



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

ITIA Bulletin

August 2012

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Editorial

I recently received a phone call from a stranger who got my number from a colleague of mine who is a professional community interpreter. This pleasant and friendly gentleman phoned to ask me if I could offer him interpreting work. He explained to me that he had recently got involved in interpreting quite by chance really. This interpreter, a friend of mine, hired him to act as an interpreter on a few occasions and he kind of liked it.

I rarely share work with other interpreters mainly because I cannot complain of an excessive amount of it, however, since this gentleman sounded so polite, I thought, I would not cut him off rudely. So I asked him about his qualifications. Quite evasively he informed me that he had lived in Ireland for eight years.

But I persisted and finally found out that he is a drop-out from an IT school and that he has no language related qualifications. It annoyed me that someone thinks they can work as an interpreter without any professional training. Will he next phone a lawyer to ask him for some work?

However, it annoyed me even more that this man was sent on interpreting assignments by a professional interpreter.

Are we interpreters shooting ourselves in the foot by sending such a message to others? If we ourselves do not uphold professional standards, who is going to do it, especially considering our current status in Ireland? And one final thought: would it not make more sense to share work with your professional colleagues and expect the same from them, rather than, for the sake of a higher profit margin, hire complete amateurs?

Adam Brożyński, Editor
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Who holds judiciary to account when they get it wrong?

The casual ignorance of the remark was jaw-droppingly offensive; the so-called apology, if anything, even more damning — and the fact both were uttered by a judge was deeply worrying.

Judge Mary Devins' outrageous slur on Polish immigrants once again begs the question: How do these people get selected to judge the rest of us?

Devins was hearing the case of a trainee plumber who called a nightclub bouncer a "fat Polish fucker" — the fact the bouncer in question was Irish shows the level of intelligence of the kind of people who bandy about such sweepingly ignorant remarks.

The original case had been heard by a different judge, Conal Gibbons, who described the man's abusive remarks as "quasi-racist comments" and added these sorts of views had to be stopped in their tracks. The case was adjourned until last week after Judge Gibbons ordered the guilty party to save up and pay a Polish charity €1,000 in lieu of a conviction and a fine.

Enter Devins to take over the case, and rather than "stopping such views in their tracks", she decided to add a few bigoted ones of her own, namely when talk turned to whether there was such a charity in Ireland, she announced: "A Polish charity? There is. It's called the social welfare."

So far, so ignorant, but then along comes Devins's so-called apology — issued at taxpayers' expense via the Courts Service.

It was such a cack-handed effort, a second one had to be put out — but only after immigrant body the Integration Centre made it clear it intended to lodge a formal complaint with the Gardaí regarding her remarks. A judge needing two goes at an apology for bigoted, offensive, remarks? It does not inspire confidence in the judicial system, does it?

In the first so-called apology Devins said the offensive remark was "made in the context of — and alluding to — another, recent, violent, alcohol-fuelled incident" which "involved several defendants of Polish origin who were all recipients of social welfare payments".

...in Ireland judges are gods and cannot be touched, except by a Dáil impeachment for the most grave of offences.

So, not only was she bringing in a totally separate court case as a reference point for the one she was hearing, but she somehow thought it appropriate to compare a case about a "quasi-racist comment" against someone believed to be Polish with a completely different case where a few Poles happened to be defendants, and happened to be on social welfare? And because those particular individuals happened to be on the dole, that means she felt she could make sweeping, ignorant comments about all Polish people?

Imagine if a defendant who happened to be Jewish had come before a judge and that judge had extrapolated out particular traits of his behaviour or lifestyle to all Jewish people — can you imagine the outrage? Do we really want someone like that sitting in judgment in our society?

But unless Devins resigns we have to put up with her, as there is no disciplinary mechanism for dealing with people in these positions of immense power.

The most that could befall her is that she is asked by the President of the District Court to come to his office for a short, private chat — and Devins could just ignore that request if she wanted.

In other, more enlightened, jurisdictions, there would be a procedure for Devins to be disciplined by her peers

if they felt she deserved it, such as being sent on an educational programme intended to cure her of such sweeping ignorance. But in Ireland judges are gods and cannot be touched, except by a Dáil impeachment for the most grave of offences.

And it is not as if Devins does not have previous. She has in the past accused Polish defendants of "wasting the State's money" by daring to ask for interpreters, as she insisted they should have bothered to learn English properly.

The fact that conversation was being conducted in perfectly clear English appeared to escape her. The Poles in question just wanted to make sure they understood any nuances of the legal language used — which can be impenetrable to people who have English as their mother tongue, too.

As Devins cannot be disciplined, is it really over the top to call for this judge to do the decent thing and resign? Well, just imagine the uproar if an equally condescending and bigoted British judge had said: "Yes there is such a thing as a charity catering for the Irish in the UK — it is called the dole."

Every politician in Ireland would be trampling over each other to get to the nearest microphone first to rightly demand that judge be sacked from the bench and never allowed to rule on Irish-related cases again.

Devins' first so-called apology contained the classic non-apology apology line: "If insult was taken from my comment I apologise for same." So, it was for you to take offence, not for her to give it — thanks for that, Your Honour.

The non-apology was so appallingly inadequate that Devins had to put out one that actually sounded as if she meant it (following the threat of possible police involvement). She stated: "I understand and accept the hurt these comments caused to members of the Polish community. This was never my intention and I express my sorrow for same."

Well, it is always nice to get there in the end, but it would have been a tad better if she had not been so sweepingly offensive in the first place, and had not taken two stabs at an apology to strike anything remotely like the right tone and accept her appalling error of judgment.

But then, they are very cunning those Poles, aren't they? If they are not all scrounging benefits, they are stealing all the jobs as well. Best to stigmatise them for the sake of it, as they are bound to be pulling one trick or the other.

Judges, overwhelmingly originating from a very narrow social background and expressing an equally narrow perception of wider society, need to know they are not above judgment themselves. They should not — ever — be subject to political pressure, but must be accountable to disciplinary mechanisms within their own profession.

Devins clearly needs reminding that justice is supposed to be blind — not ignorant.

Shaun Connolly
Irish Examiner
August 04, 2012

Original source: <http://tinyurl.com/96wetxf>

CEATL Report

The annual meeting of CEATL (*Conseil Européen des Associations de Traducteurs Littéraires*) took place from May 15-17 2012 in Zadar, Croatia.

CEATL is an international non-profit association which since 1993 has been providing a platform for literary associations in European countries and regions to exchange ideas and information with the aim of improving the status and working conditions of literary translators. At present it has 34 member associations, with membership steadily increasing to include new EU member states and their neighbours.

Three new associations (from Poland, Serbia and a new Italian grouping) were welcomed at this year's meeting, which thus had delegates representing Austria, the Basque Country, Belgium, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Catalonia, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, UK, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Serbia, Slovakia, and Turkey. (Some countries have more than one association to take account of linguistic diversity within the national territory or reflect different literary genres, such as fiction and non-fiction.)

Besides the election of officers and other administrative tasks, there was a very full programme of working groups, panel discussions, presentations, etc.

This year's special topic was the editing process in the various territories, and delegates provided in advance a short account of their local situations, made accessible on the CEATL website to colleagues, and forming the basis of a mini-symposium during the meeting. 'Editing' in this case covered the publishing process from the translator's point of view, with emphasis on the service provided by in-house and freelance editors, copy-editors and proof-readers. A fall was noted overall in the number of in-house editors and proof-readers currently employed by publishers, resulting in freelancers (poorly paid in many instances) being pressurized to turn over texts quickly to ensure further work, all of which adversely affects the editorial standard. Smaller publishing houses were generally felt to do a good job with fewer resources, and seem to use tried and trusted freelancers when necessary. The question of a translator's authority over his/her translation often arose. Ideally the translator is consulted on suggested changes and has the last word (in theory, at least), but there was a high level of dissatisfaction in cases where little or no such collaboration takes place, and the translator only sees his/her work when publication is well advanced.

Of course translators are happy to read their proofs, but sometimes this work is not undertaken simultaneously by a qualified copyeditor/proof-reader, as would be best practice. In the worst cases, linguistic, stylistic and typographical faults are seldom alluded to by reviewers, so that improvement in standards is not easily achieved.

Not infrequently a freelance editor/proof-reader will not know the language of the original text, or of the translation. Some contributors felt there was now a distinct lack of traditional (mainly in-house) training for editors and their assistants. Irish readers will sympathize with those other translators who find themselves involved in questions of standard language, dialectal choices, and new vocabulary and spelling.

Delegates also provided a summary of their national association's activity during the past year, including a few lines on whether and how they celebrate St Jerome's

Day (International Translation Day). *This ITIA delegate was delighted to learn that St Jerome was actually a native of Dalmatia, in present-day Croatia. In fact a portrait of him in St Mary's Benedictine convent depicts him with what I'm assured is the distinctive Dalmatian nose.* CEATL uses such occasions to promote the visibility of translators in general, and indeed one of its working groups is dedicated to that end.

Other working groups are active in the areas of copyright and e-rights, working conditions of translators, training and education, best practice, and translation news (posted on Twitter: @CeatlNews), and made reports during the AGM.

But it wasn't all work in Zadar. We had some time to get a glimpse of the city's rich cultural and historical heritage, and appreciate its wonderful setting on the island-studded coast, which boasts 'the best sunsets in the world' if Alfred Hitchcock is to be believed.

Next year's AGM is set for Vienna and hosted by the Austrian association around International Copyright Day (April 24).

The 2014 meeting is provisionally set for Germany, while the Danish association plans to host the 2015 meeting, and the Basque association that of 2016.

Máire Nic Mhaoláin

IATIS Conference Report

*Fourth IATIS International Conference,
Queens University, Belfast. July 24th to 27th 2012*

The *International Association for Translation and Intercultural Studies* (IATIS) is a world-wide forum designed to enable scholars from different disciplinary backgrounds to debate issues relating to translation and other forms of intercultural communication.

The main subject of the IATIS 2012 conference was: *Translation and Interpretation and the Politics of Recognition* and Queen's University Belfast provided an excellent venue for the conference. There were two workshops before the main conference. Joel Snyder gave one entitled '*Audio Description - The Visual Made Verbal*' while David Johnston and Sarah Maitland gave a workshop on Theatre Translation.

There were over 80 presentations and four plenaries relating to the current status of both community and public interpreting and sign language interpreting. The conference had a total of 16 panels on various themes related to translation, interpretation and language policy. Key themes included the role of translation in conflict resolution, mediation and reporting, and the role of the translator and/or interpreter in covert censorship. Cultural translation between ethnic groups, particularly between majority and minority languages, and language rights were discussed. Intercultural relations and their political impact were considered and the interaction between cultures of 'large' and 'small' nations.

Other topics included the role of literary translation in challenging or reinforcing cultural difference, transnational media and their role in facilitating or discouraging intercultural understanding, translation and interpreting and their politics and ethics, theme translation and the contesting of nationalist narratives and recognition of the translator in technologised workflows.

Particular highlights included two of the keynote speakers, Dr Hilary Footitt and Dr Moira Inghilleri. Footitt spoke about language in war, referring to various issues, such as the importance of ensuring that interpreters have an understanding of professional ethics. She also emphasized meeting interpreters in the field in crisis zones. The third plenary session 'The art of interpreting' was delivered by Dr Moira Inghilleri who spoke about ethical demands on interpreters, which occur in fields where they have no official status, and how the 'official' members of fields can be dependent on interpreters for cultural/linguistic matters, and geographical and historical details. The other plenary lectures were delivered by Professor of Poetry Ciaran Carson of Queen's University and by Dr José Mario C. Francisco Manila University, Philippines, and focused on translation.

I was particularly interested in a talk called '*On interpreter mediated doctor-patient communication*' by Dr Demi Krystallidou who said that there can be disparity in how doctors and interpreters perceive the role of the interpreter. Doctors sometimes expect the interpreter to monitor patients' understanding while

interpreters think that doctors should avoid specialised terms and adapt what they say to ensure understanding.

Also on the theme of medical interpreting Professor Lorraine Leeson and Carmel Grehan from the Centre for Deaf Studies, Trinity Collect Dublin, tackled issues relating to medical sign language interpreting and referred to the findings of the Medisign project on the need for proper regulation of the sector and provision of sign language interpreting. In her presentation “Deaf People’s experiences in Healthcare in Ireland” Grehan spoke about “horror stories” where the key concerns were the lack of sign language interpreters with specialist training, lack of knowledge by the doctors and the importance of not using untrained interpreters. In her presentation “Ad-hoc, risky, unregulated: Interpreting in medical settings in Ireland” Professor Leeson spoke about concerns regarding current practices, highlighting ethical issues and referring to the code of ethics. She recommended improved interpreter training both short-term and long-term and the need for a statutory requirement that interpreters are licensed.

Continuing with the same topic, Dr Jemina Napier in her presentation 'Access to preventative and on-going healthcare information for deaf Auslan users: A qualitative study' spoke about healthcare communication in Australia. As pointed out by Dr Napier, misunderstandings and miscommunication may arise between patients and healthcare practitioners and the average deaf person generally has a lower level of English literacy.

I really enjoyed a presentation on *The Institutionalization of Community Interpreting as a Complex Matter of Recognition* presented by Sofia García-Beyaert as part of the panel on Interpreting and Social Fabric. Garcia-Beyaert referred to the theme of professional recognition and the fact that, language access to public services has escaped the public debates and the institutional and political agendas. She referred to the situation in Ontario, Canada and the way intercultural communication is managed in public and community settings there.

Other interesting presentations included the presentation *Providing Virtual Training to Interpreting Students in Africa. Evaluation of a Pilot Project* by Carmen Delgado and Manuela Motta. They talked about

the distance learning programme for interpreters in Kenya, provided by the University of Geneva and the challenges presented. On the same topic of Capacity Building and Training, Dr Mohammed El Haj Ahmed from the Islamic University of Gaza spoke about the importance of understanding and redefining different capacities required of professional interpreters in the Gaza Strip, and he explained the main challenges facing Palestinian interpreters such as mastery of the mother tongue and target tongue, the lack of specialization, lack of training facilities and equipment and called for a shift in interpreter training from a teacher centred approach to a learned centred approach.

Finally the presentation about liaison interpreting in China by Lihua Jian was outstanding. It referred to interpreters filtering the original message and the importance of bringing different disciplinary perspectives and providing new research methodologies in Chinese interpreting studies. María Jesús Blasco from Universitat Jaume I de Castelló gave an informative presentation on Transposing European Directive 2010/64/EU in Spain: Redefining the Socio-Professional Status and Role of Legal Interpreters and referred to the implications in terms of training for member states.

The IATIS Conference was beneficial in that it provided additional information on skills needed for translation and interpreting. It provided an opportunity to raise awareness of critical issues and potential risks and demonstrated the benefits of close cooperation. The importance of recognition of the profession was highlighted in lectures, complemented by workshops, all addressing a wide variety of issues in translation, interpreting and intercultural studies between legal practitioners, interpreters, political decision makers and researchers and reflecting on one of the greatest challenges of translation and interpreting and the benefits for the society.

The venue for the next IATIS conference in 2015 is Belo Horizonte, Brazil. See the IATIS website for more details: <http://www.iatis.org>

More info about the 4th IATIS Conference, Belfast, including the Conference Programme, can be found here: <http://tinyurl.com/8wjj5ou>

Miren-Maialen Samper holds a postgraduate qualification in community interpreting (Graduate Certificate in Community Interpreting) by Dublin City University and she is an active member of the ITIA Interpreting Sub-committee

Athbhreithniú ar Chaighdeán Oifigiúil na Gaeilge

Roma locuta est!

Tá eagrán leasaithe díreach foilsithe ag Rannóg an Aistriúcháin de Thithe an Oireachtais den *Chaighdeán Oifigiúil na Gaeilge*. Treoir maidir le húsáid na Gaeilge scríofa a bhí sa Chaighdeán riamh, ach sna blianta ó céadfhoilsíodh ‘an leabhrán glas’ i 1958 bhí an bhearna idir caint an phobail agus an teanga chaighdeánach scríofa ag leathnú, nó gur tháinig an t-am le hathbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar rialacha áirithe gramadaí le ceann a thógáil d’fhorás nádúrtha na teanga, agus le soiléiriú a dhéanamh ar chuid acu.

Is mór atá pobal na Gaeilge, agus aistritheoirí doiciméad oifigiúil go háirithe, faoi chomaoin ag an Rannóg as an treoir thábhachtach seo a sholáthar in alt na huair seo ar shlí chomh soiléir beacht údarásach seo, agus sin i bhfoilseachán breá slachtmhar dathchódaithe soláimhsithe agus réamhrá mínithe ag gabháil leis.

Ní mór a rá i dtosach báire gur fágadh formhór mór na rialacha mar a bhí, ach leathnú a bheith déanta ar fhocheann le cur leis na leaganacha a bheas ceadaithe nó inghlactha feasta de bhreis ar an seanrecht. Ní raibh an litriú caighdeánach i gceist san athbhreithniú cionn is é a bheith ar eolas go forleathan agus é sásúil ar an iomlán.

Ní fiú dul go mion sna hathruithe anseo, ach go hachomair – cuirtear le húsáid an ainmnigh in ionad an ghinidigh stairiúil i gcásanna áirithe, tugtar aitheantas breise do chleachtas na gcanúintí maidir leis an tuiseal tabharthach agus le réimniú na mbriathra, tugtar rogha maidir le córas simplithe in úsáid na n-uimhreacha (ábhar a bhfuil cuid mhór tráchta air anseo), agus déantar beachtú agus soiléiriú ar riail an tséimhithe i gcás dhá ainmfhocal a bheadh ag teacht i ndiaidh a chéile agus i roinnt cásanna eile. Tá caibidlí faoi leith ann ar an alt, ar na dobhriathra agus ar na forainmnigh, agus mionsonraithe ar úsáid agus ar fhoirmeacha na copailé.

Cad é a shíleann mo leithéid a d’fhéach riamh leis an gCaighdeán Oifigiúil a chur i bhfeidhm san áit ar chóir sin? Tá mé iontach sásta de. An t-aon rud a chonaigh mé, gan aon lua a bheith ar dhul cainte de shaghas ba dhuine é a shíl mé a chonaic mé cheana. Agus rud a chuir iontas beag orm é a fheiceáil ann, an dara pearsa

iolra den bhriathar san aimsir chaite a chríochnú ar - bhair. Níor mhothaigh mé sin leis na cianta, ach ní miste liom é.

Res finita est, mar sin?

Gramadach na Gaeilge An Caighdeán Oifigiúil, arna fhoilsiú ag Seirbhísí Thithe an Oireachtais, Baile Átha Cliath 2012; lgh 226; le ceannach ó Oifig Dhíolta Foilseachán Rialtais, Sráid Theach Laighean, Baile Átha Cliath 2; €10

Roma locuta est!

The Translation Service of the Houses of the Oireachtas has just published a revised edition (in Irish) of the *Official Irish Language Standard*. The official standard was always intended to apply to the written language, but in the period since the ‘little green book’ first appeared in 1958 the gap between vernacular use and the official standard has widened, till the time finally came to embark on a review of grammatical rules to take account of the natural development of the language, and to clarify certain points in some cases.

Irish-speakers, especially (it may be said) translators of official documents, are greatly indebted to the Dáil Translation Service for providing this important guide at this juncture, in a text so clear, accurate and authoritative, and in a publication that is attractive and easy to negotiate with its colour-coded sections, including a brief explanatory foreword.

It should be said right away that the vast majority of the old rules have been retained, but occasionally these have been expanded to admit additional forms deemed acceptable in future. Official standard spelling, now widely practised and accepted, has not been included in this revision.

Without going into great detail, the main changes are – the use of the nominative in place of the historical genitive in certain cases is extended, further recognition is given to dialectal usage regarding the dative case and some verbal forms, choice is given with a simplified system for the use of numerals (there is quite a lot about numerals, in fact), and the rules governing the use of lenition (aspiration) are expounded and clarified in such cases as that of two nouns following each other, and in other situations. There are special chapters on the definite article, adverbs, and pronouns, as well as details of the use and forms of the copula.

But as one who seeks to implement the Official Standard wherever appropriate, what do I think of it all? I am very happy with it. One little thing I noticed – there was no mention of such constructions as *ba dhuine é a shíl mé a chonaic mé cheana*. And I saw something there that surprised me a little – the second person plural past tense ending in *-bhair*. Haven't noticed that around for ages, though I don't mind at all.

Res finita est, then?

Gramadach na Gaeilge An Caighdeán Oifigiúil, published by Seirbhísí Thithe an Oireachtais, Dublin, 2012; pp 226. Available from Government Publications' Sales Office, Molesworth Street, Dublin 2; €10

Welsh language activist jailed over refusal to pay English-only fine

Language activist has been jailed for refusing to pay court-ordered compensation because the demand was not written in Welsh.

Welsh teacher Jamie Bevan, 36, of Union Street, Merthyr Tydfil, was sentenced to 35 days behind bars for failing to pay £1,021 in damages after breaking into a Conservative Party office in protest over S4C spending cuts.

He said he had complained to the Court Service three times but still received an English-only order after breaking into Tory MP Jonathan Evans' office in North Cardiff in March last year.

He told Merthyr magistrates he had “no intention” of paying the fine despite having the finances to do so and that it was a “privilege” to accept his punishment.

Rapturous applause from fellow campaigners swiftly turned to heckles as Bevan was jailed.

Presiding magistrate Owen Jenkins said he had no choice but to send Bevan to jail and was then confronted by screams of injustice from the public gallery.

In a dramatic finish, Bevan, who had been previously jailed for seven days for breaking a curfew, raised a fist high above him as he was escorted away.

Bethan Williams, chairwoman for *Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg* - the Welsh Language Society - then

shouted “The system is oppressive - this court is oppressive” before being dragged from the court room.

An interpreter was summoned to translate to non-Welsh speaking members of the court.

Speaking in Welsh, Bevan said: “Over a period of a year and a half, I have received an unacceptable and patchy Welsh language service. Complaints have been made and apologies received but the mistakes continue.”

“There should be a right for anyone who lives in Wales to receive a hearing and legal support completely in Welsh, and for free.”

“It's nowhere near sufficient for the hearing to be held through the medium of a translator.”

“Welsh speakers are under a massive disadvantage by getting hearings through a translator because a translator does not enable an individual to communicate directly with magistrates or a judge.”

“That is a ridiculous situation in modern-day Wales. It's simply archaic. It's unreasonable to divide Wales between those who are Welsh speaking and non-Welsh speaking. “I have as much right as anyone to have a hearing in Welsh and that should be able to happen completely naturally, without publicity and without all the hassle and fuss.”

“As you know, I have no intention in conforming. I will not pay one penny of the fine despite the fact that I can easily pay it.

“There should be a right for anyone who lives in Wales to receive a hearing and legal support completely in Welsh, and for free.”

“Please do as you wish. I am sure you know that the clerk has told me that you have no choice but I am sure [there are] other things that can be done by human beings that understand justice.”

“I am not begging you to do one thing or another. It is a privilege to accept your decision whatever that may be.”

Sixty people including friends and family turned out at Merthyr Magistrates Court in protest. They held out posters that read in Welsh: “Bevan - jailed for language.”

Gari Bevan, his father, said: “I am very proud of Jamie as are all of his family who are here today. He has got our full support as does the Welsh language.”

Support was also received from Labour MP Susan Jones and *Plaid Cymru* president Jill Evans.

In a joint statement, they said: “The fact that Jamie has twice received an English language summons and an English language hearing is completely unacceptable.

“It’s very important that the Welsh Language Commissioner shows she is able to secure rights for the people of Wales to use the Welsh language and the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 makes a positive difference to people’s everyday lives.”

Steven Impey
WalesOnline
August 13 2012

Original source: <http://tinyurl.com/9k7hxg4>

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
- Corporate
- 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 is available to translators and interpreters who are starting out on their careers and to those who do not work full-time as a translator or interpreter. Many members avail of Associate

Membership until such time as they have acquired the requisite experience and/or qualifications to apply for Professional Membership. Associate Membership is also availed of by people with a professional interest in the professions of translation and interpreting (e.g. terminologists, translation/interpreting tutors etc.) and by those who have a general interest in these professions.

Corporate Membership is available to translation companies. As this category is currently under review, we are not accepting applications at the moment.

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.

For further details and application forms, please see our website at <http://tinyurl.com/y65bgtb>

New Associate Members of the ITIA – August 2012

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Contacting the ITIA

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