting, country profiles, and training. I attended several presentations in the Translation and Interpreting in Police Settings stream; one titled: "The changing face of language service provision for the Metropolitan Police Service: 2012 and beyond" – presented by Amanda Clement and Michael Brooker, who stated that the Metropolitan Police Force does not have a set budget for interpreting, but an extra £750,000 is expected to be spent in London by 2016. The Metropolitan Police highlighted possible novel approaches such as a video conferencing platform and the utilisation of technology when possible. There were some strong interventions and responses from some of the interpreters present in the audience who are currently working as interpreters for the police in the UK at this session.

The talk by Aida Martinez Gomez (University of Alicante): "Beyond the bar... Behind bars": A case study on translation and interpreting in Spanish prisons" was also very interesting. She referred to the provisions concerning language in Spanish prisons. She explained that currently there are only 30 Arabic Spanish staff translators working for the Spanish prison service, employed to translate documentation (induction materials, formal requests by prisoners, formal notification from prison administration to prisoners, and monitoring of correspondence). As a result, other inmates often act as interpreters and as Martinez pointed out, the patchy nature of provision leads to inequalities and hampers prisoners' access to treatment programmes, often resulting in emotional frustration, isolation and/or even rage. As part of the training panel, Mary Phelan- DCU lecturer and ITIA secretary discussed ethical dilemmas for training in Ireland and introduced the Graduate Certificate in Community Interpreting taught in DCU Ireland since 2004. Ms Phelan referred to achievements of the programme as well as the difficulties finding lecturers to teach interpreting practice in unusual languages.

Anne Brunke's presentation focused on translation and interpretation in the Portuguese courts and she suggested developing a protocol between EULITA and

other Portuguese Bar associations to promote good practice. The talk by Kate Waterhouse from Trinity College Dublin on "Accessing justice through an interpreter in Ireland's District Courts" discussed Ireland's response to the rapid rise of limited English proficient (LEP) immigrants in the courts system since the early 2000s. Waterhouse looked specifically at how the provision of interpreting services has developed and evolved. I also attended Helena Piprek's presentation on the function of a "court interpreter and/or translator" in the Federal Republic of Germany: preconditions, qualifications, compensations and legal basis were all important issues

Also fascinating, was the presentation by Anne Martin and Juan Miguel Ortega Herráez (University of Granada) about the provision of interpreting services during the 11th of March Madrid train bomb trial. Dr Martin explained that a team of interpreters liaised with the solicitors and conference interpreters to assist with simultaneous interpreting during the trial. Dr Sabine Braun, from the University of Surrey, gave a presentation on "Videoconference and remote interpreting in legal proceedings: A European survey and its implications for interpreting research, training and practice". In her talk, Dr Braun presented the results of a European survey and explained its implications for interpreting research, training and practice. I found particularly relevant some of the presentations which were part of the panel on Translation and Interpreting in Asylum Hearings. As part of this panel, Katrijn Maryns, from the University of Ghent referred to linguistic minority speakers in legal settings, who are encouraged to express themselves in their 'native' language through an interpreter.

I found the workshop: "Interpreters and the Police: Do interpreters need to know interviewing techniques?" hosted by Comm. D. Rombouts from Antwerp Local Police, to be very practical. Rombouts discussed the pitfalls police officers might encounter during an interview when an interpreter is present, such as the failure to give the interpreter a short briefing before the start of the interview (if necessary, with a description of the police interviewing technique to be used) and on some occasions, police interviewers just let the interpreter do their job, because they know the interpreter has sufficient experience in the subject matter. There was an interactive and dynamic discussion afterwards.

This conference was an exciting and interesting launch of EULITA. EULITA is not just a professional association; it is an instrument for the promotion and

full implementation of democracy in our countries. The new website was officially launched. Please visit <http://EULITA.eu> to find more about EULITA and interpreting and translating in legal settings. The ITIA will join EULITA -as an associate member in the next few months

Miren-Maialen Samper

■ Cost-effective legal recourse now possible for freelancers

Until now, freelancers in Ireland who had trouble receiving payment for work completed were quite powerless. Taking the usual legal route is costly and only worthwhile if a large sum is at stake. Freelance translators and interpreters are usually dealing in relatively small sums of money. So, when a client refused to pay, there was little they could do.

A recent change to the legal system has dramatically improved the situation. The Small Claims Court, previously open to individuals only, has been extended to include small businesses including freelancers. The Small Claims Court is a well-regarded scheme that was started in 1991. Its aim was to provide consumers with an opportunity to pursue their complaints without needing to go to the expense of hiring a solicitor. It has been very successful since its inception.

The ITIA has, in the past, been in contact with the Law Reform Commission and the Courts Service about the lack of support for freelancers who are having difficulty getting paid. As it would not be cost-effective to hire a solicitor for the sake of a few hundred euro, freelancers were left with little choice but to write it off. Under the new legislation, the aggrieved party can file claims against other businesses for goods or services up to the value of €2,000. However, claims cannot be made in respect of debts, personal injuries or breach of leasing or hire purchase agreements. The upper limit of €2,000 was criticised by ISME (the Irish Small and Medium Enterprises Association) and Fine Gael (the opposition party) for being too low. ISME had hoped that the upper limit would be €6,000 but expressed overall satisfaction with the move.

The new legal access granted to interpreters and translators is a hugely positive move and gives vital backup to a vulnerable section of the business community.

Elizabeth Hayes

■ Dáil Questions on Cost of Irish Translations

FINE GAEL TD ASKS QUESTIONS IN THE DÁIL QUESTIONS ABOUT THE COST OF TRANSLATING ALL STATE DOCUMENTS INTO IRISH

Tom Hayes (*Tipperary South, Fine Gael*)

Question 150: To ask the Minister for Finance the cost of translating all State documents into Irish; the cost of printing same; if a proposal for storing these electronically and printing as required has been investigated; and if he will make a statement on the matter. [42610/09]

Brian Lenihan Jnr (*Minister, Department of Finance; Dublin West, Fianna Fail*)

The costs of translating and printing documents into Irish in respect of the Department of Finance and the bodies under the aegis of my Department are provided in the tables below.

Information is provided for 2008 and for 2009 to date. In the majority of cases documents are published electronically and available for printing as required.

Figures for the Department of Finance and associated agencies on translation spending can be viewed at <http://tinyurl.com/yblv2ey>

■ EU language industry set to ride out the crisis

The language industry has been less affected by the economic crisis than other sectors, according to a study carried out for the European Commission. The study, the first to analyse the size of the language industry EU-wide, covers translation, interpreting, localising and globalising, subtitling and dubbing, language technology tools, multilingual conference organisation and language teaching. It puts EU-wide turnover at EUR 8.4 billion (2008). This is set to increase by at least 10% annually, over the next few years, to between EUR 16.5 billion and EUR 20 billion by 2015. This is one of the highest growth rates in EU industry.

‘The language industry has both an economic and a strategic importance. Economic, because of its size, its resistance to the present crisis and especially its future potential. Strategic, because it is essential to preserving people's identities and culture and to coping in a globalised world. This study shows a more accurate image of the language industry in the EU and is a way to put it into the limelight on the employment market’, says Leonard Orban, the Commissioner for Multilingualism.

Features of the language market include increasing consolidation among the big players but low barriers to entry in translation and interpreting, which means there

are many players and substantial competition. In addition, globalisation demands translation and interpreting into new languages, as well as new language-related services. 'The industry is different from what it was years ago. It has seen the rise of new fields such as subtitling, localisation and editing. So professionals working in the field need to acquire new competences. The European Commission supports the development of such competences, for instance by promoting the European Master's in Translation', Commissioner Orban commented. The analysis was made on the basis of questionnaires sent to professional associations, national authorities, individuals, language service providers and language service departments. There were more than 1000 replies. The study includes country-specific fact sheets on each of the EU member states analysed. The text of the study is available from <http://tinyurl.com/y9bzxsl>.

Taken from <http://tinyurl.com/y9rovps>

■ Translation Prizes for 2009

The Times Literary Supplement published (6/1/2010) the following review of eight prize-winning translations for 2009. It paints a positive picture of translation in the publishing world.

Anthea Bell

Pushkin Press have done Stefan Zweig (1881–1942) proud over the past few. This year's Schlegel-Tieck Prize for translation from the German goes to Anthea Bell for her earlier version of *Burning Secret*. The book is the savage account of a mother's mistreatment of her twelve-year-old son, Edgar. The pair have come to an Austrian spa town, where they meet a charming young man who is referred to throughout as "the Baron". When the Baron befriends Edgar it soon becomes apparent that this is in order to win favour with the boy's mother (who is separated from her husband). This is a small masterpiece, beautifully rendered in Anthea Bell's translation.

Michael Hofmann

In any other year, the runner-up Michael Hofmann's fine version of Fred Wander's powerful novel *The Seventh Well* would surely have won the German prize – and deserves an honourable mention. This is the first translation of a book that was first published in East Berlin in 1971 (as *Der siebente Brunnen*). Wander, who had been born in 1916 into a family of poor Jewish immigrants to Vienna, never saw his mother and sister again after 1938 and was deported to Auschwitz from Drancy in 1942. Hofmann's excellent translation conveys a powerfully understated style.

Thomas Teal

Fair Play, by Tove Jansson, was published in 1989, which accounts for the disorientating references in it to cassette recorders. Jansson was Finnish, but grew up speaking Swedish. This edition, translated by Thomas Teal, reads very well. Teal wins the Bernard Shaw Prize for translation from the Swedish.

The novella is made up of a succession of vignettes, episodes in the lives of Jonna, an artist, and Mari, a writer, which seem inconsequential but which cumulatively create an intimate portrait of the two women.

Polly McLean

This year's Scott Moncrieff Prize goes to Polly McLean for her unflinching and fluent translation of Laurent Quintreau's *Gross Margin*. Quintreau is a performance artist; he is also a trade unionist and works for an (unnamed) corporation. His book takes the form of a board meeting: eleven executives are gathered around the table at 11 am and the reader "hears" the interior monologue of each in turn, with nine of them each allocated a circle of Hell and the two directors Purgatory and Paradise (the epigraph to the book is from Dante's *Divine Comedy*).

Samah Selim

This year's Saif Ghobash-Banipal Prize for translation from the Arabic has gone to Samah Selim for his versions of Yahya Taher Abdullah's stories collected in *The Collar and the Bracelet*. Abdullah (1938–81) was known for his "virtuoso oral performances" in Cairo, which may help to explain why his tales occasionally read like parables. In an afterword, Selim talks of Abdullah's use of "the ritualized, communal language of the public poet and storyteller". As a consequence, he has chosen to "translate literally... the many proverbs and folk aphorisms that Abdullah weaves into his writing".

Margaret Jull Costa

Bernardo Atxaga writes in Basque and Spanish. The *Accordionist's Son* was published in Basque in 2003 as *Soimujolearen Semea* and then translated into Spanish as *El hijo del acordeonista* by Asun Garikano and the author. This is the version that Margaret Jull Costa, the winner of the Premio Valle Inclán, has rendered into fluent colloquial English. Reviewing the Basque edition, Amaia Gabantxo described it as a "self-referential, multilayered work" that "offers a lyrical yet harsh view of what happened in the Basque country after the Spanish Civil War", when the men of the new generation were driven into the arms of ETA. The book is, in Gabantxo's estimation, "the first great Basque novel".

Peter Bush

Earlier Peninsular history is the theme of Miguel Sousa Tavares's novel, *Equator*. The book is partly set on the Portuguese island colony of São Tomé, to which the hero has been sent, in 1905, by King Dom Carlos as its new governor. Peter Bush, who until now has translated Spanish fiction, wins the biennial Calouste-Gulbenkian Foundation Prize for translation from the Portuguese.

Sam Garrett

The only work of non-fiction among this year's winners, Frank Westerman's *Ararat*, defies categorization: an engaging and extremely interesting personal-quest narrative and travelogue, the book is also a well-researched "history" of Mount Ararat. As Tayt Harlin, in reviewing the book, wrote (In Brief, July 17, 2009), Westerman's "account of [his] trek up Ararat with a motley crew of Czechs is gripping". Sam Garrett's fine translation from the Dutch wins the biennial Vondel Prize.

This review was written by Adrian Tahourdin and published on 6/1/2010. The full version is available at <http://tinyurl.com/yd6cfsf>

■ Conferences, Calls and Courses

:: Research Models in Translation Studies II ::

April 29th – May 1st 2011

A conference hosted jointly by Centre for Translation & Intercultural Studies, University of Manchester & Centre for Intercultural Studies University College London

The conference offers a platform for focused debate about the nature and direction of translation research in a global context. Themes to be addressed may include but are not restricted to the following: self-reflexiveness and the researcher's subjectivity; research culture, research ethics, research practice; the globalisation of translation and interpreting studies; research and theory beyond the traditional centres of academic work; the challenges of researching translation and interpreting in new settings: new media, journalism, fansubbing, remote interpreting, the asylum system, war contexts, etc.; interdisciplinarity, multidisciplinary and interaction with neighbouring disciplines.

- ♦ Plenary Speakers: Robert Barsky, Vanderbilt University, USA; Dirk Delabastita, Facultés Universitaires Notre-Dame de la Paix, Belgium; Sandra Halverson, University of Bergen, Norway; Hephzibah Israel, India; Vicente Rafael, University of Washington, USA
- ♦ Organisers: Mona Baker, University of Manchester, Theo Hermans, UCL, Maeve Olohan, University of Manchester, Luis Pérez-González, University of Manchester

Abstracts of 300-500 words should be sent by May 15th 2010 to: Mona Baker (mona.baker(a)manchester.ac.uk). Notification of acceptance: July 15th 2010.

Panel proposals should be submitted by April 15th 2010 to Maeve Olohan (maeve.olohan(a)manchester.ac.uk). Proposals should consist of: a short outline of the panel/theme (150-200 words), name, affiliation and brief resumé of the panel convener, proposed title of panel, list of presenters (where available). Panels should consist of 3 papers of 20 minutes plus ten minutes for discussion each. Multiple panels on the same theme will also be considered.

Registration: Full Conference Rate (3 Days, inclusive of refreshments and lunch): £325 / Students: £225 / Single Day Registration: £125 / Conference Dinner: £35

Conference website: <http://www.llc.manchester.ac.uk/ctis/activities/conferences/researchmodels2/>

Trinity College Dublin -M.Phil IN Literary Translation 2009-2010**Monday 15 February. 6.00pm**

- ♦ Room: 5086, Arts Building
Roger McGough and his Italian translator Franco Nasi (University of Modena)
"On Translating Poetry: Roger McGough in Italian". All welcome

Tuesday 16 February. 6.00pm

- ♦ Emmet Theatre, Arts Building
Poetry Reading by Roger McGough. All welcome

International Technical Translation Conference

Lisbon, Portugal. 28/29 May 2010

Keynote Speaker: Jody Byrne, *University of Sheffield*

Two full days of practical learning sessions -- translation and terminology workshops (in Portuguese and in English, more languages if possible) -- for the professional translator and interpreter of technical, engineering, scientific, and industrial materials delivered by engineers and technicians with extensive experience in translation, and by professional translators and interpreters and other leading experts in their field.

- ◆ Lina Gameiro, Conference Organizer
- ◆ Phone (within Portugal): 918 148 990
- ◆ Phone: (outside Portugal): +(351) 918 148 990
- ◆ Further information can be found at <http://www.tradulinguas.com/conf-tech/index.htm>

:: The Author-Translator in the European Literary Tradition ::**Swansea University (UK), June 28th – July 1st 2010**

Keynote Speakers: Susan Bassnett, David Constantine, Lawrence Venuti

The conference seeks to reassess the importance of translation for European writers - both well-known and less familiar - from antiquity to the present day. It will explore why authors translate, what they translate, and how they translate, as well as the links between an author's translation work and his or her own writing. It will bring together scholars in English studies and modern languages, classics and medieval studies, comparative literature and translation studies. Possible topics include:

- ◆ individual author-translators: motivations, career trajectories, comparative thematics and stylistics
- ◆ the author-translator in context: literary societies, movements, national traditions
- ◆ the problematic creativity of the author-translator
- ◆ self-reflective pronouncements and manifestos
- ◆ the author-translator as critic of others' translations
- ◆ self-translation: strengths and weaknesses
- ◆ authors, adaptations, re-translation and relay translation
- ◆ the reception and influence of the work of author-translators
- ◆ theoretical interfaces

The conference language is English. It is anticipated that selected papers from the conference will be published.

- ◆ Organisers: Hilary Brown and Duncan Large
- ◆ Address: Author-Translator Conference, Department of Modern Languages, Swansea University, Swansea SA2 8PP, Wales.
- ◆ E-mail: author-translator@swan.ac.uk
- ◆ Fax: +44 (0)1792 295710
- ◆ Web: <http://www.author-translator.net>

1st International Language Conference at NUI Galway

Translation, Technology and Autonomy in Language Teaching and Learning
10th-11th December 2010

Organised by: *The School of Languages, Literatures and Cultures, The Centre for Excellence in Learning and Teaching (CELT), Acadamh na hOllscolaíochta Gaeilge* at the National University of Ireland, Galway with funding from the *Irish Research Council for the Humanities and Social Sciences*

This conference will examine issues related to translation, technology and autonomy in language learning. Proposals are invited for papers, workshops and posters on the following general subtopics:

- ◆ Translation, Technology and Audiovisual Translation.
- ◆ Autonomy in Language Learning.
- ◆ European Language Framework and Portfolios.
- ◆ Reflective Teaching and Learning.
- ◆ (Multi)media in Language Learning.
- ◆ Distance and e-learning.
- ◆ Virtual Learning Environments in Language Learning and Teaching.
- ◆ Teacher Training.
- ◆ Language testing and assessment.
- ◆ Intercultural issues in Language Teaching and Learning.

Abstracts are invited for presentations, workshops or posters in a titled, single-spaced attachment of not more than 300 words in length, with name, address and affiliation in the body of an email and a brief biographical description, to one of the members of the conference organizing committee.

Papers, presentations, workshops or posters will be accepted in Irish, English, French, Italian, German and Spanish. A selection of the proceedings of this conference will be published. For further information, please contact one of the organizing committee members.

Organizing Committee

- ◆ Dr Laura McLoughlin – laura.mcloughlin@nuigalway.ie
- ◆ Dr Dorothy Ni Uigín – dorothy.niuigin@nuigalway.ie
- ◆ Ms Pilar Alderete – pilar.alderete@nuigalway.ie
- ◆ Ms Labhaoise Ní Dhonnchadha – labhaoise.nidhonnchadha@nuigalway.ie

Deadline for receipt of abstracts is March 31st, 2010

Dates of the conference: 10th -11th of December, 2010

Jobs**Positions Vacant - Irish Translators**

Are you:

- ◆ A citizen of an EU country?
- ◆ A university graduate?
- ◆ Have you perfect Irish, very good English and good knowledge of third EU language?

The Translation Centre of the EU has just launched a search for someone like you. You might also have some experience with Computer Aided Translation tools and some work experience in a language-related field. The deadline to apply is 19 February 2010. Suitable people will be picked to go to the next stage which will be written and interviews/ oral tests. Candidates are urged not to leave applying until the last minute as experience has shown that the system can become overloaded close to the date.

To find out more, go to the link below.

<http://tinyurl.com/ydftmxz>

■ Contacting The ITIA

Irish Translators' & Interpreters' Association
Cumann Aistriitheoirí agus Teangairí na hÉireann

Address: 19 Parnell Square, Dublin 1, Ireland
Telephone: +353 87 6738386
Fax: +353-1-872 6282
Email: secretary@translatorsassociation.ie
Web: www.translatorsassociation.ie

ITIA BULLETIN

Editor: Gosia Emanowicz
theitiabulletin@gmail.com
Layout: Jody Byrne

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