



Multi-Languages Newsletter

High quality language solutions for your global audience



CAN CGSB 131.10 Certified



NSGCIS - AILIA Certified



EN 15038 Certified

Issue 15, Spring/Summer 2010

Multi-Languages Corporation is now NSGCIS-AILIA Certified

Orion Assessment Services of

Canada has performed an audit of **Multi-Languages Corporation** to test conformity with the Canadian National Standard Guide for Community Interpreting services. We are glad to announce that **Multi-Languages Corporation** has passed the test of conformity and we are therefore AILIA -NSGCIS Certified.



The certification, an initiative from AILIA, L'Association de l'industrie de la langue / Language Industry Association, is based on the **Canadian National Standard Guide for Community Interpreting Services - NSGCIS**, a standard developed by the Healthcare Interpretation Network, HIN with the support from AILIA, Critical Link Canada and ACCTI.

Multi-Languages Corporation is also Certified under the **CAN CGSB 131.10 - 2008** (Canadian Standard for Translation Services) and the **EN 15038** (European Standard for Translation Services). The EN standards were published in 2006 by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN). The CAN CGSB 131.10 standards were published in 2008 by the Canadian General Standard Board.

ABCs of the National Standard for Translation Services, CAN/CGSB-131.10-2008 from a Purchaser Perspective



Assuring clients - Certified Suppliers

- ⇒ The CAN/CGSB-131.10-2008, Translation Services Standard defines specific requirements for the provision of translation services by translation service providers (TSPs)
- ⇒ Access to independently audited suppliers
- ⇒ Purchasers of translation services in Canada are better protected
- ⇒ The Canadian standard is one of the most advanced translation services standards in the world as it sets itself apart by promoting the use of certified translators

Benefits

By adding the CAN/CGSB-131.10-2008 conformity requirement to your procurement process, you gain the following:

- ⇒ Assurance that the selected TSP applies certain quality control in its service delivery processes
- ⇒ Independent proof of the TSP's competency in translation service delivery
- ⇒ The standard applies to all aspects of the service delivery process
- ⇒ Multilingual – The standard applies to all TSPs, independent of the language combination
- ⇒ Risk Management

Conclusions

A free tool set to maintain high quality and accuracy in your international communications:

- ⇒ Streamlined and shortened supplier selection phase
- ⇒ Level playing field for translation service providers
- ⇒ Access to independently audited suppliers
- ⇒ Higher quality level of translation service delivery
- ⇒ Independent of language combinations
- ⇒ Covers single language service providers as well as multilingual service providers

AILIA / Language Industry Association CGSB@ailia.ca



Translator's corner

Equivalence and equivalent effect

By: Martin Boyd - Spanish-English translator

Over the past 50 years, the notion of “equivalence” and related questions of meaning and translatability have been central themes in translation studies. This article offers a brief outline of these concepts from the perspective of two seminal translation theorists, Roman Jakobson and Eugene Nida.

Jakobson’s landmark essay, “On Linguistic Aspects of Translation”, written in 1959, placed the concept of “equivalence” at the centre of the discourse of translation theory. Although its underlying supposition that “equivalent linguistic units” actually exist between languages has been widely disputed, this article served to open the way towards more a systematic approach to comparative translation analysis in the years that followed.

In his essay, Jakobson remarks that the fact that “exact equivalence” is difficult to achieve in translation has led some theorists to posit “untranslatability”, the idea that the task of the translator is an impossible mission. But Jakobson rejects this argument, asserting that “all cognitive experience... is conveyable in any existing language” (140), and when an equivalent term is lacking in a target language, this problem can generally be resolved by using loan-words, neologisms, semantic shifts or circumlocutions. The fact that the Hawaiian language has no equivalent term for “snowmobile”, for example, does not mean that the concept is “untranslatable” into that language.

There are, however, fundamental differences between languages which present challenges to translators in their search for equivalence. According to Jakobson, “languages differ essentially in what they *must* convey and not in what they *may* convey” (141). The challenge for the translator thus consists in compensating for a concept that must be specified in one language but is ambiguous in the other. The examples Jakobson offers in his essay are all based on grammatical categories, such as:

Number: languages with no grammatical category of number (e.g. Chinese) may pose difficulties when translating into a language with singular and plural (and in some cases dual) forms, where the translator is required to specify a quantity that may not be specified in the original.

Tense and Aspect: the different verb tenses and their differing uses between languages may compel the translator to conjecture about time relationships of events (such as whether an act was recently completed or still in progress) which are not conveyed in the source text.

Gender: differences in grammatical gender (or its absence) between languages can present numerous challenges. Many translators will be only too familiar with the problems presented by gender-neutral nouns in English (e.g. “doctor”,

“friend”, “defendant”) which cannot be translated into a gender-based language without signaling the additional information of the sex of the individual referred to.

While asserting that most of these difficulties can generally be overcome, Jakobson does concede that the notion of “untranslatability” does apply in at least one genre: poetry. Because of the semantic significance it assigns to phonemic sounds, poetry “is by definition untranslatable” (143).

Jakobson approaches translation problems from a thoroughly linguistic perspective. His observations about the challenges faced by the translator revolve around concerns about semantic and grammatical differences between languages, and the translator’s quest to bridge those linguistic differences is what constitutes the “search for equivalence”. Although translation studies have in recent years taken a turn away from linguistic approaches to adopt a more cultural focus, Jakobson’s notion of equivalence established a foundation on which much of the translation theory of the past half-century has been built.

Among the authors who built on that foundation is U.S. theorist Eugene Nida, who develops the concept of equivalence in his book *Toward a Science of Translation* (1964), in which he defines two basic types of equivalence:

Formal equivalence: oriented towards the source text structure, based on the principle that the message in the target language “should match as closely as possible the different elements in the source language” (159). The focus here is thus on achieving a fully accurate rendering of all information in the source text in the target language.

Dynamic equivalence: oriented towards the reader in the target language, based on the idea that “the relationship between receptor and message should be substantially the same as that which existed between the original receptors and the message” (159). This idea is what Nida refers to as “the principle of equivalent effect”.

Nida’s definitions of equivalence and equivalent effect were critical to moving the discourse beyond mere “word-for-word” equivalence. These concepts were central to future developments in descriptive translation studies, particularly the notion of “translation shifts”, which have been widely studied in comparative analyses. On the other hand, many translation theorists have dismissed “equivalence” and “equivalent effect” as being completely subjective notions with no real scientific basis. Indeed, some have argued that it is simply not possible for any text to elicit the same response in two different cultures.

Jakobson, Roman. “On Linguistic Aspects of Translation.” *The Translation Studies Reader*, L. Venuti (ed.), Routledge, New York, 2000, pp. 113-118.

Munday, J. *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications*, Routledge, New York, 2001.

Nida, E. *Toward a Science of Translating*. Brill, Leiden, NL, 1964.



OURLANGUAGES.GC.CA

The Government of Canada is proud to provide all Canadians with the Language Portal of Canada (www.ourlanguages.gc.ca), a free one-stop access to a wide range of language tools, including the Translation Bureau's *TERMIUM Plus*®. The Portal is also a gateway to many other online language resources developed by organizations across the country. Language resources on the Portal will help users quickly find spelling and grammar rules, writing tips and solutions to common language problems.

The Language Portal provides users with the information they need to study, work and communicate more effectively in Canada's two official languages. This language expertise is grouped into two sections: *Well Written*, *Well Said* and *Discover*.

Well Written, *Well Said* provides access to:

TERMIUM Plus®—a world-renowned terminology and linguistic data bank that contains over 4,000,000 English, French and Spanish terms; and

numerous writing tools, articles, and quizzes that tackle language problems.

Discover currently contains some 500 links to language-related Web sites in both official languages, including:

language and terminology tools and publications developed by the Government of Canada; and

a number of other resources, publications and tools produced in Canada and made available online by provincial, territorial and non-governmental organizations, educational institutions and the private sector.

Furthermore, all Canadian organizations with an interest in language can contribute content to the Portal. Content is updated every week by language professionals who closely track developments in the language field. In addition, users can keep abreast of what is happening across Canada by reading language-related news items.

The Language Portal is managed by Public Works and Government Services Canada's Translation Bureau—the Canadian authority on translation, terminology and language services in both official languages.

You can consult ourlanguages.gc.ca at school, at work or at home. Be sure to bookmark this Web site and to tell your family, friends and co-workers about the Language Portal.

Critical Link: The Voice for Community Interpreting Since 1992

By: Angela Sasso, Vice-President CLC

Critical Link Canada has been the leading advocate for community interpreting in Canada since its inception in 1992. From the beginning, Critical Link has garnered international attention and support: So much attention that not only the goals and philosophy of CLC have spread, but the community as well. Critical Link has representation from numerous countries across the globe, and ongoing, increasing interest. In addition to 4 conferences in Canada, Critical Link has also lent its name to conferences that have taken place in Australia, Sweden, and this year in the UK. The movement has spread far, wide and rapidly.

Critical Link fulfills its mandate by:

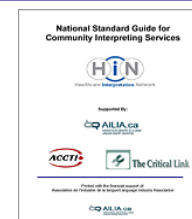
- Promoting **standards** which guide the practice of community interpreting
- Encouraging and sharing **research** in the field of community interpreting.
- Furthering the discussion on **educational** and **training** for community interpreters
- Advocating for the utilization of **professional community interpreting** services by social, legal and health care institutions
- Raising social **awareness** about community interpreting as a profession

This year Critical Link Canada will again forge new roads as we transform into Critical Link International, acknowledging the reality that is Critical Link today. This new identity will better reflect the actual reach and scope of Critical Link. Canada has been the country where Critical Link first set root, and continues to be a leader for community interpreting, at home and abroad. Working in partnership with organizations like AILIA, CLI will carry on with the necessary work of fostering international dialogue and collaborations to promote community interpreting.

Critical Link encourages you to become a member today, and be on this international stage, promoting community interpreting within a united voice. For more information and membership forms, visit us at www.criticallink.org

Critical Link supported the creation of the *National Standard Guide for Community Interpreting Services* - NSGCIS

National Standard Guide for Community Interpreting Services— NSGCIS



Academic Programs - Professional Development - Certification

Events

Professional Development

Healthcare Interpretation Network

Job fair

Toronto, Ontario, June 24th

www.healthcareinterpretationnetwork.ca

Critical Link Conference: CL6

Interpreting in a changing landscape.

Aston University, Birmingham, UK, July 26

www.criticallink.org

International Medical Interpreters

Association—IMIA

Annual Conference

Boston, Massachusetts

September 3-5

www.imiaweb.org

Multi-Languages Corporation

Annual Conference

Toronto, Ontario

November 20

www.multi-languages.com

M-L Customized Workshops

“How to effectively work with interpreters?”

“Code of Ethics and Interpreting Skills”

“Guide on buying Translation Services”

\$350 per session - **Free** for our regular

clients

(advanced booking required)

Glendon College York University

Certificate in Translation
(English-Spanish)

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BA in translation
(English-French)

Certificate in Technical and Professional
Writing

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MA in Translation

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Professional Certification

Association of Translators and
Interpreters of Ontario - ATIO

www.atio.on.ca

Canadian Translators, Terminologists and
Interpreters Council

www.cttic.org

Ordre des traducteurs, terminologues et
interprètes agréés du Québec - OTTIAQ

www.ottiaq.org

American Translators Association

www.atanet.org

Language Interpreter Training Certificate - LITC

180-hour Certificate program

Courses

- * Introduction to Spoken Language Interpreting
- * Consecutive Interpreting
- * Skills Development - Sight Translation
- * Skills Development - Simultaneous Interpreting
- * Setting Specific Interpreting
- * Capstone Course, Skills Integration

Seneca College

jake.atteslander@senecac.on.ca

www.senecac.on.ca/parttime/pip-language_interpreter.html

Mohawk College

<http://www.mohawkcollege.ca/Discover/CE/carts/langint.html>

Niagara College

<http://www.niagaracollege.ca/ce/courses/Language-Interpreter.htm>

St. Clair College

http://www.stclaircollege.ca/yourweekendcollege/weekendcollege_languageinterpreter.html

Conestoga College

<http://www.conestogac.on.ca/ce/catlg/pgmdetails.jsp?ProgramCode=1188&v=0809>

Multi-Languages Conference 2010

(Sneak preview)

⇒ Translation Parameters

Prof. Alan Melby - Director ATA, Professor Young Bringham University, PhD computational linguistics

⇒ Simultaneous Interpreting

Prof. Christian Degueudre - Director Certificate of Translation and Interpreting Spanish-English, and Director Center for the Advancement of Distinguished Language Proficiency (ADLP) at San Diego State University - Interpreter **AIIC** - Translator - Consultant - Professor of Translation and Conference Interpreting

⇒ Revision

Andre Jenkins C.Tr. - President Canacom - Member of CGSB Technical Committee on Translation Standards

⇒ Code of Ethics

Denis Louis Bousquet - President of CTTIC, Director of Independent Translators, ATIO, President of Nautilus Translation Ltd.

⇒ Every word has power

Yvonne Oswald - Author

Registration is now open for translators, interpreters and clients that have done business with Multi-Languages during 2010.

Registration for the public will only open October 20 and will be subject to space availability

Date: November 20, 2010 **Fee:** Pay it forward (Give to your favourite charity, perform a good deed) For further information: info@multi-languages.com

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Our voice mail system:

- 1 Book interpreters
- 2 Written translations
- 3 Location, hours, website
- 0 Immediate assistance
- 221 Nuray Cokgezen-Pekel
- 222 Lola Bendana
- 223 Ann Menoudakis
- 224 Sanda Ianculescu
- 225 Interpreters to report assignment times
- 226 Mariolga Urdaneta