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# ITIA BULLETIN

November 2008

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**Irish Translators' & Interpreters' Association**  
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## ■ Editorial

Dear Readers,

Another year is drawing to a close and inevitably we look back on what has been an eventful year. In 2008, global events have been intimately felt. Let's hope that in 2009, we feel more positive effects from global events - starting with the inauguration of a new president in the US.

For the ITIA, it has been a year when the profile of the association has continued to rise as public interest in translating, and particularly interpreting, issues grow. Budgets in the New Year will be cut in the private and public sectors but let's hope the anticipated belt-tightening does not slow the momentum gained by T/I in 2008.

Sincere thanks to everyone who helped out with the bulletin throughout the year particularly Mary Phelan, Annette Schiller and Jody Byrne. Best wishes to all for the holiday season!

**Elizabeth Hayes**

Editor ITIA Bulletin

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told only closest family about how they earn money.

The US Army has decided to enforce the ban because it believes that disguising their personnel undermines professionalism. "We are a professional Army and professional units don't conceal their identity by wearing masks," Lt. Col. Steve Stover, a spokesman for the U.S. military. The move is part of a wider operation going on in Iraq where the Army has responded to recent calm by dismantling outposts and blast walls in an attempt to return a sense of normality to the war-torn country. Critics say that the move is premature and naïve. Iraq is not out of danger by any means and T/Is are as much a target as ever. With the enforcement of the ban on masks, many left their jobs as the danger they are putting themselves and their families in becomes just too great. Others have grown beards or started wearing goggles as an alternative disguise. Their fear is understandable – about 300 US military interpreters have been killed since 2003.

At the time of publication, the Pentagon announced that it was rescinding the ban. The issue was taken up by Democratic Senator Ron Wyden who petitioned Robert Gates, US Defence Secretary. The ban can still be enforced but the decision is made on the ground by troop commanders.

## ■ Prospective Certified Translators

For those wishing to gain certified status, the ITIA will be accepting applications from December 1<sup>st</sup> until January 1<sup>st</sup>. Further details will be posted on the website in mid-November.

## ■ Iraqi Interpreters banned from wearing masks

Following a period of relative calm in Baghdad, the US Army has decided to implement its ban on interpreters wearing masks. Up until this point, Iraqi interpreters working for the US Army have taken every possible measure to disguise themselves to keep their identities hidden. The reason is obvious: Iraqis working with the US Army are classed as collaborators and traitors. As such, they have been the target of extremist groups. The kidnapping, torture and murder of translators/interpreters in Iraq has become almost banal.

Furthermore, it is not just the translator/interpreter who is in danger as their families face dire consequences too if they are found out. As a result, Iraqi T/Is working with the US Army have always covered their faces and

## ■ 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

*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](http://www.translatorsassociation.ie)

## New Associate Members (was "Ordinary")

### CRIOSTÓIR MACDUBHAILL

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### MONIKA KALISZEWSKA

16 Brighton Green  
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POLISH to and from ENGLISH  
General, education. Community interpreter

### ELENA KERPIENE

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LITHUANIAN, RUSSIAN from English  
General. Community interpreting

## ■ Advertise in the ITIA Bulletin

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The ITIA Bulletin is a great way to advertise job openings, products etc. to T/I professionals. For information and rates, contact [theitiabulletin\(a\)gmail.com](mailto:theitiabulletin(a)gmail.com)

## ■ Garda complains about lack of interpreting standards in Ireland

An article in the Garda Review, a monthly publication by and for the Garda Síochána, claims that the lack of vetting of interpreters coming to work in garda stations poses a security risk. Det. Garda Tom O'Sullivan made the claims in an extensive and interesting article that

spurred further articles in *The Irish Sunday Mirror* (30/11/2008) and the *The Sunday Tribune* (30/11/2008).

One striking incident O'Sullivan mentioned was where a Chinese national arrived at Bridewell Garda station in Dublin for an interpreting job. The arresting garda became suspicious of the interpreter and ran his details through the Garda National Immigration Bureau computer to discover that the interpreter himself was illegally living and working in Ireland. The detective also mentioned other cases where interpreters (working via telephone) have been unprofessional including one incident where the interpreter was bargaining for goods at a car boot sale while interpreting and another case where the interpreter was inaudible because he was working while on a busy bus.

Det. Garda O'Sullivan said that, because of the lack of vetting, interpreters could themselves be criminals. He said, "This is far from satisfactory – it represents a massive security concern. It is true to say that you could have people linked to criminal gangs providing translation services."

He went on to make the case for professionalizing the interpreting profession – a call the ITIA has been making for some time. "We do not have to invent best practice in the use of interpreters. Other countries have tried and tested procedures in place for many years" he said, "Britain has a register of public service interpreters who are fully tested for professional competence and must provide proof of security clearance."

*...the lack of vetting of interpreters coming to work in garda stations poses a security risk.*

O'Sullivan said, "As far back as 2002 the Garda Commissioner directed that a working group be set up to examine the use of interpreters and translators by An Garda Síochána. This working group provided a comprehensive report and made detailed recommendations on changes to be adopted to comply with best practice globally. It was recognised that *An Garda Síochána* was almost unique among western police services in having no standards or protocols. The report's recommendations were not implemented."

Det. Garda O'Sullivan's special interest in interpreting issues within the Garda Síochána is no doubt informed

by his linguistic background. He has a BA (Hons) in Linguistics and Italian from UCD, a Masters degree in Applied Linguistics from TCD and is a professional member of the Chartered Institute of Linguists (London) and the ITIA.

## ■ Career Questions

Hazel Rochford has an MA in Translation Studies from DCU. She left Ireland for Germany three years ago where she works as a translator in a scientific research centre.

### 1. Describe a typical working day.

It varies! That's one of the best things about working here in the Language Services here at *Forschungszentrum Jülich*, one of the largest multidisciplinary scientific research centres in Europe. There are three of us working in the Language Services (two native English speakers and one native German speaker), and between the three of us, we cover four languages (German, English, French and Spanish). In general, we try to have a quick meeting in the morning to sort out the jobs that have to be done and decide who's going to do what. Each of us deals directly with inquiries and accepts jobs for all other team members – we don't have a secretary to coordinate everything! Of course, this system only works because we are such a small group. Jobs are entered into a central database to which all members of the Language Services team have access. We offer translation services, revision services, terminological assistance and on-the-spot support. All of our work is for publication, which means that an extremely high standard has to be maintained at all times. Since we work in a scientific research centre and the pressure is on researchers to publish their findings in English, most of our work consists of translating into English or revising papers written by non-native speakers in English. However, another important aspect is informing the public about the research conducted here, making Corporate Communications one of our regular customers. Almost all of the scientific disciplines are represented in Jülich, which means that accurate terminology is extremely important. We maintain our own in-house terminology database and add to it almost every day. Of course, there is a lot more to Jülich than the scientists! We also work for the Board of Directors, the canteen, corporate communications, the legal division ... the list is endless! Applications for funding are also important – be it from the EU or various national bodies. Basically we never know what's going to happen in a day. We constantly have to reprioritise and juggle jobs. Since the beginning of the

year, we also have to account for our time, which means that customers are billed for the time it takes us to complete a job. This also involves quite a lot of administration. Perhaps the only thing that each day has in common is the fact that it's never boring!

### 2. Describe the professional pathway that led to your current career.

I graduated from Trinity College Dublin with a B.A. Hons. in European Studies with French and German in 2002. I went on to work as a teaching assistant for English in Switzerland. Then in 2004, after a year of travelling outside of Europe, I went back to Dublin City University and took the M.A. in Translation Studies in French and German. Having completed my M.A. in 2005, I moved to Germany to take up what was initially a six-month contract at *Forschungszentrum Jülich*. Before my contract was up, Jülich offered me a permanent position as a translator and I've been here ever since!

### 3. Do you have an area of specialization?

I guess it would have to be popular science. I do a lot of translations for Corporate Communications, ranging from brochures and books to the Internet and the annual scientific report. Since so many disciplines are covered here at Jülich and the major focus lies on solving the grand challenges facing society in the field of health, energy and the environment, and information technology using our two key competencies of physics and supercomputing, specialising in a particular field of science is impractical. Many translators find this unusual, but by specialising in multidisciplinary, we are in a position to serve science in the best possible way.

### 4. What are the main advantages of your job?

It's never boring! I have an opportunity to work on a variety of texts in a variety of fields in a variety of ways! I couldn't have asked for a better introduction to the translation industry. Team work is also essential. We work very closely together in the Language Services and support each other in our work. We also have a high degree of independence and each of us is responsible for our own translations and revisions right from the very beginning. One of the other major advantages of working here in Jülich is direct contact with the scientists. For example, if I am translating a paper on a new experiment and find it difficult to imagine what is actually happening, I can phone up the author and arrange to see the experiment. I can ask him/her to clarify certain aspects. We have access to excellent

facilities here and have our own technical support – when we have problems with our software, we have an expert on site. We have access to specialist dictionaries in both print and electronic form and subscriptions to translation journals. Since we are part of the Central Library, we are also kept up to date on new publications, new science databases, how to search for information, and our services are advertised as part of those offered by the library. Further education and development is encouraged here at *Forschungszentrum Jülich*, and we also the freedom to expand our sphere of work.

We are not confined to simply translating and revising texts – we also offer courses on English language and how to use online dictionaries. We organise workshops for translators on a biannual basis on the topic of CAT, and we are encouraged to network and attend conferences.

## 5. What are the main disadvantages of your job?

I would have to say the fact that it's so difficult to plan in advance. Although we try to plan jobs as best we can, something always comes up that has to be done in between. For example, if the Board of Directors sends us a translation, it has to be done immediately – regardless of other deadlines. When I first started work here, it took a while to get used to members of staff phoning up to ask how a phrase should be translated, etc. You have to learn how to help your customer on the spot and then return to your translation or revision and pick up where you left off.

Of course, direct contact with our customers also means that we have to deal with added pressure from authors. They can come ask questions about a translation or revision that we have completed for them or phone on a regular basis when we have accepted a job to double check how we are getting along and when we expect to be finished.

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

### Subscribing to the ITIA Bulletin

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## 6. What advice would you give to someone at the beginning of their career?

I would definitely advise translators to live and work abroad once they are qualified. Another good way of gaining experience is to take a placement in a translation agency or translation office that work in and with the languages that you have. We offer translation students six-month placements in the Language Services at Jülich and the advantages are manifold.

I also believe that it is important to gain experience working as an in-house translator before trying to go freelance. I have certainly learned an immense amount about the profession over the last three years, and being part of a team means that I have direct contact with my fellow translators. There are a lot of translators' forums out there but when starting out, being able to talk to somebody directly gives you a lot more confidence.

## 7b. How do you see your future within the T/I industry?

Good question! I certainly intend to stay within the translation industry but exactly where my career will go is difficult to say at this point.

## 8. How do you see the profession developing?

I think that translation technology will continue to change the profession – perhaps more radically over the next few years than it has done in the past. One development that is encroaching on the territory of the translator is *crowd sourcing*. Facebook is a good example of a company that left the translation of its applications to its users. Translators will be called upon to defend their skills and will have to sell their profession better in the future. Machine translation is also making rapid progress, and will inevitably demand that the translator increasingly accept the role of an editor or reviser.

Translators will have to adapt their skills and be prepared to expand their professional remit.

## 9. Do you think technology has helped or hindered your earning potential?

Since I work as an in-house translator and receive a regular salary, at the moment I don't think translation affects my earning potential to the same extent as it would somebody working freelance. However, technology has most definitely increased the speed at which translators work.

Even the Internet is a tool without which the translation process would occur at a snail's pace! Translation technology has also greatly improved leverage rates, which allow translators to process a text that they have already translated at a much faster rate than would have been possible ten years ago. On the other hand, leveraging also means lower rates but on the whole I think it's a fair trade. I certainly feel that technology has added to translation as a profession.

#### 10. How could standards be improved?

The professional organisations need to do more to make the general public aware of what is involved in translating a text and how important proper training and a recognised qualification actually is. It would also be no harm to introduce some sort of audit procedure for translations in order to keep the standard high.

### ■ Court case breaks down in Scotland over unqualified interpreter

Scotland's *Sunday Herald* (16/11/2008) reported on the break down of a court case due to an unqualified interpreter. An urgent enquiry has been launched to investigate how the situation came about. The interpreter was found to have no qualifications and no experience in working at trials.

Sheriff James Tierney halted the trial of Krzysztof Kucharski on the second day after the freelance interpreter admitted her inexperience in open court, despite reassurances from the interpreting firm that she was suitably qualified. She herself had, at the start of the trial, confirmed that she was able to undertake the work. The *Scottish Court Service* (SCS) hired criminology and psychology student Beata Kozłowska from *Alpha Translating and Interpreting Services*, Scotland's largest interpreting firm.

*...the freelance interpreter admitted her inexperience in open court, despite reassurances from the interpreting firm that she was suitably qualified.*

Kozłowska was to interpret in the case against Kucharski, 24, at Aberdeen Sheriff Court last month, despite not possessing the *Diploma in Public Service Interpreting (DPSI)*, the minimum industry benchmark qualification for linguists working in the public sector in Scotland.

The event highlighted how the Scottish Courts Service is continuing to use inexperienced foreign students - without the DPSI or any other interpreting qualifications - despite issuing guidelines in June that interpreters should hold the DPSI with the option in Scots law "or an equivalent qualification of similar standard".

The defendant's lawyer, Mr. Taco Nolf, was responsible for calling into question Ms. Kozłowska's qualifications. Mr. Nolf claims that this is not the first time he has had this problem, "This is the third trial in which I have been involved that has been deserted because of incompetent interpreters, all of them supplied by the same agency."

Alpha, the agency in question responded by saying that, "We are very disappointed about this development and will be investigating the matter internally and with our clients at the Scottish Courts Service."

### ■ Obituary: Jin Di, 1921-2008

I am sure that members will share my sadness at hearing of the death of the translator, scholar and Honorary ITIA Member, Prof. Jin Di on November 6th. Many will remember his visit to us in Dublin in April 2005, when he was conferred with his honorary membership and also addressed the Second DCU International Postgraduate Conference in Translation Studies.

Jin Di was born in Wuxing County, (now Huzhou City), Zhejiang Province in September, 1921. In the early-1940s, he began to publish poetry and prose while studying at the foreign language school of Southwestern United University. His translation career commenced when, in collaboration with British poet Robert Payne, he began to translate Shen Congwen's collection of stories *The Chinese Earth* into English and had it published in Britain in 1947.

However it was for the translation of James Joyce's *Ulysses* that Jin Di became best known. The translation of the novel took a total of 16 years to complete, and the story of this mammoth task itself became the subject of a book, *Shamrocks and Chopsticks: James Joyce in*

China, *A Tale of Two Encounters*, published by City University of Hong Kong Press in 2001. The book provides a fascinating account of the many hurdles to getting his translation published - linguistic, cultural, and indeed political (Joyce was out of favour with the Communist authorities in China for many years).

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*I recall him ... as a man of both great erudition and indefatigable energy.*

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Jin Di's translation also informed his scholarship in literary translation theory, evident in such books as *Literary Translation: Quest for Artistic Integrity* (Manchester: St Jerome, 2003) and *On Translation*, a book which he co-authored with Eugene Nida and which was re-issued in a second edition by City University of Hong Kong Press in 2006, including an interview he gave during his Dublin visit.

I recall him during our meetings in Seoul and Dublin as a man of both great erudition and indefatigable energy. He would rise at 4 am to work and continued his activities in translation and scholarship up to the end of his life. His passing is a great loss to all of us who had the privilege to know him.

For further information on Jin Di, see articles on him in the November 2004 and April 2005 issues of the ITIA Bulletin, available from the ITIA website. An online interview with him is also available from the University of Oregon at <http://media.uoregon.edu/channel/?p=129>

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## ■ A Fly in the Ointment: FGS report on GSPs

Farrell Grant Sparks have published a government-sponsored study on cost-effective translation and interpreting (T/I) provision for Government Service Providers (GSPs). The report itself is mostly concerned with community interpreting provision, and as the problems and solutions are very different with regard to written translation versus interpreting in settings such as garda stations, hospitals, courts schools, driving theory tests, health and safety courses etc., it may have been advisable to tackle them separately. All the more so that this trend is now thankfully reflected, for

example, in the recent separate tenders issued by An Garda Síochána.

From a freelance interpreter/translator's point of view, the aims of the study appear noble and noteworthy, but there also seems to be a fly in the ointment. Like many of us, I have had high hopes for such an undertaking to highlight the endemic problems in T/I service provision in Ireland, and to see a way forward in an area where there is still room for improvement. I had visions of a cure for all ails and wounds we complain about: the client's lack of right to a qualified interpreter, the lack of quality assurance (proofreading in the case of translation and supervision in the case of interpreting), no accreditation system, the use of untrained interpreters, low wages, and poor working conditions.

However, on reading the report, I feel I have heard it all – perhaps we are not the target audience, and some of us who have been working in the area for a while and have held an interest in the professionalisation of freelance translators and community interpreters, it is no news that international best practice is to be found beyond our borders, that there is no comprehensive legal provision of minority language rights in Ireland, or where it exists, putting them into practice lags behind the ideal.

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*...the aims of the study appear noble and noteworthy, but there also seems to be a fly in the ointment.*

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But let us first consider the strengths of the report. As for quality issues, the authors have tried to give an objective account listing both advantages and disadvantages of certain practices (such as the use of informal interpreters) or the perceived strengths and weaknesses of the current state of interpreting and translation service provision in Ireland. They have also examined the Irish policy context and identified the key GSPs and the types of settings in which an immigrant may encounter them.

We can read about the best practices abroad (Australia and Sweden, and the EU collaborative work, the Aequitas project) as well as the three case studies (England, the Netherlands, and Northern Ireland). It is apparent that the authors have put in a great amount of work and effort carried out in collaboration with the independent advisors, CILT in the UK.

Unfortunately, their findings are not tied in with the current situation in Ireland and the lessons we could learn from such developed service provision states are not spelt out clearly enough.

With regard to the state of community interpreting in Ireland, it is commendable that the authors have represented the three participants of the interpreter-mediated encounters (the two primary speakers and the interpreter) by seeking the views of GSPs, representatives of linguistic minority groups, the interpreters and even interpreting agencies.

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*...it is commendable that the authors have represented the three participants of the interpreter-mediated encounters...*

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However, a geographically wider area and a culturally more diverse background as regards the minority ethnic groups would have been even more useful, as they could have pointed to specific problems of the Irish situation.

For example, the current study cannot highlight the specific differences between the difficulties faced by GSPs, translators/interpreters or even agencies in Dublin and in remote rural areas, which ultimately have a bearing on the services the client receives. Also, although the rationale behind interviewing representatives of the four largest foreign ethnic groups in Ireland is understandable, excluding representatives of Sub-Saharan African, Middle-Eastern, Maghrebian or Latin-American groups results in a lack of overview.

While the members of the largest ethnic communities could be catered for in terms of qualified and accredited interpreters, the situation is very different for speakers of minor languages. This distinction, especially given the population size of the country, is essential in the understanding of and planning for language provision in Ireland.

If I change my interpreter/translator hat for a researcher's hat, I would have liked to see more analysis in presenting the material. There is no indication, for example, how many questionnaires were sent out and what the response rate was. Most of the description of findings seems to constitute a list of the respondents' answers rather than their analysis or even proportionate representation. So we learn what sort of delivery

models for interpreting and translation services GSPs identify, but are not informed as to which GSP applies which model, or at least how many of them operate on a particular basis.

As for the price of services, we are given a short synopsis on expenditure, but all GSPs are veiled in anonymity, and, despite the fact that some of them publish their figures on the subject, their identity seems to be unnecessarily protected here. This is somewhat in contrast with the subject of the study, which is cost-effective service provision.

The cost of interpreting services paid by the GSPs is not compared to the fees received by the interpreters, either, although this discrepancy could also highlight where a large proportion of the expenses on interpreting and translation services is taken up, namely by the agencies providing such services who act as middle-men in the transaction.

Finally, the conclusions. They highlight the lack of "ownership" of T/I services results in the lack of training of T/I practitioners and their users, the lack of monitoring and quality control, the poor pay and employment conditions, and, consequently, variability in the quality of service provision. The list comes as no news, but it is useful to see in black and white.

It is also very valuable to have the recommendations collected, with which we can whole-heartedly agree. These include

- ◆ a national policy framework for standards of service provision
- ◆ a register of accredited T/I professionals/practitioners
- ◆ the establishment of a dedicated small professional unit, whose role is
  - to raise awareness,
  - to provide professional advisory services to GSPs,
  - to monitor supply and demand trends,
  - to advise on coherence across the State services,
  - to monitor quality and compliance with standards, and
  - to develop a test project for telephone and out-of-hours services.

Perhaps the last little fly in the ointment is the tiniest, but possibly most irksome to us, when we see that, despite repeated objections from the ITIA's Chair, the

Association is listed among the suppliers along with T/I agencies.

*...despite repeated objections from the ITIA's Chair, the Association is listed among the suppliers...*

Maybe I am a little too picky, but as long as the professional organisation is not acknowledged as such, we have a way to go until the individuals in the work environment are recognised for the cost-effective quality service they are able to provide. The report can be ordered from the NCCRI. It is also now available online from the NCCRI website.

Krisztina Zimányi

## ■ Irish Times Interview with Word Perfect

Peter Cluskey interviewed Olga Gashi from Word Perfect in the Irish Times (21/11/2008). The following are excerpts from the article.

Set up by Olga Gashi (29), a Russian linguist who came to Ireland in 1996, Word Perfect provides translation and interpretation services - and it has grown from a desk, phone and computer in 2001 into a company with a turnover of €2.7 million last year.

"We set up a few years before the countries of eastern Europe joined the EU in May 2004," recalls Gashi, "but even so there was a huge flow of immigrants and refugees already arriving here at the time, attracted by the country's prosperity.

"We faced immediate demand for an extraordinary range of languages – everything from Russian, Chinese, Arabic and Romanian to French for the African countries and a range of Indian dialects. You name it, we had it." Gashi and her Albanian husband, Jimmy, had both worked as freelance interpreters and translators, so they knew the business from the inside - and saw its potential as well as its shortcomings.

"We knew there was a gap in the market, we were certain of that. But we also knew that a lot of important issues were not being addressed by the existing service-providers," she says. "Often, for example, there were no proper service agreements in place and there was no

proper training for the interpreters or translators. In fact, the whole area was very unstructured. And we knew that if we got involved all that would certainly have to change.

"Change it did, and rapidly too. Word Perfect now has four offices, in Dublin, Cork, Galway and Cavan, employing 16 administrative staff. It has a database of about 3,000 translators and interpreters, of whom some 400 are employees of the company.

"We are unique in this business in that we actually employ these staff," says Gashi. "We give them contracts of employment, we operate a code of practice, we have strict confidentiality agreements and we direct them in their work. "Yes, there is a cost element to this, but on the other hand it substantially improves our quality control. And it also gives us an edge over our competitors, because every client knows that when they use one of our interpreters, we - Word Perfect Translations - are responsible for their performance."

Interpreting, according to Gashi, can be a sensitive business. "For example, if you're called in to tell someone that a loved one has been killed in a car crash, there are ways of doing that sensitively and then stepping back," she says.

"Similarly, interpreting in a legal setting means the interpreter must be familiar with the legal terminology, know how the Irish legal system works and know how to remain impartial at all times. And, of course, there's an in-house English test."

Word Perfect has brought such change to the sector that, in 2007, Gashi won the Ernst Young award for emerging ethnic entrepreneur of the year. The firm's client base is a mix of public-sector agencies and corporate clients, from the Refugee Appeals Tribunal, Courts Service, Pensions Ombudsman, Garda Síochána and Fás to Quinn Direct Insurance and ESB International.

It also works for about 90 per cent of the hospitals in Dublin, providing interpreters to clients within 30 minutes of call-out. "All of our growth has been organic," says Gashi. "We've never sought financial backing, because we've never had to. We're in a service industry. We win more contracts, we employ more people."

## ■ Conferences, Calls & Courses

### Teaching Translation and Interpreting 2

Lodz, Poland, April 4<sup>th</sup> 2009

Contact Person: Lukasz Bogucki

Meeting Email: [bogus\(a\)uni.lodz.pl](mailto:bogus(a)uni.lodz.pl)

Web Site: <http://www.tti2009.pl>

Linguistic Field(s): Translation

The Department of Translation Theory and Practice (part of the Chair of English Language and Applied Linguistics) is proud to announce that the 2<sup>nd</sup> international conference on Teaching Translation and Interpreting (TTI2009) will be held on 4<sup>th</sup> April 2009 (arrival day 3 April) at the Lodz University Conference Centre in Lodz, Poland, Kopcinskiego 16/18. The conference draws on the success of TTI 1, organised in April 2008, where it was unanimously decided that meetings devoted to theoretical and practical aspects of translation training, translation didactics and translation curricula are a necessity.

#### Call for Papers

The topics of the conference include, but are not limited to, the following:

- ◆ Translation training
- ◆ Translation curricula
- ◆ Translation didactics
- ◆ Teaching, learning and training interpreting
- ◆ Teaching, learning and training audiovisual translation
- ◆ Translation training in the academia

#### Abstracts

Abstracts of papers should be up to 500 words long and forwarded (by e-mail or fax) to the organisers (see below). Deadline for submission is 15<sup>th</sup> February 2009. Presentations should last 30 minutes including demonstrations, questions and discussion.

#### Proceedings

A selection of conference papers will be published. Deadline for the submission of papers is 1<sup>st</sup> July 2009.

#### Important Dates

- ◆ Abstracts due: 15<sup>th</sup> February 2009
- ◆ Notification of acceptance 28<sup>th</sup> February 2009
- ◆ Early bird registration ends 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2009
- ◆ Submission of conference papers 1<sup>st</sup> July 2009

### 6th International Conference On Professional Communication And Translation Studies

Timisoara, Romania, 3-4 April 2009

The conference aims to continue and develop the exchange of ideas on the following topics:

- ◆ Communication and public relations: theoretical and didactic problems and solutions
- ◆ Linguistic insights into professional communication
- ◆ Translation theory and translation didactics: their roles in communication

For more, see <http://www.cls.upt.ro/ro/conferint%205.html>

## ■ 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](http://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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