

Sacred Words



Dennis McKenna

When I was in college I had a Norwegian friend who would spin yarns over beers to my delight. His grandmother, a highly religious woman who often quoted from the Bible, figured prominently in them. My friend eventually grew weary of her churchly chatter and finally would face her and flatly deny that Jesus and the others quoted had spoken those exact words. Delicately, he explained that probably no one in the Holy Land spoke Norwegian. Grandma's response was to launch into another harangue about my friend spending the rest of eternity in the burning fires of Hell for doubting the word of Jesus.

I was recently reminded of this story when I came across an article about the passing of American Bible scholar and translator, Eugene Nida, the individual responsible for the translation of the Bible into 200 different languages (Shapiro, 2011). He spoke at least eight languages and obsessed over details of the translations he oversaw (Shapiro, 2011). However, perhaps his greatest contribution to the field of translation was not the sheer number of projects he directed, but their innovative nature and the important translation theory he developed.

Previously, Bible translation was a highly conservative field. Due to the material's sacred nature, translators generally sought to retain as much of the literal meaning as possible from the original Greek or Latin. Nida recognized that the Inuit peoples of the far north could not grasp the full meaning of the text by reading about the stories set in the desert because they lacked any firsthand knowledge of such things. His team spent 24 years producing the Inuit Bible, which had a number of culturally relevant references and footnotes to aid readers' understanding. "You can't translate without cultural context," Nida maintained (Shapiro, 2011).

In another translation project, he recognized that for many people in Africa, sheep were not only familiar, they were troublesome. This presented a problem in the parable of the sheep and the goats in Matthew 25 (Feddes, 2011). If their translation of the Bible failed to take this into account, the meaning of the parable would be lost. Nida called this new method of translation "dynamic equivalence" and contrasted it with the more literal translation of most previous Bibles; he termed the latter "formal equivalence" (Shapiro, 2011).

In English, Nida oversaw the development of the *Good News Bible*, which was not originally intended for native English speakers. Its language was simplified, both in terms of vocabulary and sentence structure. What was previously called "covetous" was now referred to as being "greedy," and a "multitude" was now a "crowd" (Shapiro, 2011). Interestingly, this version of the Bible has become increasingly popular with native English speakers, many of whom desire a more readable, easily understood text. According to the tenets of Nida's "dynamic equivalence," the main elements to communicate in a translation are the ideas, and not the words (Neff, 2002).

Critics, however, charged that the remarkable clarity of these new works came at the cost of sacrificing ambiguity and the sacred nature of the ancient Greek or Latin text (Soulén 2010, p. 56). Some theologians consider that when translating religious texts, it is vitally important to preserve grammar, voice, specific word order, vocabulary, image, or even apparently unnecessary instances of repetition (Soulén, 2010, p. 56). Early Greek and Latin, for example, had a great deal of chiasmic structure, that is specific patterns of repetition. One of these patterns is A-B B-A, such as,

A The **last**
 B shall be **first**
 B and the **first**
 A **last** (Matthew 20:16)

Chiastic structure occurs with much higher frequency in the first century Greek of the Gospel of Matthew or the 17th than it does in modern prose. In Matthew 13:15 there is an example of A-B-C C-B-A chiastic structure:

A For the **hearts** of these people are hardened,
 B and their **ears** cannot hear,
 C and they have closed their **eyes**—
 C so their **eyes** cannot see,
 B and their **ears** cannot hear,
 A and their **hearts** cannot understand,
 and they cannot turn to me and let me heal them.'
 (*New Living Translation*, 2007)

More recent translations attempt to clarify the meaning of the original text for modern readers, by communicating a simple, direct message. Critics charge that the words and form of the original Bible must be preserved to preserve sacred content. In a debate that has largely been confined to the Protestant world, opinion is still divided.

But Protestants are not the only ones to engage in heated debate. A similar controversy is boiling over among the Catholics, as well. Recently, I received a mailing from my parish church regarding a new translation of the Latin Missal, the text that Catholics use to accompany the mass. The modern version of the Missal used in masses since Vatican II in the 1960s has just been revised to produce "... a more literal translation from the original Latin text that we have been using." But when I read about the changes, what I saw was a clunky translation that makes mincemeat of the language of the Mass. During the recitation of the Nicene Creed for example, the words "one in being with the Father" have now become "consubstantial with the father." A similar change was made regarding the Virgin Birth, another one of Catholicism's sacred mysteries. Stating that Christ was not born, but rather he was "made incarnate" (for the Latin *incarnatus est*), they once again take a simple idea and make it opaque to people like me, who do not remember the Latin Mass.

Another example from the new missal reads:

Lord I am not worthy that you should enter under my roof,
 but only say the word and my soul shall be healed.
 (International Committee on English in the Liturgy, 132)

Again, there may be valid reasons for making these changes based on the original text. But the translation seems unwieldy and sounds especially strange to younger Catholics. And surveying the Web, I see that I am not alone in my feelings about the new translation of the Missal (*What if we just waited?*).

Reading about Eugene Nida's work with the Bible utilizing "dynamic equivalence" and the new "more literal" version of the Latin Missal for the Catholic Mass, I am struck by how many similarities there are between the fields of religious and legal translation. In both cases there is a basic tension between comprehension and conservation of original meaning. On the one hand we are translating the words of Christianity's most sacred text, the Bible, while on the other hand we are translating the language of our country's most revered document, the Constitution. The U.S. Constitution is the fundamental law of our nation, in much the same way that the Bible is the fundamental text of the Christian church.

In the case of the new translation of the Roman Missal, members of the Catholic hierarchy mandated the more literal translation in order to recover some of the sacred content of the original text that they thought had been lost. Many observers view this as a sign of a conservative shift that is attempting to undo the liberal reforms of Vatican II which sought greater involvement and understanding on the part of the churchgoing public.

In the Protestant church a similar debate exists, with conservatives favoring the use of the *King James Bible*, and the more liberal members and officials favoring newer, easier to understand translations like the *Good News Bible*. Believe it or not, there is even a movement among conservative Protestants called "King James Onlyism" which maintains that the King James version was divinely inspired, and that it really is "the word of God" –remember my friend's Norwegian grandmother? But there are also many Protestants who favor the use of more modern translations that can be classified as works of "dynamic equivalence."

Unlike literary translation, Bible and legal translation share a need to be especially faithful to the original. Conservative theologians say that conserving grammar, voice, specific word order, vocabulary, image, repetition, and ambiguity is vitally important for the translation of a sacred text, while conservative judges often instruct us to translate things literally, believing that the nature of the law requires sticking close to the original to preserve meaning. These theologians and judges favor "formal equivalence".

But judges will also often insist that our words be readily understood by all. This caveat naturally requires a more dynamic approach. So what's the interpreter to do? The first thing I would say is not to panic. Like all dichotomies, this one is far too rigid to accurately reflect our translation and interpretation reality. Our choices are in no way limited to two extremes. We have at our disposal a continuous scale of possible translation solutions that cover a very wide range of possibilities.

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Keeping Our Wits About Us: Interpreter Safety and Security in the Courtroom



Jennifer de la Cruz

As a staff interpreter for the State Trial Courts of California, I am continually reminded of something I grew up hearing: “Keep your wits about you.” Whether it’s because of a particular case that I can apply to my own life or something I see go wrong in the courtroom, I’ve learned to appreciate how a seemingly controlled situation can spin out of control, upsetting everything in its path. *Security for Court Interpreters* (Martin, 2006) contains just about everything we need to know about this issue and serves as an excellent basis for developing good practices. Some recent discussions on the NAJIT listserv inspired me to ponder what brought me to practice some of the safety and security habits that I have, why I developed them, and where I could stand to improve.

What first came to mind when thinking of safety and security was assumptions. We could assume that criminal matters pose more risk than civil matters. We might assume that a restrained defendant can’t move unexpectedly or that our defendants are always going to appreciate our help. Whatever practices we adopt need to strike a balance between the daily routine and the worst-case scenario. I’ve experienced some family law matters that turn ugly very quickly, civil matters so charged that the interpreter is caught in a veritable cross-fire and seen as the enemy, and defendants who head-butt their attorney—the list goes on and on.

How about our choices of clothing, jewelry and hairstyle? For example, courts have rules regarding footwear and professional dress, but should we exercise more caution in these areas if a particularly volatile situation is already expected? Should we assume the worst and wear our running shoes in case we need to get out of Dodge? By no means—but it doesn’t hurt to look closer at how these things could be used against us. Stepping back to avoid somebody swinging at me isn’t something I’d like to attempt while wearing stiletto heels, but even if not in precarious footwear, my keeping a proper distance and being more watchful of when I need to make a move are going to be crucial. My lovely locks aren’t something I’d like to have used to hold me hostage, so maybe my hair should go back in a clip when I work certain calendars. Even a particularly loud choice in clothing color or bulky accessories merit at least some thought. Our responsibility is to start by taking a look in the mirror to determine if there is anything of concern should there be a need to be on the defensive.

We should also consider any items we carry and how we carry them. Although it makes good sense to keep valuables in a safe place, it’s so common for us to have cell phones in our hands at all times that there are likely some of us who give in to the temptation to have them in-hand while interpreting. We are accustomed to using and caring for interpreting equipment, but cell phones can be taken for granted. Remember, they can be extremely valuable to people in jail, and one slip-up of leaving the cell phone behind as you walk away from the in-custody defendant could end in disaster. Having witnessed this very situation, it has helped me remember to take a personal inventory of what I bring to the interpreting situation and what I choose to leave out of the courtroom.

More than anything else, I think the attitudes we bring to the table about our daily work are what will make or break us when it comes to our safety and security. For example, I don’t interpret for many “gang cases” in my daily work, so my ability to understand defendant demeanor and to read between the lines is underdeveloped when it comes to cases where gang culture is a big factor. To make up for this lack of personal experience, I’ve read and watched documentaries and movies on this subject. Finding ways to gain experience with the psychological and cultural factors that could impact the behavior of those with whom we work can also help us develop the attitudes we need to improve our safety and security.

When we haven’t had enough exposure to situations to have experienced them first-hand, our management of safety and security concerns is largely guided by policies, procedures and practices. In my experience, however, nothing drives a point home like having lived through it myself or vicariously through a coworker. It’s very easy to become complacent and allow assumptions to guide our actions, especially in an environment where so many of the people we deal with on a daily basis are not only kind and thankful for our help, but a pleasure to work with. In addition to taking a look at our own actions and attitudes, and becoming familiar with the guidelines set out in *Security for Court Interpreters*, staying connected in the profession by sharing and reading about experiences of our colleagues on social media, blogs and listservs can be vital.

When all is said and done, we are responsible for continually improving our safety and security practices along with all our other skills and abilities, never treating it like a policy stuffed away in a drawer somewhere. Sometimes this comes with experience, and other times it's something we have to actively work to gain. As we look at our continuing education, let's not forget about this aspect of our profession. Even when we don't get the credits for it, we will benefit in the end. Keeping our wits about us can turn into habit after a while, and will continue to serve us greatly in the court interpreting profession.

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[The author holds a Bachelor's Degree in Spanish and is a Certified Court Interpreter for Spanish at both the California and Federal levels, as well as an ATA-Certified Translator (Spanish into English).]

Message from the Chair

Dear colleagues,



I hope that this issue of *Proteus* and this message find you well. For some of us the chill in the air once again reminds us how quickly the calendar has changed. The next time that I write to you, it will be 2012. My message for you is that we are living in exciting times for the interpreting profession and 2012 will be an important year with much potential.

One of the unique advantages of this position is that it has afforded me the opportunity to travel across the United States and connect with a diverse group of language professionals and stakeholders. It is quite obvious to me that the profession is moving towards greater standardization and increased professionalism. In fact, my observation has been that those two concepts are the primary drivers for many of the projects and initiatives that are underway today.

The leaders and representatives of all of the stakeholders in our profession have had the opportunity this year to meet and collaborate at various venues; most recently, I attended the meeting of the Translation and Interpreting Summit Advisory Council (TISAC) in Boston, MA, hosted by the American Translators Association prior to their annual conference. As the name implies, TISAC is composed of representatives from government, academia, business and associations and organizations that represent language professionals. It is a prime vehicle to achieve those two goals of standardization and increased professionalism as well as to foster true cooperation among all stakeholders, allowing us to speak with a unified voice.

TISAC was originally founded to focus solely on translation. Thanks in great part to the work of former NAJIT Chair Dr. Alexander Rainof and others, "Interpreting" was incorporated into the name, but more importantly, it was specifically incorporated into the mission statement of the organization. This year, I had the honor, along with Dr. Rainof, to represent you at the meeting. It was a very productive and encouraging day. The summary minutes can be found at www.TISAC.org. The atmosphere was one of cooperation, collegiality and collaboration. Based upon the original mission of the council, the agenda was still skewed toward the translation profession. However, Prof. Alan Melby, TISAC Chair and member of the ATA Board of Directors, has vowed to have an agenda that is equally balanced between interpreting and translation at next year's meeting in San Diego.

The role for organizations like NAJIT that have a seat at that table is to reflect the issues and concerns of our membership. I look forward to continuing to do that this coming year. Many of the important initiatives towards standardization and increased professionalism are, by their very nature, slow to be implemented. In the interim, there are pressing issues like the ones I have spoken about in prior messages that impact the individual practitioner everyday. These must be addressed at a quicker pace, particularly in the areas of education, advocacy and technology. Organizations like ours need to use our influence to do that in a concerted way.

To facilitate addressing these pressing issues, it is important that NAJIT leadership interact both organizationally and personally with local and state associations. In my time as Chair, I have traveled to and spoken at several conferences of these organizations. I have interacted with many individual practitioners and the entire Board of Directors and I will endeavor to leverage NAJIT's position so that these issues can be addressed nationally and with a united voice. I look forward to the opportunity to speak at other conferences in the coming year. At the NAJIT conference in Boston in May of 2012, the Board of Directors will host a "Town Hall" type meeting to dialogue about the trends and issues that are affecting us all. I hope many of you can attend.

In addition to fact-finding, my participation at local and state events has once again reminded me of how so much of the impetus behind local efforts is being provided by NAJIT members. Space constraints and the risk of putting you to sleep will prevent me from enumerating, but to all of you who have founded, lead or support local organizations and movements, I would like to say "Thank you". You do yourselves and NAJIT proud. I also thank all of our members for your continued support of NAJIT. I encourage you to become as involved as you can with our work and that of these other organizations. Volunteerism is the lifeblood of NAJIT. It is, therefore, important for all of us to be mindful to temper our criticism of volunteers, consider the action we take on behalf of the association, and not undermine it by cutting off its lifeblood. I hope that we can always have our discussions and differences be about ideas or opinions and not about people. I continue to be humbled by your service and support.

Sincerely,
Rob

Rob Cruz
Chairman
Twitter: @najitchair

NAJIT Files Amicus Brief in U.S. Supreme Court

NAJIT recently filed an amicus curiae (friend of the court) brief in the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of *Kouichi Taniguchi v. Kan Pacific Saipan, Ltd.*, No. 10-1472 stressing the distinction between interpreters and translators. The Interest of the Amicus Curiae and Summary of the Argument was stated, in part, as follows:

"An important part of NAJIT's mission is to offer the public an accurate understanding of the important differences between interpreters and translators. Misconstruction of 28 U.S.C. § 1920(6) muddles this distinction and risks that interpreters or translators may be expected to have skills outside of their specialties. In short, the distinction between translators and interpreters is well-known within the language-professional industry—and particularly among those who work in the judicial arena—and NAJIT is keenly interested in educating the public (and the Court) regarding this important issue. ...

Petitioner's brief explains how, as a matter of statutory interpretation, the Ninth Circuit incorrectly construed the meaning of "interpreters" as used in 28 U.S.C. § 1920(6). NAJIT does not seek to re-plow that ground. Rather, this brief seeks to contribute to the Court's understanding of the statute by explaining how the terms "interpreter" and "translator" are understood by language professionals, and by describing the real-world, practical differences between the two fields."

Among the authorities cited are:

Kenigson Kristy, J.(2007). "Translators and Interpreters: Cut From The Same Cloth?" *Proteus XVI*(1), 1&7.

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American Association of Language Specialists, *Standard of Professional Practice for Conference Interpreters and Translators*. Retrieved from <http://www.taals.net/standards.php>.

For the full brief, go to: www.najit.org/documents/amicusbrief.pdf

State Justice Institute Announces Priority Investment Areas

The State Justice Institute (SJI) to which Isabel Framer, past chair of NAJIT, was appointed by President Obama, was established by Federal law in 1984 to award grants to improve the quality of justice in State courts, facilitate better coordination between State and Federal courts, and foster innovative, efficient solutions to common issues faced by all courts.

SJI is unique both in its mission and how it seeks to fulfill it. Only SJI has the authority to assist all State courts--criminal, civil, juvenile, family, and appellate--and the mandate to share the success of one State's innovations with every State court system as well as the Federal courts.

SJI is a non-profit corporation governed by an 11-member Board of Directors appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. By law, the President must appoint six State court judges, one State court administrator, and four members of the public.

On November 30, 2011, the SJI Board of Directors announced SJI's new Priority Investment Areas. SJI will allocate significant financial resources through grant-making for these following Priority Investment Areas (in no ranking order):

- **Self-Represented Litigation** – e.g., self-help centers, online services, training.
- **Limited English Proficiency (LEP)** – e.g., interpretation service plans, remote interpretation (outside the courtroom), interpreter certification, courtroom services (plain language forms, websites, etc.).
- **Reengineering in Response to Budget Reductions** – e.g., the process of reengineering, regionalization or centralization of services, structural changes, the electronic record.
- **Immigration Issues in the State Courts** – e.g., impact of federal and state immigration law and policies, juvenile and family issues, training.
- **Guardianship, Conservatorship, and Elder Issues** – e.g., visitor programs, electronic reporting, reports, training.

More information about the Priority Investment Areas is available online at: <http://sji.gov/pia.php>

Holly Mikkelson Receives American Translators Association's Highest Award



Holly Mikkelson receives the Alexander Gode Medal at ATA's 2012 Conference in Boston.

Holly Mikkelson, co-author of *Fundamentals of Court Interpretation*, a professor at the Monterey Institute of International Studies, and a long-time NAJIT member and leader, was recently honored as this year's recipient of the American Translators Association's most prestigious award, the Alexander Gode Medal. The award is presented to an individual or institution for outstanding service to the translation and interpreting professions. NAJIT congratulates Holly on this outstanding achievement.

Reflections on the 2011 ATA Conference

Rosemary W. Dann, Esq.



Doina Francu, SSTI Treasurer and Rosemary Dann, NAJIT Director enjoy a break from staffing the NAJIT table at the ATA Conference in Boston.

I'll admit it: I'm an old "newbie." Although I've been a member of ATA for many years, I had never attended an annual conference. But the facts that the venue was Boston, my academic hometown, and that the current economy has encouraged me to expand my horizons, spurred my decision to make the investment.

Several weeks before the conference, I joined the orientation webinar for first-time attendees, which I found instructive. Of particular interest was information about the resume table, where attendees can offer their services to a multitude of potential clients from around the world. The webinar freed up a slot in the program, as there was a similar session offered live. And with the almost overwhelming number of offerings, an extra slot was a bonus.

There were 14 pre-conference seminars and 191 presentations, not including the opening and closing sessions, elections, and the 12 tools tutorials offered by vendors. It was a dizzying array to choose from! As I am technologically challenged, I decided to attend as many tools tutorials as I could, and collected information from all the providers. The Interpreters Division meeting was a must, of course. And for the rest, I decided to explore areas that were outside my usual practice, such as subtitling, medical terminology and "training a Dragon" (speech-to-text equipment), to name a few. In between, I spent time at the NAJIT table, answering questions and distributing our literature.

A highlight of the conference was the award of ATA's highest honor, the Alexander Gode Medal, to Holly Mikkelson (nominated by the Interpreters Division). [Click here](#) for more information.

I must put in a plug for staying at conference hotels, in general. While I saved some money by staying with relatives who live just outside of Boston, it was at the expense of time wasted on two subway lines and a bus ride each way. That time could have been better spent networking, attending additional sessions, or just catching up with friends.

In sum, the conference was exciting, educational and enjoyable. What more could you ask for?

[The author is director of NAJIT and co-editor of Proteus. She is a MA State Certified Court Interpreter.]

Items of Interest

Marketing

These links deal with marketing for attorneys, but are equally applicable to interpreters and translators.

How Can Attorneys Use Google+ to Generate Business?

Plus: **Viral Information: Interactive Press Releases Really Spread the Word**

TIR Forum on Literature and Translation

http://iowareview.uiowa.edu/?q=page/tir_forum_on_literature_and_translation

Getting Down to Business

One Problem Hurting Our Economy



María Cristina de la Vega

I was recently interviewing to hire freelance interpreters. One of the applicants took the initiative to tell me she was regularly employed as a freelancer, interpreting insurance claims for a well-known carrier that pays her an exorbitant amount of money to work throughout the state. I was happy to hear that because I thought she might be good, if she commanded those prices, and we would be able to use her services for a normal fee during her down times. That was before I read an **article** in the *Economist* that put this in perspective. Apparently, institutions and companies with very deep pockets do not always behave rationally.

Much to my surprise, when I tested her with a simulation of consecutive discourse similar to that used in the work she allegedly does, her performance was very poor. I keep these tests to have a general idea of breadth of vocabulary, types of assignments one can do and possible necessary training for candidates. Unfortunately, this case was not salvageable, I tactfully informed the candidate that she needed to improve her performance to work for us. I did not expound, but unfortunately for her, I don't think she will keep her current job long. Sooner or later, someone who can tell the difference will inform her employers of her incompetence.

My pronouncement did not faze her. She didn't skip a beat and blithely offered herself as a conference interpreter instead, which she deemed more her style, as she doesn't have to rely on memory because she interprets simultaneously. I was mesmerized by the woman's cheek since simultaneous interpreting is no less demanding than consecutive. I couldn't resist asking her what experience she had in the conference interpreting field. She gamely answered that she had only done one conference, three months before—her trial by fire. Undaunted, I asked her about payment and how it had gone. She informed me that she had been recruited by phone, sight unseen, by an agency from another state, to work in Florida. She was only informed at the last minute that the end client was a well-known company that sells health/weight-loss products and the extent of her preparation was to visit their website the night before. The day in question, her booth partner (simultaneous conference interpreting is done in pairs) never showed and she ended up actually doing the full day conference by herself. She did admit that by the afternoon her brain was exhausted. I cannot but wonder about the effect on her audience, since experienced interpreters alternate every half hour to be able to maintain the integrity of the interpretation.

Our intrepid candidate went on to say that she had not yet been paid—some incredibly substandard wage—and that her employer had recently contacted her to do another conference two weeks hence. She must have seen the incredulous look in my eyes and hastened to say she would not do it unless she was paid for the prior work by *the day before* the new assignment. I only nodded and asked her if she knew the subject matter for the new conference and the colleague with whom she would be working. She did not and could not have cared less. Her only concern was being paid for the first assignment.

That is the seamy side of the current economy. It's myopically penny-wise and pound-foolish. In one case, the insurance company is paying this so-called interpreter more than trained certified interpreters for something she cannot do properly. I assume her employer knows neither the cost for said service nor the quality he is getting. In another setting, this same "interpreter" is paid very little to do something she most definitely cannot do. The language company that hired her is getting cheap labor to secure the bid, and the final user is wasting his money, not to mention the time of the attendees; still, everybody thinks he is nominally "saving" money.

This is but one example of the type of practices that keep us caught in a vicious circle and that will not help us come out of our economic doldrums. And it seems to not be an isolated instance. I have been told by several people who are familiar with this situation in the state of Florida that many end users are foregoing their historical language providers in search of bilinguals who may be able to do the job for less. The only way to grow the economy is by adding value to our offerings - doing whatever is needed to improve our skills, and in tandem, encouraging the entrepreneurs in our midst to create jobs for us; this approach is far more important than that of the often touted innovators according to **Gallup** research. All of us working together will lead the way out of this **lost decade**.

*[This is a regular column for Proteus. The author is a federally certified and NAJIT certified Spanish interpreter, conference interpreter, and co-owner of **ProTranslating, Inc.** in Miami. [Linkedin profile](#).]*

The Last Laugh

[The following is from an email (original author unknown) that began making its rounds over ten years ago. -- Ed.]

"Having chosen English as the preferred language in the EEC, the European Parliament has commissioned a feasibility study in ways of improving efficiency in communications between Government departments. European officials have often pointed out that English spelling is unnecessarily difficult; for example: cough, plough, rough, through and thorough. What is clearly needed is a phased program of changes to iron out these anomalies. The program would, of course, be administered by a committee staff at top level by participating nations.

In the first year, for example, the committee would suggest using 's' instead of the soft 'c'. Certainly, sivil servants in all sities would resieve this news with joy. Then the hard 'c' could be replaced by 'k' sinse both letters are pronounsed alike. Not only would this klear up konfusion in the minds of klerikal workers, but typewriters could be made with one less letter.

There would be growing enthusiasm when in the sekond year, it was announsed that the troublesome 'ph' would henseforth be written 'f'. This would make words like 'fotograf' twenty persent shorter in print.

In the third year, publik akseptanse of the new spelling kan be expekted to reash the stage where more komplikated shanges are possible. Governments would enkourage the removal of double leters which have always been a deterrent to akurate speling. We would al agre that the horrible mes of silent 'e's in the languag is disgrasful. Therefor we kould drop them and kontinu to read and writ as though nothing had hapend.

By this tim it would be four years sins the skem began and peopl would be reseptiv to steps sutsh as replasing 'th' by 'z'. Perhaps zen ze funktion of 'w' kould be taken on by 'v', vitsh is, after al, half a 'w'. Shortly after zis, ze unesesary 'o' kould be dropd from vords kontaining 'ou'. Similar arguments vud of kors be aplid to ozer kombinations of leters. Kontinuig zis proses yer after yer, ve vud eventuli hav a reli sensibl riten styl. After tventi yers zer vud be no mor trubls, difikultis and evrivun vud find it ezi tu understand ech ozer. Ze drems of ze Guvermnt vud finali hav kum tru."

[Return to the Winter 2011 issue of *Proteus*](#)