Liebe GLD-Mitglieder!

by Dorothee Racette, GLD Administrator

Die erste Mitteilung nach der Jahreskonferenz lässt sich immer leichter schreiben, da mir die vielen bekannten Gesichter noch frisch in Erinnerung sind und ich gerne an neu geknüpfte Bekanntschaften mit Kollegen zurückdenke. Das Hotel in Atlanta eignete sich von den Räumlichkeiten her sehr gut für unsere Seminare und Vorträge, und es ist immer ein Vergnügen, Freunde und Bekannte wieder zu sehen.

Wie ich den anwesenden GLD-Mitgliedern zu Anlass unserer Jahresversammlung mitteilen konnte, geht es der German Language Division weiterhin gut. Wir haben mit derzeit knapp 800 Mitgliedern ein jährliches Wachstum von etwa 5% zu verzeichnen, was sich natürlich auch auf unseren Etat auswirkt. Auch dieses Jahr waren wir deshalb wieder in der Lage, interessante Sprecher aus dem In- und Ausland einzuladen und Vorträge zu einer Vielzahl von Themen zu hören. Wir haben uns bemüht, von den Sprechern eine schriftliche Version der Vorträge zu erhalten, damit diese möglichst allen Mitgliedern zugänglich sind, auch wenn es Ihnen nicht möglich war, dieses Jahr bei der Konferenz dabei zu sein.

Auf der Jahresversammlung gab es eine Menge konstruktiver Vorschläge zur Verbesserung von interaktiv, was auf ein reges Interesse an der Zeitschrift schließen lässt. Sie werden einige der formalen Veränderungen, die in Atlanta angeregt wurden, bereits im Layout dieser Ausgabe verwirklicht sehen.

Mein herzlicher Dank geht an **Dr. Christiane Bohnert**, die ab dieser Ausgabe nicht mehr als Redakteurin an der Zeitschrift mitwirken wird. Wir wissen alle, dass es keine kleine Aufgabe war, die Zeitschrift von der Druckversion auf eine Internet-freundlichere Version umzustellen, ohne dabei die hohe Qualität des Inhalts zu beeinträchtigen. Ich möchte mich an dieser Stelle im Namen der gesamten GLD bei Christiane für das mutige Beschreiten neuer Wege und das gelungene Lotsen der Zeitschrift über das vergangene Jahr bedanken.

In this issue….

Perspektiven

Das große Thema in den Fernsehnachrichten an der Ostküste war gestern Abend die Wettervorhersage: „First major storm of this season to hit the East Coast. Up to eight inches of snow expected." Das ganze wurde mit der gewohnten Mischung aus Besorgnis und Effekthascherei vorgetragen und endete mit allerlei Interviews, in denen von John Doe bis zum Bürgermeister allerlei Leute mit großer Wichtigkeit zum Ausdruck bringen, wie sie sich auf „the storm" (wieso eigentlich nicht einfach „snowfall"?) vorbereiten.

Angenehm überrascht war ich, als ich heute morgen aufwachte und feststellte, dass Frau Holle tatsächlich ihre Bettdecke ausschüttelte und unsere Straße bereits von einer dicken Schneedecke bedeckt war. In Deutschland wäre ich dann möglichst schnell aufgestanden, um meiner Schneeräumpflicht nachzukommen (ich lebte im Bundesland der gesetzlichen Kehrwoche). Stattdessen konnte ich in aller Ruhe das Treiben der Schneeflocken vom Frühstückstisch aus genießen. Dies sind die Momente, in denen ich ausgesprochen gerne hier lebe.

Spätestens seit diesem Blick auf die winterliche Straße hat mich die Vorweihnachtsstimmung nun doch eingeholt. Was die Werbeflut und die Schaufensterdekorationen nicht schafften, gelang Mutter Natur so ganz nebenbei – auf meine Einkaufsliste werde ich „Spekulatius" schreiben. Aldi sei Dank gibt's das jetzt zu erschwinglichen Preisen ganz in der Nähe.

Das interessiert euch jetzt doch nicht so im Detail? Es gibt immerhin auch einiges über *interaktiv* zu berichten. Zuerst die traurige Nachricht, dass Christiane Bohnert von ihrem Amt als Chefredakteurin zurückgetreten ist. Ich ziehe meinen Hut vor dir, Christiane, und bedanke mich für die Einarbeitung in die redaktionelle Arbeit. Mit Christianes Ausscheiden besteht die Redaktion aus nur einer Person, was natürlich kein Dauerzustand sein kann. Ich suche Verstärkung und wer Interesse an Redaktionsarbeit hat, sollte sich möglichst bald mit mir in Verbindung setzen. Ich möchte mich ausdrücklich bei Susanne van Eyl bedanken, die ab dieser Ausgabe zusammen mit Janice Becker fürs Redigieren zur Verfügung steht.

Mein Dank gilt auch allen, die sich während der GLD-Mitgliederversammlung auf der ATA-Konferenz an der Diskussion über unsere Zeitschrift beteiligt haben. Mit dem „Ohr an der Basis" wurden einige Anregungen aufgenommen, die nach und nach umgesetzt werden. So trägt das einspaltige Layout, das wir in dieser Ausgabe versuchsweise einführen, der Tatsache Rechnung, dass die allermeisten Abonnenten *interaktiv* am Bildschirm lesen und dabei in Zukunft nicht mehr ständig auf- und abzuscrollen brauchen. Außerdem wollen wir in Zukunft wieder über Schwerpunktthemen berichten.

Die nächste Ausgabe im März wird sich dem Thema Dolmetschen widmen. Alle unter uns, die dazu etwas zu sagen haben, darf ich auffordern, ihre Artikel bis Mitte Februar einzureichen. Zu den weiteren Themen der nächsten Ausgaben gehören: Berufsanfänger; Buchhaltung, Steuer und Versicherungen; Wörterbuchrezensionen, Fachübersetzungen, Mundarten. Dies ist eine vorläufige Liste und Anregungen dazu sind ausdrücklich erwünscht.

Jetzt bleibt mir nur noch, euch viel Spaß bei der Lektüre der vorliegenden Ausgabe zu wüschen, die durch den unermüdlichen Einsatz unseres Hoffotographen Wolfgang Günther optisch aufgebessert werden konnte.

Rainer Klett

Liebe GLD-Mitglieder cont...

Dr. Helge Gunther, Ruth Boggs und **Frieda Ruppaner-Lind** haben als Mitglieder des Wahlkomitees hervorragende Arbeit geleistet. Zum ersten Mal nach der Einführung der neuen Wahlregelungen hat auch unsere Division dieses Jahr eine so genannte „Election by acclamation" durchgeführt, was bedeutet, dass die beiden Administratoren direkt von der Versammlung durch Zuruf im Amt bestätigt wurden. Ich freue mich sehr, **Jutta Diel-Dominique** als Assistant Administrator begrüßen zu dürfen. Sie ist vielen von Ihnen sicherlich auch persönlich bekannt.

Unser deutsches Abendessen in Atlanta, das zwar im „Rathskeller" stattfinden sollte, dann aber im 25. Stock mit Aussicht über ganz Atlanta serviert wurde, war ein großer Erfolg und wurde von 70 Gästen besucht. Hier möchte ich besonders **Silke Stiebler** für die sorgfältige Planung und **Amelia Gill** und **Andrea Zürcher** für die freundliche Hilfe mit den Reservierungen danken.

Auf meine Anfrage nach Mitgliedern, die ab und zu bereit wären, Anfragen von jungen Nachwuchsübersetzern zu beantworten, meldeten sich gleich sieben Kollegen. Das hat mich besonders gefreut, zeigt es doch, wie viel Leben in der GLD steckt und dass reichlich Interesse an neuen Initiativen besteht. Solche Initiativen entstehen aus dem Dialog und den Ideen aller Mitglieder, für die das GLD-Team jederzeit offen ist.

I certainly get to meet some interesting people in my job as bouncer.

Walter Bacak (all photos in this issue © Wofgang Günther)

In diesem Sinne wünsche ich Ihnen eine schöne und nicht zu hektische Vorweihnachtszeit, fröhliche Feiertage und einen guten Rutsch ins Jahr 2003!

Herzlichst

Ihre Dorothee Racette

Newcomers' Impressions of the ATA 43rd Annual Conference

by Elke Vogt-Arendt and Justine Fischbach

As a first time attendee at the 43rd ATA conference I did feel pretty overwhelmed by everything! What really struck me was the respect my fellow translators afforded me, despite the fact they don't know my work or me. I guess the fact that everyone is doing the same kind of work contributes to that, and only when you do translation work, do you know how time consuming and intensive it can be. I was also amazed at how many Americans have taken the time to learn a 2nd language (and to learn it so well) as that is certainly not something they are renowned for in Europe!

The workshops and sessions I attended made the money spent on the trip and the pre-conference seminar well worth it.

Newcomers' cont…

Never having attended such an event and only having been to the States once, I was rather nervous but thanks to the name badges and language stickers anyone sitting next to you would strike up a conversation or inquire as to what you do. The workshops and sessions I attended made the money spent on the trip and the pre-conference seminar well worth it. Also, the contacts I made meant the whole conference was a profitable experience. I very much enjoyed getting to know others from the German Division and the dinner was a great success.

Die Tagung der *ATA* ist auch beim zweiten Mal noch ziemlich überwältigend. Ganz besonders, wenn man nach einem langen Flug mit sechs Stunden Zeitverschiebung endlich im Hotel ankommt. Viele haben schon ihre Namensschilder, alle scheinen sich zu kennen, das Büfett ist schon eröffnet – da hilft nur eins: Hol' dir einen Drink an der Bar, mach' die Runde, setz' dich irgendwo dazu … und schon bist du mitten drin. So habe ich Justine getroffen und viele andere Kollegen, mit denen ich eine Zeit verbracht habe, die ich nicht missen möchte.

Hope to see some of the German members in Europe soon or in Phoenix next year! - Justine

Die Dinner der einzelnen Sprach- und Fachabteilungen helfen sehr dabei, diese riesige Vereinigung für den Einzelnen überschaubar zu machen, und plötzlich trifft man in den Seminaren und Workshops nur noch bekannte Gesichter.

Wer pünktlich kommt, kann sich die besten Plätze aussuchen.

John Robinson

Natürlich bietet diese *Conference* nicht nur Spaß und Spiel, sondern auch hochkarätige Fortbildungsveranstaltungen, bei denen Kolleginnen und Kollegen nicht nur ihr Fachwissen mit uns teilen, sondern sich darüber hinaus auch als begnadete Rhetoriker und Didaktiker erweisen, die es verstehen, ihr Gebiet, seien es Urkunden, Technikübersetzungen oder Feuerwaffen, äußerst spannend darzubieten.

Was mir besonders an diesen Tagungen auffällt, ist die Tatsache, dass „junge" Teilnehmer, egal welchen Alters, willkommen sind und akzeptiert werden; als „Alien" fühlt man sich nur in den ersten paar Minuten – dafür wird gesorgt. Auf mich wirkt die ATA Conference außerdem hoch motivierend und ich freue mich schon auf Phoenix im nächsten Jahr!

P.S. Allen Organisatoren ein herzliches Dankeschön und – Dorothee, hast gut gekocht! – Elke

Elke Vogt-Arendt is a freelance translator and Clinical Data Manager living and working in Munich, Germany. She specializes in medical translation and is currently a guest student at the SDI in Munich to train for legal translation. She can be reached by e-mail at elke.vogt-arendt@t-online.de.

Justine Fischbach is a freelance translator, living and working in 's-Gravenzande, the Netherlands. She specializes in legal translation and is currently studying to become a court translator in the Dutch courts. She can be reached by e-mail at justinef@zonnet.nl.

More First Impressions

by Jill Sommer

To say my first ATA Conference was a success is an understatement. I had been looking forward to attending a professional conference since I attended Kent State University, and I was finally going to get my chance. The Conference couldn't have come at a better time, because the month of October was my first lull in 7 years. I had moved back from Germany a year ago. Being new to the U.S. I hoped the Conference would enable me to meet some agencies as well as my fellow GLD and PartnerTrans translators, with whom I had been communicating via e-mail for a year now. I would also be attending as the newly elected president of the Northeast Ohio Translators Association. I sent in my registration form, called my friend Jane to make sure she could room with me, and booked a hotel room and a flight. I was heading to Atlanta.

As every new attendee, I studied the Preliminary Program and entered a few sessions I wanted to attend into my Palm Pilot. I am proud to say that I attended almost every one of them. I didn't fill my schedule up, since I knew I would need some flexibility to attend sessions that were recommended to me by others. I also had to make some tough decisions when two interesting-sounding sessions were scheduled at the same time. Luckily I had some friends there who could fill me in on the sessions I missed.

Registration went very smoothly. My badge was an anomaly – with 2 colorful ribbons, one for Chapter President and one flagging me as a First-Time Attendee. It was definitely a conversation starter. I dutifully attended the session for first-time attendees and took some notes. The tips imparted during that session helped me enjoy the conference and make it such a success.

Find' ich ja schön, dass wir diese Streifen am Namensschild haben, aber muss man sie auch anziehen?

Na ja, da sieht man sie halt besser.

Helge Gunther, Frieda Ruppaner-Lind

One tip I learned was that there was a booth offering free massages. I enjoyed a massage just about every day. What a nice perk. Time flew. The German Language Division dinner was quite enjoyable, and the food was really good. However, I will never understand why the waiters at the restaurant (The Renaissance) put out dessert forks when they had no intention of serving us dessert. My roommate and I had a great time catching up and enjoyed the dance Friday night. We also enjoyed the southern cuisine at Aunt Pittypat's Porch. I was able to talk with the FBI about why they had never responded to my numerous applications. I also thoroughly enjoyed the Town Hall Meeting on Translation and Terrorism. I have been mailing updates to NOTA members and hope to get a copy of the event. I felt like giving Dr. Wolfe a standing ovation. At least I knew the FBI, the CIA, and the NSA had not ignored me because I wasn't qualified. If they wouldn't even call a highly qualified Arabic translator who wrote the State Department's test, why would they consider me – an independent contractor for German to English with "only" 7 years experience?

I became a networking fool. I couldn't even turn it off outside the Conference. My friend John and I went to tour the World of Coca-Cola. John started talking to a security guard while we waited for the doors to the movie to open. She told us the museum had no language facilities for visitors – not even headphones – and lamented that the guards couldn't communicate with 40-50% of the visitors. I proceeded to tear the local Atlanta group's ad out of the Final Program and gave it to her along with the phone number of a local court interpreter John knew.

More First Impressions cont…

The last day of the conference I was able to purchase a couple dictionaries to add to my collection. I enjoyed a quiet dinner out on the town and got to bed early. I look forward to the next conference and plan to present a session on Web design for translators. Now that I have learned that I won a free conference registration for next year because I filled out a conference evaluation form I look forward to it even more.

I checked out of my hotel and dragged my bags, which seemed to have gotten much heavier, to the airport on Sunday morning. If I had known my plane would be an hour late and that I would be greeted by tornados and thunderstorms I would have stayed in Atlanta.

Jill Sommer works as a freelance translator and Internet researcher in Solon, OH. Born and raised in Ohio, she recently relocated from Bonn, Germany, where she spent six years working as a freelancer after receiving her M.A. from Kent State University in 1995. She specializes in software and computers as well as medical translations. She can be reached through her website at www.jill-sommer.com

ATA Conference Presentation

Übersetzen als zielgerichtete Handlung (Teil 1)

von Dr. Christiane Nord

Cicero (106-43 v.Chr.): De optimo genere oratorum, v. 14

Wenn ich den Text Wort für Wort wiedergebe, wird das Ergebnis für den Zuhörer unannehmbar sein. Wenn ich dagegen die Wortstellung oder den Stil des Originals verändere, bin ich kein richtiger Übersetzer. (Übers. C.N.)

Ich habe den Text nicht wie ein Übersetzer (ut interpres), sondern wie ein Redner (ut orator) wiedergegeben und dabei die Gedanken und die Rhetorik bewahrt, die Formulierung jedoch an unsere Gepflogenheiten angepaßt. Dabei brauchte ich nicht die einzelnen Wörter zu übersetzen, sondern ihren Gesamtsinn und ihre Ausdruckskraft. Es ging mir nicht darum, dem Leser zu zeigen, wie viele Wörter der Originaltext hat, sondern welche rhetorische Wirkung er ausübt. (Übers. C.N.)

Hieronymus (348-420 N. Chr.): Brief an Pamachius

Ich gebe nicht nur zu, sondern bekenne frei heraus, daß ich bei der Übersetzung griechischer Texte – außer bei der Heiligen Schrift, in der sogar die Stellung der Wörter ein Geheimnis birgt – nicht Wörter, sondern den Sinn in der anderen Sprache wiedergebe. (Übers. C.N.)

Martin Luther: Sendbrief vom Dolmetschen (1530)

Man muss die Mutter im Hause, die Kinder auf der Straße, den gemeinen Mann auf dem Markt fragen und ihnen aufs Maul schauen, wie sie reden,

Mir lerna fui ond san guat drauf!

Claudia Kellersch

Übersetzen cont...

und so übersetzen. Dann verstehen sie es und merken, dass man Deutsch mit ihnen redet. (freie Wiedergabe C.N.)Dennoch habe ich mich nicht willkürlich vom Wortlaut [des Urtexts] entfernt, sondern meine Mitarbeiter und ich haben ganz sorgfältig den Text analysiert... und wo es wirklich um die Wörter ging, habe ich lieber die deutsche Sprache verbogen als den Originaltext verraten. (sinngemäße Wiedergabe C.N.)

Eugene A. Nida (1947): Dynamische vs. formale Äquivalenz

A translation of dynamic equivalence aims at complete naturalness of expression, and tries to relate the receptor to modes of behaviour relevant within the context of his own culture; it does not insist that he understands the cultural patterns of the source-language context in order to comprehend the message.

(Toward a Science of Translating, Leiden: Brill 1964, 159)

Katharina Reiss (1971, 1976), die Texttypologie und die funktionale Kategorie der Übersetzungskritik

Texttyp 1971	Texttyp 1976	Übersetzungsmethode
inhaltsbetonter Text	informativer Text	Korrektheit des Inhalts, Akzeptabilität der Form
ausdrucksbetonter Text	expressiver Text	Korrektheit des Inhalts, Korrespondenz der Form
appellbetonter Text	operativer Text	Unterordnung von Inhalt und Form unter den Primat der Wirkung

Skopostheorie (Vermeer 1978)

Interaktion (und als deren Sondersorte: Translation) wird von ihrem Zweck (Skopos) bestimmt, ist eine Funktion ihres Zwecks – IA (Trl) f(Sk). Der Zweck ist als Empfängerabhängige beschreibbar: Sk f(E). Das Verhältnis zwischen Ziel- und Ausgangstext soll mit dem Begriff "Kohärenz" (intertextuelle Kohärenz = Fidelität) beschrieben werden. Die Forderung nach intertextueller Kohärenz ist der Skoposregel untergeordnet.

Theorie vom Translatorischen Handeln (Holz-Mänttäri 1984)

Translatorisches Handeln ist auffassbar als der Produktionsprozess eines Handelnden mit der Funktion Botschaftsträger einer näher zu bestimmenden Art zu produzieren, die in übergeordneten Handlungsgefügen zur Steuerung von aktionalen und kommunikativen Kooperationen eingesetzt werden.

Grundprinzipien des funktionalen Übersetzens
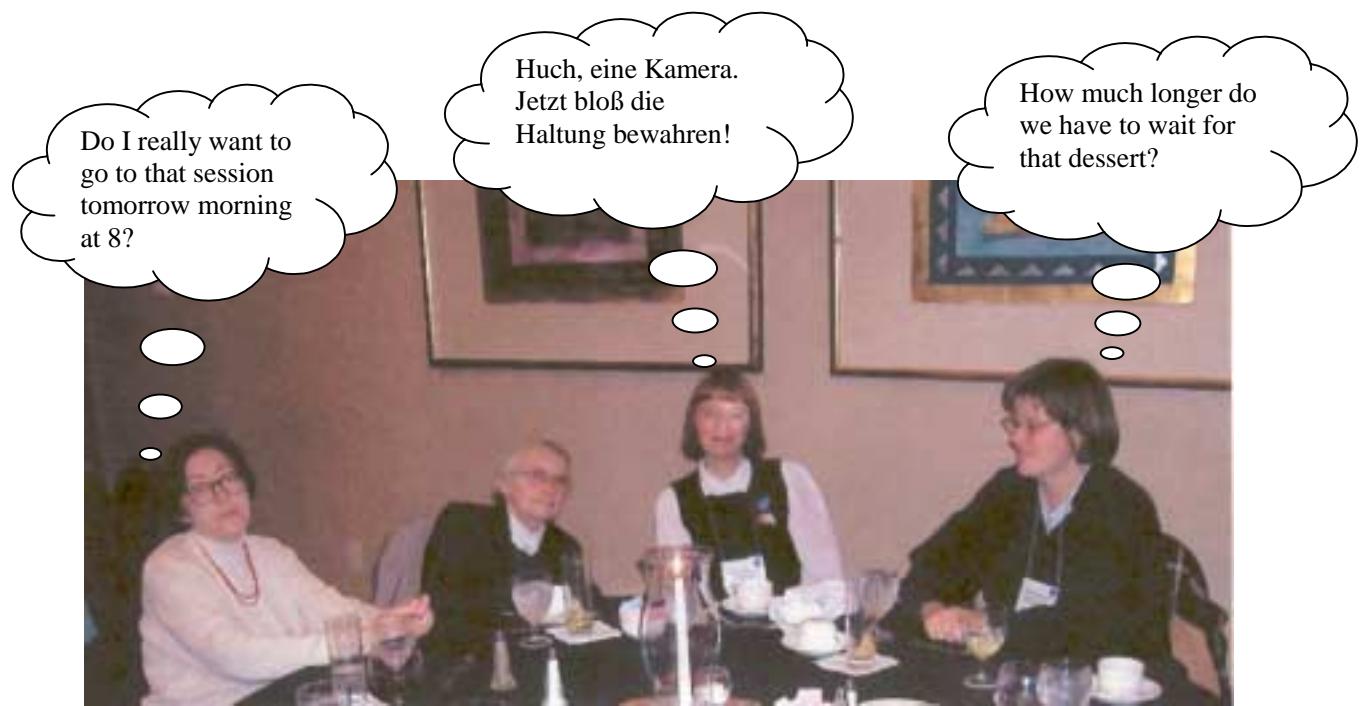
1. Der Zweck der Translation bestimmt die Übersetzungsmethode (Funktionalitätsprinzip)

I can't believe I said "I'm looking for a 'transvestite' instead of a 'translator.'"

Renate Sieberichs, Andrea Zürcher
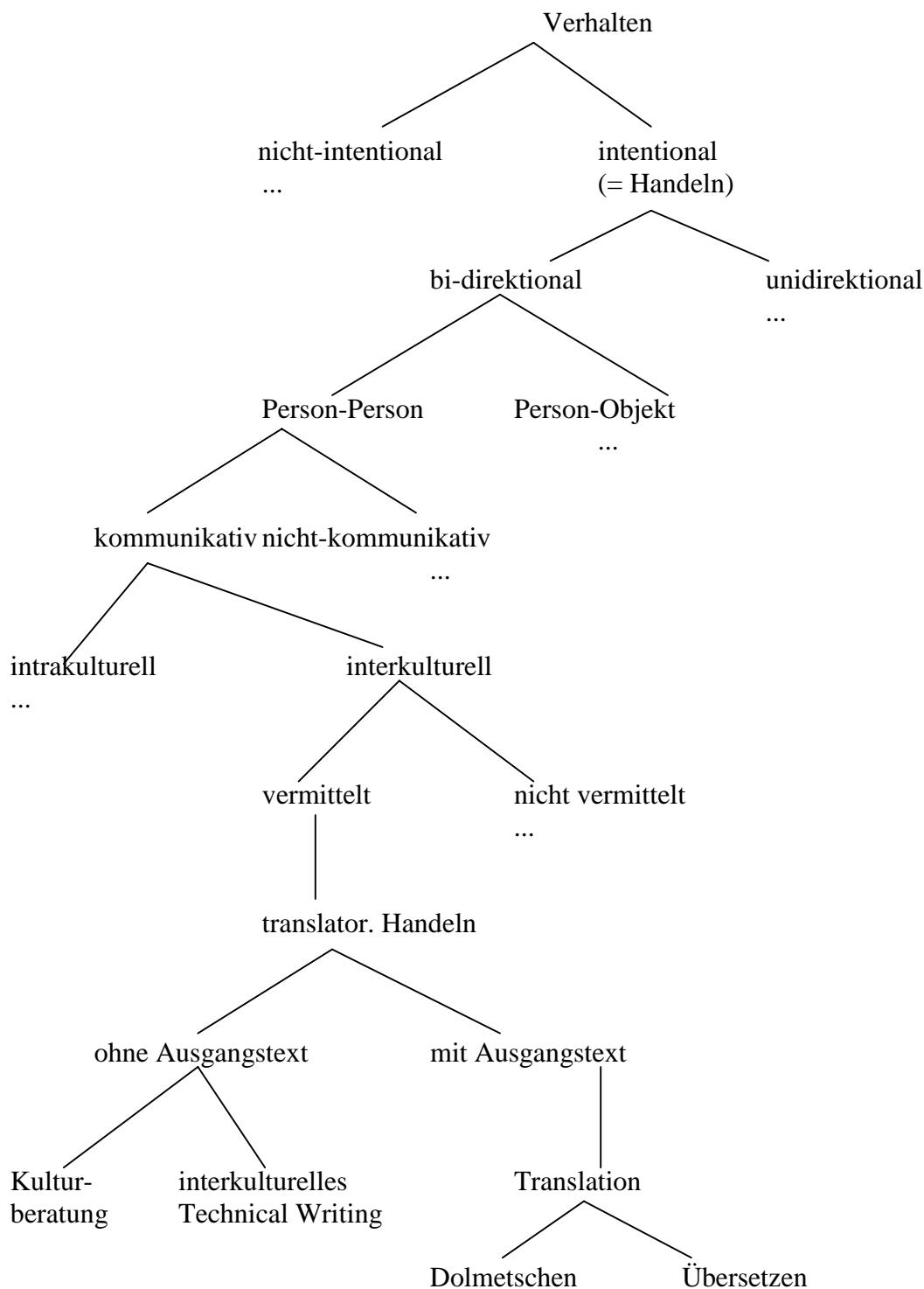
Übersetzen cont...

2. Der Beliebigkeit von Translationszwecken werden dadurch Grenzen gesetzt, daß der Translator seinen Handlungspartnern gegenüber eine ethisch begründete Verantwortung trägt (Loyalitätsprinzip).

3. Der Translationszweck wird durch den Übersetzungsauftrag definiert, der (implizit oder explizit) die Situation beschreibt, für die der Zieltext benötigt wird.

4. Der wichtigste Faktor der im Übersetzungsauftrag definierten Zielsituation ist die Funktion (oder Hierarchie von Funktionen), die der Zieltext für die zielkulturellen Adressaten erfüllen soll.

5. Die Funktion ist keine Eigenschaft des Texts, sondern wird diesem von den Rezipienten in der Rezeptionssituation zugeschrieben. Daher entscheidet der Rezipient darüber, ob (und wie) ein Text (für ihn in dieser Situation) "funktioniert" oder nicht. Ein Textproduzent (also auch der Translator) ist bestrebt, seinen Text so abzufassen, daß die Rezipienten die intendierte Funktion erkennen und ihm möglichst für diese Funktion verwenden. Das ist aber nur möglich, wenn die Rezipienten die „Funktionsindikatoren" erkennen und zutreffend interpretieren.

6. Die (intendierte, tatsächliche) Funktion(shierarchie) kann für das Translat eine andere sein als für den Ausgangstext. Allerdings darf die intendierte Funktion des Translats nicht im Widerspruch zu der des Ausgangstexts stehen (Kompatibilitätsforderung).

Schweigend ins Gespräch vertieft: Maria Rosdolsky, Nora Tamberg, Kristina Moeller, Susanne van Eyl

Übersetzen cont...

Verhalten

nicht-intentional
...

intentional
(= Handeln)

bi-direktional

unidirektional
...

Person-Person

Person-Objekt
...

kommunikativ nicht-kommunikativ
...

intrakulturell
...

interkulturell

vermittelt

nicht vermittelt
...

translator. Handeln

ohne Ausgangstext

mit Ausgangstext

Kultur-
beratung

interkulturelles
Technical Writing

Translation

Dolmetschen

Übersetzen

Übersetzen cont...

Kultur und Kulturspezifik
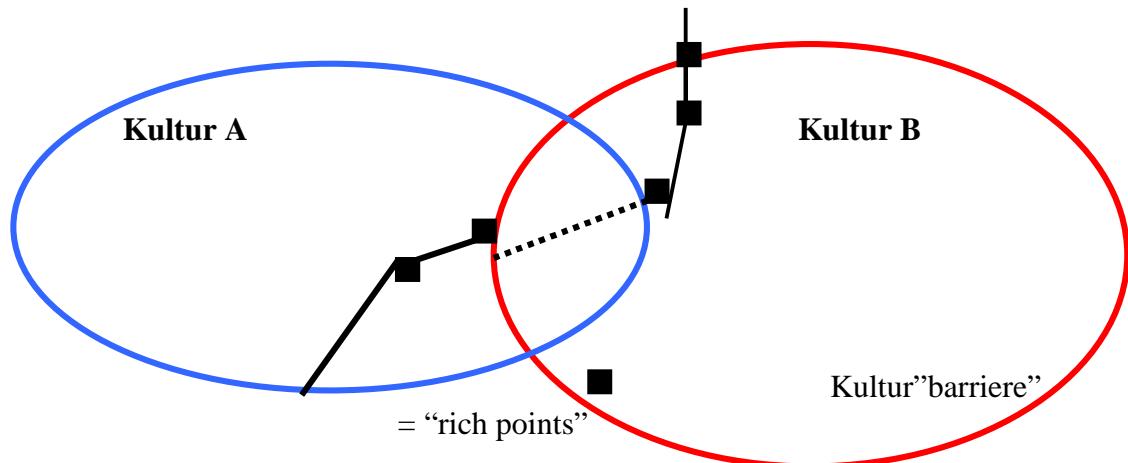
"A society's culture consists of whatever it is one has to know or believe in order to operate in a manner acceptable to its members, and do so in any role that they accept for any one of themselves. Culture, being what people have to learn as distinct from their biological heritage, must consist of the end product of learning: knowledge, in a most general, if relative, sense of the term. By this definition, we should note that culture is not a material phenomenon; it does not consist of things, people, behavior, or emotions. It is rather an organization of these things. It is the forms of things that people have in mind, their models for perceiving, relating, and otherwise interpreting them."

(Ward H. GOODENOUGH: Cultural Anthropology and Linguistics, en: Dell HYMES (ed.) *Language in Culture and Society: A Reader in Linguistics and Anthropology*, New York: Harper & Row, 1964: 36).

Kultur ist all das, was man wissen, beherrschen und empfinden muß, um beurteilen zu können, wo sich Einheimische in ihren verschiedenen Rollen erwartungskonform oder abweichend verhalten, und um sich selbst in der betreffenden Gesellschaft erwartungskonform verhalten zu können, sofern man dies will und nicht etwa bereit ist, die jeweils aus erwartungswidrigem Verhalten entstehenden Konsequenzen zu tragen.
(Heinz Göhring 1978)

Die Kulturbarriere

"Kulturspezifisch" sind die Formen des (sprachlichen oder nichtsprachlichen) Handelns und Verhaltens, die bei der Begegnung von Angehörigen zweier Kulturgemeinschaften nur bei einer von beiden zu beobachten sind und demzufolge von der anderen als "fremd" oder "anders" wahrgenommen werden.

Kulturspezifisches Verhalten kann z.B. durch geographische, klimatische und sonstige natürliche Gegebenheiten der Umgebung, in der die Kulturgemeinschaft lebt (z.B. Kleidung, Wohnen), oder durch historische oder religiöse Traditionen (z.B. Verzicht auf Schweinefleisch, Weihnachten) bedingt sein, aber auch durch Konvention, d.h. durch stillschweigende oder explizite Übereinkunft etabliert und durch di Nachahmung existierender und als zweckmäßig (weil von anderen ebenfalls akzeptiert) erfahrene Verhaltensmuster verfestigt werden.

Gemeinsamkeit der Verhaltensformen bedeutet nicht, daß alle Mitglieder der Gruppe immer nur einem Verhaltensmuster folgen. Es geht vielmehr um eine (statistisch feststellbare) Tendenz zu bestimmten "prototypischen" Verhaltensmustern.(vgl. Nord 1993, 20ff.)
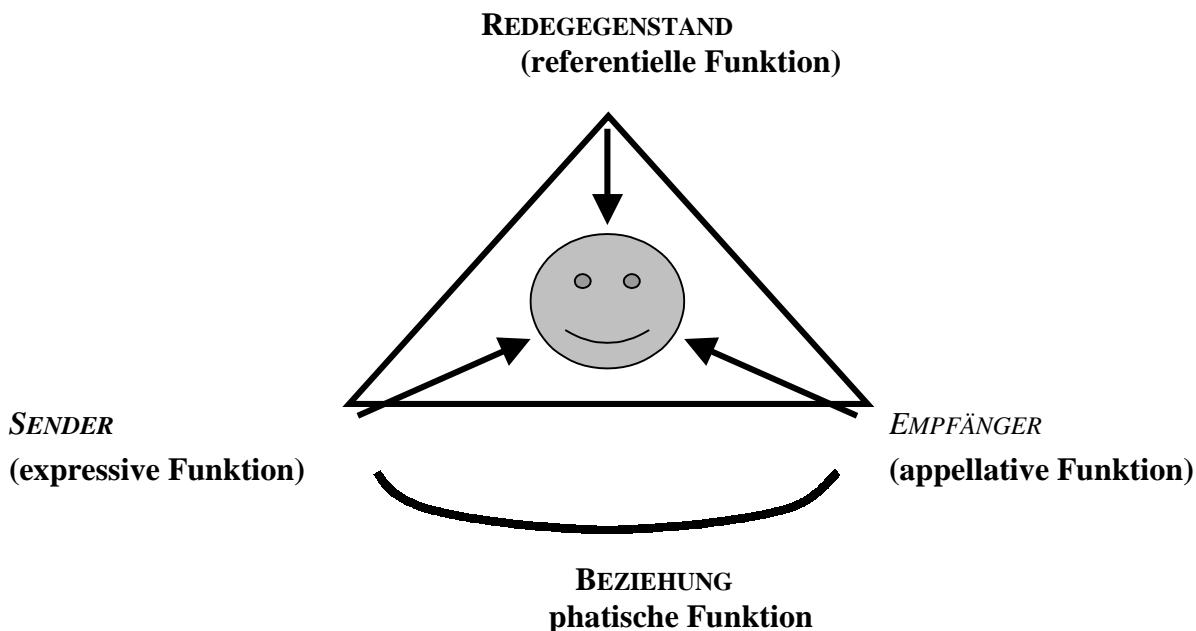
Übersetzen cont...

Das 4-Funktionen-Modell

Grundfunktion	Subfunktionen, z.B.	Beispiele
referentielle oder Darstellungsfunktion	Beschreibung	1 Dragee Aldactone enthält 25 mg Spironolacton
	metasprachl. Kommentar	Der Breite Weg ist – wie der Name schon sagt – hauptsächlich breit
	Anleitung	Die Dragees werden unzerkaut mit etwas Wasser eingenommen.
expressive oder Ausdrucksfunktion	Ausdruck von Emotion	I ♥ Bern
	Ausdruck von Ironie	der Breite Weg, diese exquisite Einkaufsstraße
	Bewertung	Die FH Magdeburg hat den schönsten Campus Deutschlands
appellative oder Appellfunktion	Vergleich	Er redet wie ein Wasserfall.
	Beispiel	Stellen Sie sich mal eine riesige grüne Fläche vor, zum Beispiel die argentinische Pampa
	Gebot/Verbot	Rasen betreten verboten!
	Werbung	Robust & Rassig...
phatische Funktion	Begrüßung/ Verabschiedung	Moin-moin! Servus!
	Textaufhänger	Wie man sich bettet, so schläft man...
	Anredeformen	du – Sie – Magnifizenz – Euer Ehren

ÜBERSETZEN cont...

Wie funktioniert die Kommunikation?

die	bezieht sich auf	und funktioniert aufgrund von
Darstellungs-funktion	die Gegenstände und Erscheinungen der Welt	Vorwissen über die Dinge + Textinformation + Situationsindikatoren
Ausdrucksfunktion	den Sender	Gemeinsamkeit des Wertesystems oder expliziter (verbaler oder nonverbaler) Äußerung
Appellfunktion	Empfänger	Ansprechbarkeit, Erfahrung, Sensibilität des Empfängers
phatische Funktion	die Beziehung zwischen Sender und Empfänger	Konventionalität der Äußerungsformen oder eindeutige Situationsindikatoren

Christiane Nord (Ph.D.) has been active in German, English, and Spanish translation since 1967. Her research focuses on the question of functional translation, and she has taught translation studies at a number of German and Austrian academic institutions. In addition, she has been a visiting professor in many countries around the globe, lecturing on topics in translation theory and didactics. She has published a substantial body of literature on translation theory, and serves as a scientific advisor and board member for several European linguistic and translation journals and organizations. Since 1996, she has been a professor of translation science and professional communication at Magdeburg Stendal, with responsibility for the Department of Spanish. She can be reached at christiane.nord@fachkommunikation.hs-magdeburg.de

Are you fit for the Euro?

von Ingrid Haussteiner

***Richtig [R]* oder *falsch [F]* im Sinne der „Single-Voice Communication" des Eurosystems[1]/Europäischen Systems der Zentralbanken (ESZB)[2]?**

Ist die Verwendung der <u>unterstrichenen Termini</u> Ihrer Meinung nach in einem offiziellen Kontext richtig oder falsch? Testen Sie Ihren Wissensstand!

1) Bei der Erklärung von Renditenunterschieden zwischen verschiedenen Märkten für staatliche Anleihen in der <u>Eurozone</u> ist die Liquidität ohne Zweifel ein wichtiger Faktor.

      R   F

2) Ende Dezember 1999 waren etwa 7 900 Kreditinstitute im <u>Euro-Währungsgebiet</u> mindestreservepflichtig.

      R   F

3) Economic developments in the <u>Euro area.</u>   R   F

4) And in a world seeking relief from volatile exchange rates, the <u>Euroland</u> hybrid—single currency, separate nations—may prove an inspiration to other regions like Asia and Latin America.

      R   F

5) Die gesamtwirtschaftlichen Merkmale des Euro-Währungsgebiets insgesamt spiegeln die aggregierten Strukturen der einzelnen <u>EWU-Länder</u> wider.   R   F

6) Geldscheine aus <u>Euro-Ländern</u> besser jetzt umtauschen.   R   F

7) The first estimate for <u>Euro-zone</u> trade with the rest of the world in August 2002 was a 9.6 billion Euro surplus, against +5.5 bn in August 2001.   R   F

8) Euro-Indikator: Wirtschaft im <u>Euro-Raum</u> wächst nicht mehr.   R   F

9) Also, the 1992 Single Market project and the prospective of a <u>European Monetary Union (EMU)</u> energized the European continent in the early 1990s and led to a phase of Euro-Optimism after a long period of Euro-Pessimism in the 1980s.   R   F

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[1] Das Eurosystem setzt sich aus der Europäischen Zentralbank (EZB) und den nationalen Zentralbanken (NZBen) der 12 EU-Mitgliedstaaten, die den Euro eingeführt haben, zusammen.

[2] Das ESZB setzt sich aus der EZB und den nationalen Zentralbanken (NZBen) der 15 EU-Mitgliedstaaten zusammen.

Euro? Cont…

10) Die Phase A ist mit der Entscheidung des Rates auf dem Brüsseler Gipfel vom Mai 1998 über den Eintritt in die <u>dritte Stufe der WWU</u> zum 1. Januar 1999 mit elf Teilnehmerstaaten eingeleitet worden. In die Phase B fällt der tatsächliche Beginn der <u>Währungsunion</u> seit 1. Januar 1999 mit der Festlegung der Umrechnungskurse der teilnehmenden Währungen sowie der Übernahme hoheitlicher Befugnisse durch die Europäische Zentralbank.

<div style="text-align:right">R   F</div>

Testauswertung

1 F, 2 R, 3 R, 4 F, 5 F, 6 R, 7 F, 8 F, 9 F, 10 R

Kurzbegründung

Für die 12 EU-Mitgliedstaaten, die bisher den Euro eingeführt haben, gibt es zusammenfassend auf Deutsch drei offizielle Benennungen: Euro-Währungsgebiet (in Rechtsinstrumenten verwendet), Euroraum und Eurogebiet – auf Englisch: euro area. Diese Länder werden auch als Euro-Länder (nur im Plural gebräuchlich) bezeichnet (Englisch: euro area countries). Elf von ihnen traten 1999 der dritten Stufe der Wirtschafts- und Währungsunion (WWU) bei, Griechenland stieß später dazu. Verpönt sind Eurozone, Euroland in Deutsch und in Englisch; eine EWU, d. h. Europäische Währungsunion ist offiziell nicht belegt (es ist natürlich OK von einer **e**uropäischen Währungsunion zu sprechen). EMU im Englischen steht ausschließlich für Economic and Monetary Union.

Zielsetzung des Vortrags

Dem Fitnesstest konnten sich die TeilnehmerInnen des Vortrags „Euro Proficiency for German <> English Translators" stellen. Mithilfe dieses relativ einfachen Beispiels, das bereits die Vielfalt an Benennungen zu ein- und demselben Begriff veranschaulicht, wollte die Vortragende die MultiplikatorInnen von mehrsprachiger Fachinformation – also Übersetzer- und DolmetscherInnen – für die offizielle Terminologie rund um den Euro sensibilisieren. Es gibt nämlich eine „Single-Voice-Communication"-Politik des Eurosystems/Europäischen Systems der Zentralbanken (ESZB), die in Bezug auf die deutsche Terminologie von den drei Institutionen, die deutsche Übersetzungen für die Europäische Zentralbank (EZB) anfertigen, mitbestimmt und umgesetzt wird: der EZB selbst, der Oesterreichischen Nationalbank (OeNB) und der Deutschen Bundesbank (BBk). Wenn Sie also in einem offiziellen Kontext übersetzen/dolmetschen, sollten Sie die offizielle Terminologie beherrschen.

Hilfestellung

Hilfe bietet eine Terminologielösung der Oesterreichischen Nationalbank im Internet (http://dictionary.oenb.at), wo Sie zu einzelnen Schwerpunktthemen kommentierte deutsch-englische Terminologie finden. Diese Terminologie erarbeitet der Sprachendienst der OeNB im Zuge seiner Übersetzungstätigkeit für die OeNB und die EZB. So übersetzt die OeNB den Jahresbericht der EZB alljährlich ins Deutsche und ist somit mit allen Themen der EZB konfrontiert. Die Sprachendienste der OeNB, EZB und BBk haben einen Style-Guide für Deutsch ausgearbeitet, dessen relevanter Inhalt auch auf der Terminologie-Site dokumentiert ist.

Zusätzliche Informationen

Den umfassenden Konferenzbeitrag (pdf-Format), der detailliert auf den Übersetzungsprozess im Eurosystem/ESZB, Übersetzungsfallen und die Terminologie rund um den Euro eingeht, können Sie bei ingrid.haussteiner@oenb.at anfordern.

Ingrid Haussteiner (Wien) ist seit mehreren Jahren Übersetzerin (Deutsch, Englisch, Russisch), Übersetzungstoolsexpertin, Terminologin und Projektleiterin in der Oesterreichischen Nationalbank, der Zentralbank Österreichs. Davor mehrjährige Tätigkeit als Technische Redakteurin und Übersetzerin in einem internationalen Bankensoftwareunternehmen und freiberufliche Tätigkeit als Übersetzerin und Dolmetscherin. Abschluss der Übersetzerausbildung am Institut für Übersetzen und Dolmetschen der Universität Wien und eines einschlägigen Post-Graduate-Studiums als Fulbright-Stipendiatin am Monterey Institute of International Studies. Forschungsaufenthalt in Moskau. Zurzeit stellvertretende Generalsekretärin des österreichischen Übersetzer- und Dolmetscherverbandes Universitas, Website-Managerin; Mitarbeit an den österreichischen Normen zu Übersetzungsdienstleistungen und angehende Fachauditorin beim österreichischen Zertifizierungsverfahren für ÜbersetzerInnen. Ihre E-Mail-Adresse ist Ingrid.Haussteiner@oenb.co.at

ATA Conference Presentation

English<>German Medical Translation

by Maria Rosdolsky

A person who decides to become a medical German<>English translator should be fluent in both languages and have some background and interest in natural science, medicine, and medical technology. A medical translator must be willing to spend time searching the Internet and other sources such as medical and technical dictionaries, textbooks, and journal articles, to become familiar with the topics of his/her translations. Because of the great variety of medical materials and the rapid advances in medical technology, even translators with a substantial medical background and experience in medical translation will come across material they do not understand and will benefit from reading texts on the topics of their translations.

The **areas of medical translation** include, but are not limited to, clinical and preclinical texts, patient records, pharmacological material, information on medical devices, and information on kits for laboratory procedures. Clinical and preclinical texts include textbooks, journal articles, information for patients, and advertisements. Patient records consist of patient charts, test results, surgical reports, letters, and questionnaires for patients, and informed consents for clinical trials. Medical jargon, abbreviations, redundancies, and spelling and grammatical errors are common in patient records. Pharmacological documents include information on drugs in reference material for physicians and other medical personnel, package inserts of medications, journal articles, and advertisements for medications.

Consistency is not always important, sometimes unnecessary, and occasionally even wrong.

When translating medical documents, **accuracy, conciseness,** and **consistency** are very important. The translation must have exactly the same meaning as the text in the source language. Medical texts and their translations should be precise, to the point, and understandable for the target audience. Redundancies do not have to be translated, although they may be translated if commonly used in both the source and the target language (e.g., "potentielles Risiko" or "potential risk"). The same terms for devices and their components, reagents, procedures, etc. must be used throughout user manuals. In addition, items in a list must be uniform, i.e., all items must be related to the heading of the list in the same way. The items may be presented as sentences, phrases, or words, but not a mixture of these.

Medical Translation cont...

For example:

The procedure is indicated if the patient
- has symptoms for more than a year,
- does not want to undergo invasive surgery,
- medications are ineffective.

The last item is not related to the patient and must be changed to "does not respond to medications", even if "Medikamente haben keine Wirkung" appears in the source text.

Consistency is not always important, sometimes unnecessary, and occasionally even wrong. When translating, for example, anatomical parts, diseases, or symptoms, known to the target audience, inconsistencies will not cause confusion. Words such as "Nephrolithiasis" ("nephrolithiasis") and "Niersteine" ("kidney stones") may be used interchangeably to avoid awkward repetitions. If the same word with different meanings is used in the source language, two different words have to be used in the target language. For example, "reactivity" was used, throughout a manual for an HIV assay, for blood specimens with a positive reaction, and to indicate the response of the assay. "Reactivity of the specimen" should therefore be translated as "Reaktivität der Probe" and "reactivity of the assay" as "Ansprechen des Assays".

> No, this is not a pocket protector, it's a *Brillenetui.*

Denzel Dyer

The basic **reference material** for a medical German<>English translator consists of an English medical dictionary, a German medical dictionary, and a German<>English medical dictionary. To cross-check terms, both volumes of a German<>English medical dictionary are needed, even if the translator translates in only one direction. For example, "spasm" and "convulsion" are translations for "Krampf". Cross-checking these terms will guide the translator in his/her choice of translation. On the Internet, English and German monolingual medical dictionaries and glossaries are more useful than English<>German dictionaries and glossaries. There is also an enormous amount of medical information in English and German available on the Internet. Although much of the information is useless, there are several good websites, for example, Medline's web page, or the web page of the Deutsche Ärztezeitung. Since errors are not uncommon, it is very important to look critically at information on the Internet. I do not recommend the use of machine translations on the Internet for medical texts or terms. They are almost always wrong.
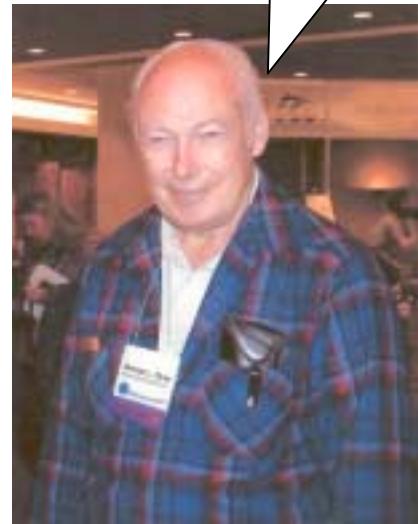
I strongly recommend the creation and maintenance of glossaries. You may include in your glossaries terms you found on the Internet, terms your clients asked you to use, terms used by the editors of your translations (provided you receive the edited document), terms other translators use (if you edit a document), and terms provided and discussed by members of e-mail groups such as the e-mail group of the German Language Division of ATA (gldlist@yahoogroups.com) or the Medical Translators e-mail group (medical_translation@yahoogroups.com).

> *When **editing translations**, it is important to accept the translator's style and not transform the translation into a document in your style.*

Problems encountered when translating medical texts may include **errors in the source text and incorrect usage of the source language** (e.g., an inconsistent number of patients throughout an article, incorrect units, inconsistent terminology, contradictions, or grammatical errors). When translating **new terms** (i.e., terms hardly or not used previously in the target language) from English into German, it is not always easy to decide whether to leave the term in English or find a German term. One of my clients told me "If in doubt, always use the English term in German."

Medical Translation cont...

When **editing translations**, it is important to accept the translator's style and not transform the translation into a document in your style. Obviously, mistranslations must be changed, omissions must be corrected, inconsistencies and redundancies should usually be eliminated, and grammatical errors must be corrected. Many medical translators have a tendency to translate literally. The result can be an awkward translation but sometimes also an incorrect translation. For example, "Contents supplied sterile using a radiation process" was translated as "Inhalt wird steril geliefert, wobei ein Bestahlungsverfahren angewendet wird."

When editing German texts or translating from English into German, we are confronted with the **invasion of German medical texts by the English language**. Not only specific terms, but also commonly used German words are replaced by English words (e.g., Handling, Statement, Guidelines, etc.). Not only are words taken from the English, but also the word order and sentence structure. There seems to be an increasing fear of placing a verb at the end of a sentence. Furthermore, hyphens between two words seem to disappear, especially when using a term for an instrument with a brand name. In addition, I have noticed that "in" in the meaning of "bei" is frequently translated as "in" (e.g., In Patienten mit Hepatitis findet man …), and "is" is frequently translated as "ist" when other German words are more appropriate (e.g., Dieses Verfahren ist ein chirurgischer Eingriff. Der Katheter ist jetzt distal von der Läsion). "In" instead of "bei" is simply wrong. To use "ist" for "liegt", or "es handelt sich um" is oversimplified German.

In **conclusion**, medical translation is a broad area and gives a translator the opportunity to increase his/her medical, scientific, and technological knowledge. Most important for a medical translation is to transfer exactly the same meaning from the source text into the target language. A medical translator should be interested in medicine, science, and technology, and enjoy reading these materials as well as the challenge of converting texts on these topics into another language.

Maria Rosdolsky worked as a physician in Europe and specialized in neurology and psychiatry. Since 1980 in the US, worked as a biomedical information specialist, manager of a biomedical information department, medical writer, and German teacher. Contributed to creation of a German<>English medical dictionary. Currently a medical translator and online teacher of medical translation. She can be reached at MariaRos@aol.com

Send us your links: GLD_Links@yahoo.com
by Erik J. Macki

The GLD is now expanding the Links portion of its Web site (http://www.ata-divisions.org/gld) with any and all kinds of online resources. Our goal is to provide a comprehensive and singularly useful body of links for all GLD members, but we need your help. Have some great book marked sites? Share them! Come across a translator's dream of a Web site? Share it! All subject areas are welcome, as well as links pertaining to the business and practice of translation.

Send your suggestions to our new e-mail address: GLD_Links@yahoo.com we check submissions about once a month and post these online for everyone to use.

Thanks in advance for everyone's help!

Transcribing and Translating German and Swiss Genealogical Records

presented by Theodor Langenbruch and Ann Sherwin
reported by Ann Sherwin

"It looks like German, but I can't read it!" Such was the reaction to some handouts and overhead transparencies at the last German session of the conference. Nevertheless, a show of hands revealed that about half of the 15 attendees already had experience translating old handwritten documents.

No, I did not invent Sütterlin.

Ann Sherwin

Dr. Theodor Langenbruch, a professor at Eastern Kentucky University, began by distributing sample pages from a large translation project he had done for a client whose ancestors had come from the Swiss canton of Schwyz. The copies were beautifully clear but written in the German script of centuries past. The Roman script used in Germany today appeared only in personal and geographical names and Latin-based words. Theodor pointed out typical peculiarities found in old documents: abbreviations for common given names (Joh., Heinr., Ma.) and for common phrases such as *d. R.* (*des Rates* / of the council) and the Latin *f.l.* (*filius legitimus* or *filia legitima* / legitimate son or daughter); the shorthand for double *m* and *n* (single letter with a line above); the *U-Bogen,* which helps distinguish between the letters *u* and *n;* and the two forms of the letter *s.*

Theodor encouraged attendees to network and share their diverse areas of expertise. He himself offered to field queries about the Latin words and phrases often found in old German records, since Latin was his first foreign language and eventual major. Suggesting that translators also cooperate with high school teachers, he described one such project in an area of Kentucky where German immigrants had settled. There, thanks to a grant from a local German-owned business, professional translators teamed up with a teacher and her students to develop an attractive exhibit for the school's "Diversity Day" centered around handwritten family documents.

In the second half of the session, I presented additional handwritten documents from each of the last four centuries (two marriage records and two excerpts from personal letters), which offered legibility as well as translation challenges. Participants tried their hand at deciphering these and extracting key information. In the course of the discussion, I mentioned some of my own resources and work practices.

Most clients request a full translation rather than just extracted information. I find it more efficient to decipher and translate in separate steps, and I send the transcription along to the client. Where possible, I use old English terms for words whose meanings have changed (e.g. *burgher* for *Bürger*). If a word has no exact English counterpart, I leave it in German and define it concisely in a footnote, which clients appreciate. An example is *Einwohner*, which today is merely a resident but in earlier times designated a social class with fewer rights than a full burgher.

Genealogical Records cont...

The biggest challenge in working with German script is verifying unfamiliar names. Personal and family names can be checked in Bahlow's *Deutsches Namenlexikon*. Even if I've never heard of the name, I use it with confidence if I find it in Bahlow, especially if it's listed as prevalent in the area where the document originated. For geographical names, I use maps and atlases (scale of 1:200,000 or better), gazetteers, and postal code books. It's important to have these available not only for Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, but also for former German-speaking territories. I give present-day spellings in the translation, so that clients can find the places on the map and do follow-up research.

Another challenge is old spelling patterns. If you don't find a word in the dictionary, you can speak it and think of other possible spellings with similar pronunciation. When translating letters from Germans in the U.S., consider that it may be a case of Denglisch. My handout included such puzzlers as *grag* (garage) and *Techs* (tax). My Web site includes a page on spelling patterns.

A search engine will turn up a wealth of help for translators of genealogical documents, and the sidebar gives only a sampling. Most books are available from Amazon.com, Amazon.de, or from specialty vendors such as Genealogy Unlimited.

In view of the surprisingly high interest in this session, I'd like to propose a follow-up for the next conference. Since Theodor does not plan to attend, I welcome another collaborator as well as suggestions as to what content and presentation format would be most useful. Would a beginner workshop in reading German script be of interest, or would you prefer a more advanced session on some particular aspect? Please let me hear from you.

Selected Resources for Translation of German Genealogical Records

Books

Bahlow, Hans. *Deutsches Namenlexikon*. Also available in translation as *German Name Dictionary*.

Bentz, Edna M. *If I Can You Can Decipher Germanic Records*.

Bukke, Kristensen and Thomsen. *The Comprehensive Genealogical Feast Day Calendar*. Conversion key for dates recorded as feast days rather than calendar dates; also French Republic calendar and dates of change from Julian to Gregorian calendar.

Haberkorn and Wallach. *Hilfswörterbuch für Historiker*. 2 Vols. Highly condensed and abbreviated, with cross-referencing. Contains terms not found elsewhere and obsolete definitions of words still in use.

Höpker et al. *Deutsches Ortsverzeichnis*. Reprint of 1930 edition. Includes many former German territories.

Kaemmerer, M. *Ortsnamenverzeichnis der Ortschaften jenseits von Oder und Neisse*. Cross-index of Slavic names for former German towns in Eastern Europe.

Thode, Ernest. *German–English Genealogical Dictionary*.

Weidler, Grun and Lampe. *Latein I, Latein II für den Sippenforscher*, (Latin–German). Includes personal and geographical names.

Genealogical Records cont...

Firstmom's German Genealogy Resources, http://members.tripod.com/~KHuish/germany.htm

Genealogy Unlimited, Inc., http://www.genealogyunlimited.com (source of books and detailed European maps)

German genealogical resources on the Internet, http://www-personal.umich.edu/~cgaunt/german.html

German script, http://www.deutscheschrift.de

Heraldica, http://www.heraldica.org/topics/glossary (multilingual glossary of heraldic terms)

Old weights and measures, Prussia, http://www.people.freenet.de/helmut.ramm/hopa13f.htm .
     Hesse, http://www.genealogienetz.de/reg/HES/hesmass.html

Translating for the German Genealogy Market, http://accurapid.com/journal/12gene.htm .

ATA Conference Review

Over Easy Please

by Cami Townsend

"How nice to be able to put a face with the name." I must have said it a hundred times over those four days spent at the Hyatt Regency. I was aware of what a cliché the expression had become, so I each time I said it, I tried to emphasize my sincerity. It really was a joy for me, as I'm sure it was for many of you, to finally be able to know something more about the people I e-mail and talk to on the phone everyday. Even though I now work in-house after several years of freelancing, I still enjoyed a renewed sense of connection with my colleagues and surroundings.

It was this sense of connection to my profession that was also at the root of one of the "Aha-Erlebnisse" I had at this year's ATA conference. On Wednesday, November 6, I had the pleasure of attending Dr. Christiane Nord's pre-conference seminar: "Translating as a Purposeful Activity."   We were a close-knit group of six, and one of the highlights for me as a non-native speaker of German was listening to six hours of presenting in German. As a translator, my days are usually filled with reading and thinking about German; except for those times I read the source text aloud in order to understand it on a more animated level, I rarely hear or speak German.

"Translating as a Purposeful Activity." The title alone intrigued me when I perused the pages of the preliminary conference program this past summer. Not "Translating as an Automated Activity" or "Translating as a Purpose-less Activity."

Over Easy Please cont...

If nothing else, I imagined how nice it would be to sit in a room with my colleagues and be reminded of the meaningfulness of our professional endeavors: of our passion to impart meaning in a way that is familiar and meaningful to the target audience.

Dr. Nord's presentation did not disappoint. In fact, as I think back to that day, I am amazed at the simplicity of the message as I received it. For me, it can be summarized in one key word: "*wozu?*" And not just: "*Wozu ist der Ausgangstext gedacht?*" But also: "*Wozu diese Redewendung und wozu dieses Wort statt dieses Wortes?*"

Each and every day we translate thousands of different texts. I may translate a contract, while you may translate a short story or an operating manual for a new copier. At one point or another, we may even come across the same phrase or the same combination of words. But the way you translate those words and the way I translate them could be completely different. To be sure, there can be several different right translations, not to mention all the wrong translations, and we may chalk up the differences between the right translations to subjective, or even stylistic, preferences. Or, we may say that it's the type of text we're translating, or the general classification of the document, that was the deciding factor. I translate *Legal*; you translate *Literature*. I should stick more closely to the source text; you can take more liberties with the original.

Such perspectives may well be true, but Dr. Nord would argue that the truer question, and the truer difference, lies in the communicative function of the text; it lies, if you will, in the "*wozu.*" If I'm translating a contract that details what a famous German actress requires in the way of food while an American studio shoots on location in Berlin, then I'll make every effort to ensure that the studio reps who will be reading the English translation understand what "*Brötchen*" and a "*weich gekochtes Ei*" are. In this example, the "what for" is to ensure that one party has specified its needs, and that the other party understands and agrees to them exactly as specified. If, on the other hand, you're translating a short story and the "what for" of the "*Brötchen*" and "*weich gekochtes Ei*" are to make the readers' mouths water, or to remind them of familiar foods, then "steaming hot rolls and fluffy eggs" or "toast and eggs over-easy" might be the right choice. These might not be the most exciting examples, but at least they're "food for thought" (sorry, I just couldn't resist).

And that's the main thing I walked away from Dr. Nord's seminar with: "food for thought," a little theory to mix in with the practical, a pinch of reasoning to use when reconciling the different translation strategies we employ from one day to the next. Or, as Dr. Nord herself would put it, a more profound answer than your typical: "Hey, this translation just sounds better than that one."

Edmund Berger, Jan Clayberg

Cami Townsend is an in-house German-English translator at Intermark Language Services in Atlanta, GA. Cami spent three years freelancing before joining Intermark in 2001. She can be reached at cami@intermark-languages.com

Minutes of the 2002 Annual Meeting of the German Language Division

by Amanda Ennis
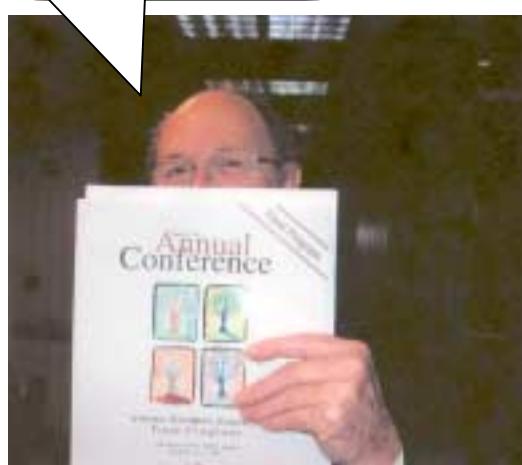
The annual meeting of the German Language Division was called to order at 1:47 PM on November 7, 2002, by the division administrator, Dorothee Racette. After introducing herself to those present, she announced that approximately 70 people had made reservations for the GLD Dinner that evening at the Renaissance Hotel. Copies of last year's minutes had been placed on the chairs in the meeting room. Ms. Racette asked everyone to review the minutes and bring any additions or corrections to the attention of the meeting. There were no additions or corrections, and the minutes of the 2001 annual meeting were approved by voice acclamation.

The German Language Division election was then held under the watchful eye of Nicholas Hartmann, who was the appointed Election Inspector for this occasion. The by-laws have been changed to make it easier for divisions to hold an "election by acclamation" when candidates for executive positions within the division are running unopposed. This change saves the division both time and money. The list of candidates was read (Dorothee Racette, running unopposed for Division Administrator, and Jutta Diel-Dominique, running unopposed for Assistant Administrator), and the candidates were elected by voice acclamation.

Ms. Racette then provided an overview of the GLD's activities over the past year. The possibility of a separate GLD conference was reviewed closely by a small committee brought together for that express purpose. A survey was posted on the Web to ask the over 700 GLD members for their opinions. Out of 120 responses received, approximately 80 people were in favor of such a conference, while 40 respondents were opposed to the idea. Ultimately, the committee decided that the time is not yet ripe for such an event; the current weak economy could hurt attendance and/or "steal" attendance from the ATA Conference. The committee will wait until interest strengthens to pursue this matter further. Ms. Racette also pointed out the wide variety of presentations related to German and German translation at the 2002 Annual Conference. There were more than a dozen such presentations made at the 2002 conference, compared to six at the 2001 ATA Conference in Los Angeles.

Ms. Racette is pleased with the progress that has been made on the FAQ, but feels overburdened by the flood of questions crossing her desk and would like to form a small committee of GLD members who are willing to assist with answering these questions.

Olaf Bexhoeft

Jutta Diel-Dominique, the newly elected Assistant Administrator, stood and provided some information on her background. After passing her *Abitur* in 1986, she studied for two years in Bonn before completing her *Diplom-Übersetzer* degree in English and Spanish at the University of Saarbrücken. She moved to Houston, TX, and began her career as a freelance translator specializing in technical, automotive and computer-related subjects in 1993. She served as the Houston Interpreters and Translators Association membership committee chair for two years and helped organize the First Healthcare and Medical Terminology Seminar for Professional Translators and Interpreters at the University of Texas Medical School in Houston in 1994. In 1997, she moved to Denver, where her freelance translation practice is currently based. Ms. Diel-Dominique thanked those attending for electing her to the office and said she was receptive to suggestions and ideas relating to Division activities.

Minutes cont…

The Webmaster's report was the next item on the agenda. Michael Metzger reported that the e-mail list was running well, with approximately 145 members participating. However, new mechanisms for verification of new members (especially those with multiple IDs) need to be developed. To that end, people wishing to be added to the GLD e-mail list must provide their full name, ATA membership number, and e-mail address with their request. Mr. Metzger would also like to receive regular updates from ATA HQ with information on new members so he can ensure that only GLD members join the e-mail list. In response to a question from the audience, he stated that occasional delays in the distribution of list messages were solely Yahoo's problem, and suggested that the GLD may want to look for another host for the list, such as SmartGroups. In response to another comment from an audience member, he reiterated that agency queries are not an appropriate topic for the list due to possible liability issues, and noted that an ATA directive on this issue was sent to all divisions in August. Mr. Metzger then thanked several contributors for adding content to the GLD Web site: Dorothee Racette, Ulrike Walter, and Erik Macki. It was suggested that the GLD Links, which are being compiled and organized by Erik Macki, could be categorized to make them easier to access. The list could be updated monthly or even weekly. Erik Macki is to submit a more detailed outline of his proposal to change the website.

Jutta Diel-Dominique

The next item on the agenda was the report from Newsletter Editor Rainer Klett, who reported on behalf of *Chefredakteurin* Christiane Bohnert. Four issues of the very successful GLD newsletter, *interaktiv*, were published under their capable leadership. Mr. Klett reported that the most recent issue with the theme of "*Arbeit und Familie*" was very well received and that more issues would focus on a central theme in the future. He also felt that a mixture of specialized translation-related information and personal information similar to the balance achieved in the "*Arbeit und Familie*" issue was an excellent format for the newsletter. Ms. Racette mentioned that all back issues are archived on the GLD Web site for all division members to read.

Mr. Klett urged the members to consider writing dictionary reviews for future issues of *interaktiv* and reported that he was strengthening contacts to several publishing houses in Germany. Reviewers will be able to keep a free copy of the dictionary they review, which is quite an incentive. A member asked whether dictionary reviews from BdÜ newsletters could be published in *interaktiv*. Mr. Klett believed this would be possible. Ms. Racette pointed out that someone from the BdÜ had contacted her about the possibility of subscribing to the MdÜ (the BdÜ magazine) without actually being a member of the organization. It was suggested that she could place an ad in the next *interaktiv* announcing this possibility to GLD members and allow them to take advantage of the offer if they so desired. Mr. Klett mentioned that he would like to have two articles about the ATA conference in the next issue. One article should be a general look at the conference from a first-time attendee, and one should be a more specific look at individual presentations submitted by someone with more experience. Mr. Klett also hoped for more Letters to the Editor (only one or two were written during the previous year) and reminded those present that the newsletter is only as good as the articles that members submit.

The discussion then turned to the format in which the newsletter is made available to the members. Currently, an e-mail is sent with a link to the Web location where the latest issue can be downloaded in either .pdf or ZIP format. About 15 members were in favor of having the newsletter sent directly to them for the sake of convenience, but others felt that the file size would tie up their modems for too long or possibly exceed the memory limits on their mailboxes. Helge Gunther suggested changing the layout of the newsletter to make it easier to read on-screen and listing the links on the GLD Web site with the newest issues at the top of the list, not the bottom. Another

Minutes cont…

member suggested saving photos and graphics in the newsletter at a lower dpi rate to decrease the overall file size. Ms. Racette lamented that the download rates (that is, the number of people who download the newsletter from the Web site) were not very high, but Per Dohler countered that the active members would always read the newsletter, and that was what really mattered.
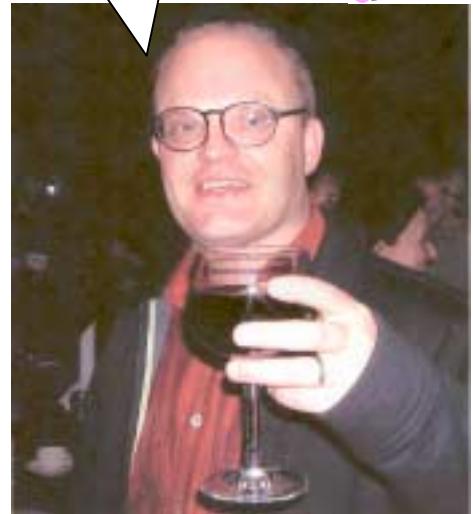
Ms. Racette then moved to the next item on the agenda, the financial report. The finances are a bit more complicated this year than in previous years because the ATA is changing its fiscal year to run from July to June. With a current roster of 793 members, Ms. Racette felt that $15 was a sufficient amount of money to continue supporting all of the division's important activities. Ms. Racette proposed that the $15 annual dues remain at that level for the next year, and a voice vote approved that motion.

The meeting was then opened for new business. The first item was professional initiatives within the GLD. Mr. Metzger reported that upgrading the GLD Web site was definitely a priority, but the division conference would remain on hold for the moment. Ms. Racette then turned to the next agenda item, 2003 travel programs. There will be an Erlangen program in 2003 at the end of April or beginning of May. The exact dates and program have not yet been set. Ms. Racette urged those interested to contact Lois Feuerle for details. Assuming sufficient interest, there may also be a trip to Leipzig to visit Prof. Schmitt, tour automotive facilities, and act as mentors for University of Leipzig students. The current timeframe for this trip is also April/May 2003, but it may have to be changed to avoid a conflict with the Erlangen trip. The ATA is also sponsoring a regional legal conference in New Jersey in Spring 2003 (see the ATA Web site for details).

The floor was opened for other comments. Michael Metzger provided his e-mail address for any problems, suggestions, or comments members may have relating to the GLD e-mail list or Web site: mm9@sbcglobal.net. Helge Gunther thanked Dorothee Racette, Michael Metzger, and the other GLD members who have worked so hard to help the division thrive. Elke Limberger-Katsumi thanked Dorothee Racette for inviting her to the conference to make two presentations.

Ms. Racette then asked if there were any other questions or concerns. When none were raised, she adjourned the meeting at 3:15 PM.

> Was ich noch zu sagen hätte dauert eine Zigarette und ein letztes Glas im Stehn

Michael Metzger

@ *How to subscribe to the GLD E-mail list*

As GLD member you are entitled to subscribe to the GLD mailing list. To subscribe send an E-mail to: gldlist-owner@yahoogroups.com

- In the Subject line of the message write: **subscribe gldlist**
- In the body of the message write: your e-mail address (your name@yourprovider.com)
- your full name
- your ATA ID number.

Calendar

What	When	Where	Contact & Information
ADÜ-Nord Professionelles Marketing für Übersetzer	January 18 - January 19 2003	Hamburg, Germany	E-mail: georgia@adue-nord.de Information: www.adue-nord.de EUR 295.00 (225.00)
CIUTI Akademie, German for Conference Interpreters	March 13 - March 22, 2003	Germersheim, Germany	Johannes Gutenberg Universität Mainz Information: Phone:+ 49 (0)72 74 / 50 83 55 18 www.ciuti-akademie.com/ EUR650.00
Fédération Internationale de Traducteurs, International Business, Language and Technology: New Synergies, New Times	April 2 - April 3, 2003	Miami, FL	Information: www.fiu.edu/~ciber/intro.html
2. Konferenz für Fremdsprachen in der internationalen Wirtschaft	May 19 - May 21, 2003	Düsseldorf, Germany	E-mail: info@sprachen-beruf.com Information: www.sprachen-beruf.com

German Language Division
American Translators Association
225 Reinekers Lane, Suite 590
Alexandria, VA 22314

Please note: *The Calendar listing of conferences, seminars, workshops, etc. includes only some of the upcoming events that might be of interest to GLD members. More comprehensive information is available on the organizers' Web sites, such as:*
www.atanet.org   www.bdue.de   www.ciuti-akademie.com
www.fit-ift.org   www.najit.org   www.sdi-muenchen.de