

From The CATI President: CATI Board News

by John Milan, john@milanlanguageservices.com



We have quite a few changes going on at CATI. Two of the association’s pillars – **Graciela White** and **Heather Hille** – are stepping down from their respective positions as Conference Chair and Administrative Manager. Anyone who has attended a CATI event in the past eight years can bear witness to the impact and importance that these two women have had.

Their efforts have been tireless, selfless and often under-appreciated. They have made sure that the organization runs smoothly; that things get done on time and under budget; and like a good referee in a basketball game, they have done their job best by making sure that people don’t even realize what that they have accomplished.

Our board Secretary, **Sandy Reul**, who has likewise done quite a bit behind the scenes, will also be stepping down this month. Over the past five years, she has helped organize our conferences, taken the minutes at our meetings, and been involved in promoting our social events in the Triangle. One of our current directors, **Susan Greenblatt**, will be taking over Sandy’s role as Secretary starting in January.

The CATI board is welcoming back two familiar faces: **Mary Chen** will be serving another two-year term and continuing to head up the Learning the Ropes program; and we are pleased to have **Javier Castillo** back with us again.

We would also like to announce the two newest members of CATI’s administration: **Emily Alfonso**, a new director on the board; and **Kristy Stevenson**, the association’s new administrative manager, newsletter editor and web guru.

Please take the time to thank Graciela, Heather, and Sandy for all their time and effort. And come to our socials and conference (Spartanburg, SC, in April 2014) to meet the new people getting involved in making CATI such a successful organization.

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Upcoming Events

- CATI Annual Conference in Spartanburg, SC.....April 5, 2014
- ATA Exam Sitting
(CATI hosted): ... April 6, 2014
- Next CATI Triangle Networking Socialsee website
- CATI Charlotte-Area Networking Socialsee website
- CATI Greenville, SC Networking Socialsee website
- CATI (catiweb.org) serves North and South Carolina as a chapter of the American Translators Association (atanet.org, 703-683-6100).



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The CATI Quarterly would like to hear from you!

If you have an opinion that you would like to share with your CATI colleagues on any of the ideas expressed in this newsletter, please write to the editor, Kristy Stevenson, at catiadmin@catiweb.org. Submissions are subject to editing.

The *CATI Quarterly* is published quarterly by the Carolina Association of Translators and Interpreters (CATI), a nonprofit organization designed to promote the recognition of translating and interpreting as professions in the Carolinas. Opinions expressed herein are the author's and not necessarily those of the Editor, the Association, or its Board of Directors.

Reader submissions are welcome.

Suggested length limits are:

Articles 1500 words

Reviews 500 words

Letters 300 words

Submissions become the property of the CATI Quarterly and are subject to editing. For details, see the "Submission Guidelines" at www.catiweb.org/guidelines.htm. If you have questions or would like to submit an article, please contact the editor, Kristy Stevenson, at catiadmin@catiweb.org.

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CATI Membership & Mission:

CATI membership is open to anyone interested in translation or interpretation who supports the following aims of the association:

- To promote the recognition of translating and interpreting as professions and to defend and support the interests and concerns of professional translators and interpreters.
- To encourage high-quality service and ethical business practice among members.
- To disseminate information to the public about translating and interpreting.
- To facilitate mutual assistance among translators and interpreters and to provide a medium for collaboration with persons in allied professions.

Grab Their Attention From the Start

By Rochelle Togo-Figa, *The Breakthrough Expert*, is the creator of the *Speak Like a Pro System™*, a proven step-by-step process that will help you become a confident and successful speaker attracting more clients with ease and velocity. To sign up for her free speaking articles on speaking, visit www.SalesBreakthroughs.com.

We are inundated with many e-mails inviting us to sign up for a teleclass, webinar, or workshop. We don't have the time to read all the way through the description. Unless the title grabs our attention in the first few moments, we hit the delete button. The same happens when you give a talk. The audience makes a decision as to whether they're interested in what you have to say within the first three minutes of your talk, so it's important to keep in mind you only have a few moments to grab their attention.

Here are four steps to grab the audience's attention easily and quickly right from the start:

1. Create a catchy title that addresses their pain. With all the information we receive, people may not read further than your title, so make the title of your talk quickly grab their attention. As you think about what to say in your title, think about what matters most to your audience. What's their pain? What will they gain from your talk? Be clear and descriptive in your title. Instead of "Learn How to Become a Speaker," a more exciting title would be "The 9 Best-Kept Secrets to Exploding Your Business as a Speaker."

2. Tell your personal story. Begin your talk by telling your personal story of how you got to be who you are today. The fastest way to draw the audience to you is being authentic. When you share something personal about yourself, the audience feels more connected to you. They can relate to you more through your story and that will draw them to you. The speakers who leave the strongest impression on you are the ones who share something personal about themselves. We quickly get engaged when a person shares their humanity as we can all relate to that.

3. Describe your story vividly and specifically. As you tell your story, speak in the present tense. Share your story as if it's happening right now and describe it with excitement and energy. I remember seeing Suze Orman, the financial expert, speak at a conference. As soon as she walked on stage, she connected with everyone in the audience. She was down to earth, funny, and knowledgeable. She shared how she had grown up on the poor side of Chicago, working as a waitress, making only a few hundred dollars a month. She had her ups and downs just like us but because she shared authentically from her heart, she had us all sitting on the edge of our seats listening to every word she said.

4. Some other ways to quickly grab the audience's attention is by sharing a story about a client, or asking a question to engage the audience, or sharing some current news story, or some startling statistic that relates to your talk. I've started off a talk about speaking by saying, "Did you know most people would rather be the person being eulogized than the person giving the eulogy?" I always hear a few chuckles and people nodding their heads in agreement. These short factual statements quickly grab the audience's attention. 

Top 10 Movie Interpreters of All Time

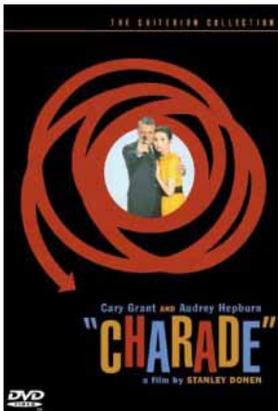
By Tania Gonzalez Veiga and Maja Bilbija, professional translators with Kwintessential. kwintessential.co.uk

What do you know about interpreting and interpreters? Someone like Star Wars' C3PO, speaking over a million languages? Many of you have probably watched movies but how many interpreters can you remember?

The profession is one of the oldest in the world to which we owe much. However, today the interpreting profession is still little known.

To highlight the work of interpreters, we have sifted through all the movies we could find which involve interpreting or interpreters and compiled our top ten.

10. **Charade**, Grossing \$13 million , Directed by Stanley Donen in 1963, Reggie (Audrey Hepburn)



In this criminal comedy, Reggie (Audrey Hepburn) is an interpreter for the UN and wants to file for divorce, but finds her husband dead in his apartment and herself surrounded by gangsters and agents. She receives support from Peter Joshua (Cary Grant), who helps her solve the mystery. It is the oldest movie on our list and presents the beginnings of simultaneous interpreting in movies, as well as an unprofessional behaviour of an interpreter who leaves in the middle of the conference!

www.youtube.com/watch?v=7B0BQZDu5Ow

9. **Desert Flower**, Grossing \$14 million, Directed by Sherry Horman in 2009, Somali Hospital Worker (Mahamed Mohamoud Egueh)

Waris Dirie (Liya Kebede) needs an interpreter when she is in hospital because she can't understand what the doctor is saying. But because the real interpreter is absent that day, they call a Somali hospital worker who speaks English and Somali. Instead of translating what the doctor is saying, he starts giving her his personal opinion about her having the operation, showing the danger of using non-qualified interpreters in medical settings who are influenced by their own cultural beliefs.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=RjEY99zcsIq

8. **Amistad**, Grossing \$44 million, Directed by Steven Spielberg in 1997, Professor Gibbs (Austin Pendleton) and Covey (Chiwetel Ejiofor)

Professor Gibbs (Austin Pendleton) is the court interpreter for 40 African people who face the death penalty - but unfortunately he fails miserably because he doesn't understand them. Covey (Chiwetel Ejiofor) is an African

New Members

Please welcome....

Tabitha Middleton, Raleigh, NC
French>English T Spanish>English T

Elizabeth Mount, Marion, NC
English<>Spanish T/I
Health, education, social justice

Charles A. Snow, Chapel Hill, NC
English<>Spanish T/I English<>French T/I
Real estate, sales, education, contracts, marketing, cross-cultural training

Ellen Lohr-Hinkel, Pittsboro, NC
German>English T/I English>German I
Education, resumes, catering and gastronomy, contracts, international development

Marisa Estelrich, Lewisville, NC
English<>Spanish T/I
Literary translation

Debora Maldonado-Deoliveira, Raleigh, NC
English<>Spanish T/I
Art, history, literature

Veronique Machelidon, Carrboro, NC
English<>French T/I German>French T German>English T Dutch>French T Dutch>English T
Literary, semi-technical, medical/ pharmaceutical, legal, civil engineering

Margaret Wolfe-Roberts, Asheboro, NC
Spanish<>English T/I
Legal, science

Sharon Calandra, Chapel Hill, NC
French>English T
Global health, international development, agriculture, environmental issues, education, anthropology

John C. Redlin, Cary, NC
English<>Spanish T/I
Commerce, nonprofit organizations, insurance, agriculture, food/nutrition, energy

Steven Lownes, Pauline, SC
English<>Spanish T/I English<>Portuguese T
Education, social services, public health, contracts, video games, literature

Lee Ballard, Durham, NC
Russian>English T/I German>English T/I Spanish>English T/I
Humanities, esp. music, linguistics, history, anthropology

David Amidon, Raleigh, NC
French<>English I,
Human relations, human resources, international relocation, religion, education

Anna Kim, Raleigh, NC
English<>Korean T/I
Business, legal, real estate, agricultural equipment, tourism

Anna Kedra McNair, Apex, NC
English<>Polish T/I
Medical, insurance, education



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- * Join discussions that matter to you and your profession

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interpreter and succeeds in court because he actually understands what the 40 people tell him; the purpose of being an interpreter!

www.ferdyonfilms.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/12/amistad18.jpg

7. Spanglish, Grossing \$55 million, Directed by James L. Brooks in 2004, Christina (Shelbie Bruce)

Cristina (Shelbie Bruce) is a Mexican girl who's moved to Los Angeles with her mum. Her mum (Paz Vega), who can't speak a word of English, starts working for an American family and the little girl has to interpret several times for her (in order to ensure communication). Spanglish is a brilliant representation of the presence of the Spanish language in the United States and a good example of how a culture clash can make interpreting very difficult.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=xjsDRccpxXE&noredirect=1



6. Zero Dark Thirty, Grossing \$108 million, Directed by Kathryn Bigelow in 2012, Various Interpreters

Featuring different military interpreters, this film shows the manhunt for Al Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden after September 11, and pictures the profession as an integral part of the mission. It definitely shows an interesting point of view of interpreting in the military field for all those who are not a part of it. It also shows the difference between military interpreters, who work in the conflict zone, and those who 'just' provide community interpreter services.

www.overthinkingit.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/MayaSEALsPriorities.jpg

5. Lost in Translation, Grossing \$119, Directed by Sofia Coppola in 2003, Ms. Kawasaki (Akiko Takeshita)



Ms. Kawasaki (Akiko Takeshita) is the interpreter during an advertisement-shoot for Suntory whisky, where she has to interpret between the American actor (Bill Murray) and the Japanese director (Yutaka Tadokoro). She doesn't interpret everything that the director says for cultural reasons: the director gives explicit and even rude orders to the actor, which the interpreter doesn't want to interpret as it is against her moral understanding of Japanese politeness. As a result, there is no communication between the actor and director, which leads to even more hilarious misunderstandings.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=FiQnH450hPM

4. **The Interpreter**, Grossing \$162 million, Directed by Sidney Pollack in 2005, Silvia Broome (Nicole Kidman)

Silvia Broome (Nicole Kidman) is an interpreter working for the United Nations in New York City. She was raised in the Republic of Matobo, a fictional African country, and so speaks the tribal language. It represents the real work of an interpreter, working for one of the most important institutions in the world and showing how accurate and precise an interpreter has to be. Here's an excerpt of a discussion between the interpreter and an U.S. Secret Service agent:

Silvia Broome: I don't care for him.

Tobin Keller: Wouldn't you mind if he were dead?

Silvia Broome: I wouldn't mind if he were gone.

Tobin Keller: Same thing.

Silvia Broome: No, it isn't. If I interpreted gone as dead I'd be out of a job, if dead and gone were the same thing there'd be no UN.

www.imdb.com/title/tt0373926/qu

www.youtube.com/watch?v=FwE6qDq6rFE

3. **Blood Diamond**, Grossing \$171 million, Directed by Edward Zwick in 2006, Danny Archer (Leonardo DiCaprio)

Danny Archer (Leonardo DiCaprio) is a white Rhodesian gunrunner in the West African nation of Sierra Leone, who smuggles diamonds into Liberia. He speaks English and Krio (the language spoken in Sierra Leone) and interprets between the different people, including an American journalist who he falls in love with.



2. **The Mummy**, Grossing \$415 million, Directed by Stephen Sommers in 1999, Rachel Weisz (Evelyn "Evie" Carnahan)

Egyptologist Evelyn (Rachel Weisz) reads ancient Egyptian writings and translates them into English for her friend Rick O'Connell. She interprets what the Mummy (which is 3000 years old) says, and, in the end, thanks to her knowledge of the ancient Egyptian language, she can stop the mummy from destroying the world. Hooray!

www.youtube.com/watch?v=6J-PhFYnBOU

1. **Dances with Wolves**, Grossing \$424 million, Directed by Kevin Costner in 1990, Stands With A Fist (Mary McDonnell)

Stands With A Fist (Mary McDonnell) interprets dialogues between the medicine man Kicking Bird (Graham Greene) and Lieutenant Dunbar (Kevin Costner), as she speaks English and the Sioux language Lakota. The movie is set during the American Civil War in 1863 and shows the relationship between a white American soldier and a Sioux tribe. Because of his willingness to understand them, he needs an interpreter which in this case is Stands With A Fist, the white adopted daughter of the tribe's medicine man.



New Student Members:

Please welcome....

Mark McLawhon, Sneads Ferry, NC

Brynne Zybel, Central, SC

English<>Spanish I
Printing

Jessica Cabrera, Columbia, SC

Spanish<>English T/I
Social Services, financial assistance, education,
public health, community services

Jennifer Knight, Wilmington, NC

English<>Spanish T/I
Insurance, education, family, immigration, cellular, human resources

2013

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The Message of God through the Translator's Voice

By Yanina Criolani

Since the earlier translation of the Bible by St Jerome into Latin – known as La Vulgate – the sacred scriptures have been translated into hundreds of languages. Throughout time, the translators modified God's message according to their evangelical goals, thus leading to the creation of versions for missionary countries or to be shared during masses, for example (Walsh, 336). This paper focuses on a particular event in the Bible, the "myth" of creation or Genesis 1:1-31, the narrative that describes God's world creation, in two Bibles: the New American Bible (NAB) published on 1970 – the one that American Catholics most commonly hear at masses – and a version known as the Authorized King James version (KJV) published on 1611. Along with the study of the narrative, the paper will focus on the implications that those linguistic changes produced in the message that the Bible wants to convey and will try to decipher the translators' reasons for those changes.

Before proceeding with a detailed analysis of some verses from Genesis 1:1-31 from these two versions of the Bible, it will be important to consider the linguistic principles behind those Bible's versions that guide the word and narrative structure choice and also to consider the audience that the text wants to capture. As Köstenberger and Croteau explain in their book *Which Bible Translation Should I Use?*, the KJV was produced at the times of King James I. He didn't like the versions available at that time since "he thought that the notes that accompanied the translation were too partial toward Calvinistic thinking." Consequently, he gathered a group of scholars that worked on the translation project from 1607 to 1611. In the Preface of that publication, the KJV's translators state, for instance, "[they] have not tied [ourselves] to a uniformity of phrasing"(12) as a way to explain the challenges they faced in the translation process. Their goal was to generate an accurate translation of the Bible and certainly they did it; quickly KJV became the most used in England (Köstenberger, and Croteau, 12). Regarding NAB, one of the functions of this translation was "to be an oral proclamation; the biblical text was to be read aloud in church" (Walsh, 344). One of the premises that led to NAB's translation was the idea of the Bible as a medium to souls' salvations and in that sense should reach all the people. As NAB states among its principles, people "must be able to grasp it in terms familiar to them"(Walsh, 344). Based on that principle, NAB's readers would notice the omissions and the merging of ideas, and they would be able, for example, to anticipate conclusions by putting results in the beginning of the sentence rather than at the end (Walsh, 334).

Despite the contradictions or similarities between the two translations of the verses of Genesis in NAB and KJV, a common goal to "teach theological truths about God, the world, and the human race" (Harlow, 165) unified them. As Harlow says, these early chapters in the Book of Genesis work as "biblical foundations for how Christians view the very

nature of reality, including the ultimate purpose and goal of human life on earth” (163). In order to transmit God’s goal through “The Bible”, the scribes or editors of the Old Testament used two main literary approaches: prose and poetry. According Merryl, Rooker, Brisanti, “the majority of the [Book of Genesis] involves prose narrative.” The prose, in its different forms, “intends to give a more or less factual account of the events in the past,” by mixing history, legend, and oral traditions and knowledge held by a particular group (Merryl, Rooker, and Brisanti). This format is followed on the two version of Genesis 1:1-31 discussed here. Prose form seems to be a more appropriate literary genre in order to imprint a more solid historical and realistic frame to this particular account to achieve its ultimate goal: to teach the theological truths to its worshipers.

The opening verses in KJV and NAB about God’s creation of the universe depict the two different approaches on the KJV and NAB’s versions of Genesis. For instance, the opening clause on KJV’s version states:

IN THE beginning God created the heaven and the earth. (KJV, Genesis 1:1)

In the KJV the sentence is translated as a dependent, temporal clause. The same structure, but with the temporal clause “when” is found also in the NAB version: “When God began to create heavens and the earth” (NAB, Genesis 1:1). According to Harlow, differences in the translation in this particular sentence are due to “particular grammatical construction of the opening clause and to the fact that the vowel pointing in the traditional Hebrew text is not original but was added after the book was written – in the Middle Ages” (170.) Although there are clear differences in word choices of this opening clause, both translations are not contradictory, as some critics have stated that the use of one above the other implies or denies the God’s creation out of nothing, but properly translated serves as “a kind of summary of what is to follow in the rest of the chapter” (Walsh, 170). The question about the creation ex nihilo is irrelevant; the meaning of this opening verse is that the universe is a divine act of creation, unique and inexplicable.

Verses 2 and 3 of Genesis depicting God’s creation of the universe give the reader a glimpse of the tendencies used by NAB’s writers to modify the KJV. For instance, the KJV’s version describes the creation process as follow:

And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. And God said, Let there be light: and there was light (KJV, Genesis 1:2-3)

God is the one who imposes order on a formless matter (Harlom, 171). The KJV’s text presents the ideas in certain order “so as the words come out the reader or hearer takes them in” and serves as an anticipation of what is coming next (Walsh, 346). The differences of word choices and order are obvious in the NAB version:

“The earth was a formless wasteland, and darkness covered the abyss,

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Learning the Ropes

In 2008, the Board of Directors of CATI established the "Learning the Ropes" Program in an attempt to encourage translation and interpreting (T&I) knowledge exchange among CATI members. The goal of this Program is to promote the leadership of more experienced CATI members by making themselves available to student members or less experienced CATI members who are presently working or are planning to work in the fields of translation and interpreting.

Program Participants

- Coordinator: a focal point of contact for this initiative.
- Mentors: CATI members with a minimum of 5 years of T&I work experience, who are willing to share their time and wisdom with individuals recently initiated into the professions of translation and interpreting.
- Mentees: CATI regular or student members in need of professional support.

If you have any questions, email ltr.cati@gmail.com.

while a mighty wind swept over the waters. God saw how good the light was." (NAB, Genesis 1:2-3)

NAB simplified and "short-circuited" the narrative (Walsh, 346) by rearranging word order. Moreover, with this new structure, NAB's translators anticipate a conclusion taking out the sense of drama of creation's moment reflected in KJV. On the other hand, the replacement of the image of the "God Spirit moved upon the face of the waters" could derive of the translation of the word "wind" in Hebrew, *ruah*, which can also mean "breath" or "spirit" (Harlom, 171). By taking into account the meaning of the word "wind" in Hebrew, the translation on NAB seems appropriate since the "image of the mighty wind swept over the waters" could be read as a metaphor of the "presence of the God's Spirit at the dawn of the Creation," (Harlom, 171) showing the tendency of the NAB's version to be written in excessively colloquial format (Walsh, 344).

By addressing the creation of the three realms of the Israelite cosmos – "the heavens above, the earth beneath, and the waters under the earth," (Harlom, 173) the translators show their particular approaches to translate Genesis 1: 1-31. In this particular case we are going to focus on the creation of the sky. According KJV:

And God said, Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters. (KJV, Genesis 1:6)

Besides the rearranging of words and simplicity particular to NAB -characteristics described before- the change of the words could be due to not only to those words being synonyms in English but to the idea of conceptions of cosmology of ancient people. Genesis 1:6, for example, in the KJV version uses the word "firmament" to describe the sky while in the NAB's edition the word is "dome":

"Let there be a dome in the middle of the waters, to separate one body of water from the other." (NAB, Genesis 1:6-7)

The creation is adjusted to the Hebrew image of the universe as a flat earth with a solid sky-dome and above the sky dome a vast ocean of water. As Harlom says, "only solid can separate water from water," (112) and that could explain the solid character of the sky. That analysis leads to the conclusion that the Bible could not be read without putting in consideration the historical time when it was written, rather than the modern conception of the world as we have come to learn.

In conclusion, analytical readers of the Bible always would wonder if the approaches chosen by the translators of the two versions of the Genesis 1:1-31 distort the original message based the religious goals they have to meet. An accurate translation would be the one that reflects the same sense of the original document, keeping its spirit and respecting the purity of its message, goal hard to achieve for these translators with a set of principles defined beforehand. In order to capture the meaning of God's message, in consequence, the reader of the Bible should keep in mind the cultural context, the religious' goals and the worldview that those translators were immersed to acquire the real message behind God's words. 📖

Member Spotlight: Emily Alfonso

By Emily Alfonso, eoalfonso@alfonsointerpreting.com.



Tell us about yourself: Where are you from? What do you do? What is your background? *I am originally from Brooklyn, New York. I spent the first 22 years and 7 months of my life being raised, educated, and married there. Alfonso Interpreting & Transporting, Inc. is a business I co-own with my husband. Currently, I am its president, as well as a certified court interpreter. In my former career, I was a legal secretary. The move to judiciary interpreter was fairly seamless.*

How did you first get involved in language services and why have you chosen to study translation/interpretation? *Since I was born, I have always heard two languages: English and Spanish. Although I became fluent in Spanish around the age of 15, it took many more years to fully think as a Spanish-speaking person. During my tenure as a legal secretary, I provided interpretation and translation for my employers. My husband became ill with sarcoidosis, which is now in remission. This necessitated a move to a warmer climate, and interpreting was what my dear husband wanted to do.*

What brought you to CATI? *Judy Jenner. I had a bad breakdown at work, everything was going wrong. I had read her column in *The Chronicle*, and decided her expertise was necessary. In fact, it proved invaluable.*

What do you enjoy the most about your studies? *I'm an autodidact. Attending conferences, seminars, webinars, and reading industry publications have prepared me to improve my interpreting skills.*

What is the most frustrating part? *Sometimes, the code of ethics is at odds with your feelings as a person. Be that as it may, the code exists to protect my impartiality, which is vital in order to continue to work.*

Tell us something funny/memorable about your studies. *Since I didn't formally study T&I, I'll tell a story. One morning, I had computer class, my only course of the day. I was quite exhausted. My head was not down on the desk, but it was close to it. The computer science professor was lecturing. To him, I was apparently gazing at his nether regions (I was spaced out, as we said back then). He asked if his zipper was open. I'm sure it took me a full minute to grasp the meaning and reply, "No!" but the damage was done. Thankfully, I was able to quickly escape the campus after that class.*

What advice would you give to other students/newcomers and professionals in the field? *If you have innate talent, your potential can be developed. Volunteer at medical clinics, shadow a legal interpreter at court or an educational interpreter at school, and search for public services events where your language pair may be used (minority fairs, medical fairs). Attend industry conferences to feel the pulse of the profession. Education is key; practical application is priceless!*



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