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No Dimpled Chads Here

Low Turnout: Only 36% of Membership Voted
21% Ballots Invalidated for Lack of Member Identification

On or about December 5, 2000, each member in good standing of NAJIT was mailed a secret ballot for the election of two members to the Board of Directors, to serve a two-year term, along with biographical information about the three candidates for office. The ballots were to be returned postmarked no later than December 27, 2000. Members outside the continental United States were given an extension on the return date to accommodate delays in mail delivery, and were also given the option of faxing back their ballots if they wished to waive their anonymity. All members were informed that ballots received without name, address, and signature on the mailing envelope would be invalidated. A total of 938 ballots were mailed. Of these, 339 ballots were returned, of which 266 were valid and 73 were invalid. Each ballot contained up to two votes. The 266 valid ballots tallied as follows:

*Judith Kenigson Kristy 179;
Holly Mikkelson 208; Francisco Olivero 104*

The candidates receiving the largest number of votes were Holly Mikkelson of Monterey, CA and Judith Kenigson of Nashville, TN. NAJIT extends its gratitude to Francisco Olivero for his willingness to serve.

Congratulations to the new members of the Board. We look forward to a productive year.

David Mintz
Election Committee Chair
January 8, 2001

Federal Certification News

The Administrative Office of the United States Courts recently solicited competitive proposals for the development and administration of new Spanish/English interpreter certification examinations. A contract award was made on January 4, 2001 to the National Center for State Courts based in Williamsburg, Virginia. An announcement will be made shortly concerning dates and registration requirements. A website with a sign-up option for candidates will be operational by the end of January. Once the new URL is established, a link will be available via NCSC's website, www.ncsc.dni.us/. The information will also be posted to the NAJIT e-mail discussion list as soon as it is available.

THE NAJIT BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Cristina Helmerichs D., Chair
Austin, Texas
helmerichs@najit.org

M. Cristina Castro, Treasurer
Portland, Oregon
castro@najit.org

Holly Mikkelsen, Secretary
Monterey, California
mikkelsen@najit.org

Judith Kenigson Kristy
Nashville, Tennessee
kenigsonkristy@najit.org

Steven T. Mines, J.D.
Austin, Texas
mines@najit.org

Executive Director
Arlene Stock,
Dynamic Management
New York, New York
headquarters@najit.org

Proteus

Proteus, published quarterly, is the official newsletter of the National Association of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators, Inc. 551 Fifth Avenue, Suite 3025, New York, NY 10176.

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MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD

As we begin the new millennium it is with great pleasure that the NAJIT Board of Directors welcomes a new member into its midst, Judith Kenigson Kristy. After successfully and arduously working for NAJIT for two years, Jeannette Bustos Gilhooly, for personal reasons, decided not to run for another term. She has been an integral member of both the Board and interpreting community and her presence will be missed, although she will, hopefully, still continue her work as a part of the credentialing committee. The Board wishes to extend its appreciation and congratulations to those who decided to run. The Association's goals can only be met if its membership participates actively in its leadership as Board or committee members.

Already 2001 has brought much change. Membership continues to grow, with over 100 new members joining in the last two months of 2000. The upgrading of headquarters Internet capabilities is complete, allowing NAJIT and its Webmaster to begin implementing new changes in the website. In New Jersey, interpreters are working to organize themselves in order to more effectively improve their working conditions. The NAJIT Board of Directors applauds and supports these efforts. Most importantly, the SSTI and NAJIT Boards are actively working on the development of the NAJIT credentialing test and its pilot run during the Annual Educational Conference and Meeting to be held in Chicago, May 25th through 27th. The piloting of the test will be a part of the pre-conference activities, which will also include a presentation on tape transcription as well as a presentation by Rogelio Camacho open to all conference attendees. Some of the conference presenters include: Alee Alger-Robbins, David Mintz, Kathleen Orozco and others, so please join us for what promises to be an interesting, fruitful and history-making event.

Cristina Helmerichs D.
Chair, Board of Directors

EDITOR'S CORRECTIONS

The editor apologizes for proofreading errors in the past two issues of *Proteus*, in which volume numbers were misidentified on the masthead. Fall 2000 should have been Vol. IX, No. 4. The current issue of *Proteus*, Winter 2001, will begin Volume X, No. 1. If citing from the past two issues of *Proteus*, please cite the article name and the quarter (Summer 2000 or Fall 2000) rather than the volume number so as to avoid confusion with previous issues in volume IX.

PROTEUS PUBLISHING POLICY

Please note that *Proteus* does not reprint articles which have appeared in the same form elsewhere. Authors who submit articles shall be asked to indicate that the same material has not been published previously. "Interpreting Challenges for the 21st Century" in the Fall 2000 issue, had already appeared in print, although the editor was unaware of this fact.

THE DELIGHTS OF DIALECT

Alexander Rainof

At last year's NAJIT's conference in Miami (May 2000), I presented "Dialect Variations in Spanish: Clothing and Insults." An enthusiastic give and take ensued, with 120 attendees from every corner of the Spanish-speaking world. I was asked to publish the fruits of our labors, which I gladly do, with thanks to all participants. Time did not permit us to reach the topic of insults, which will be postponed for next year.

Expressions are grouped thematically into three major areas (clothing, jewelry and cosmetics) and two minor ones (textiles and colors).

CLOTHING

bathing suit	calzón de baño (Arg., P.R.), calzoneta (Guat.), chingue (Col.), malla, pantalón de baño (Ec.), pantaloneta, ropa de baño (Peru), traje de baño, bañador, trusa (Cuba), vestido de baño (Col., Peru)
belt	cinturón, correa
blouse	blusa, blusón, chambra (Sp: woven, child's blouse), blusa camisera, chambrita (Mex: for babies)
boat-neck blouse	b. con escote de barco, escote bote, escote ancho y redondo
long-sleeve	b. con/de manga larga
short-sleeve	b. con/de manga corta
sleeveless	b. sin mangas
bra	corpiño, tallador (C.R.), chichero (coll.), paracaídas (coll.), brasier, portabusto (Mex.), soutiën, sostén (Arg., Ch., Urug.), talle (Salv.), sujetador (Sp.)
strapless	sin tirantes, sin breteles (Arg.)
long-line	de peto largo, de talle larga
bra clasp	abrochadura, broche, cierre, corchete de sostén, gafete, gancho de sostén, prendedora
bra cup	copa (Mex., Ven., Ch.), taza (Arg.)
bra strap	breteles, tirantes (Arg.)
dress	traje (Cuba); vestido
evening dress	vestido de etiqueta/ de fiesta/ de gala/ de noche
house dress	bata de casa; batón; batola; robe; salto de cama
strapless	vestido sin breteles/sin tirantes; estraples (Mex.)
sundress	asoleador (Col.); playero; vestido solera/o; vestido de verano
duster (coat)	guardapolvo
girdle	fustán, faja

gloves

boxing gloves	guantes g. de boxeo
canvas gloves	g. de lona
chamois gloves	g. de gamuza
gardening gloves	g. de jardinería, de jardinero
industrial gloves	g. industriales
kid gloves	g. de cabritilla
knit gloves	g. tejidos, de punto, de estambre
lace gloves	g. de encaje
leather gloves	g. de piel, de cuero
lining	g. forro
pig skin gloves	g. de piel de cerdo
rubber gloves	g. de goma, de hule
satin gloves	g. de raso, de satén
ski gloves	g. para esquiar
suede gloves	g. de ante
surgical gloves	g. quirúrgicos
wild boar gloves	g. de carpincho
woolen gloves	g. de lana
mittens	mitones (Arg), manoplas,

jacket

overalls

panties (underpants)

pants

baggy pants

americana (Sp.), chaqueta, saco
buzo (Ch.), bragas (Ven.), chango (Mex.), enterizo, mono, pantalones de zahones (Sp.), jardineros (Arg.: children, Col.), mameluco (Arg., Ch., Ec., Mex., Peru, Urug.), overól, unión (MEX: jump suit)
bombacha (Arg., Urug.), blumers (Cuba, Ven., Salv., C.R.), bragas (Sp.), calzones (Guat., Col., Salv., C.R.), chones, calzoncillo (Mex., Peru: male underwear), tanga (briefs)
pantalones, tramos (Mex.)
bombachos, bombachas, guangos (Durango, Baja California, D.F.), pantalones aguados, pantalones flojos (Mex.)

corduroy pants	pantalones de cotelé, de lona (Guat., Salv.), de pana, de panilla	culotte	pantalón
denim pants (jeans)	bluyines, p. de azul (Nic.), de fuerte azul (Dom.), mezclilla, de mecánico (Cuba), de pitusa, (Cuba), vaqueros (Sp.)	kilt skirt	f. escocesa, tonelete escocés
gaucho pants	bombachos, bombachas	mini-skirt	minifalda, mini
harem pants	bombehudos, babucha	pleated skirt	f. plegada, con pliegues, plisada (Peru), tableada (Mex.), de tablonos (Col.), de pastelones
pant suit	traje pantalón, traje sastre	socks	calcetines, medias
pleated pants	p. con pinzas, de pliegues, plisados, plegados	ankle socks	cubanas (Peru), medias cortas, soquetes (Arg.)
sweatpants	buzo, pantalón de gimnasia (Arg.), chándal, felpa (Sp.), pants, pantalones de entrenamiento, salida de cancha (Ch.); sudaderos	argyle socks	c. cortos, tobilleras
petticoat , slip	combinación (Arg., Sp.), crinolina, enagua (half-slip:Ch., Mex., Peru), enaguas (Mex.), faldilla (Mex.), fondo (Mex., Col., Arg.), forro (Ven.), media falda, medio fondo, peticote (Par.), sayuela (half-slip), viso (Arg.)	knee socks	c. escoceses
raincoat	gabardina, impermeable, piloto (Arg.)	sweater	calcetas, media, medias, medias largas
scarf	bufanda, chalina (Mex., Peru; also: shawl), mascada (de seda), pañoleta	argyle	chompa (Peru), jersey (Sp.), pulóver (Arg.), suéter tipo jacquard
shirt	camisa, luna, lisa (barrio)	crew neck	cuello redondo
polo shirt	camiseta, polera, remera (Arg.), nique, chomba	cardigan	rebeca, chaqueta (Sp.), chompa (Peru)
sportshirt	camisa deportiva, camisa sport, playera	pullover	jersey, pulóver, suéter
plaid shirt	Tartán, Pendleton, diseño de cuadros a la escocesa	turtle neck	buzo (Ec.), de cuello alto, cuello de cisne (Sp.), de cuello subido, cuello de tortuga, polera (Arg.), rompeviento (Urug.), de cuello alto, Jorge Chávez (Peru)
striped shirt	camisa a rayas, de rayas, rayado	V-neck	con cuello en v
T-Shirt	camiseta, playera interior de manga corta, polera, remera (Arg.), franela (Ven.), pull-over (Cuba), poloché, polo (Peru)	JEWELRY	
shoelaces	agujetas (Mex.), cordones, pasadores (Peru)	anklet	ajorca, esclava, brazaletes para el tobillo
stockings	mallas, medias, panti	armlet	brazaletes, brazal
suit	traje, traje sastre (tailor-made), vestido (Col., Pan.)	barrette	prendedor, traba (Ch.)
undershirt	camiseta interior	bead	abalorio, cuenta
shirtwaist	vestido camisero, blusa camisera, túnica	cameo	camafeo
shoes	zapatos; calzado	charm	amuleto, dije, chiche (Ch.)
deck	z. de lona	costume jewelry	bisutería, joyas de fantasía
patent leather	z. de charol; de cuero barnizado	cuff links	gemelos, colleras (Ch.), yugos (Cuba), mancuernas, mancuernillas (Mex.), cuencas
suede	z. de ante, de gamuza	dial, face (of watch)	carátula
tennis (sneakers)	z. de gimnasia; zapatos de tenis; zapatillas	earrings	aretes, pendientes, zarcillos, aros (Arg., Ch.), pantallas (P.R.), caravanas (Urug.), chapas (Nic., Hon.), argollas (Ven: round hoops), candongas (Col: round)
skirt	falda, pollera (Arg.), saya, sayuela (Cuba)	clip-on earrings	aretes sobrepuestos, "clips" (Arg.), de clip
		drop earrings	arracadas, pendientes, aretes largos
		gold post	aretes con poste de oro
		hoop earrings	arracadas (Mex.), aros, argollas (Peru, Mex., C.R.)
		pendant earrings	aretes pendientes

pierced earrings	aretes agujerados, de lóbulos perforado, de hoyo
ear stud	dormilona, arete pegado o corto (C.Amer.)
grooved	acanalado
locket	relicario, guardapelo
minute hand	minutero, manecilla grande
moonstone	adularia
necklace	collar
pin	broche, pasador setting montadura, montura, engastadura (Ch.), fijación, engarza
stem (of a watch)	la cuerda
strand	sarta, hilo, vuelta (Ch.), hilera
stretch band	correa elástica, fajilla elástica (P.R.), extensible
tie pin	fistol

PERSONAL CARE

blush	colorete, rubor, rouge
brush	cepillo
bath brush	cepillo para el baño
eyeliner brush	pincel
hair brush	cepillo para el cabello
lip liner brush	pincel para los labios
nail brush	cepillo para las uñas, escobilla (Ch.)
shaving brush	brocha para afeitar, hisopo
chapstick	bálsamo labial, palito de manteca de cacao
compact	polvera
cream	crema
cleansing cream	c. limpiadora
cold cream	c. para el cutis
complexion cream	c. para el cutis
depilatory cream	c. depilatoria, depiladora
eye cream	c. para los ojos
face cream	c. facial, para la cara
hand cream	c. para las manos
moisturizing cream	c. hidratante, humectante, hidratante
wrinkle cream	c. antiarrugas
cream rinse	enjuague
curlers	encrespadores, ondulines (Ch.), rizadores, rollos, rulos, ruleros (Arg.), tubos

dental floss	hilo / seda dental
douche	lavado femenino, lavado vaginal
hair	pelo, cabello
hair clips	pinzas, pincitas
hair coloring	tinte para el cabello
hair conditioner	acondicionador, crema para el cabello
hair curler	rizador para el cabello, encrespador
hair cut	corte de cabello pelo
hairdo	peinado, tocado
hair dryer	secador, máquina secadora
hair frosting	rayos, claritos, mechas, luces (Mex.), mechones (Col., Mex.)
hairnet	redecilla
hairpiece	tupé, peluca, bisoñé
hairpin	horquilla, broche, gancho (Cuba), hebilla (also: belt buckle)
hair remover	depilante, depilatorio
hair rinse	enjuague para el cabello
hair spray	laca, fijador
hair straightener	desrizador, alisador, alaciador
hair style	peinado, tocado

Q tips	hisopos
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TEXTILES AND COLORS

corduroy	pana (thick), panilla (thin), cotelé
denim	mezclilla, dril de algodón
flannel	franela, muletón
lace	encaje
satin	raso, satén
seersucker	tejido de lino, algodón rayado en relieve

COLORS (SPANISH-ENGLISH)

azul marino	navy blue
canela	tan
crema	off-white
guinda	cerise, cherry red
malva	mauve
rojizo	rust
trigueño	olive, brown, dark

PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCES : WHY GO?

Carmen Barros

I have always loved travel because it is educational and exciting. That is why I take every opportunity to attend conferences and symposia in the field of translation and interpretation. And these past few years I have really been getting around: Buenos Aires, Barcelona, Miami, Las Palmas, and Cuba. In all these places I met colleagues who share the passion of interpreting and translating, saw old friends I hadn't expected ever to see again, and made new friends with whom I continue to keep in touch. What more could anyone want?

Everywhere I went, interpreters and translators were busy exchanging information about working standards and resources. Around the world, I found translation and interpretation are eagerly discussed, except that each country comes to the table from a different angle. On the trip to Barcelona, for example, at a week-long conference at the University of Vic on the teaching of interpretation and translation, I discovered that Spain is extremely preoccupied with the theory of translation and coming to a definition of what "translation" is. Yet by the end of the week we had not found answers or reached a consensus. I also found that "globalization" was not exactly a welcome idea in Barcelona; although English was declared the official language of the conference, the dean of the university (which offers studies in interpretation and translation) gave his own welcome speech in Catalan--without simultaneous interpretation for the benefit of most attendees, myself included, who did not understand a word of Catalan.

Sometimes it seems that one conference leads to another. In Buenos Aires, where I attended a translation conference, I met two college professors from the University of Las Palmas in the Canary Islands, Spain. Two years later they invited me to Las Palmas to give a presentation from my perspective as a Spaniard who lives and works in the USA.

Shortly before the NAJIT conference in Miami last year, I heard that the Third Symposium on Translation, Terminology and Interpretation in Cuba and Canada was to take place in Havana on December 12-13, 2000. I had never been to Cuba and it seemed a wonderful opportunity to go, so I made plans. Having just recently returned, let me now share my impressions.

The two-day symposium in Havana started with music. A classical clarinet quartet played a repertoire of classical and popular music. It was a warm and touching welcome, and the musicians obviously had as much fun playing for us as we had listening to them. The program itself was varied and of very high caliber. The participants came from all over the world: Cuba, of course,

and the east and west coasts of the United States, Canada, Spain, and Colombia. There was even an educator and journalist, who was also a minister, who came all the way from South Africa.

The presentations were stimulating; even though some of them were read by substitutes because the authors could not attend, the topics were so interesting that the audience asked questions of the volunteers who read them! There was a lot of interaction among the speakers and the attendees. We learned about working standards and problems faced by the profession in different parts of the world. Not surprisingly, even though these conditions vary from place to place, we all face similar problems.

Conference attendees also had the opportunity to visit the premises of ESTI, the official entity that provides interpretation and translation services in Cuba. There we learned how interpreters and translators are trained and approved, how they work, and how they are compensated. I was surprised to find out that they do have set fees for translation services that are not so different from other parts of the world.

The symposium ended the same way it began, with music at La Casa del Científico in Old Havana. Our Cuban colleagues were extremely gracious and warm and made us feel at home. I enjoyed the symposium a great deal and think it was undoubtedly one of the best I have attended. The only dissatisfaction many of us felt was that we didn't have enough time to see and do everything we wanted. Besides wanting to see more of Havana, we would have liked to hear some music (an international jazz festival was taking place at that time), go to the cinema (an international film festival was also taking place, with the best new foreign films from all over the world), and of course, we also would have liked to see the beach at Varadero. I hope another event is organized sometime soon, because I know I'm not the only one who would like to go back.

It is already the end of January and NAJIT's 2001 conference will take place from May 25-27 in Chicago. So get ready to come meet old and new colleagues. Hope to see you there!



[The author is a conference interpreter and federally certified court interpreter.]

GLOSSARY REVIEW

Janis Palma

English-Spanish Glossary of Environmental Terms and Abbreviations (Milton Vázquez and Angelina Cazoria. Houston: Gulf Publishing Company, 1995).

I ordered the English-Spanish Glossary of Environmental Terms and Abbreviations through Barnes & Noble on the Internet. The price had come down from \$75 at Amazon.com about a year ago. But even \$20 would have been too much to pay for this publication.

The book itself is 9.2" x 6", hard-cover, 138 pages on very good paper, with high-quality printing. Nonetheless, if you are expecting a comprehensive technical reference work, this glossary is bound to disappoint.

The contents are organized in three sections: Environmental Definitions, English-Spanish; *Definiciones Ambientales*, Spanish-English; and Abbreviations. The second section is essentially the same as the first, changing only the order of the entries, which are alphabetized in Spanish. But the Spanish-English section contributes nothing new, ie. no Spanish-language terms or phrases dealing with environmental topics are listed in this section.

The entries are presented with a definition next to the term or phrase, and a "translation" immediately below. The Spanish equivalents offered leave much to be desired in many instances. Some are far too colloquial for a technical glossary (e.g., *botadero abierto* for "open dump" or *escurrimiento* for "runoff.") Others leave the user wondering what sources were consulted to arrive at the translations (e.g., *policlorinados* for "polychlorinated," or *asegu-*

ramiento for "assurance").

Then there are serious errors, such as *vida media* for "half life," rather than *media vida*. Those two terms in Spanish mean very different things: "mean life" (the average life-span of something or someone) and "half life" (the mid-point in the life of the substance, usually a radioactive substance) respectively.

An "act" is translated as *decreto*, rather than *ley* (e.g. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act = *Decreto Ambiental Compensativo para Respuesta, Compensación y Responsabilidad*). Whereas there may be some Spanish-speaking countries in which *decreto* and *ley* are technically the same thing, there are many others in which it is not.

The glossary offers no biographical information about the authors, nor a list of reference sources consulted. The list of abbreviations may be useful, but those can also be found on many Internet sites with a search for "environmental terms."

There are few or no listings for environmental-related subjects such as geology, hydrology, marine biology, biochemistry, flora, or fauna.

Considering the limited scope of the terms and phrases listed in this glossary and the dubious accuracy of some of the Spanish-language equivalents offered, this reference source may be of some use to interpreters and translators with no prior exposure to environmental terminology. However, for those who require reliable solutions to highly-specialized terminology problems, I regret to say this glossary will not help meet the desired objective.

VIVA LA DIFERENCIA (7)

Richard Palmer

Viva la Diferencia is an alphabetical compilation of Spanish-English false cognates which *Proteus* is publishing in installments.

SPANISH

querella

La señora le formuló una querella.

"The lady lodged a complaint against him."

quieto

Estáte quieto. No podemos irnos todavía.

"Stop fidgeting. We can't leave yet."

rancho

El rancho de los soldados era malísimo.

"The soldiers' food was awful."

ENGLISH

quarrel

"Their quarrel, as usual, had to do with money matters."

Su pelea, como siempre, tuvo que ver con asuntos de dinero..

quiet

"Why are you so quiet? Don't you feel well?"

¿Por qué estás tan callado? ¿No te sientes bien?

ranch

"The ranch was located about fifty miles from the city."

La hacienda estaba ubicada a unas cincuenta millas de la ciudad.

realizar

Por fin pudimos realizar nuestros objetivos.
 "We finally managed to achieve our objectives."

realize

"You do not realize what sacrifices I have had to make."
Tú no te das cuenta de los sacrificios que he tenido que hacer.

recluso

Los reclusos del penal fueron evacuados cuando estalló el incendio.
 "The prison inmates were evacuated when the fire broke out."

recluse

"He has become a complete recluse ever since his wife died."
Se ha vuelto un ermitaño completo desde que falleció su esposa.

recolectar

Los obreros migratorios vienen cada año para recolectar los melocotones.
 "The migrant workers come every year to pick the peaches."

recollect

"I don't recollect ever having seen them before."
No recuerdo haberlos visto antes.

recordar

Recuérdame que tengo que ir a visitar a mi tío.
 "Remind me I have to go visit my uncle."

record

"You can record your voice on this recorder."
Puedes grabar la voz en esta grabadora.

redactar

El agente redactó un informe para su jefe.
 "The agent wrote up a report for his superior."

redact

"You will have to redact that copy before we can show it to the jury."
Tendrás que enmendar esa copia antes de que podamos mostrársela al jurado.

referir

El acusado refirió todos los detalles del delito.
 "The defendant recounted all the details of the crime."

refer

"He referred to the dictionary to find the meaning of the word."
Consultó el diccionario para encontrar el significado de la palabra.

reformular

Esa falda es muy larga y la tendrás que reformar.
 "That skirt is too long and you will have to alter it."

reform

"He became so incorrigible that they had to send him to a reform school."
Llegó a ser tan incorregible que lo tuvieron que enviar a una correccional.

refrán

El español parece tener un refrán para todo.
 "Spanish seems to have a proverb for everything."

refrain

"He is always on the same old refrain."
Siempre está con la misma cantinela.

registrar

Tuvieron que registrarle a ver si llevaba arma.
 "They had to search him to see if he had a weapon."

register

"Have you registered for the course yet?"
Ya se inscribió en ese curso?

regular

¿Cómo te sientes? Regular.
 "How do you feel? Not too bad."

regular

"He is one of our regular customers and we see him often."
El es uno de nuestros clientes habituales y lo vemos a menudo.

relación

Hizo una larga relación de sus experiencias.
 "He gave a long account of his experiences."

relation

"That bears no relation to the facts."
Eso no tiene nada que ver con los hechos.

reliquias

Después de la gripe, siempre quedan ciertas reliquias.
 "After the flu, there are always certain after-effects."

relics

"These are relics of bygone eras."
Estos son vestigios de épocas anteriores.

remover

Remueva el café para que se enfríe.
 "Stir the coffee so that it will cool off."

remove

"I can't find anything that will remove this stain from my coat."
No encuentro nada que me quite esta mancha del abrigo.

renta

¿Desde cuándo no pagas impuestos sobre la renta?
 "How long has it been since you paid income tax?"

rent

"The rent we pay for this apartment is outlandish."
El alquiler que pagamos por este apartamento es exorbitante.

reparar

Su papá le ofreció una boda bien rumbosa sin reparar en gastos."

Her father gave her a lavish wedding with no heed to expenses."

repair

"When anything goes wrong with the car, I have it repaired at once."

Cuando algo le pasa a mi coche, lo mando arreglar en seguida.

réplica

Primero vino el terremoto y después cada día una réplica.

"First came the earthquake and then each day an aftershock."

replica

"That boat is a replica of the original one that Columbus sailed."

Ese barco es una reproducción del original en que navegó Colón.

reportar

Ese asunto le va a reportar muchos disgustos.

"That matter is going to bring you a lot of trouble."

report

"You should report that man to the police."

Vd. debería denunciar a ese hombre a la policía.

requerimiento

Ella estaba harta de tener que soportar los requerimientos amorosos de su jefe.

"She was fed up with having to put up with her boss's advances."

requirement

"What are the requirements to become a naval cadet?"

¿Cuáles son los requisitos para ser un cadete naval?

resistir

Los esquimales no resisten el calor del Trópico.

"Eskimos cannot stand the heat of the Tropics."

resist

"She just can't resist shrimp."

Le apasionan los camarones.

reunión

Mañana va a haber una reunión del profesorado.

"Tomorrow there is going to be a faculty meeting."

reunion

"At the reunion, I saw relatives that I hadn't seen in years."

En la reunión de la familia, vi a familiares que no había visto durante años.

revelar

¿Puede Vd. revelar estas fotos para esta tarde?

"Can you develop these photographs by this afternoon?"

reveal

"He revealed great shrewdness on that occasion."

Desplegó gran astucia en esa ocasión.

reverberación

Me encandilé con la reverberación del sol en la nieve.

"I was dazzled by the glare of the sun on the snow."

reverberation

"The reverberation from the explosion could be felt all through the valley."

Se sintió retumbar la explosión a través de todo el valle.

revisar

¿Quiere Vd. revisarme el aceite y las gomas, por favor?

"Will you please check the oil and the tires for me?"

revise

"Since I spoke to the dean, I have revised my opinion regarding Carlos."

Desde que hablé con el decano, he cambiado de opinión con respecto a Carlos.

revolver

El se revolvió toda la noche en la cama por la fiebre.

"He tossed and turned all night in bed because of the fever."

revolve

"The Earth revolves around the Sun."

La Tierra gira alrededor del Sol.

roca

La casa quedó sepultada bajo una gran roca.

"The house was buried under a great boulder."

rock

"The little boy hit his sister on the head with a rock."

El muchachito le dió a su hermana en la cabeza con una piedra.

rostro

Diana usa una crema especial para cuidarse el rostro.

"Diana uses a special cream to care for her face."

rostrum

"He spoke from the rostrum for two hours without stopping."

Habló desde la tribuna durante dos horas sin parar.

rudo

El fútbol americano es un juego muy rudo y muchos jugadores se lastiman.

"American football is a very rough game and many players get hurt."

rude

"Her husband is so rude that they never receive invitations."

Su marido es tan grosero que nunca reciben invitaciones.

rufián

No era más que un vulgar rufián.

"He was nothing more than a common pimp."

ruffian

I don't want you playing with that little boy. He is too much of a ruffian."

No quiero que juegues con ese niño. Es demasiado rudo.



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LETTERS

[Re: "Interpreter Training Challenges in the 21st Century"]

While the author states that Berlitz provides interpretation services for immigration hearings nationwide, she makes no mention of the fact that each immigration court also has a staff of full-time interpreters that provides most of the Spanish and some of the Haitian Creole and Punjabi interpretation as well. The situation is in fact quite different from the picture Ms. Urbancic paints. About 70% of the immigration court caseload involves Spanish-language cases and of these, about 90% are handled by in-house interpreters, employees of EOIR, the Executive Office for Immigration Review. Between 1995 and the present, the in-house Spanish interpreter staff has doubled. Given that these in-house interpreters—and not Berlitz interpreters—supply a large percentage of the interpretation needed in immigration court, the article greatly distorts the relative growth rates of the non-Spanish language and Spanish caseloads (5.1% and .2% respectively, between 1998 and 1999).

Andre Moskowitz
Albany, CA.

[Re: Elections]

I am glad to have run for the Board. I am glad because if there had not been more than two candidates for the two posts that were open, then it would not have been an election but a self-selection. In an organization of almost 1,000 it should not be hard to find more than three qualified individuals willing to spend some time engaged in our professional organization of court interpreters. And let me tell those of you who have not run for the board that you are missing out on some fun here. For example, when you run, it really matters who wins, and the election becomes more exciting.

I am grateful to those who voted for me. I congratulate Judith and Holly. We are lucky to have them on the Board.

I will end with a question to the Board: Has the possibility of getting grants from foundations concerned with equal access to the courts and Hispanic concerns been explored? Perhaps we can get money from those foundations to fund our educational goals.

Francisco Olivero
Jersey City, NJ

ITEMS OF INTEREST

PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCES

March 30-31, 2001. Charleston, South Carolina. VII Spring Meeting, Portuguese Language Division, ATA. Radisson Hotel, Charleston. An ATA accreditation exam will be held April 1. Hotel: (843)720-0837. Conference information: Vera Abreu, veraa@mindspring.com

May 25-27, 2001. Chicago, Ill. NAJIT's 22nd Annual Meeting and Educational Conference.
Details: najit.org; e-mail: headquarters@najit.org

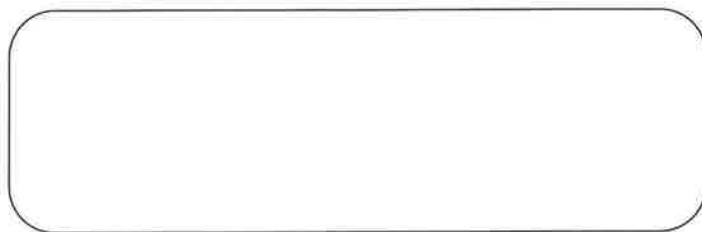
May 22-26, 2001. Montreal, Canada. Critical Link 3: Interpreting for the Community: the Complexity of the Profession. Email: diana.abraham@mcacr.gov.on.ca
<http://www.rss06.gouv.qc.ca/english/colloque/index>

June 30-July 2, 2001. Malta. Fifth Biennial Conference of International Association of Forensic Linguists. "Forensic Linguistics Ten Years On—What Future?" University of Malta. Jeanne Pia Mifsud Bonnici, Conference Coordinator. Email: litru@um.edu.mt
Forensic Linguistics Home Page:
<http://www-clg.bham.ac.uk/forensic>

July 4-7, 2001. Budapest, Hungary. Law and Society Association meeting. Conference details are available at www.lawandsociety.org.



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