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CATI is a chapter of the American Translators Association. For more information, see the ATA website at:

[www.atanet.org](http://www.atanet.org)

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## From the CATI President

By Jackie Metivier



On May 27 a historic event took place in Raleigh.

I had the honor of providing Spanish interpretation services for Hispanics who came to

voice their opinions on several issues before the North Carolina State Legislature.

The event was sponsored by El Pueblo, Inc., a nonprofit advocacy group in Raleigh, and by Student Action with Farmworkers, an organization based in

Durham. A crowd of about 1,000 people, one that surprised everyone including the event organizers, voiced their concerns on several issues including bilingual services, education, and employment.

Part of the challenge that day was trying to concentrate while the crowd cheered during the speeches (and babies cried in the room), putting aside my personal feelings on the proposals, and dealing with presenters who were unfamiliar with the use of an interpreter.

The purpose of the event was to lobby legislators on a variety of bills, including ones that would (1) provide \$6.2 million to hire interpreters and bilingual healthcare provid-

ers over the next two years at local health departments; (2) extend in-state tuition to students, including illegal immigrants, who have four years of school, a diploma, or GED in North Carolina; and (3) require farms that employ three or more full-time workers to provide workers' compensation in the event of accidents. The event also lobbied against a bill that would make it harder for immigrants to obtain a

driver's license if they are without a valid visa and other documents.

Undoubtedly, some of these bills are controversial, and whether I support or oppose them, I'm reminded that as an

**... I'm reminded that as an interpreter my personal opinion does not count. I'm only there to convey the message clearly, without adding or omitting information, between one language and another.**

interpreter my personal opinion does not count. I'm only there to convey the message clearly, without adding or omitting information, between one language and another.

As soon as the event began, I entered, notepad in hand, into my "bilingual mode" where I concentrate intently on every single word in order to take notes so that I'm able to deliver the message in the other language to the best of my ability. It requires so much concentration. Trying not to lose focus and include

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# Information resources for translators

By Sandra Bonifacio



**B**ack in the '80s, when I was studying translation in Argentina, I remember being mesmerized by all the terms I could find in

the almost all-inclusive, "one of a kind" bilingual dictionary we are all very familiar with: *Simon & Schuster's International Dictionary*. I also remember consulting the more specialized dictionaries that existed at the time, such as *Diccionario para ingenieros* (Dictionary For Engineers) by Louis Robb, and *Diccionario bilingüe de terminología jurídica* (Bilingual Dictionary of Legal Terms) by Patricia Olga Mazzuco and Alejandra Maranghello. There were a few options available.

As I advanced in my career as a translator, I was very pleased to

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**I would like to share with you the reference materials that have proven to be very useful to me while I was a student and during my career as a translator.**

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find out that we could count on more and more valuable resources. (Bear in mind that the Web had not sprung to life yet!) We no longer had to rely on the few choices we had before, but we were put in the position of "having to make choices" when it came to setting up our own libraries. And, more recently, I was pleasantly surprised to find out that there even existed *manuals for translators!* We have come a long way, haven't we?

Now I would like to share with you the reference materials that have proven to be very useful to me while I was a student and during my career as a translator. Please note that these are just some of the re-

sources available to translators. For clarification purposes, I have grouped the dictionaries by fields.

## 1. Monolingual dictionaries

### 1.1 Spanish dictionaries

Moliner, María. *Diccionario de uso del español*, Madrid: Editorial Gredos, S.A., segunda edición, 2 volúmenes, 1998, 3,114 pp. (Available on CD-ROM.)

*Diccionario de la lengua española*, Real Academia Española, Madrid: Espasa-Calpe, S.A., vigésima tercera edición, 2001, 1,614 pp.

Seco, Manuel. *Diccionario de dudas y dificultades de la lengua española*, Madrid: Espasa Calpe, S.A., novena edición renovada, 1986, 545 pp. (Very useful.)

Seco, Manuel. *Diccionario del español actual*, Madrid: Editorial Aguilar, primera edición, 2 volúmenes, 2001, 4,672 pp.

### 1.2 English dictionaries

*Collins Cobuild English Dictionary*. London: Harper Collins Publishers Ltd., 1995, 1,951 pp. (Excellent usage dictionary.)

*Webster's New International Unabridged Dictionary*. New York: New World Dictionaries/Simon & Schuster, 3rd edition.

## 2. Dictionaries of synonyms

### 2.1 Spanish dictionaries

Corripio, Fernando. *Diccionario de ideas afines*, Barcelona: Empresa Editorial Herder, S.A., sexta edición, 1997, 912 pp. (Excellent resource.)

Sainz de Robles, F.C. *Diccionario español de sinónimos y antónimos*, Madrid: Editorial Aguilar, octava edición, 1991, 1,149 pp.

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## The CATI Quarterly

The *CATI Quarterly* is a publication of the Carolina Association of Translators and Interpreters, a nonprofit organization 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](http://www.catiweb.org/guidelines.htm)

If you have questions or would like to submit an article, please contact the editor, G. David Heath, at:

[infoexact@mindspring.com](mailto:infoexact@mindspring.com)

Please contact CATI at (919) 577-0840 for advertising information.

## Professional certification Part 2: How do I get it?

By Ann C. Sherwin

*This is the second part of a two-part feature. Part 1, which was published in the Spring 2003 issue of CATI Quarterly, reviewed the different credentials that are available to translators and interpreters and examined the importance of being certified. Part 2 reviews ways to become certified and provides useful sources of additional information on the organizations that offer translation and interpretation credentials.*



Back to our working definition: A certified translator or interpreter is one whose interpretation or translation competence has been tested and approved by a professional association or governmental body.

There are very few certification programs for translators or interpreters available in the U.S. on the national level. The American Translators Association, with its 30-year-old accreditation program, is clearly one of the leading bodies that accredits or certifies translators.

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Interpreter certification is largely limited to the field of court interpreting between English and Spanish. The U.S. Federal Court Certification also has exams for Navajo and Haitian-Creole, but there are no plans to administer them in the near future; rather, efforts are now being channeled toward development of exams in other languages. A few states certify court interpreters in other languages through the Consortium of the National Center for State Courts. The National Association of Judiciary

Interpreters and Translators (NAJIT) recently established a certification program that tests a candidate's competence in both translating and interpreting. For more

information on these programs, see the sidebar on page 5.

*continued on page 5*

## From the CATI President (continued)

my own opinion is always one of the biggest challenges.

One by one our Democrat and Republican legislators welcomed the crowd and briefly introduced themselves and the counties they represented.

Having interpreted for other conferences and similar events I was surprised that our NC legislators have not had the experience of using an interpreter, demonstrated by the fact that they left the stage soon after they finished speaking. Once I was finished delivering the interpretation in Spanish they had walked out of the room altogether. Perhaps as

more events of this nature take place in North Carolina our leaders will learn the proper protocol and remain standing to hear the reaction of the crowd to their own message.

It was exciting to be part of this historic event, as Federico Van Gelderen, publisher of the Spanish language *Que Pasa* newspaper put it, "This is History." The international population of the Carolinas continues to grow and the issues abound, and for me as an interpreter it's rewarding to be able to help bridge the gap between the cultures.

*Jackie Metivier*



*Jackie Metivier, CATI President, interpreting before the North Carolina State Legislature on May 27.*



From the editor's desk

## Looking back on a successful conference

By G. David Heath

Members who attended this year's CATI Conference were treated to a full day's program that offered "something for everyone." This was a commendable achievement, considering the diversity of CATI's members — both agencies and independent contractors, with translators and interpreters working in many different languages and offering many different specializations. The conference also provided a unique opportunity to network with peers, compare notes, and keep up to date with the latest information.

I derived a great deal of insight from both of Professor Christian Degueldre's fascinating presentations — "The role of the Translator/Interpreter in the Workplace" and "Listening Comprehension Techniques used by Interpreters." In particular, the listening techniques that he explained can be of

great benefit to everyone.

Dr. Michael Doyle's presentation on "American Higher Education and Translator Training" offered not only an extremely good overview of the current state of education but also some interesting findings about the expected future demand for interpreters and translators in the U.S.

**"Growth rate of 24% is projected for translators and interpreters over the 2000-10 decade."**

(U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics OOO, Summer 2002)

For example, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics *Opportunity Outlook Quarterly* for Summer 2002 states

that "Growth rate of 24% is projected for translators and interpreters over the 2000-10 decade." This is faster than the average for all occupations. It also states that "Job prospects are expected to be best for highly skilled interpreters and translators who have specialized knowledge." For the complete report in PDF format, see the new "Useful link" on the CATI website.

Michael Collins' presentation on the results of his inquiries into professional liability insurance, legal cases, and common practices both in the translation and interpretation business and in the corporate sector was interesting from several points of view. In addition to surveying CATI members, Mike consulted an attorney to find out about the case history in this field. He learned that there is only one successful lawsuit on record. This should not, of course, be taken as any indication of current or future risk, but it does provide some much-needed perspective. Mike is to be congratulated for doing such a thorough job!

Excellent small, concurrent sessions and a networking dinner rounded out the day. It was a very well-packed conference, and Conference Coordinator Maria Rodríguez deserves our gratitude for doing an excellent job. Thank you Maria!



## Ask the members...

By Gisella A. Steber

Welcome to our new "interactive" column by members for members. This column has been created so that our members can **ask** questions about difficult terminology or issues they face and can **learn** how other colleagues handle and deal with them.

How does it work? Every quarter we will have new questions submitted by our members and then the answers received from our members will be posted in the following issue.

Your questions can be specific (a language or field) or of a general nature related to our profession.

No names will be posted with the questions and answers. Here are our first two questions:

**Q1** How do you translate parole<sup>1</sup> and probation<sup>2</sup>? Although English dictionaries clearly make a distinction between these two terms, Spanish/English legal dictionaries tend to translate them the same.

**Q2** What do you do when an English word does not have an official translation in your target language, just an explanation of the term?

Please e-mail your answers and questions to Gisella A. Steber at [spconnect@aol.com](mailto:spconnect@aol.com). We will post them in our next issue.

Let us know what you think of this

new column. Let's take advantage of technology to communicate with our colleagues!

Hasta la próxima! Gisella

<sup>1</sup> Parole = release from jail, prison or other confinement after actually serving part of sentence.

<sup>2</sup> Probation = sentence imposed for commission of crime whereby a convicted criminal offender is released into the community under the supervision of a probation officer in lieu of incarceration.

*Gisella A. Steber, of Spanish Connections, is a freelance translator in Greensboro, NC and a member of CATI since 1996.*

## Where can I get more information?

### American Translators Association (ATA) Accreditation

The most widely recognized professional credential for translators in the United States, available in 24 language pairs.

[www.atanet.org](http://www.atanet.org)  
(703) 683-6100  
[ata@atanet.org](mailto:ata@atanet.org)

### Consortium for State Court Interpreter Certification

A program of the National Center for State Courts (NCSC), an independent nonprofit organization dedicated to the improvement of justice. Certification for Spanish is available in 29 states, some of which also certify in other languages. For details and links to Websites of the individual state programs, see

[www.ncsconline.org/D\\_Research/CourtInterp.html](http://www.ncsconline.org/D_Research/CourtInterp.html).

**Note:** North Carolina is a Consortium member but South Carolina is not. NC offers certification only for Spanish. Stephanie Scarce, coordinator of the program, says the 2003 sitting is open to eligible out-of-state residents for a fee of \$500 (those in border counties pay the same \$250 fee as residents). But because of administrative costs and high demand, future sittings may be restricted to NC residents.

[www.nccourts.org/citizens/cprograms/foreign/default.asp](http://www.nccourts.org/citizens/cprograms/foreign/default.asp)  
(919) 715-1672  
[stephanie.s.scarce@aoc.state.nc.us](mailto:stephanie.s.scarce@aoc.state.nc.us)

### Federal Court Interpreter Certification Examination (FCICE)

A program of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, administered by the NCSC (see above). Currently only the Spanish examination is being administered, though Navajo and Haitian-Creole certification exists.

[www.uscourts.gov/interpretprog/interp\\_prog.html](http://www.uscourts.gov/interpretprog/interp_prog.html)  
(916) 263-3494  
[FCICE-spanish@cps.ca.gov](mailto:FCICE-spanish@cps.ca.gov) or  
[marijke\\_van\\_der\\_heide@ao.uscourts.gov](mailto:marijke_van_der_heide@ao.uscourts.gov)

### National Judiciary Interpreter and Translator Certification (NJITC)

A new credential (2002) offered by the National Association of Judiciary Interpreters (NAJIT) to members and nonmembers. Currently available only for Spanish<->English. Candidates must pass both a written and an oral exam to earn the credential.

[www.najit.org](http://www.najit.org)  
(206) 367-8704  
[headquarters@najit.org](mailto:headquarters@najit.org)

## Professional certification *(continued)*

Formal certification for medical interpreters is available in the State of Washington, and programs are in the development stage in other states. In the Carolinas, medical interpreter certification still appears to be a long way off, though the need is widely recognized.

Professional certification for translators and interpreters is also available in other countries. Dr. Jiri Stejskal, who is also the ATA treasurer, has been researching the certification available in other countries for the past two years and publishing the results in the *ATA Chronicle*. Each article features a particular country or region.

If you are an ATA member, you can download past issues of the *Chronicle* from the Members Only section of the ATA Website, <http://www.atanet.com>. But first you may want to click on the *Chronicle* link, which lists the articles in each issue, to determine which issue you need.

If you are not an ATA member or have difficulty downloading the file, Dr. Stejskal has graciously offered to help. He can be reached at [jjiri@cetra.com](mailto:jjiri@cetra.com). Also see Stejskal's articles about certification in North America in the June and July issues of the *ATA Chronicle*.

*Ann C. Sherwin is an ATA-accredited German-English translator in Raleigh, NC.*

### No blanket claims

Remember that certification is specific to the skill(s) tested (e.g., translating or interpreting, the latter in consecutive or simultaneous mode), and to language pair and direction. Any claim of certification by a translator or interpreter is meaningless unless accompanied by this information as well as the name of a verifiable certifying body. An uninitiated client might be im-

**Remember that certification is specific to the skill(s) tested (e.g., translating or interpreting, the latter in consecutive or simultaneous mode), and to language pair and direction.**

pressed with someone whose letterhead or business card bears the blanket claim of "certified translator/interpreter," implying that it

applies to all the language pairs in which service is offered. But this breach of professional ethics is likely to draw censure from the certifying body, if it becomes known, and result in loss of credibility in the eyes of knowledgeable clients and colleagues in any case.

Now then, if your career could use a boost, review your qualifications and consider doing what it takes to earn professional certification, either through one of the programs listed in the sidebar, or through other avenues mentioned in this article. You might even check into opportunities in your state for helping to develop a certification program — especially if you specialize in medical interpreting, where the need is great.

If you enjoyed reading the President's message and the articles in this issue of CATI Quarterly, please consider contributing an article to a future issue. Like these articles, it could describe an interesting experience during your professional career or useful knowledge or skills that you would be willing to share with your colleagues.

# Information resources *(continued)*

## 2.2 English dictionaries

*Merriam Webster's Dictionary of Synonyms*. Massachusetts: Merriam-Webster, Incorporated, 1984, 1st edition, 999 pp.

## 3. Style/usage manuals and translation dictionaries/manuals

### 3.1 Spanish

Aragó, Manuel Rafael. *Diccionario de dudas y problemas del idioma español*, Buenos Aires: Editorial El Ateneo, primera edición, 1995, 438 pp.

*Diccionario de uso del español actual Clave*, Madrid: Ediciones SM, segunda edición, 2003. (Available on CD-ROM.)

El País. *Libro de estilo El País*, Ediciones El País, S.A., 12ª edición, 1996, 661 pp.

López Guix, Juan G. y Wilkinson, Jacqueline Minett. *Manual de traducción/ inglés-castellano*, Barcelona: Editorial Gedisa, 1997, 365 pp.

Moya, Virgilio. *La traducción de los nombres propios*, Madrid: Ediciones Cátedra, 2000, 223 pp.

Newmark, Peter. *Manual de traducción*, Madrid: Ediciones Cátedra, 1999, traducido por Virgilio Moya, 364 pp. (Also available in English.)

Orellana, María. *La traducción del inglés al castellano. Guía para el traductor*, Santiago de Chile: Editorial Universitaria, S.A., tercera edición, 1998, 362 pp.

Seco, Manuel. *Diccionario de dudas y dificultades de la lengua española*, Madrid: Espasa Calpe, S.A., novena edición renovada, 1986, 545 pp. (Very useful.)

Truman, M., and Zaro, J.J. *Manual de traducción*, Madrid: Editorial SGEL, primera edición, 1999, 287 pp.

### 3.2 English

Benson, Morton; Benson, Evelyn; Ilson, Robert. *The BBI Dictionary of English Word Combinations*. Philadelphia: John Benjamins North America, 2nd ed., 1997, 386 pp. (An invaluable resource for non-native speakers of the English language.)

*The Chicago Manual of Style*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 14th edition, 1993, 922 pp.

Torrents del Prats, Alfonso. *Diccionario de dificultades del inglés*, Barcelona: Editorial Juventud, segunda edición, corr. y aum. 1989, 670 pp.

All translation manuals listed under 3.1.

## 4. Bilingual dictionaries (general)

*HarperCollins Spanish Unabridged Dictionary: Spanish-English/ English-Spanish*. Madrid: Editorial Grijalbo, sexta edición, 2000, 2,141 pp.

Orellana, María. *Glosario internacional para el traductor*, Santiago de Chile: Editorial Universitaria, cuarta edición, 2003, 767 pp.

*Simon and Schuster's International Dictionary*. Second edition, 1997, 1,605 pp.

*The Oxford Spanish Dictionary/ Spanish-English, English-Spanish*. Oxford, New York, Madrid: Oxford University Press, 2001. (It is definitely my favorite. It includes translation of numerous idiomatic expressions.)

## 5. Law dictionaries

### 5.1 Spanish

Ossorio, Manuel. *Diccionario de Ciencias Jurídicas, Políticas y Sociales*, Buenos Aires: Editorial Heliasta S.R.L., 21ª edición, 1994, 1,030 pp.

### 5.2 English

*Black's Law Dictionary*. St. Paul: West Publishing Co., 7th edition, 1999, 1,738 pp.

Burton, William C. *Legal Thesaurus*. New York: MacMillan Publishing Company, 2nd edition, 1992, 1,011 pp.

### 5.3 Bilingual law dictionaries

Alcaraz Varó, Enrique y Hughes, Brian. *Diccionario de términos jurídicos* (English-Spanish/Spanish-English), Madrid: Editorial Ariel S.A., sexta edición, 2001, 723 pp.

Cabanellas de las Cuevas, Guillermo, y Hoague, Eleanor. *Diccionario jurídico/Law Dictionary*, Buenos Aires: Editorial Heliasta, 2 volumes, 1996, 676 pp.

Maranghello, Alejandra y Mazzuco, Patricia. *Diccionario bilingüe de terminología jurídica*, Buenos Aires: Editorial Abeledo-Perrot, segunda edición ampliada, 1992, 704 pp.

Mariotto, Liliana Bernardita. *Contratos civiles y comerciales*, Buenos Aires: Editorial Artes Gráficas Candil S.R.L., 2 volumes, 1991. (Translation students and translators will find this compilation of contracts extremely useful.)

Trabing, M. Eta. *Manual for Judiciary Interpreters* (English into Spanish), second edition, 1998.

West, Tom. *Spanish-English Dictionary of Law and Business*. Atlanta: Protea Publishing, 1st edition, 1999, 319 pp. (Contains terms you will not find anywhere else!)

## 6. Medical dictionaries

### 6.1 Spanish

*Diccionario enciclopédico de medicina de Dorland* (2 volumes), Madrid: McGraw-Hill – Interamericana de España, 28ª edición, 1997, 2,126 pp.

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# Upcoming events

## Fourth FEDER.CEN.TR.I. International Conference, Bologna “The Translation Industry Today”

The Federcentri – Federazione Nazionale Centri di Traduzione ed Interpretariato – annual International Conference will be held in Bologna, Italy, October 10-11, 2003. For the preliminary program, registration forms, abstracts, and speaker CVs see the conference website at

**[www.federcentriconference.it](http://www.federcentriconference.it)**

Topics to be presented include the results of a market research program commissioned by Federcentri. This research was aimed at discovering customer perception of translation and interpreting activities, including the services offered by translation companies and those supplied by freelance translators and interpreters.

The research findings will be illustrated by Prof. Gianluca Marzocchi, Marketing Professor at the Faculty of Statistical Science of Bologna University, who has been collaborating with Federcentri for some time.

Another important feature of the conference will be an international panel discussion on “Translation Service Providers,” to be attended by speakers from Austria, Finland,

England, Germany, Italy, and Spain with the participation of the Italian Standards Authority (UNI).

B & F Finance and Auditing of Bologna will present two papers, one open to all participants, and another one that will be a seminar for a reserved number of people.

Massimo Sarti of IC.DOC will once again be participating with talks on the translation of websites, a general overview, and an advanced course for CAT system users. Other new topics will be translation memory copyrights and the safety of data transmitted via the web.

Some presentations will be in Italian and others in English. Simultaneous translation will be provided in the Sala Targetti.

Some workshops and seminars will be priced separately from the main conference. For detailed information, see the website.

A dedicated area with reserved desks in the hotel lobby will enable translation companies to meet translators and customers, distribute company brochures, and make new contacts.

### Half-day seminar for community interpreters

CATI is organizing a half-day seminar for community interpreters (non-language specific) to take place in the Fall in the Raleigh-Durham area. The seminar will focus on basic principles of interpreting and professional ethics for business, legal, and/or medical interpreters. Please send Jackie Metivier an e-mail if you are interested in participation.

**[jjmetivier@mindspring.com](mailto:jjmetivier@mindspring.com)**

### North Carolina Office of Minority Health Spanish Interpreter Training Schedule

For the complete 2003 schedule, please see the CATI website.

### CATI Summer Social

You are cordially invited to the CATI Summer Social at 6:30 pm on Saturday, August 16, 2003 at Martha Ochoa's home, 205 Clearport Dr., Morrisville, NC 27560. All CATI members and their guests are invited. Please bring a covered dish to share. We will have drinks and snacks. RSVP to Shelley Williamson at **[catiweb@pobox.com](mailto:catiweb@pobox.com)**.

For directions to Martha Ochoa's house, see the CATI website.

## American Translators Association 44th Annual Conference Pointe South Mountain Resort, Phoenix, Arizona, Nov 5 - 8, 2003

Plan now to attend ATA's Annual Conference. Join your colleagues for a rewarding experience in Phoenix, Arizona. The conference will feature:

- Over 150 educational sessions offering something for everyone
- The Job Exchange where individuals promote their services and companies meet translators and interpreters
- Over 50 exhibits featuring the lat-

est publications, software, and services available

- Opportunities to network with over 1,200 translators and interpreters from throughout the U.S. and around the world

Preliminary information, along with the Registration Form, will be mailed in July to all ATA members.

This conference is sure to be a valuable opportunity for translators

and interpreters to network and to build on their professional knowledge.

Get together with a colleague so you can share a room, and sign up early. It is always fun to have a large CATI contingent at these conferences, and this year should be no exception.



## The cultural corner

By Gisella A. Steber

Welcome to "The cultural corner." This new section is dedicated to the "celebration" of the traditions, history, and cultures around the world.

**Japan:** Did you know that ancient Japan had only a spoken language? We had no written language. The Japanese government brought Chinese culture, governmental system, and Chinese characters to Japan. First, we just adopted Chinese characters and

later we modified and simplified these characters to create the Japanese alphabet called *hiragana*. The Japanese language is comprised of a total of three alphabets: *hiragana*, *katakana* and *kanji*.

*Junko*

**Panamá:** Did you know that Panamá celebrates two "Independence Day" holidays? On November 28, 1821 Panamá gained

independence from Spain as part of Gran Colombia. And on November 3, 1903 we separated from Colombia and were known to the world as the Republic of Panama.

*Gisella*

We invite you to be part of this column by sharing "cultural facts" about your country with us. Please send your e-mails to Gisella A. Steber at [spconnect@aol.com](mailto:spconnect@aol.com).

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## Information resources *(continued)*

### 6.2 English

*Stedman's Medical Dictionary*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 27th edition, 2000, 2,098 pp.

### 6.3 Bilingual medical dictionaries

Blanco, Osvaldo. *Glosario fraseológico de Ciencias Médicas, inglés-español*, New York, segunda edición, 1998, 144 pp.

*Diccionario enciclopédico University de términos médicos, inglés-*

*español*, México: Editorial Interamericana, S.A., primera edición, 1981, 1,501 pp.

McElroy, Onyria Herrera, Ph.D., and Grabb, Lola L., M.A. *Spanish-English/English-Spanish Medical Dictionary*. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 2nd edition, 1992.

Neil, Davis. *Medical Abbreviations*. Pennsylvania: Neil Davis Associates, 11th edition, 2003, 422 pp. (Very useful for those who translate clinical research documents.)

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## We would like to hear from you!

If you would like to comment on any of the ideas expressed in this newsletter, please write the editor, G. David Heath, at:

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A selection of letters to the editor will be published in future issues of *CATI Quarterly*.