



ITIA BULLETIN

February 2006

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

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■ Editorial

Dear Readers,

Again, technology is the order of the day. Following on from the very positive feedback with which *Martin Wunderlich's* article was received, this issue features a further article on the issue. *Tony Pratschke* has written an excellent piece on page 4 for those who want to know more about what OSS is and where it came from.

Collaboration on this issue is critical so if anyone has any reviews of OSS products that they are willing to share, let me know.

Also in this issue, *Máire Nic Mhaoláin* provides us with an update on the Foras na Gaeilge accreditation scheme for Irish language translators.

Comments and contributions are always welcome. Enjoy!

Elizabeth Hayes
Editor ITIA Bulletin
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■ Translator still held by US forces in Iraq

A British journalist held hostage for five days in Baghdad in December says US forces who rescued him are still holding his translator and driver. The three men were kidnapped on their way to an interview on December 26th. Freelancer Phil Sands, 28, of Dorset, was found by chance on New Year's Eve by US troops, brought to Dubai and questioned for seven days before being released.

He says he believes the US troops found his 25 year-old translator, named only as Salaam, and his driver, Abdullah, being held by the Sunni hostage-takers in a separate house. But he says US forces have refused to give him any information about what has happened to them. British security forces have told him his Iraqi colleagues are still being questioned by the US about the kidnap and could be held indefinitely.

He said he was grateful to the soldiers who had "saved his life" and did not believe there was anything malicious about US motives for holding his colleagues. But he was worried his colleagues might get "lost in the system". He added: "As far as I'm concerned, the

Americans rescued three hostages, me, my translator and my driver, and yet three weeks later I'm the only free man."

■ Mistranslation lands CNN in hot water

Iran banned US network, CNN, for mistranslating a presidential speech last month. The ban was reversed a day later after CNN apologised, saying the translator's error had not been deliberate.

A CNN translator wrongly translated President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad as saying Iran had a right to use nuclear "weapons", rather than nuclear "technology" in a live translation of President Ahmadinejad's January 14th news conference. The translation quoted the president as saying the West should not "deprive us to have nuclear weapons", but Iran says the Farsi word for technology was wrongly translated as weapons. Some saw the mistake as a deliberate attempt to misrepresent Iran's stance in a diplomatic crisis.

The US based network issued a statement apologising for the mistake and expressing its "regrets to the Iranian government and the Iranian ambassador to the United Nations". It said the translator, who had worked for CNN before, had been hired from an outside company, and there was no reason to think that his mistake had been deliberate.

■ Google enters Chinese market on condition of censorship

Google.cn has been launched but it is not the free-for-all glut of information on any topic that we have come to expect from the global search engine. Allowing citizens to ride the information superhighway does not sit easy with the Chinese government and so, perhaps unsurprisingly, certain restrictions have been put in place. *Google.cn* users will be restricted from entering websites containing material that is deemed counter-revolutionary. For example, websites portraying *Falun Gong* in a positive light are blocked as is anything to do with the Tiananmen Square massacre. Access to the BBC website is also blocked. The Chinese authorities take these matters very seriously and other multinationals, such as Microsoft and Yahoo, have also had to adapt their products accordingly. Over 40,000 people are employed in monitoring email and websites in China. Yahoo has recently come under fire from

Reporters Without Borders for allegedly providing the Chinese government with information that led to one of their users being jailed for subversion.

Human rights organizations are outraged by the compromises made by Google and see it as an endorsement of censorship and another example of a corporation choosing profit over principle. While ethical side-stepping by large corporations is hardly headline news, Google has prided itself on being a gentle giant (its motto is 'do no evil'). The very cornerstone of Google's philosophy is giving the masses access to the world through their computers. Google has released a statement claiming that it is the company's belief that access to some information is better than access to no information. 'While removing search results is inconsistent with Google's mission, providing no information (or a heavily degraded user experience that amounts to no information) is more inconsistent with our mission,' the company said.

Elizabeth Hayes

■ New Members of the ITIA

The ITIA welcomes the following new members...

Professional Members

MARTIN WUNDERLICH

68 Westfields
Clare Road
Ennis, Co Clare
English to and from German. Technical

MARCIN J SCULZ

Flat 4, 85 Hollybank Road
Drumcondra, Dublin 9
English to and from Polish
Bilateral and Conference Interpreter, translator

TATIANA KOVALENKO

Apartment 4
30 Charleville Road
Phibsboro, Dublin 7
Translator English to and from Russian, Belorussian to English. Bilateral Interpreter

MICHELLE COTTER

26 Palmer Court,
Palmer Road,
Rush, County Dublin
German to English. Technical translation

Ordinary Members

EVA HERREROS

6 Priory Walk
Manor Grove, Whitehall Road
Terenure, Dublin 12
Spanish to and from English, Spanish from French
Business and Technical

Change of address:

Vladimir Ishunin
12 Angler's Rest
Beaver Row
Donnybrook
Dublin 4

Correction

Barbara Alberti
Via Damiano Chiesa 28/4
Chiavari (GE)
Italy
Tel +39 01 853 04 57
email: b_alberti@virgilio.it
Italian from English and German

Joining the ITIA

The *Irish Translators' & Interpreters' Association* is always delighted to welcome new members to the Association.

There are five categories of membership:

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

■ Next Issue of the ITIA Bulletin

The next issue of the ITIA Bulletin will be out in March 2006. If you have any contributions, suggestions or scandals that you would like to share with over 900 subscribers worldwide, send them to Elizabeth Hayes at elizabeth.hayes7@mail.dcu.ie.

Subscribing to the ITIA Bulletin

To subscribe, simply send an Email to itia-ezine-subscribe@yahoogroups.com

To unsubscribe, simply send an Email to itia-ezine-unsubscribe@yahoogroups.com

Ordinary 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

■ Did you use FLOSS today?

FLOSS is the acronym for *Free/Libre/Open-Source Software* which is a general term used when referring to both free software and open source software. Over the past five years I have become increasingly interested in open source software so I offered to share that information when the recent request arrived from the ITIA. This article will provide a general overview of what is meant by “free software” and “open source software”. In subsequent articles I shall introduce readers to some software programs that are particularly useful for translators and I shall try to answer (or at least find answers) to questions raised.

When you buy a computer, what do you get in the box? Firstly, of course, you have the computer! Then, the two main components in the computer are its Operating System (OS) and a selection of programs. For most people buying a computer today, Windows is the operating system and Microsoft Office is the suite of programs. In layperson terms the operating system is the inbuilt set of instructions that the computer obeys in order to work properly and to perform ongoing maintenance and general performance activities. It is the “platform” on which everything else stands. On its own, it is not of much apparent use to you because you also need software programs to perform the various jobs such as word processing, spreadsheets, and so on.

Originally all software was free in the sense that it was shared freely with users. It came with the source code (the list of instructions that lies at the heart of every program) and it could be freely improved and modified

by users. But that was when the community of users was small and IBM dominated the market. Since then a lot of developments have taken place and to understand what has been happening and to put it into a context that is meaningful, we need to take a step backwards.

There is nothing particularly new about open source products. As a concept and as a phenomenon in society it has been developing in various areas of our lives over the past 25 years or so. Getting away from the jargon for a moment, think of where you shop for your food. Have you visited a farmers' market? When you go to supermarkets, do you check the ingredients listed on the packet? Increasingly shoppers are checking the source and ingredients of the food they buy. They want to know what it contains and where it comes from and how it might affect them. Those who go to farmers' markets like to deal directly with the producer and in that way to know more about the food and the producer and even perhaps to influence what is being provided.

Let's look at a different area now, say, governance. In recent years we have had tribunals where the general public and, in particular, sub-groups with specific interests have been able to get access to information and to examine processes that hitherto have been the prerogative of specific, insider or controlling groups who owned that information and who were loath to share it. We think of this as “transparency” in government. In the field of automobiles, Henry Ford is reputed to have said to customers for his Model T Ford that they “could have any colour they liked, provided it was black”. That has certainly changed now. Open source is not then confined to computer software! “Open source” describes general practices in production and development that promote access to the end producer's sources and giving the user more control over the product. It is regarded by some as a philosophy and by others as a pragmatic methodology.

From about 1980 onwards, some writers of computer software began to assert their rights of ownership over the code they wrote. No longer was it going to be possible to examine how a program was constructed or to alter it (if you knew how) to suit your own specific requirements. It wasn't just individuals who were affected but also larger organisations that had legitimate reasons to want to streamline a particular program to their needs. Enter then the era of the computer “hacker” who sought to find ways around this. Some programmers who up until then had worked closely with clients and users resented being cut off from performing what they saw as an important service. Not only were they helping clients to get value from the

software but they also received very important feedback from the users that influenced what they were producing.

Richard Stallman, a computer programmer born in 1953, is the founder of the 'free software movement', generally known now as the GNU project. Since the mid-1990s he has been campaigning actively for free software and against software idea patents. In 1985 he published the GNU Manifesto which outlined his reasons for creating a free operating system called GNU. About the same time a young Norwegian, Linus Torvalds was, as a hobby, developing a small free operating system for 386 machines. His work soon provided the kernel or key part of the operating system being developed by the GNU Project... and thus was free software born!

I am sure you will have sensed by now that there was a strong political and pioneering heart to this movement and a movement it certainly was. When you buy a computer with the conventional proprietary operating system and suite of software, you become a customer of the owners of the copyright of those programs. Not so with free software; with this you become a member of a community of users that has close links with the creators of the software. As an example of what I mean by this, hear my experience when I downloaded a free CAT program called OmegaT.

...FLOSS programs are generally more stable and less vulnerable to hackers, viruses, bugs and other cyberspace nasties.

When using it to translate into Irish I very soon found that the shortcut to give the Irish vowel 'í' (*i fada*) did not behave as it should. All the other long vowels appeared correctly but using 'Alt Gr' + 'i' just deleted everything I had written in the paragraph being translated! Panic! Cries of disbelief and desperation! I quickly posted an e-mail to the Users Group and had a reply within 48 hours! Not just from a help desk either but from the programmer himself to let me know that he had altered the source code and if I now downloaded the revised version the problem would be solved! I did and it was. That is service. That is the market economy moving at the speed of light! It is also free!

Stallman was single-minded in his pioneering work with the GNU Project. He wanted others to share his

work. His software came with a very simple set of instructions: share this code with your fellow users, learn from it and improve it if you can, and when you've done, please give something back to the community. For Stallman, sharing was a moral principle. He asked people to send him some money if they could, so that he could write more, but he never required them to pay a cent. He didn't want to discourage sharing.

Some of his colleagues were, however, disturbed by this approach and felt that business and commercial interests that might benefit from the work they were doing might be put off by the political undertones of the approach. They put the emphasis on the source code being open for users to adapt and change as they wished. They felt that 'free' could be misunderstood as being 'given away' and therefore not of great value. They emphasised that it should mean 'free' as in 'freedom of speech' and not as in 'free beer'! Each side to the argument has its own deeply held principles but whilst they differ on the emphasis they still work to provide a product that is free and open to users. Research is also beginning to show that FLOSS programs are generally more stable and less vulnerable to hackers, viruses, bugs and other cyberspace nasties.

If you wish to learn more about Free/Libre/Open-Source Software then I suggest that you browse some of the web sites listed below. There is particularly interesting comment on the EU and Unesco sites. In the next article I shall describe "OpenOffice", a suite of programs similar to "Microsoft Office". If you have any specific questions to ask you are welcome to contact me at <tonypr(a)iol.ie>. Similarly if you experience difficulties in downloading any of the software available please let me know, as I may be able to supply it on CD for a nominal charge to cover costs.

Web sites for more information:

- www.gnu.org
- www.dwheeler.com
- www.fsf.org
- www.wikipedia.org
- www.theopencd.org
- europa.eu.int/idabc
- www.openoffice.org
- portal.unesco.org
- www.mandriva.ie
- edge-op.org/grouch/school.html

by Tony Pratschke

■ Seimineár Eolais faoi Chóras Creidiúnaithe d'Aistritheoirí Gaeilge

Ar iarratas ón Aire Éamonn Ó Cuív, tá Foras na Gaeilge ag bunú córas creidiúnaithe d'aistritheoirí Gaeilge lena dhearbhu go mbeidh ardchaighdeán sna haistriúcháin a chuirfear ar fáil faoi Acht na dTeangacha Oifigiúla. (Tuigtear go mbeidh an caighdeán atá i gceist mórán ar aon dul leis an gcaighdeán a lorgáítear nuair a bhítear ag earcú aistritheoirí d'fhorais éagsúla an Aontais Eorpaigh, a mbíonn córas earcaíochta agus scrúdú dá gcuid féin acu – ach nach n-éilítear creidiúnú per se).

Bhí os cionn 150 duine i láthair ag seimineár a reáchtáil an Foras ar an 20ú Eanáir 2006 lena mbeidh i gceist leis an gcóras a mhíniú don phobal.

I measc na gcainteoirí bhí urlabhraithe ón bhForas féin, ó Rannóg an Aistriúcháin (Tithe an Oireachtais), ón nGúm, ón Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta, agus ó Pharlaimint na hEorpa. Tugadh léiriú chomh maith ar chúrsaí téarmaíochta, agus ar an suíomh gréasáin saor acmhainn.ie a sholáthraíonn téarmaí agus cabhair eile d'aistritheoirí.

Is éard atá beartaithe córas a dhéanfaidh measúnú ar chritéir chaighdeán go ginearálta, agus córas a bheadh simplí, trédhearcach, cothrom. Is amhlaidh a bhronnfar séala creidiúnaithe ar aistritheoirí a n-éireadh leo i scrúdú speisialta, cuma cáilíochtaí eile acu nó a mhalairt. Reáchtálfar an chéad scrúdú faoin gcóras i mí Aibreáin, agus go tráthrialta ina dhiaidh sin. Beidh an scrúdú ar siúl i gceithre ionad: Baile Átha Cliath, Béal Feirste, Corcaigh agus Gaillimh. Dhá pháipéar dhá uair a chloig a bheidh ann. Sa chéad cheann, beidh sleachta le haistriú ó Bhéarla go Gaeilge (sláinte, cumarsáid, na meáin, etc); sa dara páipéar tástálfar gramadach agus tuiscint ar dhúchas na Gaeilge, chomh maith le heolas ar an mBéarla.

Beidh fáil ar ríomhairí le linn na scrúduithe, agus ar an gclár acmhainn.ie (ar ndóigh, ní bheidh ach fáil theoranta ar áiseanna idirlín).

Beidh córas achomhairc ann, agus deis ag iarrthóirí nach n-éireadh leo na páipéir a phlé agus a gcuid marcanna a fháil amach. Féadfar athscrúdú a sheasamh i gceann gach sé mhí.

Ionadaithe ó Rannóg an Aistriúcháin, ón nGúm, ón gCoiste Téarmaíochta, ó Choimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit, agus ó stiúthóirí cúrsaí san aistriúchán Gaeilge in

ollscoileanna éagsúla atá le ceapadh ar an bpainéal scrúdaithe.

Tá sé beartaithe mar an gcéanna cúrsa ar-líne a bhunú a bheidh dírithe go saineiúil ar iarrthóirí ar an aitheantas creidiúnaithe. Beidh an cúrsa seo á sholáthar ag Ollscoil na hÉireann, Maigh Nuad, agus é le seoladh in earrach na bliana 2006. Cúrsa bliana lánaimseartha a bheidh ann, nó cúrsa páirtaimseartha dhá bhliain.

Cuirfear tuilleadh eolais ar fáil de réir mar a thiocfaidh sé chun cinn.

Tuilleadh eolais faoin gCóras Creidiúnaithe:
Eilís Ní Bheilbigh, Foras na Gaeilge, fón: 353 (0)1 6398400
Órla Ní Raghallaigh, Foras na Gaeilge, fón: : 353 (0)1 6398400
Suíomh gréasáin: www.forasnagaeilge.ie

Foras na Gaeilge recently hosted an information seminar to explain its new accreditation scheme for Irish-language translators. The large attendance heard that a seal of accreditation will be awarded to those qualifying exclusively on foot of an examination (of the general standard used for public-service Irish-language posts). The first such exam will be held in April, and at regular intervals thereafter. There are various support mechanisms for intending applicants. Further information as it becomes available.

Website: www.forasnagaeilge.ie
Contacts:
Eilís Ní Bheilbigh, Foras na Gaeilge, fón: 01 6398400
Órla Ní Raghallaigh, Foras na Gaeilge, fón: 01 6398400

■ Culture Ireland and the Ireland Literature Exchange: A Match Made in Heaven?

Some of you may have seen Arminta Wallace's feature in the *Irish Times* (January 26th, 2006) concerning the "Culture Ireland" fund – celebrating its first birthday this year – and the huge boost in funding which it has given in grant aid to the Ireland Literature Exchange (ILE). As a result of the grant, ILE are seeing their annual Cultural Relations Committee funding jump from €90,000 to €150,000 – a 66% increase!

Regular readers of the Bulletin may remember the feature we ran on them in June 2004, but just to recap, they are primarily involved in providing grants for foreign translators who have publishing contracts to

translate particular works of Irish literature. These grants may be made to publishers to assist with the funding of translations or be provided as bursaries to allow translators to come to Ireland to conduct research for their translations. Last year alone, the ILE provided funding assistance to over 90 translations of Irish works.

When one examines the remit of Culture Ireland, it becomes evident how naturally its aims fit with those of the ILE: it includes “the allocation of grants for overseas activity to Irish artists or arts organisations, the funding and facilitation of Irish participation at strategic international arts events and the management of emblematic cultural events. It is also expected to advise the Minister on international arts and cultural affairs. Culture Ireland will support artists right across the creative spectrum including visual art, theatre, literature, music, dance, opera and film.”

The chairperson of Culture Ireland is the musician and musicologist Mícheál Ó Súilleabháin of the Irish World Music Centre at the University of Limerick. In an interview with the Irish Times he stated that he saw the purpose of Culture Ireland as being to “promote and advance Irish arts in a global context. Our mission statement speaks about ‘helping to create international opportunities for Irish artists and cultural practitioners leading to a deeper mutual understanding between Irish and other cultural communities.’”

When one examines the remit of Culture Ireland, it becomes evident how naturally its aims fit with those of the ILE...

Areas of cultural interest which both the Culture Ireland draft strategy and the ILE have prioritised include Asia and the EU accession states. The Irish Times feature quotes Sinéad Mac Aodha as saying that there are huge numbers of people in these regions, many of whom are considering coming to work and live in Ireland, yet who often have virtually no books about Ireland available to them in their native languages.

Following the recent Irish governmental delegation to India led by *An Taoiseach* Bertie Ahern which saw the signing of a cultural agreement between India and Ireland, ILE is particularly eager to assist with the funding of literary translations in the sub-continent. China too represents a very important market for

translations of Irish literature – last year the ILE attended a book fair in Beijing and the Exchange is planning to host two Chinese translators in Ireland in 2006.

Mac Aodha notes how the work of the Exchange serves to make translators of Irish literature “unofficial cultural ambassadors” for this country, quoting the example of a translator like Krista Kaer from Estonia, who has translated Oscar Wilde, Seamus Deane, and Tom Murphy.

Recent success stories of ILE funding include Anna Gibson’s ILE-supported French translation of Colm Toibín’s *The Master*, published by Laffont, which won the prestigious Prix du Meilleur Livre Étranger.

Also of interest is the new translation of Lady Gregory’s Kiltartan plays, published by Trauben and translated by Melita Cataldi and ITIA Honorary Member Rosangela Barone. Adrian Otoiu’s eagerly awaited Romanian translation of Flann O’Brien’s *At Swim Two Birds* came out in a Romanian translation, while Michael Longley’s *Selected Poems* appeared in Hungarian and in Italian.

The ILE also assists with the funding of translations into and out of Irish, and last year saw Dara Ó Conala’s *Night Ructions* translated into Romanian, while the trilingual selection of Johann P. Tammen’s selected poems (reviewed in the January 2006 edition of the *ITIA Bulletin*) was brought out by the Irish-language publishers Coiscéim. The year also saw ILE support its first ever graphic book – an Irish-language edition of the Norwegian book, *Hull and Son*, published by Cois Life.

All of us in the ITIA congratulate the ILE on their increase in funding and wish them every success with their excellent work now and in the future.

John Kearns
Kearns(a)pro.onet.pl

Links

- [more information on Culture Ireland](#)
- [Culture Ireland Draft of 2006-2008 Strategic Plan](#)
- [Ireland Literature Exchange](#)
- [2005 Catalogue of New Writing from Ireland](#) published by the ILE.

■ Conferences, Calls & Courses

Translation Research Summer School 26th June – 7th July 2006, University College London

Introduction

The Translation Research Summer School, a joint initiative of three British universities, organizes an annual two-week course offering intensive research training in translation and intercultural studies for prospective researchers in the field.

Translation and intercultural studies are rapidly expanding and increasingly international disciplines attracting a growing number of researchers. While the opportunities for research become ever more varied, high-quality research training specific to translation and intercultural studies is often hard to obtain. The Translation Research Summer School fills this hiatus. In bringing together relevant research experience with expertise in teaching translation and intercultural studies at advanced levels, it provides a foundation for conducting research in the field and equips prospective researchers with the intellectual and practical tools to launch their own independent projects.

The units collaborating in the Summer School are the Centre for Translation and Intercultural Studies at the University of Manchester, the Comparative Literature Graduate Programme at University College London (UCL), and the Translation Studies Graduate Programme, School of Literatures, Languages and Cultures, University of Edinburgh.

The Summer School was held in Manchester in 2002, London in 2003, Edinburgh in 2004, Manchester in 2005. The Summer School returns to London for 2006.

Syllabus

The Summer School offers a syllabus of four regular modules supplemented with workshops, personal tutorials, lectures by invited speakers and student presentations.

The four regular modules are as follows:

1. General Research Methods
An introduction to practical, theoretical, legal and ethical aspects of research and research design and methodology
2. Theories of Translation & Intercultural Studies
A critical discussion of recent and current thinking on translation, interpreting and other forms of intercultural communication
3. Research Methods in Translation & Intercultural Studies
A course on theoretical and empirical research, with emphasis on the crosscultural and interdisciplinary aspects of research on translation, interpreting and intercultural communication.
4. Specialist Module: Translation in Social Contexts
This course varies from year to year and can cover any aspect of translation, interpreting and other forms of intercultural communication. The 2006 theme is Translation in Social Contexts.

Guest Lecture

The guest speaker for the 2006 session is Dr Ebru Diriker. Dr Diriker has been a practising conference interpreter since 1991 and has lectured in the Department of Translation and Interpreting at Bogaziçi University in Istanbul since 1998. Preliminary reading lists and course materials will be available on the web two months before the start of the course.

Venue

The 2006 session (26th June - 7th July) takes place at University College London.

Fees

The fee for the Summer School is £975. It covers access to library and computer facilities as well as tuition, course materials and refreshments. It does not cover accommodation or meals. A fees discount of 30% is available to self-funded students.

Eligibility and registration

The Summer School is open to suitably qualified students from across the world. Candidates should normally hold the degree of Master of Arts or equivalent in a relevant subject (typically a humanities subject involving crosscultural studies), should be proficient in English and should either have started or be actively considering research in translation and/or intercultural studies.

The deadline for receipt of applications is 30th April 2006. The registration form will be available here early in 2006.

Further information

For information about the 2006 Summer School, please contact Kenneth Liu:

Szu-han.Liu(a)ucl.ac.uk or Phrae Chittiphalangsri: uclpoch(a)ucl.ac.uk

**British Comparative Literature Association
British Centre for Literary Translation**

JOHN DRYDEN TRANSLATION COMPETITION 2006

The British Comparative Literature Association and the British Centre for Literary Translation (University of East Anglia) are pleased to announce their continued joint sponsorship of a translation competition for 2006. Prizes will be awarded for the best unpublished literary translations from any language into English. Literary translation includes poetry, prose or drama, from any period; entries may be up to 25 double-spaced pages in length.

The entry fee is five pounds sterling per entry. If you join the BCLA before 31st January 2006, you may submit one entry free of charge.

CLOSING DATE FOR RECEIPT OF ENTRIES: 12th February 2006.

First prize: 350 pounds; second prize: 200 pounds; third prize: 100 pounds. Other entries may receive commendations. Prize-winners will be announced in July 2006, and prizes will be presented later in the year. Winning entries will be published in full on the BCLA website, and extracts from winning entries are eligible for publication in the BCLA journal *Comparative Critical Studies*.

For further details and an entry form, see the BCLA website <http://www.bcla.org/> or e-mail transcomp@uea.ac.uk.

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Interdisciplinary Research Colloquium**Translating Emotion: Constructing Mental Experience Across Languages***Renehan Hall, NUI Maynooth, Friday 3rd March 2006*

This colloquium will provide an opportunity for teachers and researchers concerned with translation and cross-linguistic transfer to explore current problems and future directions in this developing interdisciplinary field. There is no attendance fee and all are welcome. Each paper will be followed by comment and discussion.

- ◆ 10.00 Welcome Dr Peter Denman
- ◆ 10.10 Prof. John Kinsella
'Journeys into the heart of poetry: translations of Emanuel Félix, Wang Hen, Hitomaro, and Camilo Pessanha'
- ◆ 10.50 Dr Kathleen Shields
'Auditory images as sites of emotion: where do they fit into translation studies?'
- ◆ 11.30 Coffee
- ◆ 12.10 Prof. Michael Cronin
'The trials of the translating subject: emoting on screen'
- ◆ 1p.m.- 2.30 Colloquium Lunch
- ◆ 2.30 Dr Cormac Ó Cuilleaináin
'Channelling emotions, eliciting responses: translation as performance'
- ◆ 3.10 Dr Michael Clarke
'Bad liver, broken heart, swollen lungs: the problem of metaphor'
- ◆ 3.50 Prof. Ruairí Ó hUiginn
'Love and lamentation: cross-cultural translation in Irish-language texts'
- ◆ 4.30 Coffee
- ◆ 4.50 Prof. Florian Krobb
'Priapean pursuits: Goethe, translation, and the fate of the Roman Elegies'
- ◆ 5.30 Prof. Dirk Geeraerts
'Looking back on anger: perspectives from cognitive linguistics'
- ◆ 6.30 Conclusion

DIRECTIONS

Maynooth is accessible via the Sligo road/M4 from Dublin, or on the newly improved train service from Connolly. Trains take about 30 minutes: suitable departures on Friday include those at 8.40, 9.22 and 9.45; for full timetable see www.irishrail.ie).

On entering the main gates of the Old Campus, go up through the left-hand archway and across the quadrangle to the central doors of the main building. Go inside and veer left around the cloister to find Renehan Hall.

ACCOMMODATION

To stay overnight on campus contact the Accommodation Service on 01-708 3726, or www.maynoothcampus.com.

Organised by the Translation Studies Group at NUIM

Contact email address: [maynoothtranslation\(a\)hotmail.com](mailto:maynoothtranslation(a)hotmail.com).

Translation: Theory, Practice and Strategies
One Day Conference/Workshop

University of Ulster at Coleraine, Friday 3rd March 2006

- ◆ 9.30 Coffee and enrolment
- ◆ 9.50 Professor J.H. Gillespie (Head of the School of Languages and Literature, University of Ulster), *Welcome Address*
- ◆ 10.00 Élie Robert-Nicoud, *Literary Translation versus Commercial Translation: economic pressures on practice and strategies*
- ◆ 11.00 Coffee and break for informal discussion
- ◆ 11.30 Dr. Adrienne Mason, (University of West England, Bristol) *Translation and the Uncertainty Principle*
- ◆ 12.00 Dr. Angela Ryan, (NUI Cork) *Translating Proust's Hieratics: Some Problems of Terminology and Cultural Transfer*
- ◆ 12.30 Lunch break
- ◆ 14.00 Visit to Multi-Media Lab (D047)
- ◆ 14.45 Presentations (10-20 minutes) by G. Gargett (*Goldsmith as Translator of Voltaire*); R. York (*Translating Paul Berna*); Marie-Thérèse Austin (*Marianne Moore's Take on La Fontaine*) followed by general discussion on the conference/workshop theme
- ◆ 16.30 End of conference

Apart from the visit to the Multi-Media Lab (D047, in South Buildings), the conference will take place in H215 (Central Buildings).

■ Contacting The ITIA

Irish Translators' & Interpreters' Association
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■ ITIA Resources for Translators

The *Irish Translators' & Interpreters' Association* has compiled a series of useful information leaflets for translators and interpreters - both members and non-members alike. These leaflets are available from the ITIA website at www.translatorsassociation.ie.

- ◆ *The Translation Profession*
- ◆ *Joining the ITIA*
- ◆ *Ordinary Membership Application*
- ◆ *Professional Membership Application*
- ◆ *Database Entry*
- ◆ *Code of Practice*
- ◆ *Background Information*
- ◆ *Translation Services in Ireland*
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