

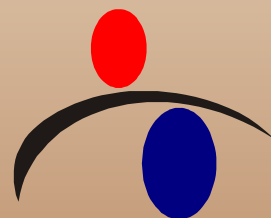
Muratho

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Creating bridges to connect the world and our communities.

South African Translators' Institute



Muratho

a SATI publication



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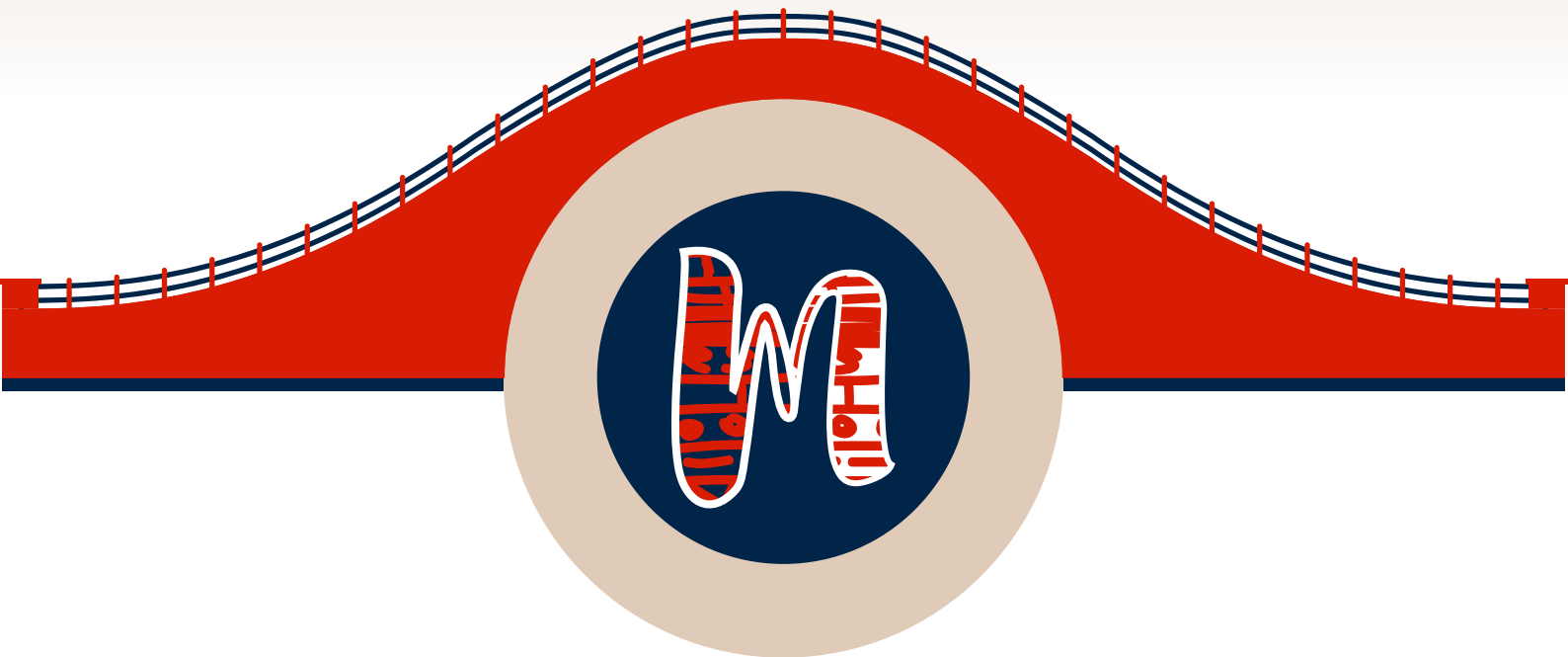


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“A fundamental concern for others in our individual and community lives would go a long way in making the world the better place we so passionately dreamt of.”

– Nelson Mandela, *Notes to the Future: Words of Wisdom*

It is in the hardest times that we can deeply appreciate the support of those around us.



Poet John Donne famously stated that “No man [or woman, I'd add] is an island”. There is no shame in asking for help, as that could lead us to a position where we can, in turn, give back to those who helped us or help those who need us.

This is why we chose the theme Community for this issue of *Muratho*.

Language practitioners are a community of their own, but they can also contribute to the wellbeing of the whole society. We are happy to share with you an interview (**Article 1**) with a representative from Translators without Borders, a virtuous example of language practitioners working together to provide assistance where it is most needed.

Like the people at Translators without Borders, we strongly believe that language should be a bridge, not a barrier. This is especially true when language is not only a means of communication but a method to overcome a disability. **Article 5** highlights the vital role of SASL in assisting deaf people with healthcare and medical situations.

Some language professionals, such as translators or editors, are probably used to working individually and this can have benefits – but also disadvantages, as **Article 3** describes. **Article 4** shows us that it is possible to connect with the community online even while physically alone, thanks to the powerful tools of the digital world.

Let us also not forget that South Africa can boast a unique community of language practitioners in the light of its multilingual reality. I am sure you will enjoy **Article 2** about an interesting and fun event on this topic.

I hope you will enjoy reading *Muratho* and will feel inspired to do your part in making our community thrive.

Giulia Gasperoni
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Bridging Language Gaps

Interview with Paul Warambo from Translators Without Borders

By Giulia Gasperoni

We reached out to Translators without Borders to interview one of their representatives. I met with Paul Warambo, a linguist from Nairobi, for a digital chat about language barriers and helping communities.

It is lovely to meet you Paul. Could you briefly introduce yourself to our readers?

I joined Translators without Borders in 2012 as a translator trainee. At the time, the organisation was setting up a translation training centre for building translation capacity among African linguists. I then started working as Swahili translator and advisor. My career grew in the translation training department, where I worked as an assistant and then as a manager until 2016. In that year, when Translators without Borders was undergoing some structural changes, I jumped into a project management role. Finally, in 2019, I became Swahili Language Lead, offering support and linguistic advice on Swahili and other African languages.

“Translators without Borders believes that everyone has the right to give and receive information in a language and format they understand”

What made you decide to join Translators without Borders?

As the organisation was originally founded in 1993, I had already heard of them and was aware of what they did.

What attracted me was their mission: allowing people all over the world to give and receive information in their language. The fact that an NGO existed, which dealt with languages, was to me of particular interest – because I am a linguist and I hate the idea that language can be a barrier to anything, especially information and knowledge.

I understand what you mean. And language access, I feel, is particularly valuable in situations of crisis, when people are at their most vulnerable. Have you been involved in crisis-related projects?

Translators without Borders believes that everyone has the right to give and receive information in a language and format they understand. To achieve this goal, we work with non-profit partners and with a global community of language professionals to build local language translation capacity, as well as to raise awareness of language barriers. In the light of this, I have been involved in several projects that dealt with crisis-related content and sharing information with people who found themselves in vulnerable places. In situations such as the current Covid-19 pandemic, uncertainty and lack of information alone are a big source of stress for people.

“I hate the idea that language can be a barrier.”

This is aggravated when the facts and data are available but are in a language they do not understand. So, communicating to people in their language, through accessible channels, is one of our main goals. In this way, the most vulnerable people can have access to information that can even be lifesaving and have the best chances to stay healthy and safe.

About Covid-19: Could you tell our readers about some projects or campaigns you have been involved with?

With Covid-19, we immediately realised how vital it was to ensure that the relevant information was available, also because there was already some misinformation going around. This was not an easy task and, of course, every language has its own challenges. In Swahili, for example, there was not a direct and understandable way to translate “social distance”, as togetherness is such an integral part of our community that it would be extremely hard to explain this concept and, even then, it could be misunderstood. Instead, we recommended to use something equivalent to “keep distance”, as this term is already used on road signs and people would have a more immediate grasp of its meaning. We have built a multilingual chatbot and created a Covid-19 glossary, not only to help people with terminology in their language but also to assist our community of thousands of translators working in around 104 languages. In our efforts to reach truly everyone, we even created audio-glossaries, to assist people who are not able to read.



To give our readers a better view of the practical implications of your work, could you explain how Translators without Borders networks and liaises with the communities?

Translators without Borders works remotely with a community of over 50 000 volunteers, spread out in the whole wide world, with different language combinations. There are project managers in charge of liaising with the volunteers and handling the documents. In addition, we have country offices in some places, where we are able to respond directly, should the need arise. We also collaborate with non-profit organisations: In a situation of crisis, they can reach out to us and we can facilitate the language aspect of the communication. We have dedicated Partnership Teams that create and cultivate the relationship with the non-profits.

As an example, let us look at the 2020 Beirut explosion: as we do not have country offices there, we assisted the organisations who were responding to the crisis on site by providing them with translations from English into Arabic and Amharic, performed by our volunteers.



When it comes to your strategy, do you differentiate between time-sensitive crises and events with a more long-term duration?

We have different scenarios for our strategies and we apply them based on the translation needs of a specific event. For urgent events, we have criteria to fast-track the request for translations. We call this scenario “Rapid Response” and there are specific volunteers who have made themselves available for cases like these. This happened, for example, with the Beirut crisis. Most times, fortunately, the time frames are less pressing and we have the capacity to consult with our community of volunteers and ask for availability.



Speaking of volunteers: what is your process to reach out to translators and expand your community?

In general, we would reach out to agencies, organisations and even universities across the world and share with them our translation needs. Those who respond and sign up as volunteers will go through our internal process of verification. This is to assess the situation based on the

professional level of the respondent, as well as the rarity of their language combination. This process will validate the respondent as volunteer.

Furthermore, we have a strong social media presence: we use channels like LinkedIn, Facebook and Instagram, amongst other things, to share our needs for translations as an additional part of our outreach program.

What is your procedure with volunteers who are not professional language practitioners or have no experience in the field of translation?

Firstly, we analyse the application received and the specific case. Then, if necessary, we can offer training: we have a specific department dedicated to that. This can happen both for translators who do not have expertise in a specific field and wish to obtain it, and for people who are not professional translators but are fluent in more than one language and can develop translation skills.

“The most vulnerable people can have access to information that can even be lifesaving and have the best chances to stay healthy and safe.”



Are you on the lookout for specific languages?

The number of volunteers (and speakers) of course varies per language, but we like to be prepared for any eventuality and therefore we accept and welcome any language combination. In our mission to destroy language barriers, it is essential that we can provide content in all languages of the planet. Plus, we never know when and where a crisis can strike.

Our main audience consists of language professionals and perhaps some of them might be interested in collaborating with Translators without Borders after reading this interview. How could they take the first step?

It is an easy process: from our website, in the section "Volunteer", you can find a link to the application form to be filled with the information. Or reach out to us anytime - we would love to hear from you!

Translators Without Borders

Originally founded in 1993 in France as Traducteurs sans Frontières, Translators with-out Borders is a U.S. non-profit organisation that aims to close the language gaps that hinder critical humanitarian and international development efforts worldwide. TWB recognizes that the effectiveness of any aid program depends on delivering information in the language of crisis-affected people. By maintaining a global network of professional translators and partnering with global non-profits, TWB helps people overcome communication barriers, increasing access to critical information and services while fostering a climate of understanding, respect, and dignity in times of great need.



Paul Warambo

Paul Warambo is TWB's Swahili Language Lead and one of their longest-serving staff members. He started at the organisation in 2012 as a translator trainee after completing his Bachelor's degree in Linguistics and Swahili. He is based in Nairobi, Kenya.

Celebrating Multilingualism at the NWU

By Wendy Barrow

The North-West University (NWU) has three campuses across two provinces (the Mahikeng and Potchef-stroom Campuses in North West, and the Vanderbijlpark Campus in Gauteng), which explains why the university has Afrikaans, English, Sesotho and Setswana as its official languages. In recent years, the NWU has employed active strategies to promote awareness of the university's broad multilingual landscape. In 2018, the NWU's Language Policy and Plan was approved, with the main mission of ensuring an institution where students feel welcome to use their mother language (North-West University News, 2019, 2020a).

To this end, the NWU has been celebrating International Mother Language Day on all three campuses since 2019 (North-West University News, 2020b).



“In recent years, the NWU has employed active strategies to promote awareness of the university’s broad multilingual landscape.”

However, 2020 was an important year for realising the implementation of the university's language policy (North-West University News, 2020a). A major part of this implementation was the development of a Multilingualism Challenge (MLC). The MLC is a life-sized interactive game, based on a game by the Goethe-Institut, Johannesburg. After obtaining permission from the Goethe-Institut, the NWU formed a task team to design their own game, keeping in mind that it had to: a) create awareness of the NWU's diverse multilingual culture, b) convey a positive picture of multilingualism, and c) motivate participants to learn another language.

The task team (convened by Prof. Tobie van Dyk of the School of Languages) consisted of Ms Gerda Wittmann (School of Languages, Potchefstroom Campus), Mrs Wendy Barrow (School of Languages, Vanderbijlpark Campus), Dr Mariska Nel (School of Languages, Potchefstroom Campus), and Ms Keabetswe Lekopanye (School of Languages, Mahikeng Campus). Despite Covid-19 and the national lockdown, the team designed and completed the game by the end of 2020.



The colourful game consists of ten stations where participants must complete a language-related challenge. The eleven official South African languages, as well as South African Sign Language (SASL), are represented in the game. Examples of the stations include a greeting-style dialogue (in five different SA languages – isiNdebele, Sesotho, Siswati, Tshivenda and Xitsonga): participants have to indicate the correct order of the dialogue parts in the language assigned to them. Another station consists of a map of South Africa with different idioms or phrases to represent the languages spoken in every province. One participant would explain the idiom/phrase by drawing it (Pictionary style). The other participants, in turn, guess which idiom, language or province the drawing refers to. SASL was incorporated by having a station where participants could scan a QR (quick response) code. The QR code diverts them to a website to watch a short 20-second film, and then choose which phrase is being signed from a list of options.

Although the game was designed to keep social distancing in mind at the end of 2020, students and staff were not yet allowed to return to campuses. We now wait with bated breath for that day to come, so that we can finally set up and play our NWU Multilingualism Challenge.

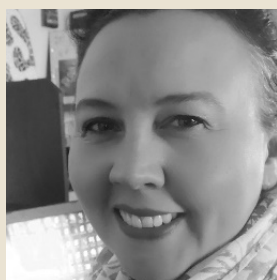
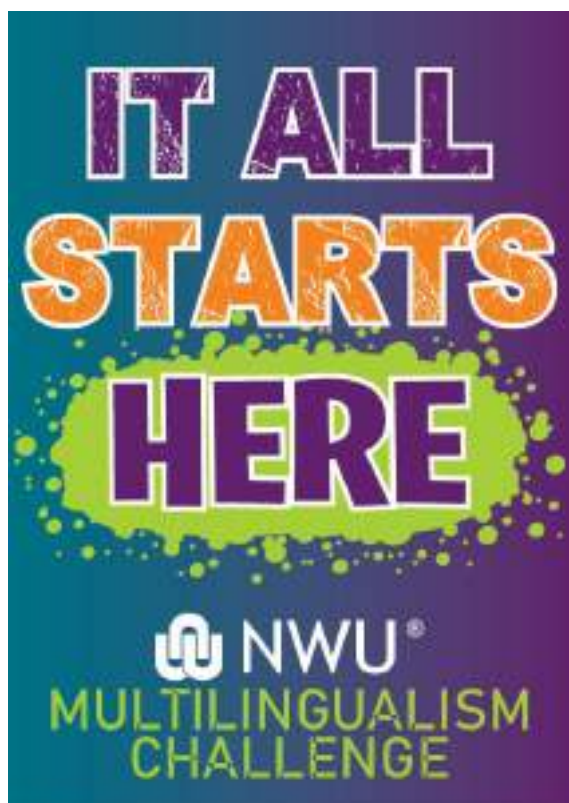
The task team would like to thank SATI and the following persons who assisted in finding relevant idioms or phrases in all the SA languages, as well as helping with translation and proofreading: Sarita Antunes, Nomadlozi Bokaba, Pheladi Fakudi, Simangele Khoza, Motsamai Lesoetsa, Hlupheka Machete, Johannes Mahlasela, Seobi Maleke, Yvonne Malindi, Zuko Mbewu, Nombulelo Mbolekwa-Sonakile, Florah Mohlala, Keabetswe Motlhodi, Motlokwe Mphahlele, Kanelani Ngobeni, Daniel Ngoma, Benjamin Phuti, Maureen Ramusi, Mmaboroa Sebati, Bongane Skosana and Paul Zitha.



Photos

Image 2 (left-hand side): Multilingualism Awareness Project at NWU, Vanderbijlpark Campus, 2020 and the vision of the NWU's MLC explained

Image 3 (right-hand side): Multilingualism Awareness Project during Orientation and Registration Programme of the Faculty of Humanities, NWU, Vanderbijlpark Campus, 2020



About the Author

Wendy Barrow is a member of SATI and translates and edits in Afrikaans, English and German. She is the coordinator of Ctrans (the Centre for Translation and Professional Language Services) at the NWU, where she also lectures in German at first- and second-year level.

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Photos

Image 4 (left-hand side): Cover of the 'passport' each participant receives as they complete their journey through the ten stations

Image 5 (right-hand side): The vision of the NWU's MLC explained

“One of the marvelous things about community is that it enables us to welcome and help people in a way we couldn't as individuals.”

— Jean Vanier



Working together or alone - two sides of the same coin?

By Mulalo Esther Takalani

English abstract:

This article explores two scenarios that language practitioners might be familiar with: working individually and working for an agency or in close contact with other colleagues. Both options have their advantages and disadvantages. By working alone, you can manage your own time and schedule; when facing challenges, you can think independently and come up with a solution that suits you best without having to compromise. On the other hand, working alone might present some lack of motivation at times, and does not offer the chance to have a constructive exchange of feedback and opinions with colleagues.

When working in a group, one is exposed to different ideas and viewpoints, and this can often help with problem-solving. It is also possible to learn a lot from colleagues and fellow language practitioners. Another advantage of working in a group is that the workload can be shared and some pressure on the individuals alleviated. However, in certain instances, this could translate into a potential loss of individual productivity or promote complacency.

1. Mvulatswinga

Athikili iyi i amba nga vhuḽi na vhukonḽi ha u shuma u woṭhe na vhuḽi na vhukonḽi ha musu u tshi khou shuma na tshigwada. U shuma u woṭhe na u shuma na tshigwada zwoṭhe zwina zwivhuya zwazwo na vhukonḽi hazwo. Musu muthu a tshi khou shuma mushumo nga maanda wa vhuḽi na vhukonḽi a nga vha a tshi khou shuma e eṭhe kana kha tshigwada u tea u ṭanganedza zwine a ḽo ṭangana nazwo.

2. Vhuḽi na vhukonḽi ha u shuma u woṭhe

2.1 Vhuḽi ha u shuma u woṭhe

Musu u tshi shuma u woṭhe u a kona u langa tshifhinga tshau, u a kona u dzudzanya uri u ya ngafhi nga tshifhingaḽe musu u tshi ṭoda mafhungo a zwine wa khou shuma zwone. U shuma u woṭhe zwi a vhuḽi, saizwi u tshi ḽivha uri mushumo wo sedza iwe u woṭhe.

2.2 Vhukonḽi ha u shuma u woṭhe

Mihumbulo ine wa vha nayo i vha i miṭuku saizwi i tshi vha i ya muthu muthihi.

Musu u tshi shuma u woṭhe a u na kuṽwe kuhumbulele ku no bva kha muṽwe kune kwa nga u thusa. U tshi shuma u woṭhe u vha na kuhumbulele kwa sia ḽithihi hune tshiṽwe tshifhinga zwa nga u xedza. A u koni u wana iṽwe ṭhalutshedzo ya zwine wa khou ṭoda. Musu wo tangana na thavha u a balelwa muṭuṭuwedzi ane a nga u thusa kha thaidzo dzine wa nga vha u tshi khou ṭangana nadzo. A u koni u ya u ṭoda mafhungo hu tshee na tshifhinga, ngauri a u na muṽwe muthu ane a u sala murahu, u vha u tshi khou tou ḽilanga.



“Both options have their advantages and disadvantages.”

U ǃi sokou pfa u nga tshifhinga tshi tshee hone ngeno tsho sekana.

3. Vhudi na vhukonǃi ha u shuma na tshigwada

3.1 Vhuǃi ha u shuma na tshigwada

Ri vhanzhi ri a kona. Musi ri tshi shuma ri vhanzhi zwi a leludza mushumo nga mutingati une ra vha nawo.

Tshigwada tshone tshiǃe tshi dzudzanya tshifhinga tshine tsha kombetshedza muthu muǃwe na muǃwe uri a tshi tevhedze.

Musi hu na thaidzo hu bvelela mihumbulo minzhi ya u tandulula thaidzo nga u tavhanya.

Ngauro vhathu a vha fani, vhaǃwe vha a tavhanya u ǃa na mihumbulo miswa ine ya nga leludza mushumo. Izwi zwa ita uri hu konou vha na nǃivho nnzhi na tshenzhemo ntswa.

Musi ni vhanzhi ni andisa zwiko zwa mafhungo, data ya mafhungo ya vha yo ǃandavhuwaho.

3.2 Vhukonǃi ha u shuma na tshigwada

Hu a vha na khaedu ya u sa tevhedza tshifhinga ngauro kuitele kwa zwithu a ku fani. Vhaǃwe vha tshi ita zwithu vha ita nga u ongolowa ngeno vhaǃwe vha tshi ǃavhanya, izwi zwi ita uri mushumo u thengathenge.

Tshiǃwe hafhu ndi vhubva hune wa wana hu tshi fa muthu muthihi kana vhathu vhaǃuku nga mushumo ngeno vhaǃwe vho ǃidzulela.

Vhathu vha re kha tshigwada a vha na kutshilele kune kwa fana u wana muǃwe e na vhutshivha ha u vhudza vhaǃwe mafhungo a ǃivhiwa nga ene a ethe. Izwi zwi ǃoǃa vhathu vha vha kona u konǃelelana u itela uri mushumo u tshimbile. Musi mushumo u tshi nga u a lemela u ǃo wana vhaǃwe kha tshigwada vha tshi nyabwa lune vha ǃoǃa vhaǃwe uri vha dovhe hafhu vha vha ǃuǃuwedze.

U ǃanganya tshigwada uri tshi tshimbile nga mulenzhe muthihi kana tshi farane zwi a dzhia tshifhinga ngauro ni a tea u lindelana.



About the Author

Mulalo Esther Takalani is a lexicographer at Tshivenda National Lexicography Unit; she is also a translator and has worked with the South African government and several companies around the world. With a background in humanistic studies, she obtained a Masters of Arts in Language Practice with specialisation in Translation at the University of the Free State. Mulalo is a registered member of SATI and AFRILEX.

Cultivating a community online

Networking tips for translators

By Cillié Swart

To succeed as a translator, you need to get a regular flow of work from clients. You also need to keep learning about your areas of expertise and keep abreast of the latest terminology. Looking for words or definitions can take up a lot of time. And when you have pressing deadlines and need to keep up a certain number of words or income per hour, that does not help.



Clients, whether they be agencies or direct clients, are where your cash flow comes from. But an indirect approach can also work. When you network with other translators, you hear about which language combinations and areas of expertise are in demand. Networking platforms differ and some are more useful than others, depending on your networking approach. One of the best ways to engage with people on social media is to comment on a post or reply to someone's comment about something. If they like what you are saying, it opens the door for a conversation.

Facebook is great for seeing what your friends are up to. But the platform also has a number of good translation groups where translators can informally share their opinions. Some groups even focus on how to translate certain words or phrases. Others mostly have posts about which agencies are hiring. There are also some interesting linguistic groups with funny puns, memes, and jokes.

Twitter functions more as a news service but where individuals are the broadcasters. It is a great platform if you want to remain updated with the latest news in your areas of expertise, the language industry, or the world at large. That way, you will not be found unprepared when chatting with other translators or agencies about current events!



Instagram is becoming increasingly popular and many people are dumping their Facebook accounts for Instagram. With its focus on pictures and visual content, the platform offers a quick and easy way to stay connected with clients or fellow translators.

“Using the right platforms in the right way can help you connect with the types of people and resources that will help you become a better translator.”

LinkedIn is more formal and professional. As a freelancer, you can use it to connect with agencies or other freelancers. On *LinkedIn*, you will find more posts about language-specific topics. Many such posts will even be by agencies, so you can use them as a way of engaging with agency recruiters or project managers. You can also post on language industry groups or translation topics you find interesting or important. It is a good idea to put together a professional profile to make yourself easy to find when project managers are looking for competent translators.

While it also offers functionalities by which you can keep in touch with others in a “social media” kind of way, *Proz.com* is specifically focused on the translation industry. You can use it to browse jobs or answer questions posted by other translators. Building up a presence and improving your ranking will be useful when clients are on the lookout for freelancers. You can also search for agencies who are members, and check whether they pay on time by consulting the Blue Board database. The platform also offers a lot of training on how to be a better and more successful freelance translator.

Whichever platform you choose, try not to spam people with random friend or connection requests. As mentioned, try to connect by commenting on a post that you find interesting or useful. That way, when you do connect with someone, you already have something to talk about.

Now more than ever, it is vital for language practitioners to be expert in their fields. See these platforms as tools that can help you avoid the trap of becoming a “jack of all trades” type of translator. Stay focused on learning and looking for agencies who have clients in your areas of expertise and language combinations.

Translation can be a lonely profession at times, so it is easy to imagine how social media can pose the risk of becoming a big distraction or time waster. Using the right platforms in the right way can help you connect with the types of people and resources that will help you become a better translator, so you can work more efficiently!



About the Author

As a German to English translator, Cillié works with a number of project managers from reputable translation agencies around the world, specialising in supply chain and logistics (particularly maritime) and financial translations. He holds a BA (Harvard) majoring in Linguistics and Economics and an MBA (Kuehne Logistics University) in Maritime Logistics. Cillié has three years' top tier management consulting experience working on projects with Deloitte, McKinsey & Company, CapGemini, Barclays Capital, Burlington Strategy Advisors.

Medical interpreting for the Deaf community

By Asanda Katshwa

The “new normal” imposed on us by the deadly coronavirus has rebranded the Sign Language interpreting community to become known as frontliners or frontline staff. Frontliners are usually on the firing line of any organisation – they are the face of an institution and an initial starting point for a department or company.

For approximately the last four years, I have been part of a team of medical frontliners working in partnership with the Eastern Cape Department of Health, striving to create better access for South African Sign Language users. This initiative was brought about after hearing many stories of negative experiences by Deaf community members. Some of these experiences were also part of my own parents' story, and they felt that the South African primary healthcare system was failing them. My aging Deaf parents struggle to understand simple instructions given by the medical clinic staff when dispatching their routine medical treatments, when there is a change in dosage or when there are updates regarding any side effects of the medication they are taking. In short, a simple calming conversation between a medical staff member and their Deaf patient was a totally foreign concept that is experienced by countless Deaf patients to this day.

As a Sign Language practitioner, I have often felt “forced” to choose between accompanying my Deaf parents to visit a doctor or to a regular check-up or accompanying a Deaf non-family member to attend to their medical needs. In

blunt terms, my choice is between charging for my services or not charging for them, and where should I draw the line? When I accompany my Deaf parents to a hospital, clinic or private doctor, do I politely ask to be remunerated for my services? Do I request the services of a professional South African Sign Language (SASL) interpreter in advance? If none is provided, I end up interpreting anyway. On the two occasions where a SASL interpreter was provided after lengthy negotiation and referencing language-related legislation and human rights prescripts, I was not satisfied with the level and quality of those who were procured. When I choose to accompany my parents, it is usually done with a huge sense of guilt because another Deaf person might be denied the opportunity to access quality healthcare through the services of a professional and accredited SASL interpreter. Another risk I encounter as a professional SASL interpreter when I accompany my Deaf parents is the risk of creating the illusion that all Deaf people can or should bring their “personal” Sign Language interpreter with them to appointments.

“For me, it is priceless to witness the joy and relief I see on the faces of Deaf people when they are greeted by a friendly frontliner who is fluent in Sign Language.”





Another example of being “forced” to interpret, otherwise known as “language brokering” (Prof Jemina Napier), was experienced by a member of our community who has Deaf parents (generally known as a CODA – Child of Deaf Adults) and who is now a SASL interpreter. As a young child, she had to interpret for her pregnant mother who just had a miscarriage. The medical staff felt it appropriate for a thirteen-year-old girl to engage in this traumatising adult talk, which also closely affected her as she had also just lost a sibling. She had no appropriate terminology to describe what was happening and did not have the emotional maturity to handle this medical situation. It is rather unfortunate that we have many female Deaf members who might be walking the face of the earth wombless without knowing it. Medical procedures could have been performed on them without them knowing in detail what was done, as it was conducted in the absence of a Sign Language interpreter.

My career choice was heavily influenced by having Deaf parents and living in a grossly unequal society that can be cruel to those with limitations or disabilities. There is still much work to do to combat this inequality and to raise

awareness among the healthcare world regarding the dangers of treating Deaf patients without having Sign Language interpreters present. Misunderstanding the simple instruction of “take two tablets three times a day” can be extremely detrimental to some members of our community and could even bring about grave consequences.

Although there are many negative medical experiences to cite, it is imperative to note how rewarding it is to see a Deaf person's face light up because they had full access to medical information through a professional and unbiased SASL interpreter and can therefore make informed decisions regarding their health. It is also comforting to work with some medical staff members who made an effort to be part of the partnership piloted in a few hospitals around the Eastern Cape. This gave them the opportunity to understand the Deaf community, as well as the challenges experienced by SASL interpreters who might not have received formal medical training. For me, it is priceless to witness the joy and relief I see on the faces of Deaf people when they are greeted by a friendly frontliner who is fluent in Sign Language.



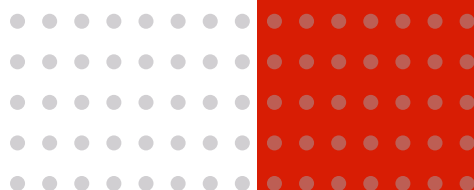
About the Author

Asanda Katshwa is one of the very first group to be accredited in South Africa by SATI as a South African Sign Language/English Interpreter. She studied at Witwatersrand University where she also teaches Interpreting and Translation. Currently she is studying towards her Master's in Sign Language Linguistics, having worked professionally as a Simultaneous Interpreter for more than twenty years.

We are Family

SATI's sister organisations

SATI is not only a community of its own, connecting language practitioners from all over the country, but it also works in close contact with several like-minded organisations. On the next page you can find some essential information about a few of our sister organisations and their thoughts on community.





Afrikaanse Taal- en Kultuurvereniging (ATKV)



Die ATKV is in 1930 in Kaapstad gestig. Vandag is dit dié Afrikaanse kultuurtuiste met ongeveer 70 000 hooflede en 30 kultuurprojekte per jaar wat bykans 55 000 inskrywings genereer en meer as 220 000 mense regstreeks betrek!

Die ATKV sal pro-aktief en op 'n volhoubare wyse omsien na die diverse Afrikaanssprekende gemeenskap se taal- en kultuurbehoefte in Suid-Afrika.

Daarom sal die ATKV 'n onderneming bedryf ten einde op 'n volhoubare wyse sosiale en ekonomiese vooruitgang te kweek deur:

- die Afrikaanse taal uit te bou;
- 'n Afrikaanse kultuurtuiste te bied;
- relevant en geloofwaardig te wees;
- ontwikkelings- en opleidingsgerig te wees;
- netwerke te vestig en uit te bou;
- ekonomies kragtig en volhoubaar te wees;
- inklusief te wees;
- eietyds en dinamies te wees; en
- die waarde van die ATKV-handelsmerk te ontgin.



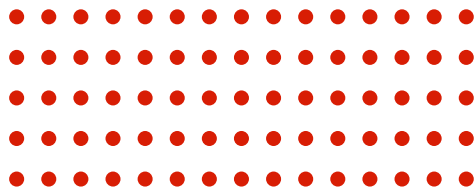
Professional Editors' Guild (PEG)



The Professional Editors' Guild (PEG) represents copy-editors, proofreaders, writers, translators, indexers, book designers, subeditors and desktop publishing specialists. Our members are employees and freelance professionals, locally and internationally.

PEG promotes high standards of editing and proofreading through information shared within a network of language practitioners. We are committed to continuing professional development and recently introduced PEG's Accreditation Test to ensure excellence in editing. Webinars and workshops are offered and regular communication highlights developments and opportunities. We maintain contact with societies of editors worldwide and form part of a global community of language practitioners.

As a community of professional editors, PEG develops skills, offers mentoring and remains informed of current best practice through relevant professional liaison. A recent move to almost exclusive online communication and training has united the language community globally. PEG embraces this as an opportunity, with the Accreditation Scheme, to maintain and enhance best practice in the field.





Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns



Die Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns is in 1909 gestig om die beoefening van die wetenskap, tegnologie en die kunste in en deur Afrikaans te bevorder. Die SA Akademie is 'n multidissiplinêre organisasie wat streef na uitnemendheid, billikheid, en hoë wetenskaplike, morele en demokratiese waardes in die belang van die breë Suid-Afrikaanse gemeenskap.

Die Akademie het oor die jare bekend geword vir die toekenning van gesogte literêre pryse (waarvan die Hertzogprys die bekendste is), en ander prestigepryse soos die Eugène Maraisprys en 'n Akademieprys vir vertaling in Afrikaans van bellettristiese werk uit enige ander taal. Die Akademie befonds akademiese publikasies en bestuur twee geakkrediteerde vaktydskrifte en talle geleentheidspublikasies.

'n Unieke diens aan die Afrikaanse taalgemeenskap is die Taalkommissie se standaardisering van Afrikaans en die saamstel van die *Afrikaanse Woordelys en Spelreëls* (die hoogste gesag in Afrikaans), asook talle vakwoordeboeke en terminologielyste wat deur lede van die Akademie opgestel en gepubliseer word.



Southern African Freelancer's Association (SAFREA)



The Southern African Freelancers' Association (SAFREA) aims at promoting the interests of members who are freelance media and communications professionals in the written, visual, information technology, broadcast and creative media spheres. Their aspiration is to be the freelance community of choice in the media and communications industry, hence their motto "Your freelance community of choice".

SAFREA has supported freelancers throughout Southern Africa since 1999, with over 500 members in South Africa and beyond. They offer their members rich resources and training materials, as well as providing a likeminded community of creatives and much more.

A notable feature is their annual *South African Freelance Media Industry & Rates Report*, which has become an industry benchmark for media freelancers and recruiters to negotiate fair rates. Covering subjects from client types to marketing techniques, it gives a snapshot of freelance life in Southern Africa.

One of the key aims in their mission statement is: "to foster solidarity and excellence among freelancers and to promote cooperation in all matters of common concern".





Die Afrikaanse Taalraad



Die Afrikaanse Taalraad (ATR) is 'n nieregeringsorganisasie wat Afrikaans en die regte van sy sprekers binne 'n meertalige konteks bevorder. Dit gee erkenning aan die gedeelde geskiedenis van Afrikaans asook die diversiteit van sy sprekers en die variëteite wat hulle praat: van Standaardafrikaans (Omgangsafrikaans) deur tot Kaaps en Oranjerivierafrikaans (Gariëpafrikaans).

Die Taalraad tree op as 'n konfederale liggaam met meer as 35 taal- en kultuurorganisasies in Suid-Afrika, Namibië en Nederland as lede en bevorder taalsamewerking oor alle grense heen. Gesamentlik verteenwoordig die Taalraad se lede meer as 500 000 mense oor die hele spektrum van die Afrikaanse gemeenskap heen. Kommunikasie deur ons netwerke is dus baie belangrik vir ons. Ons mik ook toenemend op kommunikasie deur die amptelike Afrikatale en Engels.

Ons gebruik die woord “gemeenskap” op 'n los manier om te verwys na groepe mense met gedeelde belange, byvoorbeeld in iets soos taal (die Afrikaanse taal-gemeenskap), geografie (mense wat in 'n sekere dorp of streek woon), beroep (kunstenaarsgemeenskap), ens. Gemeenskap is dus vir ons 'n buigsame begrip wat na gelang van omstandighede aangepas word.

Special thanks to all the respondents:

Alexis Grewan

Conrad Steenkamp

Lize Hayward

Anne-Marie Beukes

International Federation of Translators (FIT)

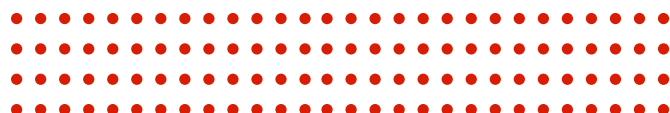
SATI is also part of a greater community. FIT (Fédération Internationale des Traducteurs / International Federation of Translators) is an international grouping of associations. SATI is affiliated to FIT amidst 130 professional associations and training institutes, representing more than 85 000 translators in 55 countries. We support the goal of the Federation to promote professionalism in the disciplines it represents.



The Fédération Internationale des Traducteurs /International Federation of Translators (FIT) seeks constantly to improve conditions for the profession in all countries and to uphold translators' rights and freedom of expression.

As reflected in its constitution, the objectives of FIT are:

- to link and bring together existing associations of translators, interpreters, and terminologists.
- to encourage and facilitate the formation of such associations in countries where they do not already exist.
- to provide member associations with information about conditions of work, technological tools, initial and ongoing training, and all questions useful to the profession.
- to develop and maintain, among all member associations, good relations that serve the interests of translators.
- to uphold the moral and material rights of translators throughout the world.
- to promote the recognition of the professions of translator, interpreter and terminologist, enhance the status of translators in society, and promote translation as a science and an art.

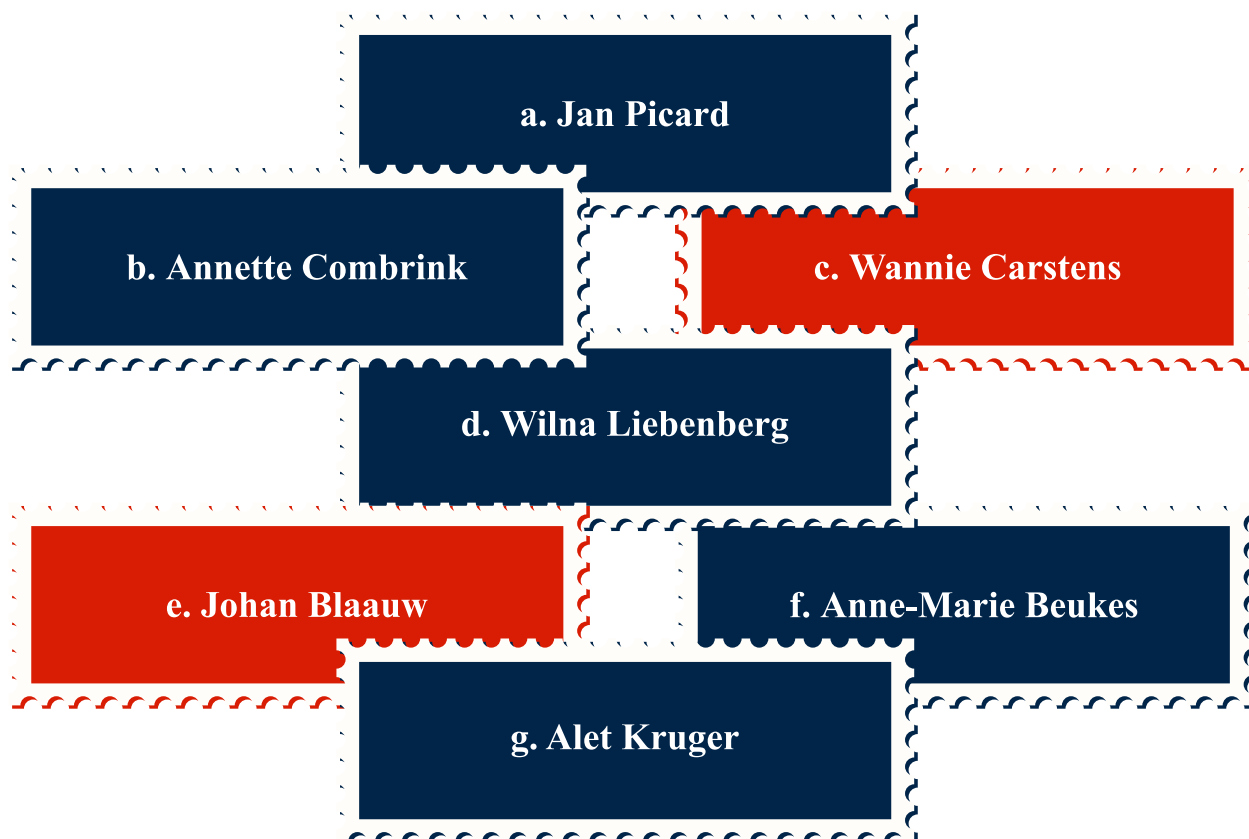


We have great appreciation for Kevin Quirk, FIT president, (left) and Henry Liu, former FIT president, (right) for a wonderful partnership.

Competition!

How well do you know the SATI community?

Connect the name of each member to the number of years they have been part of SATI. Then email your guesses to editor@translators.org.za and stand a chance to win a prize.



We are Family

Postcards from SATI Chapters

Some of our Chapters across the country wished to send a message to our community of readers.



The meanings of Muratho

English

Muratho means “bridge” in Venda.

For SATI, this bridge creates connections in a changing world through language and communication.

Setswana

Muratho o kaya “borogo” ka SeVenda.

Mo SATI, borogo jono bo dira dikgokagano mo lefatsheng leno le le fetogang ka ntlha ya puo le tlhaeletsano.

isiZulu

Ukuthi '*Muratho*' kusho ukuthi “ibhuloho” ngesiVenda.

Emhlabeni oshintshayo, ku-SATI leli bhuloho lenza sikwazi ukuxhumana ngolimi nokukhulumisana.

Afrikaans

Muratho beteken “brug” in Venda.

Vir SATI skep hierdie brug verbindings deur taal en kommunikasie in 'n veranderende wêreld.

Xitsonga

Muratho swi vula “buloho” hi Xivenda.

Eka SATI, buloho leri ri tumbuluxa vuhlanganisi eka misava leyi cincaka, hi ku tirhisa ririmi ni ku vulavurisana.

isiXhosa

U-*Muratho* uthetha “ibhulorho” ngesiVenda.

KuSATI, le bhulorho idala iindlela zokunxulumana, kweli lizwe liguqukayo, izidala ngolwimi nangoqhakamshelwano.

Sepedi

Muratho e ra gore “leporogo” ka seVenda.

Go SATI leporogo le le hlola kgokagano ka polelo le poledisano mo lefaseng le le fetogago.

Sesotho

Muratho e bolela “borokgo” ka Tshivenda.

Ho SATI, borokgo bona bo bopa kgokahanyo lefatsheng le fetohang ka puo le puisano.

Tshivenda

Muratho u pfi “buroho” nga Tshivenda.

U ya nga vha SATI, hoyu Muratho u bveledza/sika vhukwamani kha u shandukisa dzhango nga nyambo na vhudavhidzani.

isiNdebele

NgesiVenda ukuthi *Muratho* kutsho ukuthi “bholoho”.

Ku SATI, ibholoho leli lidala ukuxhumana ngolimi langokukhulumisana emhlabeni otshintshatshintshayo.

Siswati

Muratho usho “libhuloho” ngesiVenda.

KaSATI, lelibhuloho lakha kuchumana ngetilwimi kanye nekukhulumisana kulomhlaba loshintjashintjako.

