AUSIT

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

18 - 19 October 2019
Hobart, Tasmania

AUSIT NATIONAL CONFERENCE 2019

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and interpreters and translators in the world

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Welcome Message

Dear Colleagues,

On behalf of the Organising Committee, we would like to take this opportunity to warmly welcome you to the 2019 AUSIT National Conference titled 'The world of interpreters and translators and interpreters and translators in the world' in beautiful Hobart, Tasmania.

The unprecedented technological advances of the recent decades have almost entirely altered the way translators and interpreters perform their work. It is important to mention that translation technology has created new roles such as localiser, post-editor, web content designer, product engineer, project manager, among others. In order to remain current in their practice, translators and interpreters need to continually update their knowledge of technology and keep abreast of the latest developments in the field. In this environment of great technological turmoil where the only certainty seems to be constant change, there is a continuum of responses from scholars and practitioners about the digital age, human-machine interfaces, artificial intelligence, T&I teaching and training in the era of globalisation, ethics, quality assurance and standards, just to name a few.

With this context in mind, we have carefully selected presentations into three concurrent streams to explore the world of translation and interpreting and the role translators and interpreters play in the world at large. We hope that you will find the content of the presentations both stimulating and rewarding.

Special thanks are due to the members of the Organising Committee, the Programming Committee, National Council, and particularly the Tasmanian Sub-Branch for their work on the ground without which this conference would not have gone forward. We would also like to thank all our sponsors and presenters for making this event possible.

Finally, we would like to thank you, the participants, for bringing your expertise and valuable perspective to our event, and we want to encourage you to participate fully by reflecting, asking questions, and networking with colleagues.

With regards,

Jonathan Beagley and **Despina Amanatidou**
Co-Chairs
Conference Organising Committee 2019

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Conference Program

Friday 18 October

08.30	Registration		
09.30	Opening Address		
10.00 – 11.00	**Concurrent Stream 1:** Room A **Shared Roles & Responsibilities in Interpreting**	**Concurrent Stream 2:** Room B **Technology & Training in a Globalised World**	**Concurrent Stream 3:** Room C **Intercultural Communication, Identity and Power in Translation**
10.00	Use of translation apps and websites in the health care setting **Vesna Dragoje** *Paper ID: 1*	The consequences of machine translation for translator education **Yu Hao** *Paper ID: 3*	Creative marginal voices as a resource to translate non-standard linguistic varieties, an Italian translation of Maxine Beneba Clarke's David **Margherita Angelucci** *Paper ID: 6*
10.30	Responding to Vicarious Trauma for Aboriginal interpreters **Deanne Lightfoot, William Hayward** *Paper ID: 11*	Technology and its impact on the Health Care Interpreter Service (HCIS) in NSW Hunter New England Local District Health District (HNELHD) **Therese Morris, Vince Wang** *Paper ID: 5*	Translation as rewriting: Laura M. White Translating mothers in her Chinese translation of Little Lord Fauntleroy **Tin Kei Wong** *Paper ID: 15*
11.00	Morning Tea		
11.30	Interpreters and delegates working together in an international setting **Sandra Hale, Ludmila Stern** *Paper ID: 2*	Humans vs Machines in Evaluating Post-editing Quality; The Good, the Bad and (Possibly) the Ugly **May Fung** *Paper ID: 14*	The Translation Encounter: Using Translation Studies and Linguistics to reconstruct the "Violence of Translation" during the Dakota-US war (1862-1878); A cross-disciplinary study **Taylor Spence, Ruben Benatti, Angela Tarantini** *Paper ID: 22*
12.00	Keynote Address: Transience and Permanence in the World of 21st-century Translators and Interpreters **Dr Marc Orlando**, Monash University		
13.00	Lunch		
14.00 – 15.30	**Concurrent Stream 4:** Room A **Shared Roles & Responsibilities in Interpreting**	**Concurrent Stream 5:** Room B **Technology & Training in a Globalised World**	**Concurrent Stream 6:** Room C **Intercultural Communication, Identity and Power in Translation**
14.00	Interpreting and family violence **Uldis Ozolins** *Paper ID: 7*	The development of NAATI's new Certified Specialist Interpreter tests in the Health and Legal sectors **Matthew Callaghan, Nora Sautter, Lauren Sadow, Maho Fukuno, Adolfo Gentile, Magdalena Rowan, Helen Slatyer** *Paper ID: 4*	A Corpus-Based Approach to Assess the Translation Quality of Swearwords in English Chinese Subtitling: A Case Study of The Big Bang Theory and YYeTs **Qihang Jiang** *Paper ID : 8*
14.30	Marpirri warrkamarnu karra: Working together for standards and quality assurance in Aboriginal interpreting **Deanne Lightfoot, Annette Kogolo** *Paper ID: 10*	Work Integrated Learning for conference interpreting students **Erika Gonzalez, Andrew Revolta** *Paper ID: 21*	NAATI quality assurance processes **Nora Sautter** *Paper ID: 12*
15.00	Ecosystems in interpreting: evolve, habituate, flourish **Andrew Kozlowski** *Paper ID: 18*	Beyond language specific T&I training; a multilingual model **Georgina Nou, Magdalena Rowan, Lily Cheung** *Paper ID: 17*	
15.30	Afternoon Tea		
16.00	Keynote Address: Freedom, Peace and Justice – Translating a Revolution **Sam Berner**, Arabic Communications Experts		
17.00	Round Table Discussion: Healthcare Interpreting		
18.00	Conference Day 1 Close		
19.00	Conference Dinner including Presentation of the Paul Sinclair Award Terrace Room, Level 1, Best Western Hobart, 156 Bathurst Street, Hobart		

Conference Program

Saturday 19 October

09.00	Registration
09.30	Jill Blewett Memorial Lecture
10.30	**Morning Tea**
11.00	National AGM, including Election of the National Council
12.30	Lunch and Conference Close
13.30	National Council Meeting

AUSIT Conference Dinner

Date: **Friday 18 October 2019**

Times: **7pm to 9pm**

Venue: **Terrace Room, Best Western Hobart**
156 Bathurst Street, Hobart TAS 7000

The Conference Dinner is a fantastic networking opportunity and includes a three course meal, beverages and the presentation of the Paul Sinclair Award.

Tickets: **$75.00 per person**

Keynote Presentation

Transcience and Permanence in the World of 21st Century Translators and Interpreters

Dr Marc Orlando
Monash University

Abstract

In an era marked by globalisation, the pervasive influence of technology, and the omnipresence of English as a *lingua franca*, translation and interpreting markets have significantly changed over the last two decades. These changes have also affected the roles, status and tasks of today's translators and interpreters (Drugan 2013; Pöchhacker 2016) whose activities are now performed in many different contexts and in a 'myriad of communication situations' (Setton and Dawrant 2016).

Considering the variety of challenges to take up and the mutability and transience of their working environments, adaptability and versatility are more than ever traits that T&I professionals are expected

to evidence in their daily practice (Orlando 2016). To succeed in offering a quality interlingual, intercultural and communication service, today's practitioners should to be exposed to, and learn from, all dimensions of the T&I field: theoretical, technological, practical and professional.

In this address, I will discuss the theme of the conference from a regional and a global perspective, using insights gained from my participation in different international forums (e.g. CIUTI, AIIC, the European Language Council) as well as recent data from various industry or academic publications. I will review some of the developments that have affected, are affecting or may affect our profession, and argue that the best way to tackle any new challenges will be through training and education, in all possible facets (degrees, short courses, CPD modules, etc.). I will also challenge the idea that dealing with different demands is a new phenomenon. Despite uncertainties in some areas and an indisputable need to adapt to changing realities constantly, the same original purpose underlies the work of T&I professionals.

References

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Biography

Dr Marc Orlando works in the Translation and Interpreting Studies Program at Monash University. His research and publications focus on the synergies between practice, research, and T&I didactics; he has also investigated the use of digital pen technology in interpreter training, as well as the role of interpreters in different contexts of work (e.g. in humanitarian settings). Dr Orlando is a NAATI certified translator and conference interpreter and has worked in Europe, in New Zealand and Australia. He is a full member of AIIC, and the current coordinator of AIIC Research Committee. He sits as VP on the Board of CIUTI, the International Association of Universities with T&I programs, and chairs its Asia-Pacific office. He is also a member of the NAATI Technical Reference and Advisory Committee, and an observer member of the European Language Council's Working Group on Language and Rights.

Plenary Presentation

Freedom, Peace and Justice – Translating a Revolution

Sam Berner
Arabic Communications Experts

Abstract

The presentation will address the ethics of political translation and the challenges faced by professional translators who translate for a political cause they are affiliated with, not for a specific, paying client. The translations are being used by international news,

NGOs, government organisations and similar, all of whom play a massive role in the determination of a country's political future.

Biography

Sam Berner is a QLD-based legal translator with decades of working experience. Her involvement with AUSIT and her interest in the professional and philosophical aspects of translation have often caused her to approach issues from angles different to those most colleagues take.

Born in Europe and raised in North Africa and the Middle East, Sam can fluently speak 3 languages and stutter in three others. Prior to coming to Australia, she lived for over twenty years in the Middle East and North Africa, teaching, publishing and translating. During those years Sam worked for several regional and international publishing houses, as well as the UNICEF and UNHCR in conflict zones.

In addition to her translation work, Sam conducts workshops for Australian businesses about the use of translators, cross-cultural communication and effective business dealing with people from Middle Eastern and North African cultures.

An active AUSIT member and a former National President, Sam continues to mentor and motivate many aspiring translators to expand their vision globally. A staunch advocate for embracing change, Sam presented numerous workshops and seminars for AUSIT on business practices, technology, professional development and ethics, as well as travelling overseas to present academic papers at international conferences.

She has been actively involved in various community groups working with refugees and other non-profit organizations, NAATI and AUSIT committees and Translators Australia. She is the recipient of AUSIT Excellence Award in 2009 and 2018 and was the Vice-Chair of the FIT2017 Congress held in Brisbane, as well as chairing the 2008 and 2014 AUSIT National Conferences.

Shared Roles & Responsibilities in Interpreting

Use of translation apps and websites in the health care setting

Vesna Dragoje
Sydney Local Health District, NSW Health

Paper ID: 1

Abstract

The nature of machine translation is rapidly evolving, offering opportunities and challenges within health care provision. However, the quality and accuracy of machine translations across language groups in health settings cannot be assumed. An initial scan of research published over recent years indicates a research focus on the accuracy of machine translations in health care settings or on case reports of its use. Less appears to be known about the nature and extent of machine translation in health care, particularly in Australian settings, or the risks its use may represent   in clinical settings. The NSW Health, Standard Procedures for Working with Health Care Interpreters (Policy Directive PD2017_044) states that health organisations and staff should not use apps or other machine translation services to translate any clinical or official health information as evidence indicates they are not sufficiently accurate.

A research was undertaken by the University of NSW and Local Health District partners to ascertain to what extent and in which circumstances translation apps and websites were used in state funded health care services in NSW?

Biography

Vesna Dragoje is the Director of the Sydney Health Care Interpreter Service, Sydney Local Health District and responsible for providing strategic and operational management, service planning and development of health care interpreting services within the boundaries of Sydney (SLHD) and South Eastern Sydney Local Health Districts (SESLHD). She is an interpreter/translator and a workplace trainer and has both, developed and provided training to interpreters and service providers across NSW as a consultant, trainer and casual teacher with TAFE.

Vesna has been instrumental in establishing and coordinating language service provision for major projects in NSW such as; the NSW Rural Health Care Interpreter Service Hunter New England Local Health District (HNELHD); Medical Interpreter Service for Kosovar Refugees, Singleton Safe Haven (HNELHD) and the Medical Interpreter Service for the 2000 Sydney Olympics and Paralympics (NSW Health). Vesna represents the NSW Health Care Interpreter Services on the National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters (NAATI), Regional Advisory Committee.

Responding to Vicarious Trauma for Aboriginal interpreters

Deanne Lightfoot, William Hayward
Aboriginal Interpreting WA

Paper ID: 11

Keywords

Aboriginal Interpreters, Vicarious trauma, Social and emotional well-being, cumulative stress

Abstract

Aboriginal people are known to carry a higher burden of accumulated stress than other Australians and, working as an interpreter can quietly add a great deal more through transmitting the often graphic details encountered daily in their work.

Deanne and William will talk about why they needed to develop an active approach to supporting interpreters in dealing with the impact of trauma in their work. They will discuss how the issue came to light, how the service developed a clear culturally appropriate response and how the service has been offered and received by the team.

Social & emotional well-being: Aboriginal people are well known to carry a higher burden of accumulated stress than most other Australians. Some intergenerational stress is accumulated together with a burden of stress arising from life's circumstances including the high prevalence of chronic disease, death of family members and exposure to racism in its many forms.

Interpreting is a very stressful occupation. Interpreters are required to listen to and understand the details being communicated and convey those details in either English or their Aboriginal language to people they know and care about. This is a process that involves an experience of what is being talked about, it is not possible to do this work as a casual observer, interpreters are in it. And, stress is cumulative.

It is not unusual for interpreters to require extended breaks from the work to deal with this stress. Long trials in the Supreme Court regularly result in an interpreter needing a break. When the Gibson matter worked its way through the court system interpreters were required to interpret daily transactions as well as giving evidence on the work they had done. It was gruelling.

As a response to this the service engaged a specialist to develop a social and emotional well-being framework to support interpreters in combating vicarious trauma and associated or accumulated stresses. Now interpreters are monitored by team members and referred for professional debriefing after confronting assignments or when they report feeling the need. This element of operations needs to be expanded partly due to the high risk population doing the work and also because the volume of work is heavily geared toward interpreting in stress provoking environments.

Interpreters and delegates working together in an international setting

Sandra Hale, Ludmila Stern
The University of New South Wales

Paper ID: 2

Keywords

Quality, responsibility, influence

Abstract

Important negotiations at international fora rely on quality interpreting for their effectiveness. The quality of conference interpreting has been the topic of much research, which has mainly concentrated on the interpreters' performance and the end users' and interpreters' own expectations of their work. However, the influence of the main participants' speech and behaviour on interpreting quality has not been explored. This paper will present the results of a case study that aimed to fill that gap by investigating (a) the meeting participants' understanding of the interpreters' working needs and of how they influence their performance, and (b) the interpreters' perceptions of the participants' views about them, in the context of the annual meetings of the Commission for the Conservation of Marine Living Resources of Antarctica (CCAMLR), held in Hobart each year. The paper will argue that interpreting quality is a responsibility that must be shared by the speakers. It is only when the world of interpreters is understood by the users of their services that interpreters will be able to make a positive mark in the world.

Biography

Professor Sandra Hale is currently Convenor of the Interpreting and Translation programs at the University of New South Wales, where she teaches Interpreting in legal, community and conference settings. She is a NAATI certified conference Spanish<>English interpreter. She is AUSIT's Immediate Past President.

Professor Ludmila Stern is coordinator of the University of New South Wales Interpreting and Translation seminars. She teachers interpreting in conference and international settings. She is an English > Russian NAATI certified conference interpreter and current Chair of the NAATI TRAC.

Technology & Training in a Globalised World

The consequences of machine translation for translator education

Yu Hao
The University of Melbourne

Paper ID: 3

Keywords

Translator training, translation technologies, NMT(neural machine translation)

Abstract

The rapid growth in machine translation has transformed the way we translate. But is this the end of the line for human translators, or does this mean we need to stop training future translators? This mixed-method study centres on the educational consequences of technological advances in the translation field, especially NMT(neural machine translation), by focusing mainly on translation skills that are and will be required in professional translator-training settings in the predictable future. It also sets out to explore the market demand for professional translation services, alongside the needs of translation students at the moment. This empirical research will hopefully help identify how translator training can adapt to NMT (neural machine translation) and bring translator training closer to the real world.

Biography

Yu Hao is a doctoral student at the University of Melbourne under the supervision of Professor Anthony Pym, following a Master of Translation at the same university. Her PhD research project focuses on the consequences of machine translation for translator education in Australia. The study sets out to explore the abilities required in translator education in the era of NMT (neural machine translation). Her previous study explores the role of translation theory in translator training. She is a NAATI credited Level three translator (English-to-Chinese), and a student member of AUSIT. She also has a background in community interpreting.

Technology and Its Impact on the Health Care Interpreter Service (HCIS) in NSW Hunter New England Local Health District (HNELHD)

Therese Morris, Vince Wang
Health Care Interpreter Service, Hunter New England Local Health District

Paper ID: 5

Keywords

interpreter service, video conference, interpreting, changing roles, managing change, technology impact on interpreter service, technology impact on accessing interpreters

Abstract

Advanced technology in this digital age offers organisations an array of devices and software to modernise their work processes and facilitate employees' access to information. This has had a great impact on all language service providers including the Health Care Interpreter Service in NSW Hunter New England Local Health District.

In HNELHD the HCIS has enhanced its intake process with a central web-based booking system linked to an automated SMS function and with the introduction of online booking forms. Video conference interpreting is added to its traditional phone and onsite service types. The implementation of new work processes has had several effects on all employees within the Health Care Interpreter Service, both administrative staff and the large interpreter workforce, as well as clinical teams which use the service. The parameters of their roles had to be redefined together with their required skills.

This presentation will discuss the impact of the web and the use of electronic devices on all functional aspects of the NSW HNELHD Health Care Interpreter Service. It will include an analysis of the effects of changing work processes on staff roles and status, together with any resulting ethical considerations and professional development needs, plus the assistance needed to engage clinical teams and last but not least the challenges of managing change.

Biography

Therese Morris was engaged in the interpreting and translating profession both as a health care interpreter and a freelance interpreter/translator for over 30 years. I worked as a Senior Multicultural Health Liaison Officer for NSW HNELHD Multicultural Health Service for 5 years prior to my current position of HCIS Manager since 2016.

Vince Wang joined the HNELHD Health Care Interpreter Service almost 9 years ago and has interpreted for Mandarin and Cantonese speaking patients in many different health settings and by various service types – onsite, over the phone and via videoconference**.**

Humans vs Machines in Evaluating Post-editing Quality: The Good, the Bad and (Possibly) the Ugly

May Fung
The University of Auckland

Paper ID: 14

Keywords

post-editing quality, post-editing quality evaluation, manual vs automatic evaluation

Abstract

Increasing adoption of machine translation among players in the global language industry has seen post-editing develop into a mainstream service offering. In Australasia, post-editing is an emerging practice poised to grow in keeping with the rest of the world. As with all professionally translated products, whether derived manually or automatically, final fit-for-purpose translation quality is a fundamental consideration.

As part of an in-depth empirical study on post-editing conducted with a small group of practising New Zealand professional translators, the quality of their final post-edited output was investigated. A patent text was machine-translated by a commercial customised engine from Chinese to English. Participating translators, all with little or no formal post-editing training or experience, post-edited the machine-translated text to their own satisfaction, under conditions closely emulating their normal working conditions with a brief to produce translation quality they would offer their paying clients. The final post-edited products were then evaluated by two experienced human editors, as well as using two popular automatic evaluation metrics.

This paper presents and compares the results obtained from the two modes of quality evaluation. It also reviews the similarities and differences observed not just between the two evaluation modes, but also between the two human editors and between the two automatic evaluation metrics used.

Biography

Dr May Fung is a translator based in Auckland, New Zealand, working predominantly in the Chinese-to-English language direction. Her fields of specialization are horticulture and the performing arts. She also teaches Chinese Specialised Translation at The University of Auckland on a part time basis, while working towards a postgraduate qualification in language teaching. May's doctoral thesis investigates post-editing quality and productivity among translation practitioners in New Zealand, and explores the impact formal translation training, in-domain translation experience and language directionality have on post-editing performance.

Intercultural Communication, Identity and Power in Translation

Creative marginal voices as a resource to translate non-standard linguistic varieties, an Italian translation of Maxine Beneba Clarke's *David*

Margherita Angelucci
Monash University

Paper ID: 6

Keywords

Translation, Translation studies, Literature, Multilingualism, Italian

Abstract

In our globalised world, the demarcation between different linguistic systems is increasingly feeble, including in literary works. This often leads to the creation of non-standard linguistic varieties that represent a significant challenge during the translation process.

Many studies have identified the tendency of translated texts to standardise source texts, which Toury (2012) theorised as the 'law of growing standardisation'. In this paper, I discuss the strategies adopted to avoid this tendency and to preserve non-standard linguistic varieties in the Italian translation of Maxine Beneba Clarke's *David*. This short story is included in the collection *Foreign Soil* (Hachette Australia, 2014) and contains two main non-standard linguistic varieties: an Australian urban youth vernacular and the English spoken by a non-native speaker from Sudan.

In particular, I suggest that a useful strategy is not only to deviate from the norms of written Italian, for example by using markers of orality in the target text, but to take as models Italian literary and artistic spaces where marginal voices are permeating the Italian language with a variety of influences that distance it from the standard.

I argue, for instance, that the language of Italian rap lyrics represents a useful lexical reservoir from which translators can tap for the translation of youth/street language in literature. Italian literary texts containing examples of foreign accents, such as some works by Italian writers of migrant origin, are, on the other hand, a valuable resource to find the right language to translate the voice of people with different linguistic backgrounds.

Biography

Margherita Angelucci is a Teaching Associate and PhD candidate in Literary and Cultural Studies at Monash University (Melbourne). She teaches Applied Translation within the Master of Interpreting and Translation Studies as well as Italian. She is a NAATI certified translator (English>Italian) and interpreter (English<>Italian). Her research interests include multilingualism, slang, transcultural identities and Hip Hop music.

Translation as rewriting: Laura M. White translating mothers in her Chinese translation of Little Lord Fauntleroy

Tin Kei Wong
The University of Queensland

Paper ID: 15

Keywords

Literary translation, missionary translation, images of mothers, Little Lord Fauntleroy, translation as rewriting

Abstract

This paper examines the images of women re–created in the Chinese translation of Little Lord Fauntleroy translated by Laura M. White, an American Protestant female missionary to China at the turn of the 19th century. Using a historical example, it aims to ask contemporary translators be more aware of the roles of pre-existing ideology that influence the process of translation.

Comparing and contrasting the images of two mothers, Mrs. Errol and Minna, in the original and the translation, this paper argues that White has intensified the dichotomy between the two female characters as a good mother and a bad mother, with her heavy emphasis on inner qualities of a wise mother. The comparative textual analysis of the original and the translation illustrates that while White adds elaboration on a wise mother's inner qualities such as good morals and intelligence, she minimises and even omits the depiction of love between men and women and female physical beauty. Looking into how such two images of mothers are re–created in the translation, this paper attempts to suggest the reasons by drawing upon the unique historical, social, and cultural contexts in which the translator was situated. These reasons are analysed as constraints that translation activities are subject to based on André Lefevere's notion of "translation as rewriting." This paper suggests that White's multiple roles during her 40-year mission as the principal of a girls' school, a woman missionary, and the editor-in-chief of the first Christian women's magazine in China informed her gender ideology, one of the major ideological constraints her translation was subject to, which led to the re–creation of the good and bad mother images.

Biography

Tin Kei Wong is a PhD candidate in Translation Studies at the University of Queensland. Her doctoral thesis studies Chinese translations by American female missionary Laura M. White. She has published articles in both Chinese and English and presented papers at various international conferences. She was awarded Sir Edward Youde Memorial Fellowships in 2012–2013, for outstanding performance among postgraduate research students in Hong Kong. Her research interests include translation theories, cultural studies and women's writing.

The Translation Encounter: using Translation Studies and Linguistics to reconstruct the "Violence of Translation" during the Dakota-US war (1862-1878); A cross-disciplinary study

Taylor Spence, Ruben Benatti, Angela Tarantini
Monash University

Paper ID: 22

Keywords

Violence, political translation, indigenous

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to show how translation theory can be used to create new forms of historical evidence. Our research utilizes translation theory and linguistics to illuminate "the translation encounter": the moment when an agent of the government translates an Indigenous person's name and records it. This paper builds on Spence's article (2019) on the violence an Episcopal missionary committed against a Dakota girl named Tipidutawiŋ and her community in the Dakota-US War (1862-1878). Spence argues that the Episcopal Church and the U.S. state translated Tipidutawiŋ's name into "Scarlet House" in order to create a persona that excused allegations of sexual violence on the part of the missionary.

In this paper Benatti analyses the issue of naming from the point of view of semantics, philosophy of language, and cognitive linguistics. After a brief overview of the theory of reference, the authors compare and contrasts typological features of Dakota (such as word order), and cultural aspects such as the value of colours in the different cultures to see whether the translation of the name was somehow biased by personal (or political) interests.

Building on Spence's historical research, and on Benatti's linguistic analysis, Tarantini examines the positionality of the translator within the uneven power dynamics between translators and indigenous peoples in the context of violence, and the dislocation of war (Tymoczko and Gentzler 2002). Translation, then, rather than a means to an end, becomes the active tool through which colonizers construct narratives about indigenous peoples in unbalanced power dynamics (Tymoczko 2000). With this paper we demonstrate that the act of translating a name is an integral part of this construction.

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Shared Roles & Responsibilities in Interpreting

Interpreting and family violence

Uldis Ozolins
Western Sydney University

Paper ID: 7

Keywords

family violence, impartiality, interpreters, ethics, survivors, perpetrators

Abstract

Interpreting in family violence situations has raised some important issues at both theoretical and organisational level. The Victorian Royal Commission into family violence recognised that non-English speaking communities were often affected by family violence and recommended inter alia that NAATI include items on family violence in its tests and related courses. Interpreting courses have always dealt with family violence among the areas that interpreters work in, but the renewed emphasis from the Royal Commission, amid wider social concern, has sharpened the focus.

At the same time, the area has produced some problematic literature, and this paper examines the writing of Norma and Garcia-Caro published in the journal Violence Against Women (2016). Documenting unethical and downright dangerous behavior from some interpreters (including advising survivors to return to violent relationships), the authors make a surprise intervention, arguing that poor interpreter behavior arises from a misguided understanding of impartiality, which demands strict neutrality and a machine-like focus on interpreting, avoiding understanding the situation of survivors. They suggest alternative strategies that more appropriately respond to the needs of such survivors. The paper questions this approach, and considers the role of interpreters where they may be just as likely to be interpreting for perpetrators as survivors of family violence.

Marpirri warrkamarnu karra: Working together for standards and quality assurance in Aboriginal interpreting

Deanne Lightfoot, Annette Kogolo
Aboriginal Interpreting WA

Paper ID: 10

Keywords

Aboriginal, Interpreting, Standards, Cultural considerations, Legal interpreting, Mentoring

Abstract

In contemporary Australian Aboriginal society, language, lore and culture in all their forms remain intrinsically entwined; and are integral to the just and fair process of determining and maintaining quality assurance and standards in interpreting and translating.

Strict internal screening processes coupled with training, mentoring and support are integral in the AIWA's preparation, placement and support of interpreters to ensure standards and quality assurance. that are a shared responsibility, but much responsibility is often placed on the interpreter and AIWA.

Standards for working with interpreters have long been established, most recently in Judicial Council for Cultural Diversity (2018). We ask therefore why did a coroner reject using interpreters throughout the 'Inquest into Kimberley Youth Suicides', despite recognising the importance of language and cultural continuity in the findings? Why was an interpreter dismissed prior to sentencing by a district court judge? Why are interpreter's ethical and cultural considerations sometimes seen as unprofessional? Why is the assessment of the need for an interpreter often flawed and how do we remedy this for the future?

Blurred perceptions of interpreters 'roles and status has at times eroded fair and equal access to justice and information, also the willingness of interpreters to participate in the profession. Reciprocal obligations are paramount for successful communication transactions between Aboriginal language speakers and those who seek to understand and be understood.

We share a practical analysis detailing a variety of incidents from regional and remote Western Australia illuminating the intrinsic need for the profession and its clients to work respectfully together in attempts to ensure effective communication outcomes.

Ecosystems in interpreting: evolve, habituate, flourish

Andrew Kozlowski
Australian Institute of Polish Language Interpreters and Translators

Paper ID: 18

Keywords

challenging ethical & professional conduct dilemmas, interpreting in legal settings, court interpreting

Abstract

Interpreting in legal settings is one of the environments that community interpreting takes place.

Inside the courtroom there is another world, a small ecosystem that we interpreters are part of.

According to JCCD's "Recommended National Standards for Working with Interpreters in Courts and Tribunals", interpreters are officers of the court that share responsibility for effective communication.

Recently, during few of my legal interpreting assignments the judges instructed me to "skip the irrelevant beats and only render the relevant parts of what the CALD person was saying".

To my response that I must comply with AUSIT's "Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct" I was only reaffirmed to curry on with previous instructions.

After reflecting on what had happened, I would like to bring those cases to an open discussion among our associate interpreters who may have similar experiences and together we can reach some constructive conclusion.

How the JCCD's "Recommended National Standards..." can change the perception of our roles and our status in the legal interpreting?

Are we a mere "human translating machines" in the hands of judicial system?

Can JCCD's "Recommended National Standards..." be elucidated rather than interpreted to redefine interpreters' roles and boundaries?

Or should we revisit the AUSIT's definition of "Clarity of role boundaries" as working environments around us progressively change?

Those are the questions that will lead us to the evolving conclusion and assist interpreters with habituation within legal ecosystem and flourish to the benefit of the administration of justice.

Technology & Training in a Globalised World

Development of NAATI's new Certified Specialist Interpreter tests in the Health and Legal sectors

Matthew Callaghan[1], Nora Sautter[1], Lauren Sadow[1], Maho Fukuno[1], Dr Helen Slatyer[4], Dr Adolfo Gentile[2], Magdalena Rowan[3]

[1] National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters (NAATI)
[2] Monash University
[3] TAFE South Australia
[4] Macquarie University

Paper ID: 4

Keywords

Certification testing, legal interpreting, health interpreting, specialist interpreting, NAATI

Abstract

In November 2019, NAATI will run the first Certified Specialist Interpreter (CSI) tests, concluding several years of development (Hale et al. 2012). This presentation will outline the design process and format of these tests. CSI is aimed at experienced professionals with training and professional development in their area of specialisation. The questions driving the design were: do specialist interpreters possess additional Knowledge, Skills and Attributes (KSAs) to those of all interpreters (NAATI 2015) and if so, what are they (or should they be)?

To answer these, the literature was reviewed on the competencies of successful health and legal interpreters and different world certification systems in these areas, and Australian specialist interpreters and legal and medical professionals were consulted, both directly and via a comprehensive stakeholder survey. Consequently, the following additional KSAs were identified: specialist knowledge of terminology, protocols and the role of the interpreter; and advanced ethical, intercultural, and interactional management skills.

Following this consultation phase, a test format was developed to target these competencies (including an online knowledge test and a series of interpreting tasks) and two specialist working groups (legal and health) were formed to set and mark test materials. Tasks were reviewed by medical and legal experts before being trialled on volunteer candidates. As with all NAATI tests, rubrics were developed to assess candidates' performances and examiners were trained in the application of these. Built upon research, consultation and accountable assessment, the CSI certification will break new ground in promoting high standards in health and legal interpreting.

Biography

Matthew Callaghan is a NAATI Policy and Design Officer, and PhD candidate in sociolinguistics at ANU. Nora Sautter is Manager of Certification Design at NAATI. Lauren Sadow is a NAATI Policy and Design Officer, and a PhD in linguistics (ANU). Maho Fukuno is a NAATI Policy and Design Officer, and recently completed a PhD candidate in Translation at ANU. Dr Helen Slatyer is a Senior Lecturer in Linguistics (Macquarie). Dr Adolfo Gentile is a Translation and Translation Training Consultant and Affiliate, Monash University. Magdalena Rowan is Senior Lecturer in Interpreting and Translating (TAFE SA).

Work Integrated Learning for conference interpreting students

Dr Erika Gonzalez, Andrew Revolta
RMIT University

Paper ID: 21

Keywords

Work Integrated Learning, conference interpreting, simultaneous interpreting, pedagogy, interpreter training, educator, student, student engagement

Abstract

This presentation outlines the importance of interpreting student engagement and participation in real fora where meetings are interpreted into several official languages. The theoretical foundations acquired in the classroom are paramount, but insufficient to face the challenges of a real work environment. Work Integrated Learning and real-assignment observations are an important component in the academic journey of any future interpreter.

According to Orlando (2016), the best trainers are those who engage in research, pedagogy and professional practice in their fields of expertise. In the Australian conference interpreting market, some of the most prominent interpreters are academics who cover the three roles described by Orlando. This is the case of the interpreters working at the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources and the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting. This presentation will cover the experiences of a student and an educator, who respectively observed and worked at the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting held in Prague in July 2019.

Biography

Erika Gonzalez is a senior lecturer in Translating & Interpreting at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology University and currently she is also the Program Manager of the Higher Education branch. She has taught translation and interpreting at postgraduate and undergraduate level for over 15 years. She was the Chair of the PD committee and the national PD co-ordinator at AUSIT until she was elected Vice-President for events and PD in November 2017. Erika is an active conference interpreter and translator, too. Andrew Revolta is a recent graduate of RMIT University's Graduate Diploma in Translation and Interpreting. He currently works as a sessional lecturer at the university, co-teaching two high-level English language courses. In addition, Andrew currently works as an interpreter, translator and subtitler for the private sector.

Beyond language specific T&I training; a multilingual model

Georgina Nou, Magdalena Rowan, Lily Cheung
TAFE South Australia

Paper ID: 17

Keywords

Multilingual, interpreter training, online, language specific, linguistic and cultural mix

Abstract

The multilingual model has arisen from financial and various delivery constraints of language specific courses, as well as a high demand for training in many languages involving small numbers of students. This necessity to meet demand for interpreter training, at a realistic cost, has created a course with a geographically dispersed mixed linguistic and cultural cohort resulting in unexpected positive outcomes.

In this presentation we outline the pedagogical strategies and discoveries from the point of view of students, lecturers and service providers.

TafeSA has been delivering a short online and F2F interpreter training program since 2018. Each course cohort has several languages with at least 2 or 3 students in any one language.

For group activities, participants work both in mixed and language-specific groups. They are also required to collaborate with each other in online forums and virtual practice rooms.

The multilingual approach has benefited both participants and lecturers by giving them a deeper level of understanding of their own culture and greater empathy with other cultures. It also enhances participants' awareness of their own identity and communication skills and allows them to reflect and become conscious of their own interactions as second language English or LOTE speakers.

Multilingual class dynamics motivate both lecturers and participants as new perspectives challenge introspective monocultural assumptions about a person's behaviour, background and attitudes.

In that sense, the multilingual model serves as an equaliser and promotes inclusivity among participants.

Intercultural Communication, Identity and Power in Translation

A Corpus-Based Approach to Assess the Translation Quality of Swearwords in English-Chinese Subtitling: A Case Study of The Big Bang Theory and YYeTs

Qihan Jiang
The University of New South Wales

Keywords

Translation Quality Assessment, pragmatic functions, swearwords, fansubbing, corpus-based approach

Abstract

Fansubbing, the combination of fan and subtitling, is one of the main branches of Audiovisual Translation (AVT), having kindled more and more interest of researchers into AVT field in recent decades. In particular, the quality of so-called non-professional translation seems questionable due to the non-transparent qualification of subtitlers in a huge community network. This paper attempts to figure out how YYeTs aka "ZiMuZu", the largest fansubbing group in China, translates swearwords from English to Chinese for its fans of the prevalent American sitcom The Big Bang Theory, taking cultural, social and political elements into account in the context of China. A bilingual corpus containing both the source and target texts are built, ready for both error and functional analysis based on House (2015)'s newly revised model of TQA from the perspective of pragmatic functions, in order to give a full picture of the translation quality of swearwords and provide some practical guide for the practitioners in their career of subtitling.

NAATI quality assurance processes

Nora Sautter
National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters (NAATI)

Keywords

NAATI, quality assurance, certification system

Abstract

NAATI has performed a pivotal role in promoting and maintaining translator and interpreter standards in Australia since its foundation in 1977. To fulfil this role, NAATI's work – particularly in the context of the new Certification system implemented in 2018 – is underlaid by various quality assurance policies and processes. These policies and processes ensure not only that the highest standards in interpreting and translation practise are upheld and that only competent professionals are operating in the marketplace, but also that NAATI's work is conducted in an accountable and transparent way.

This presentation will discuss some of these policies and processes: the evidence-based design of the new certification system developed in conjunction with experts and practitioners; new requirements meaning all test candidates must meet training, ethics and intercultural prerequisites; the use of an analytical rubric marking system and the public availability of these rubrics; a rigorous recruitment and training process for examiners; anonymous and independent marking of tests by at least two trained examiners who hold the relevant credential in the given language pair; and the review and complaints processes.

These carefully considered policies and processes seek to strike a balance between the necessary confidentiality of test materials, examiners and candidates, and the transparency to ensure all certification candidates are treated fairly and respectfully.

Biography

Nora Sautter is Manager of Certification Design at NAATI.

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