
ITIA BULLETIN

July 2003

ITIA Bulletin

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Irish Translators' & Interpreters' Association
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■ Editorial

Welcome to the July issue of the *ITIA Bulletin*. This month's issue features items on practical issues such as Internet access, ethics in translation, linguistic resources and useful computer utilities. Someone recently said something about the ITIA Bulletin being a more "practical" publication and I have to admit that this has often been the case. But the thing is that it needn't be. The Bulletin can and should be a forum for *all* areas of translation; practical and theoretical, literary and technical. Admittedly, this isn't the place for scholarly papers with copious footnotes and references but there is no reason why we can't cover all areas of interest in our own unique style.

Why am I saying all of this? Well, it's a call to arms aimed at encouraging you to submit items for publication in the Bulletin. It occurred to me a couple of weeks ago that people rarely ask you how your day was when you're a translator. Perhaps people are afraid of being told about the way we looked for a word in a dictionary and then typed it into a document... But look at the Bulletin as a way of telling people about the funny thing that happened in work the other day. Share your experiences with us, there's no doubt that your experiences and comments will be of use to a lot of other people.

Jody Byrne, MITIA
Editor
jody.byrne@dcu.ie

member of the itia-ezine@yahoogroups.com mailing list will then be the proud and lucky owner of a translation related book.

- 4 The winner will receive the book in the post /mail and his/her name will be announced in the August issue of the ITIA Bulletin.

So, don't delay, invite a colleague to join our ITIA Bulletin list and send a blank email to bookprize@infomarex.ie

■ Flat Rate Internet Access Comes to Ireland

In recent weeks, a number of companies have launched flat rate Internet access (FRIACO) products on the Irish market which promise huge savings, especially for freelance translators. Now, you may be asking what the fuss is about, particularly if you don't live in Ireland. Understandable, but in a country where "affordable broadband" ranks alongside "retirement" in its proximity to today, unlimited dial-up access is the next best thing.

■ ITIA Chairman's Book Prize

Congratulations to the winner of the ITIA Chairman's June 2003 Book Prize who is Barry Stone of Knon Kaen, Thailand. "*Translation and Globalization*" by Michael Cronin is on its way to the lucky winner as we speak.

By way of a "continuing thank you" and in order to promote the ITIA Bulletin a little more, we are continuing the Chairman's Book Prize for our subscribers in July 2003.

To enter, all you need to do is:

- 1 Invite a colleague to join the ITIA Bulletin mailing list by their sending an email to itia-ezine-subscribe@yahoogroups.com
- 2 Send a blank email to bookprize@infomarex.ie to confirm your participation in the July 2003 draw.
- 3 On the 20th July 2003, we will pick a low prime number at random and - in the date and time order of the replies to bookprize@infomarex.ie. A

Basically, flat rate access means that you pay a standard monthly fee and you can access the Internet as much as you like (within limits, of course!). This standard fee not only includes the costs of subscribing to the service provider, but also the telephone costs. What all this means is that instead of paying an ISP and also paying for the telephone calls, you are allocated a certain number of hours per month. So, regardless of how many times you actually connect to the Internet, the costs to you stays the same.

Brilliant isn't it? Well it is and it isn't. Like so many things in life, there's a catch. And in the case of FRIACO, there are a couple of possible catches. The first catch is that with some services you need to make some changes to the way your telephone line works. The first of these involves contacting your telecoms provider and making sure that your *CLI (Calling Line Identity)* is turned on. What happens is when you make a call from your telephone line, your number is automatically displayed at the other end just like caller ID on a mobile phone. Not really a problem unless you're ex-directory or unlisted and don't want people

seeing your number. Granted, translators generally don't mind people having their telephone numbers... after all, it makes it that little bit easier for customers and the like to get in touch!

The problem here is that because your access may be linked to your particular telephone number, if you do not have your *CLI* activated or use another telephone line, you will incur the standard telephone call charges thereby negating the benefits of flat rate access.

The second problem is a little more serious and requires some form filling and contacting the company that provides your telephone line. Known as *CPS*, *Carrier Pre-Selection* makes it possible to have a telecoms company other than the one that supplies the telephone line as your default telecoms carrier for calls. This involves reprogramming your line at the local exchange and replaces the need for dialler boxes or the dialling of special codes before the call is made.

In practice, this means that you will receive one bill for the rental of your telephone line and another bill from the company that provides your calls. Thanks to new telecoms regulations, you can change your *CPS* at any time if you change your mind. But they stress that you should only change if you actually want the service and that you should check the terms and conditions very closely to see if there are any hidden penalties or charges.

These issues only really relate to *UTVip's* Internet packages. While technically, you don't need to make these changes to access the Internet, to avail of *UTVip's* flat rate package you have to sign-up for their reduced rate telephony package which in turn requires you to activate your *CLI* and change your *CPS*. A small catch, I know, especially when you consider the 25% savings

you can make on call charges. But if you don't want the telephony package you're stuck with it.

UTVip currently offers two flat rate packages which cater for both light and heavy users: *UTVip XL* gives you 180 hours online for €24.95 while *UTVip LITE* provides 30 hours for €9.99. If you exceed your monthly allocation, you are charged at *UTVip's* discount telephone rate.

UTVip's main competitor, *IOL* which is owned by *EsatBT* provides a similar package called "*IOL Anytime*". For €30 per month, you get 180 hours Internet access. Much like *UTVip's* offerings, *IOL Anytime* provides all inclusive rates and a special discounted telephone rate if you exceed your monthly limit. Unlike their competitors, however, *IOL Anytime* is provided as a stand-alone service: you don't have to sign up for additional services like telephony etc. and you don't have to change your *CPS*. There is also a business option which provides 260 hours access per month for €45. This averages out at around 9 hours a day.

But before you go rushing off to sign-up remember that these are still dial-up services and capacity is at a premium. Both *IOL* and *UTVip* point out that you will be disconnected if your connection is idle for a certain period or if you have spent several consecutive hours online. This isn't a problem because you can reconnect immediately, just don't expect to be connected to the Internet constantly for 18 hours a day.

If, like me, you seem to spend most of your working day online trying to block out the thought that you are clocking up massive phone bills as you download that huge file or search for a website, the thoughts of flat rate access is a dream come true. No more huge phone bills means you can relax and take your time as you surf the web.

Jody Byrne, MITIA

■ Manage Your Bookmarks Online

SyncIT helps you to keep your browser bookmarks synchronized, regardless of how many different browsers you use, or how many different computers you use. Once your bookmarks are synchronized, you can view them from any computer: an Internet kiosk, an Internet café, or your WebTV set. You can also share bookmarks with friends, and you can have instant

■ Next Issue of the ITIA Bulletin

The next issue of the *ITIA Bulletin* will be out on **15th August, 2003**. So if you have any contributions, news, suggestions or something you'd like to share, send them to jody.byrne@dcu.ie. The deadline for submissions is **10th August**.

Subscribing to the ITIA Bulletin

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

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access to your friends' bookmarks through bookmark subscriptions.

Whenever you modify or organize your bookmarks, from either Netscape Navigator or Communicator or Microsoft's Internet Explorer, the icon will go gray. This means SyncIT is trying to connect to the central SyncIT server where it will store your changes and transmit the information back to all of your local computers and browsers.

Install BookmarkSync on all of your computers, if you have more than one. Your existing bookmarks will be downloaded as you install the SyncIT software on each of your different computers. Changes you make to your bookmarks on one computer will be made on the other computers. Your licence is valid per account (bookmarkset) and OS family. If you are using different operating systems (PC, Mac) against the same account, you can acquire an additional license for the other operating system at a 50% discount.

When you're away from your computer, you can still see the web pages you've bookmarked by logging on to the central SyncIT website.

You can make some or all of your bookmarks accessible to other SyncIT users. You can also see what other users have bookmarked, if they allow you. If you are constantly using a friend's bookmarks, you can subscribe to his/her bookmarks so that you can always have quick access to them through the SyncIT icon on your taskbar.

For more information, visit:
<http://www.syncit.com/>

■ 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
- ◆ Student
- ◆ Honorary

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 *student membership* is for undergraduates engaged in third level language and/or translation studies. 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

■ The Ethics of Non-Translation

There are two sides to the ethical coin, though most people working in translation will be more familiar with the ethics of 'doing' as opposed to the ethics of 'not doing'. The translator, working in a professional fashion and environment, will attempt to produce that faithful mirror-image in the target language of all the twists and turns, the plain sailing and the subtle nuances of the source text, and, having completed the final product with a personal murmur ranging from a 'not bad at all' to a 'quite well done', will dispatch the item to the client. Such is the professionalism of the translator newly arrived on the translation scene, or that of the wily old fox of a translator who knows every trick of the trade.

However, apart from the 'doing' of a translation, the translator can at times be faced with a dilemma - be mindful please of its original etymology of the Greek *διλημμα* 'two assumptions' - to translate or not to translate at all.

The first ethical consideration of the translator is almost Hippocratic as with the medical profession - 'primum non nocere' - first do no harm. If the translation is going to do harm, the translator should try to avoid it, e.g. the DIY instructions for home-made hand-grenades. Others may have different or lower standards, but the translator with a finely-tuned sense of what is right and wrong will always try to avoid the doing of harm.

The second ethical consideration - and one must avoid here a presenting of ethics as if a type of Decalogue or Ten Commandments - is conscience. Each individual translator is gifted with the presence of a personal conscience, which many describe as the greatest

subjective indicator which any person possesses. Conscience is a maturing of the mind, educated by environment, by family, by professional training and even to a certain extent by intuition. If the text to be translated offends conscience, then the translator should not translate it. A simple example of this would be the declining to translate a speech of a businessman or public figure whose comments on all sorts of minorities are generally held to be obnoxious and contemptible.

The translator may then hold to a number of principles, first among which might be not to translate outside one's own area of competence or expertise. The translator may be a gifted translator of computer software texts, but not have a clue on pharmaceutical texts. On principle, as we say, the translator may decide never to translate on military, nuclear or biological weaponry. There is nothing 'wrong' with such translation being done, but a particular translator may feel uncomfortable with it and so seek to avoid it.

Far more likely, the translator may be asked from time to time to translate pornography or a screenplay on gratuitous violence, etc. and, on principle, decline to do so.

However, some texts will be avoided on principle out of sheer mind-numbing failed personal experiences e.g. the translation of poetry. On the silver screen, stage and television, seasoned actors will, on principle born out of experience, decline to work with 'small children and animals' because of the latter's unpredictability. *Mutatis mutandis*, the seasoned translator will avoid working with his or her own 'pets', otherwise known as unpredictable clients.

One of the most frequent ethical causes of non-translation is quite simply the declining of work from a client who had not paid for the first job or whose payments are so erratic that a carnival 'Wall of Death' is a safer and more secure option. A translator is ethically correct in refusing to accept a fresh task for translation when a previous task remains unpaid. While there are various sub-elements to this particular ethical cause, the main element is nevertheless summed up in the English phrase 'once bitten, twice shy'. The translator should not be 'shy' of declining the new task if 'bitten' by a previous one.

This particular aspect of declining work because of non-payment is of special ethical importance to translation agencies, which have the weekly/monthly obligation of paying their own staff and bills. To take on a dubious-as-to-payment second translation when the first one has

not been paid for may well, at the end of the day, deprive the agency of funds needed to pay its own staff for their work done.

It is professional for the translator not just to translate well. It is professional for the translator not to translate at all where strictures of harm, conscience, principle or payment practice *inter alia* are brought into the equation.

Professionalism is not just about doing your utmost for the client to the very best of your learning, experience and training. Professionalism is also about the ability to say 'no' for just ethical cause. Such professionalism is not a thornless rose to be plucked easily from the bush. It requires not just education and the recognition of your peers in professional association; it requires courage born out of experience, and trust and confidence in one's own ethical ability to perform or not to perform, as the case may be, in accordance with one's own conscience and principles.

Michael J. McCann
Chairman, ITIA

■ Translation Research Summer School at UCL

REPORT ON THE TRANSLATION RESEARCH SUMMER SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON, JUNE 23rd TO JULY 4th 2003

In recent years the Translation Research Summer School has organised an annual two-week course offering intensive research training in translation and intercultural studies for prospective researchers in the field. The project is a joint initiative of the Centre for Translation and Intercultural Studies at Manchester University, the Comparative Literature Graduate Programme at University College London (UCL), and the Centre for the Advanced Study of the Islamic World at the University of Edinburgh. This year it was the turn of UCL to host the Summer School, under the leadership of Theo Hermans.

The School aims to familiarise students with research models, methodologies and techniques, to provide research skills specific to translation and intercultural studies, to offer critical assessments of available resources and relevant approaches, to address current theoretical and research issues in translation and intercultural studies, and to lend individual support in designing and planning research projects. To these ends, it divides its syllabus into four modules: *General Research Methods, Theories of Translation and*

Intercultural Studies, Research Methods in Translation and Intercultural Studies, and a *Specialist Module* which this year was devoted to literary and historical issues. Each course also features a guest lecture, which this year was delivered by *Maria Tymoczko*.

The course was spread over ten days, each day featuring two two-hour teaching sessions, with additional time available for tutorials and library work. Students came from a wide variety of backgrounds: many were practising translators and interpreters, and several were pursuing Translation Studies research. Language communities represented included Arabic, Chinese, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Polish, Portuguese, Spanish, and Uzbek.

Morning sessions during the first week of the course were devoted to the General Research Methods module, which this year included an introductory session on *Doing Research* by Yasir Suleiman, a session on *Research Planning and Design* by Maeve Olohan, and two classes given by Sebnem Susam-Sarajeva, on *Case Studies and Theories*, and *Interviews and Questionnaires*. Complementing this was a seminar led by Maria Tymoczko devoted to academic writing. Ultimately the areas presented in this module were probably of greatest benefit to those considering taking up research in Translation Studies (many of those already working in the area have had the benefit of similar courses at their own universities). Nevertheless, what was most interesting for the present reviewer was the conspicuous lack of resources available to research trainers in the field. The commendable *'Research Models in Translation Studies'* series coming from St. Jerome Publishing, along with recent publications by Williams & Chesterman and Basil Hatim, will lay the groundwork for this, though there remains the need for practical textbooks to fully train students in, say, case-study development and hypothesis formulation. Nevertheless, as far as the Summer School was concerned, the excellent teaching abilities of Sebnem Susam-Sarajeva in particular served effectively to bridge the gap between theory and practice.

Much of the material from the first module was complemented by later sessions on *'Research Methods in Translation and Intercultural Studies'*. Mona Baker's two sessions, one on interpreting, the other on corpus-based translation research, were exemplary, as is to be expected from one of the leading teachers and researchers in the field. Also flying the flag for the Centre for Translation and Intercultural Studies, now based at Manchester University, was *Keith Harvey*, who gave a clear and eloquent introduction to the topic of

gender in translation studies. It was a shame that the remaining session in this module - Jeremy Munday and Charlotte Bosseaux's session on *'Linguistics, Agency, and Voice'* - lacked the necessary time to fully present this fascinating area in the detail it requires; Munday's extensive and detailed presentation of systemic functional linguistics probably warranted a broader showcase to illustrate applicability to translation analysis than was available.

The module on Theories of Translation and Intercultural Studies featured two sessions led by Theo Hermans: *'The Discipline of Translation Studies'* provided an overview of developments in translation studies over the past thirty years, while *'Norms, Conventions, and their Implications'* investigated the ways in which Descriptive Translation Studies in particular has used concepts such as norms and conventions. To both excellent discussions, Hermans lent the air of the authority of one who himself has played an integral role in the development of translation theory in the last two decades. Similarly authoritative was Mona Baker in her session on *'Intercultural Pragmatics'* - a presentation emphasising our obligation as researchers to extend the remit of pragmatics to intercultural communication and, consequently, the obligatory engagement with issues straddling several disciplines. Ultimately her discussion pointed to the necessity of considering ideological implications in discussions of difference; we wait in eager anticipation for her forthcoming book on this subject. Considerations of ideology were also to the fore in Sebnem Susam-Sarajeva's stimulating presentation *'Power in Translation Studies'*, highlighting the illusory nature of notions of 'frictionless exchanges of meaning and knowledge'.

The module devoted to Literary and Historical Issues also included two presentations by Theo Hermans. His lecture *'Translation and Self-Reference'* argued that equivalence remains beyond translation and thus acts of translation display difference with regard not only to their originals, but also to one another. Inherent in this was a desire to challenge inherited ideas and vocabularies in Translation Studies, an issue which Hermans also took up in the session on *'Translating across Cultures'*, presented jointly with Harish Trivedi. The latter presented a discussion of cultural issues in translation studies, particularly in the context of post-colonial discourses on India. Both theorists together examined the extent to which the cross-study of translation is itself dependent on and implicated in forms of cultural translation. George Paizis presented a highly entertaining session on the translation of popular

romantic fiction, while Daniel Abondolo presented what, for the present reviewer, was among the most stimulating lectures of the course: *'Textual Density in and across Languages'*. Using the notion of textual density, derived from Jakobson's views on poetic language and supported by extensive research from anthropological linguistics, Abondolo examined the highly problematic issue of what is meant by translation and, indeed, whether such an activity may ever be considered truly possible in theoretical terms.

Throughout the course, students had the opportunity of having private tutorials with several of the course lecturers and the fruits of many of these discussions were seen on the final day when students gave poster presentations of their own research interests. Ultimately, satisfaction with the course was extremely high - a fact demonstrated by several participants who had not previously considered research in translation studies, now aiming to pursue it.

Next summer the course will be held in Edinburgh. For further details, contact Sebnem Susam-Sarajeva: s.susam-sarajeva@ed.ac.uk. For more information on the course just finished, visit

<http://www2.umist.ac.uk/ctis/trss/home.htm>.

John Kearns

■ Learning Grammar the Easy Way

I recently stumbled across a really interesting piece of software that I wish was available all those years ago when I started learning languages. Described as “a universal Verb Conjugator that shows complete verb inflections of any verb in 100+ languages” Verbix is basically a grammar reference tool that lets you find out how to conjugate verbs in pretty much any language you can think of and even some languages you've never heard of. With hundreds of languages, you're bound to find the language you're looking for. Unlike other verb conjugators, Verbix for Windows also returns the glossary look-up form from any inflection. The website also contains multilingual wordlists so you can find out what the Gothic equivalent of “arrive” is and then find out how to conjugate it.

According to the Verbix website, Verbix is “an independent non-profit organization that aims to promote and protect linguistic diversity”. The Verbix verb conjugator is designed for students of foreign languages “who are tired of browsing grammar books,

dictionaries, incomplete conjugation tables and other sources to find correct verb conjugations and spelling.”

Besides including the plain verb tenses and forms, Verbix also gives more information about the languages included, such as maps, demographic information, linguistic family information and more. You can also preview and print information and even create small verb related websites. Verbix searches the Internet for more information on an active word to help you find more information on verbs.

There are two versions of the tool, Verbix for Windows which you download and run on your computer and a free web version which you access using a web browser. The Windows version of the software costs \$29.90 USD.

Both the online and download versions contain verb conjugations for hundreds of languages, ranging from national and international languages to regional and even extinct languages. Some of these languages include:

Acholi, Afrikaans, Ainu, Akkadian, Asturian, Aymara, Central, Basque, Batticaloan Portuguese, Breton, Bulgarian, Cape Verdian, Catalan, Cebuano, Chavacano, Cimbrian, Comorian, Shingazidja, Coptic, Cornish, Crioulo, Upper Guinea, Danish, Dutch, Enets, English, Esperanto, Etruscan, Eurish, Eurolang, Fa d'Ambu, Faroese, Finnish, French, Fulfulde, Galician, German, Gothic, Guaraní, Hausa, Hindi, Icelandic, Ido, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Jiwari, Kamas, Kashmiri, Klingon, Komi-Zyrian, Kreyol, Latin, Low Saxon, Macedo-romanian, Martiniquais, Miranda do Douro, Mískito, Morisyen, Norn, Norwegian (bokmål), Nubi, Occitan, Old English, Old Norse, Old Occitan, Old Scandinavian, Old Swedish, Palenquero, Pampangan, Papiá Cristang, Papiamento, Petjo, Popoluca, Sayula, Português de Corlai, Portuguese, Proto-Indo-European, Punic, Rhaeto-Romanic, Romanian, Runic Swedish, Saramaccan, Sardinian (Logudorese), Setu, Shona, Spanish, Sranantongo, St.Lucien, Swahili, Swedish, Tamil, Tetun, Tok Pisin, Turkish, Urdu, Valencian, Welsh, Volapük, Wolof, Vulgar Latin, Zarma

Jody Byrne, MITIA

For more information on Verbix, visit:

<http://www.verbix.com/>

■ Conferences

Translating and Interpreting as a Social Practice

Department of Translation Studies, University of Graz, Austria

5th - 7th May 2005

In translation studies, the discussion of social contexts conditioning the production and use of translations has been largely neglected so far. If the process of translation, including selection, production, distribution and reception, is viewed as a socially regulated activity, the social agents involved can be identified as constructing and constructed subjects in society. Such a view of translation as a social practice opens up a broad field of research, which first of all makes it necessary to identify the social factors conditioning the translation process.

The international conference "Translating and Interpreting as a Social Practice" aims to contribute to the conceptualisation of a general translation sociology. In the longer term, the plan is to elaborate a comprehensive theoretical and methodological framework, substantiated by empirical studies, which should allow us to analyse the social implications of the translation process in its various contexts. The following issues can be discussed in detail with respect to the social context of translation: status, publishing policy, the professional image of translators and interpreters, their work settings, the role of institutions, the legal situation, etc.

We would welcome proposals which raise gender-specific questions, focus on interdisciplinary approaches, help to promote theorisation, discuss empirical studies, analyse the various issues in a contemporary or a historical perspective, and/or take account of various text types.

Further information on registration, congress fees and deadlines for abstracts will be circulated in November 2003. For queries and proposals for special panels please contact:

Michaela Wolf at michaela.wolf@uni-graz.at or Alexandra Fukari at alexandra.fukari@utanet.at

International Conference: Choice and Difference in Translation

Central Building of the University of Athens, 30 Panepistimiou Street, Athens, Greece

3rd-7th December 2003

Discourses conform to culture- and/or genre-specific preferences prevalent in particular languages and, thus, differ in the way they are structured. Translation practice tends to reflect such preferences and ideological assumptions in target versions of texts as it is assumed to register intercultural difference in a readily perceptible manner.

This international conference is intended to examine types of mediation processes that inscribe in target texts the tension between globalizing effects and localizing trends bearing consequences for linguistic identity preservation and development. It aims at promoting awareness of which particular features might be constituting a linguistic identity in professional translation contexts, drawing on relevant research in pragmatics, semantics, sociolinguistics, discourse analysis, literary criticism, language teaching/learning, machine-aided research on corpora, focus on the individual translator, and/or which material conditions and pedagogic practices may favour the intercultural phenomenon, thus, deepening understanding of one's own identity.

For further details about submission of abstracts etc. please visit the conference website at <http://www.cc.uoa.gr/english/C&D/C&D1.htm>

Or contact Prof. Maria Sidiropoulou
msidirop@cc.uoa.gr

■ Training, Courses & Education

The Gerard Manley Hopkins Society - Translation Workshop

Monasterevin, Co. Kildare, Ireland

25th July, 2003

As part of its 16th Annual Summer School, The Gerard Manley Hopkins Society is hosting a translation workshop on Friday 25th July from 10.00 to 13.00 at St. Paul's Secondary School, Monasterevin, Co. Kildare. The fee for the workshop is €10. Places on the workshop are limited so early booking is recommended.

The workshop is organised by: Aleksandra Kedzierska (Poland), Ewa Torebko (Poland), Bruno Gaurier (France), Marcos Hormiga (Spain), Michael Scott (France) and Hikaru Kitabayashi (Japan).
For more information as well as bookings, please contact:

Ms. F. Duignan,
5 Moatville,
Abbey Road,
Naas, Co. Kildare
Tel.: +353-45-894760

The Gerard Manley Hopkins Society - Words & Music Workshop

Monasterevin, Co. Kildare, Ireland

19th July, 2003

Also taking place as part of its 16th Annual Summer School, The Gerard Manley Hopkins Society is hosting a Words and Music Workshop on Saturday 19th July from 09.30-12.45. The fee for this workshop is €40 and early booking is advised.

The workshop is organised by: Philip Carty, Emil Cic and Conor Mahony.

For more information as well as bookings, please contact:

Mr. Conor Mahony,
62 The Elms,
Newbridge,
Co. Kildare
Tel.: +353-45-438136

■ Contacting The ITIA

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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*
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