

Martin Forstner & Hannelore Lee-Jahnke (eds)

Peter Lang

CIUTI-Forum 2012

Translators and interpreters
as key actors in global networking

Our current knowledge society, as exemplified in our universities, is booming. The socialization of knowledge production, along with the development of inter- and transdisciplinary research groupings within traditionally discipline-based teaching institutions is equally increasing, even to the extent, that new terminology is coined to better specify this cross-sector collaboration. One of these new concepts which have emerged within the framework of interdisciplinarity and transdisciplinarity is *heterogenic cooperation*. This concept describes the bringing together of knowledge from different sources and can be observed mainly when specialists are dependent on skills and knowledge which do not exist within the framework of their own scientific domain. The ultimate result of heterogenic cooperation will enlarge any cooperation by integrating partners from different domains, fostering collaboration in a common project with a homogeneous result. In a nutshell: the pathway from heterogeneity to homogeneity. The proceedings of the CIUTI FORUM 2012 highlight different types of networks leading not only to better practices and academic quality but also to new and innovative partnerships. Such as a solid integration of partners from industry and professional associations as well as from the language services of the United Nations, the European Parliament and the European Commission. This volume also strives to outpace in fine the status of Translation Studies as a hybrid discipline in order to be able to serve other scientific domains as a source of knowhow, skills and competences. This book contains contributions in English, French and German.

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Vorwort

Das CIUTI FORUM 2012 stand, wie der Titel *Translators and Interpreters as Key Actors in Global Networking* zeigt, ganz im Zeichen der Vernetzung (*networking*).

Vernetzung wird von Wissenschaftlern und Hochschulen als Nachweis hoher Internationalisierung erwartet, erleichtert es doch die Durchführung und Finanzierung von Projekten und erhöht die Chancen wissenschaftspolitischer Einflussnahme auf regionaler, nationaler und internationaler Ebene, weshalb denn auch staatenübergreifende Netzwerke als Nachweis einer Internationalisierung gelten, was jede Hochschule anstrebt.

Netzwerke sind aber auch Allianzformen, wobei sich der Grad der Vernetzung zwischen losen persönlichen Beziehungen bis hin zu institutionalisierten Organisationen bewegen kann, wie die Beiträge des FORUMs gezeigt haben.

Alle Netzwerke sehen sich mit dem Problem konfrontiert, Zusammenarbeit und Konkurrenz der Mitglieder in ein ausgeglichenes Verhältnis zu bringen, sowohl hinsichtlich der Nutzung der Ressourcen als auch des Austauschs von Informationen und Wissen, weshalb der Einhaltung der sog. Reziprozitätsregel große Bedeutung zukommt.

Der Erfolg von Netzwerken hängt außerdem von der Einhaltung der Selbstbindungsregel ab, was zur Folge hat, dass jedes Mitglied darauf vertrauen kann, dass auch die anderen Mitglieder ihre Pflichten erfüllen.

Aus den genannten Gründen ist es manchmal recht schwierig, Netzwerke aufzubauen oder aufrecht zu erhalten, insbesondere dann, wenn die beteiligten Partner zu grosse Unterschiede aufweisen. Dies kann dann der Fall sein, wenn ein Partner sehr grosses politisches Gewicht hat, oder wenn er in seinen finanziellen und operativen Möglichkeiten sehr viel potenter ist als die beteiligten Universitätsinstitute, die Übersetzer und Dolmetscher ausbilden.

Außerdem sollte aus der Sicht der Universitätsinstitute immer als Zielorientierung die gesellschaftliche Relevanz der Studienprogramme und deren enge Verbindung von Forschung und Lehre gegeben sein.

Das CIUTI FORUM 2012 hat gezeigt, dass Netzwerken insbesondere in folgenden Bereichen grosse Bedeutung zukommt.

1. *Networking* innerhalb der CIUTI

Martin Forstner befasste sich mit der Frage der Vernetzung der ausbildenden Hochschulinstitute innerhalb der CIUTI. Es wird hier ein Dilemma sichtbar, das bei jeder Kooperation auftritt und das in der Fachliteratur als kooperative Wettbewerbsbeziehung (*coopetition* = *cooperation* + *competition*) bezeichnet wird. Er empfiehlt auch, mehr Heterogenität der CIUTI-Mitgliedsinstitute anzustreben, da dies mehr Zusammenarbeit zwischen den Mitgliedern anregen könnte, die gerade bisher wegen der vorhandenen starken Homogenität der beteiligten Mitgliedsinstitute nicht immer reizvoll gewesen sei. Die CIUTI-Institute wären dann in der Lage, Netzwerke in Form von *communities of practice* (CoPs) zu bilden, deren Akteure in den jeweiligen Instituten Wissen autonom produzieren wollen und es dann in ein gemeinsames Projekt einbringen. In diesem akademischen Kontext ist auch der Beitrag von Hannelore Lee-Jahnke zur Translationsausbildung, jener von Michael Oustinoff zur Wissenschaftssprache *English* und das schön gezeichnete Bild der Kulturenvielfalt des Libanon von Henri Awaiss zu sehen.

Die Kooperation zwischen den CIUTI Instituten, aber auch der CIUTI mit anderen Institutionen steht im Mittelpunkt der Darlegungen von Nikolay Garbovskiy / Olga Kostikova:

Tout en étant consciente de la nécessité et de la viabilité des contacts tout-azimuts, la CIUTI interagit avec les acteurs de différentes sphères en créant

des liens de partenariat et de collaboration dans plusieurs domaines relatifs à la formation, à la recherche et l'exercice de la profession.

Was die Zusammenarbeit zwischen den CIUTI Mitgliedern anlangt, so unterstreichen sie in ihrem Aufsatz weiter:

Ainsi, la formation est au cœur de la préoccupation des membres de la CIUTI. Réseau des universités formant les traducteurs et les interprètes, il fait intervenir, convie les chercheurs, les employeurs pour réfléchir aux moyens d'optimiser sa tâche principale. Les moyens d'interaction sont variés: des contacts en ligne, des publications collectives mais aussi des rencontres à l'occasion des colloques et des forums permettent de rafraîchir les contacts, de procéder à un véritable échange, de partager ses idées et, pourquoi pas, ses doutes.

Darüber hinaus schlagen Garbovskiy/Kostikova vor, die Kooperation der CIUTI mit anderen Institutionen unter dem Aspekt eines Gravitationsmodells zu sehen, was als zukunftsweisend gefördert werden sollte.

La CIUTI se positionne comme le pivot central composé de plusieurs *nœuds*, à savoir instituts membres qui représentent telle ou telle zone géographique, entre lesquels elle étend ses lignes. Dans cette zone-là fonctionnent des universités et instituts de formation des T&I qui sans être membres de la CIUTI bénéficient du privilège de communiquer avec les professionnels du monde entier.

Les institutions-membres de la CIUTI organisées ainsi en réseau, créent autour d'eux des sous-réseaux, mettant en contacts des instituts locaux de formation des traducteurs et des interprètes, leur fournissent l'information didactique nécessaire venue de la CIUTI, leur proposent une expertise de la qualité de formation et leur permettent un échange d'expérience et d'innovations scientifiques, méthodologiques ou didactiques (l'interaction dans le cadre du groupe de travail «Formation des formateurs en traduction» en est un exemple).

2. *Networking* zwischen ausbildenden Instituten und Berufsorganisationen der Übersetzer und Dolmetscher

Hier kann *Networking* dazu beitragen, die Qualität des Übersetzens und Dolmetschens vor Gericht zu verbessern, worauf Liese Katschinka in ihrem Beitrag über die Ziele der Vereinigung EULITA hinwies.

In ihrem Beitrag *Translation Politics and Terminology in Legal Texts for better community networking* unterstrich Frieda Steurs:

The overall results of a study for the EU showed that the translation industry is a major player in the field, and that it realises an average growth of more than 10% each year.

This survey only shows results for the European Union; we all know the real growing markets are outside the EU, with booming translation activities in China, India, the Middle East and the America's. As a result of this evolution, terminology management becomes more and more a core element in global communication.

Sie kam zu dem Schluss:

Terminology management is a crucial element in modern knowledge management, both from a conceptual point of view and a multilingual one. Projects such as Termwise, who are at the same time strongly user driven and research based, may create excellent results for modern advanced terminology management.

3. Beziehungen der ausbildenden Institute zu den Unternehmen der Translationsindustrie

Wie wichtig interne Vernetzung im Bereich der multilingualen Dokumentation in internationalen Unternehmen ist, zeigte François Massion:

There is still a long way to go before companies look at translations as a strategic central task which they have to organize professionally in a coordinated manner, putting in place procedures to ensure high and uniform quality. In today's practice of the industry, translations often are organized on an ad-hoc basis when there is an actual need to translate one document. As a result, in the same company different people would request translations independently from each other and ask diverse translators for the same language combination. This leads to a loss of efficiency, to quality issues such as inconsistent terminology and to delays as well as to additional costs.

Revision und *Postediting* erweisen sich als unerlässlich in den translatorischen Berufen, wie Alex Krouglov hervorhob, weshalb sie bei der Ausbildung berücksichtigt werden müssten. Auch Christine Kamer Diehl, André Lindemann und Peter A. Schmitt legten dar, welche arbeitsmarktbedingten Neuerungen in der Lehre ihren Platz finden sollten, doch sei leider festzustellen, dass für übersetzerische Tätigkeiten noch immer nicht ausreichend bezahlt würde.

John Geaney erläuterte, welche kulturellen Aspekte in einem multinationalen Unternehmen bei translatorischen Leistungen berücksichtigt werden müssen, damit die Kunden zufrieden gestellt und die Produkte international abgesetzt werden können.

In diesem Zusammenhang wurden auch Probleme behandelt, die sich durch die um sich greifende Methode einer *écologie de la traduction collaborative (crowdsourcing)* im Internet ergeben, was Iulia Michalache zum Gegenstand ihres Beitrags *Bâtir des communautés et des réseaux sociaux des langagiers* machte:

After reflecting on the impact of technological advances on translator's skills and the need to focus on the individual's ability to innovate in learning, she presents an ongoing project to develop pedagogical capsules for Linguis-Tech, a technology which gives access to a series of language technologies, provides training in the field of language technologies and contributes to the development of communities of practice.

Auch die Herausforderungen, welchen sich selbständig arbeitende Translatoren (*free lance translators*) gegenüber sehen, wurden eingehend von Peter A. Schmitt dargelegt.

4. Kooperation mit den Generaldirektionen der Europäischen Union

Die Vorteile einer engen Zusammenarbeit mit den Generaldirektionen der Europäischen Kommission und des Europäischen Parlaments wurden erneut betont, so in den Beiträgen von Marco Benedetti, Brian Fox und Rytis Martikonis, der in seinem Beitrag *The politics of translation in the European Union institutions: considerations and questions* auch auf die Frage einging, ob es ein Menschenrecht auf Translation gebe.

Also, the article attempts to define the role of translation in the democratic process, and the nature of EU translation in general: can it be regarded as a basic human right, a commodity, a public good?

By discussing the nature of EU translation he comes to the conclusion that it is a *basic human right* in terms of access to public services, and especially in the context of court proceedings. Thanks to the Directive 2010/64/EU of 20 October 2010, the right to interpretation and translation in criminal proceedings now forms part of EU law which guarantees non-discrimination, the right of defence and the right to a fair trial. This brings these elements close to the status of fundamental rights.

Dies stand in engem Zusammenhang zum Beitrag Liese Katschinkas: *What does networking mean for EULITA?*

One of the objectives of EULITA is to develop curricula for the training of legal interpreters and translators. This requires close cooperation with universities and other educational institutions training legal interpreters and translators. Since Directive 2010/64 EU on the right to interpretation and translation in criminal proceedings requires that the language services provided to suspects, defendants, witnesses and victims are of high quality, EULITA is currently working with universities on the continuing development of training curricula for legal interpreters and translators. Students engaged in graduate and post-graduate research should be encouraged to investigate topics that EULITA would like to explore. This is an area still to be addressed in greater depth.

Auch bei diesem FORUM 2012 wurden die besonderen Interessen der Generaldirektionen der Europäischen Kommission deutlich, die, wie stets, auf die Multilingualismus-Doktrin der EU verwiesen, was eine Förderung des Fremdsprachenlernens der Bürger bedinge. In diesem Kontext betonte Brian Fox, wie wichtig die Kommunikation zwischen den Institutionen der EU und den europäischen Bürgern sei, weshalb seit Jahren umfangreiche Programme zur Förderung des Fremdsprachenunterrichts vorgelegt wurden, dass aber noch immer die Fremdsprachenkenntnisse der Europäer bescheiden seien.

The Commission's ESCL (= European Survey on Language Competences) has shown that although there may be more people with knowledge of other languages, the depth and quality of that knowledge does not appear to have improved as much as expected, and much less than is desirable for them.

In diesem Zusammenhang ist auch der Beitrag von Wolfgang Mackiewicz, dem Präsidenten des European Language Council, zu sehen, der unterstrich, dass die Gesellschaften der Europäischen Union sich in Richtung einer Multilingualität bewegten.

5. Modelle außereuropäischer Sprachenpolitik

5.1 Zeichensetzung in Afrika

Moss Lenga erläuterte das *projet africain*, das von den afrikanischen Politikern nunmehr verfolgt werde, wobei in der Ausbildung von Übersetzern und Dolmetschern auf die vorhandene Mehrsprachigkeit der Bürger zurückgegriffen werden könne.

En 2009, la première Conférence panafricaine pour la formation des traducteurs, interprètes de conférence et interprètes du service public fut convoquée à Nairobi pour permettre aux différentes parties prenantes de procéder à un échange de vues approfondi sur la question et d'adopter, à la fin de la

conférence, la «Déclaration de Gigiri», un texte et des recommandations qui, entre autres, préconisait la mise en place d'un réseau de centres d'excellence pour la formation de traducteurs et d'interprètes sur le continent africain.

Erste Resultate dieses Projekts waren im Dezember 2011 zu verzeichnen, als an der Universität von Nairobi zum ersten Mal Übersetzer und Dolmetscher ihre Examina bestanden.

5.2 Ausbildungspolitik in Russland und China

Veränderungen in der Sprachenpolitik sind in den letzten Jahren in der Russischen Föderation zu verzeichnen, wie Irina Khaleeva (Moskau) und Olga Egorova (Astrakhan) zeigten. Den vor nahezu einem Jahrzehnt eingeschlagenen Weg der neuen Ausbildungspolitik erläuterten Vertreter der Translators Organization of China (TAC). In diesem Rahmen müssen die ausbildenden Universitätsinstitute auch die fortschreitende wirtschaftliche Integration Ostasiens einbeziehen, wie Ming Zhou und Lidi Wang betonten:

[...] with the establishment of CAFTA, multilingual interpreters specializing in English and ASEAN languages are in great demand. GSTI-BFSU is devoted to the multilingual T&I training and hope to seize the opportunity to enhance cross-cultural cooperation and communication.

6. Neue Aufgaben

Wie immer sah das FORUM seine Aufgabe auch darin, Spezialthemen aufzugreifen, die in den letzten Jahren in den Vordergrund gerückt sind. Dieses Mal ging es um die Ausbildung von Dolmetschern zum Einsatz in Krisengebieten, worauf das Team um Barbara Moser-Mercer spezialisiert ist.

Die genannten Beiträge, die mitunter die Form eines Vortrags beibehalten haben, sollen zeigen, auf welchen Gebieten *Networking* notwendig ist und unter welchen Bedingungen dies erfolgreich sein könnte. Dabei ist den Herausgebern aber bewusst, dass nicht alle Bereiche, in denen heute Übersetzer, Dolmetscher und andere Sprachendienstleister nachgefragt sind, behandelt werden konnten, was dann späteren FOREN zu überlassen ist.

Martin Forstner

Hannelore Lee-Jahnke

Opening Ceremony

Welcome Remarks

Vladimir GRATCHEV

Rector Vassalli,
Professor Lee-Jahnke,
State Counsellor Rochat,
Distinguished Participants

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Dear Colleagues

On behalf of Mr. Tokayev, the Director-General, UNOG, it is my pleasure to welcome you to the Palais des Nations for the annual CIUTI Forum. He is very pleased that UNOG's hosting of CIUTI became a tradition. Unfortunately, the Director-General cannot join us today as he is accompanying the Secretary-General to the Annual Meeting of the World Economic Forum in Davos.

I am also representing Mr. Shaaban, the Under-Secretary-General for the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management. Mr. Shaaban sends his very best wishes for the successful organization of the event this year and fondly remembers last year's Forum held in China. It will be recalled that USG, DGACM participated in the Forum for the first time in 2007.

We appreciate the opportunity to continue our good tradition of coming together here as a demonstration of the close links between the Forum and the United Nations Office at Geneva, in particular language professionals from all over the world. Indeed, Geneva is a hub of international policy and related matters like promotion of the multilingualism.

Allow me, first of all, to express my appreciation to the organizers for – once again – pulling together such a comprehensive pro-

gramme with talented and distinguished participants, which will allow in-depth discussion on the wide-range of issues facing the language professionals. The Division of Conference Management at the United Nations Office at Geneva is particularly active in the Organization's University Outreach Programme, which is organized through the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management (DGACM) at the UN Headquarters. I am in particular happy that bonds between UNOG and Geneva University have been strengthened, thanks to the joint efforts of Rector Vassali and Director-General Tokayev.

The academic and research institutions here in Geneva have a particularly important role to play in linking training and policy aspects of interpretation and translation. The University of Geneva has been at the forefront of those efforts. Let me also acknowledge the valuable support of the State Council of Geneva, which is another demonstration of our Host Country's strong involvement across all areas of our work, for which we are grateful.

The focus of the 2012 CIUTI Forum on translators and interpreters as key actors in global networking underscores their role as a linchpin for international dialogue and collaboration. Quality interpretation and translation is not only key to the effectiveness in the multilateral process but also facilitates greater understanding and tolerance among cultures, an important need in the complex world of today.

The General Assembly of the United Nations in its most recent resolution on Multilingualism (A/RES/65/311) reminded us again that "United Nations pursues multilingualism as a means of promoting, protecting and preserving diversity of languages and cultures globally" and called upon the Secretary-General to "develop the informal network of focal points" to support multilingual activities, and therefore, the theme of CIUTI Forum this year could not have been more timely.

The Forum and the United Nations have a shared interest in language training, since qualified linguists as candidates for recruitment are necessary to ensure provision of high-quality conference

services to the UN Member States. The creation of a separate network of training institutions (MoU Network) by DGACM ensures a dynamic collaboration between academic institutions and the United Nations on a continuous basis. Many universities, such as Geneva University, as well as my alma mater – MGIMO – are members of both the CIUTI Forum and the MoU Network. DGACM is very much interested in continued partnership with the CIUTI Forum and hopes that the Forum will help reach a wider audience in its outreach efforts.

Strengthened exchange between scholars and practitioners is particularly important in this context – both to ensure the highest possible calibre of new recruits and to contribute to the continuous development of the skills of existing staff members. We share a commitment to attracting the best candidates – which is not always straightforward in a competitive education market – and giving them the best tools through targeted curricula, internships and on-the-job training, equipping them to contribute as effectively as possible to facilitating the multilateral process.

The importance of efficient succession planning only adds to this need for enhanced relations. The Fifth Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution (A/C.5/66/L.18) on programme budget for 2012–2013, has emphasized the importance of succession planning for the languages services. This includes the training of conference interpreters and translators in six official languages of the UN, and other language-related specialists (editors, verbatim reporters, terminologists, reference assistants, copy preparers and proof readers).

In the current global economic outlook and reality of budget reductions and ever-increasing demands on the Organization and its staff to do “more with less” – not least in the area of conference services – we also need to work together to make sure that we make full use of technological possibilities, while making sure that the United Nations remains an attractive employer of the language professionals.

To conclude, I would like to highlight the role of enthusiasts, like Hannelore Lee-Jahnke in making languages a truly international means of communication.

I wish you all success in your exchanges.
Thank you very much.

The Role of FIT in Global Networking

Marion BOERS

Madam President,
Honoured Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Colleagues

It is a great pleasure for me to be here today and I thank CIUTI for providing the opportunity for us to consider the very topical subject of networking, and in particular networking in a global context. Just in case anyone present is not familiar with FIT (*International Federation of Translators*), let me mention that – despite the name – we are the international federation bringing together professional associations of translators, interpreters and terminologists. As we say, we are “the voice of translators, interpreters and terminologists around the world”.

FIT was established in 1953 when translators and interpreters in several countries had already realised the importance of banding together, and so the members of this young profession had begun to form professional associations in their respective countries. Then along came Pierre-François Caillé, a French translator whom former FIT president Betty Cohen called “a visionary”. He was convinced of the need for translators from all around the world to work together to ensure the best standards were upheld, and so he arranged a meeting in Paris, which was attended by a large number of UNESCO observers and representatives. At the end of the day, during which plenty of *networking* took place, I have no doubt, a founding charter was signed by representatives of six translators’ groups or associations – from France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Turkey and Denmark.

You can read all about it in the FIT history, which you should have received a copy of when you registered here today. It's a fascinating story, and I believe Pierre-François Caillé really did open the door to networking and cooperation among professionals. I want to read you the first paragraph from this book, because I find it so inspiring I need to share it. Betty Cohen said:

This book tells the story of an adventure. The adventure of a visionary, Pierre-François Caillé, who was convinced that professionalism and quality in the field of translation could be raised through a worldwide grouping of translators. Also the adventure of hundreds of people who, like Pierre-François Caillé, believed and continue to believe in their profession and in the need to defend and promote it. This book also and in particular tells of the generosity of these persons and the considerable amount of time that they have voluntarily devoted to a cause that is dear to them.

So, having started over 50 years ago, we should have tremendous networking potential. And we are working towards fulfilling that potential every day. I have to be honest with you and say that, unfortunately, as an organisation that has depended largely on volunteers since its establishment in 1953 and that does not have large financial muscle, FIT has not always achieved as much as we might think it should have. When FIT was founded, the world was a much smaller place than it is now.

We all know the world has changed enormously since then. But the benefits we obtain from sharing ideas, learning from one another, using our contacts have not. In fact, they are greater than they were then – now that we barely have a choice about whether to operate at a global level if we are to survive.

From those first six members, FIT has grown to 113. We are represented on every continent. We have regular members and observer members – which are associations of professional translators – in 53 countries, and associate members – essentially training institutions – in 15 countries. We have a wonderful network right there on tap and let me mention them to you to show how it is a cross-section of all the different players in the linguistic world:

We represent translators – both technical and literary – interpreters and terminologists in practice; we represent the people who train those practitioners; in some cases we represent the agencies and companies that act as the intermediaries between the client and the translator, since some of our member associations also have corporate members; through our members we represent those who are the decision-makers on language policy, those who are the experts in legal interpreting and translation and ensure that people's human rights are upheld, those who are experts in medical interpreting.

We are proud to say that our members contribute both to making the wheels of the economy turn as technical/commercial translators and to making the literary treasures of the world available to an international audience. It is clear that the influence of translators and interpreters extends far beyond the actual words they translate. They affect people's lives in many, many different ways.

So where does FIT feature in this network? Or where should FIT feature, should I say, since we are not there yet?

I have been labelled an idealist for thinking we can achieve utopia, but you have to aim for the highest point otherwise you are unlikely to get even near to it. In my mind I see FIT as the top of the pyramid – the place where it all comes together. I wouldn't really want us to become like a big corporation, but considering the importance of language and how it affects so many aspects of our lives, we should really have certain elements of the corporate culture in our organisation.

FIT should be the central link in the language network and there are five points I want to mention in particular:

1. We should be the central repository of the acquired wisdom of our profession. As a start, we should have a bank of information about best practices in the translation field. Best practice varies in different places and for different purposes, and it's not always possible to have a "one size fits all" solution. But FIT should collect and collate that information and make it readily

available, so individuals and organisations can find the solution that is right for them. Doing this benefits our members by setting the standards and showing the world what they can expect from a professional translator or interpreter or terminologist, so that gradually we will hopefully reach a single standard across the world.

2. We should be interacting with the trainers. There are projects and agreements between trainers around the world aimed at joining forces and creating common, widely accepted qualifications, like the European Masters in Translation and in Interpreting. FIT can provide/should be the platform where groups from different parts of the world are able to come together to share ideas and experience and design workable curricula, to discuss with large employers like the EU and the UN what they need from graduates, so that the universities can tailor their courses in this direction. We should hold a central database of training and trainers, to assist in putting people and institutions in touch with one another.
3. We can provide/should be a point of contact for professional associations, able to offer advice on best practice in running an association, in using the new media, in reaching out to their members.
4. Agencies and translation companies are also part of the translators' world. I know that many freelance translators are very negative about translation companies and feel they exploit the contractor. But they are a fact of life, and ignoring them is not going to make them go away. It would be far more useful to engage with them and together develop good practices and protocols, and this is somewhere FIT has a role to play. We should be interacting with the agencies and translation companies, or at least with associations representing this group. They are the providers of a livelihood to many thousands of practicing translators and interpreters, and more and more work is being channeled through them, because globalised or multinational companies find it easier to deal with one provider.

5. We have a place to fill in interacting with the suppliers of translation tools – software, dictionaries, manuals, and so on. We can put them in touch with the users of their products to help them improve or develop new ones to serve the needs of the end user better.

The list goes on – essentially we as a federation have – or should have – influence everywhere. So why don't we have a big office and lots of staff making sure all these things happen? Part of the reason is that FIT is managed by translators and interpreters.

We are wordsmiths. Most of us prefer interacting with words and coming up with solutions there than trying to win the world. Another is that FIT relies on volunteers, who only have a certain amount of time and energy to devote to the federation. We often share the resources of our member associations themselves – this is useful, as their expertise in running their own associations is much the same as what is needed to run FIT, but it also holds the danger of burn-out. We rely on our member associations for members of our various committees, again often drawing on a small pool of available people.

Perhaps what we need is another visionary like Pierre-François Caillé to jerk us out of our complacency and inspire us to aim for great things. Or perhaps we should accept that Rome wasn't built in a day and sometimes we have to allow organic growth. Personally, I believe that if everyone gives a little, you can go a long way. The trick is to manage all those little bits so they become a consistent and persistent trickle. Despite the hectic pace of our lives today, there are many, many people involved in projects and with knowledge and experience that can benefit the profession as a whole if they are shared. It is up to the FIT leadership to establish contact, to seize the opportunities for cooperation and interaction and use its potential. What we have to do is set up robust systems so that they outlive particular Council or committee members and FIT is able to stand on its own.

We have been working in this direction over the past three years and will continue to do so. One of our programmes has been to

develop our international and regional contacts. We have worked to establish good administrative procedures. Our member associations have also pointed out some of the new developments in the profession that are important to them and asked us to develop guidelines and directives. We are being invited to participate in regional projects of the EU and certain international initiatives. It may not always be easy to find enough people to become involved in everything, but this is where FIT's value lies and we will certainly do our best to play our role as a facilitator in the global network. In 2008 we started a process of opening FIT up to play a more active role and I have no doubt that we are on the right path.

Plenary

Intervention à la cérémonie d'ouverture du Forum CIUTI

André KLOPMANN

Madame la Conseillère d'Etat,
Mesdames les Présidentes,
Monsieur le Recteur,
Mesdames, Messieurs

Les organisateurs de ce forum ont bien voulu me prier de vous parler des organisations non gouvernementales et j'en suis heureux, pour deux raisons au moins.

D'abord, c'est une belle opportunité parce que nous sommes, ici mêmes, au cœur de l'ONU – et que les instances, les agences et les commissions de l'ONU sont des lieux où les ONG s'expriment. C'est là que beaucoup agissent; elles représentent ce qu'on appelle «la société civile» – vous, moi. Certaines déploient une action concrète sur le terrain, dans le monde entier. D'autres agissent en coulisses, particulièrement à Genève. Elles veillent à défendre des groupements d'intérêt, des courants de pensée; des manières de voir et de rapporter des faits. La présidente a parlé tout à l'heure de réseautage; je vais vous parler aussi d'un réseautage, dont la CIUTI est une composante.

Ensuite, c'est l'occasion de rappeler que Genève est le premier centre de diplomatie multilatérale au monde. Les agences de l'ONU attirent donc tout naturellement des ONG qui viennent plaider auprès d'elles. C'est important pour la société civile. Mais c'est important aussi pour les organisations intergouvernementales dont, parfois, l'action et le travail sont renforcés par la qualité de la concertation ainsi établie en coulisses.

Et cela vaut dans tous les domaines. Bien sûr, il y a l'action humanitaire, la plus visible sans doute. C'est une spécialité genevoise depuis la création en 1864 à Genève de la Croix-Rouge internationale. C'est même une spécialité plus ancienne, si l'on pense qu'au XVIII^e siècle déjà, quelques esprits éclairés ont créé, à Genève, la première Société de la Paix; bien avant donc le CICR, et bien avant la Société des Nations, l'ancêtre de l'ONU.

Bien sûr aussi, il y a les droits humains. Toute l'activité de plaider qui s'effectue autour du Conseil des droits de l'homme vaut à Genève d'accueillir en permanence des représentations de mouvements de défense des droits civils, humains et politique du monde entier. Mais l'action des ONG dépasse largement ces secteurs, disons, emblématiques.

Prenez par exemple la santé. L'OMS est un lieu d'observation, de négociation et de décision tel que de nombreuses fédérations œuvrant dans le domaine de la santé se sont implantées à Genève. Cœur, cancer, hôpitaux, soin des plaies, politiques des santé publiques... Toutes sont à Genève. Et donc aussi celles qui représentent des intérêts sectoriels. Ici qui par exemple soutient la pharma – et là, celles qui par exemple défendent les traditions médicales naturelles. Même les appellations d'origine protégées sont réunies à Genève, où de nombreux labels disposent d'un secrétariat faîtier. Les appellations d'origine protégée, c'est le café de Colombie, la viande séchée du Valais, le Parmesan et même le cardon épineux de Plainpalais (Genève). Quel rapport avec l'ONU et ses agences? Eh bien, une appellation d'origine protégée, c'est d'abord: de la culture, au propre et au figuré. C'est, ensuite: la protection d'un savoir-faire. C'est encore: la défense de patrimoines. Et c'est enfin, bien sûr: un secteur de l'économie. Un exemple illustre ce propos. Anecdotique, en apparence, mais très sérieux. Et révélateur. La Tequila. Oui, la Tequila, d'appellation d'origine protégée, ce sont au Mexique 2500 producteurs de petite taille, des familles souvent, des villages qui tentent de préserver une expérience et une organisation socio-économique ancestrales. Leur produit est souvent contrefait. A Genève, ils disposent d'une ONG qui, pour défendre leurs intérêts, remplit son

rôle auprès de l'OMPI – la propriété intellectuelle – aussi bien qu'auprès de l'OMC – le commerce. Vous voyez que le monde des ONG peut être très étendu, et les thèmes d'action très variés, y compris économiques.

L'interaction entre institutions intergouvernementales et organisations non gouvernementales est permanente. Voilà pourquoi Genève est bien *the place to be* pour une ONG – qu'elle soit vouée au terrain opérationnel, comme les unes, ou à l'influence politique, comme les autres.

A Genève, en effet, pas moins 22 organisations intergouvernementales disposent d'un accord de siège. Et les ONG, me direz-vous, combien sont-elles? Eh bien, en réalité, c'est difficile à dire. Cela dépend des critères. Le droit international en effet, a toujours évité de qualifier les ONG malgré quelques tentatives, notamment au Conseil d'Europe. Les Etats conservent donc une certaine latitude dans leur appréciation. Pour nous, à Genève, une ONG est une organisation constituée en association ou en fondation, selon le droit suisse, ou structure similaire en droit non suisse – et qui exerce une activité attestée dans deux pays au moins avec du personnel et des comptes lisibles et équilibrés.

La République et canton de Genève dispose d'un bureau qui reçoit les délégations, lit les rapports, analyse leurs comptes, examine les demandes en tout genre (c-à-d: droit, permis, bureaux, etc); Bref, un bureau qui facilite leur installation et leur action. Un bureau qui renseigne aussi les autorités en entretenant pour ce faire tous les liens utiles. Il est rattaché au service du protocole du canton, une administration par définition transversale qui travaille en lien bien sûr avec la Confédération, avec l'ONU et toutes ses agences.

Ce bureau connaît formellement 400 ONG dont l'activité répond aux critères que j'ai mentionnés. Il en connaît 150 aussi qui ne répondent pas à ces critères et n'éprouvent pas le besoin de se signaler aux autorités locales. Posture qui, bien sûr, a de l'influence sur leur mode de financement. Pour sa part, le Conseil économique et social de l'ONU a accordé un statut d'observateur à 250 de ces ONG installées à Genève. Dans ce cas, les Etats valident ce statut à

l'assemblée générale de l'ECOSOC. Il existe aussi des ONG qui ne recherchent pas ce label. Cela s'explique. Cela tient à la définition qu'elles entendent conserver de leur indépendance et de leur autonomie. De même, il n'est pas nécessaire en Suisse d'obtenir, pour fonctionner, un visa ministériel ou préfectoral. Cela tient à l'idée que l'on se fait en Suisse de la liberté de s'associer. L'Etat n'a pas à autoriser; il a à intervenir si les cadres fixés par la loi ne sont pas respectés.

Ainsi, sous les deux chapeaux de base – l'action de terrain et l'action de coulisses – on compte de nombreux sous-groupes qui peuvent être sectoriels ou fonctionnels. Action, négociation, recherche, formation – et particulièrement: formation à la compréhension des mécanismes de l'ONU, car il faut les maîtriser pour se faire entendre – tout cela s'effectue à Genève.

Une autre raison de la difficulté à compter vraiment les ONG tient en la mobilité de ces organisations. Certaines sont installées de longue date à Genève et n'entendent pas en bouger. Elles sont bien ici. C'est là qu'elles travaillent, c'est là qu'elles ont tissé leurs réseaux. D'autres s'installent selon les circonstances. Conférences, débats; elles s'adaptent au cadre – et c'est pour cela que les autorités suisses et genevoises accordent tant d'intérêt au cadre. Certaines encore se déplacent, c'est vrai, selon les terrains d'action qui leur paraissent les plus opportuns, selon leurs objectifs.

Il en est... qui partent... Il en est aussi... qui arrivent. J'ai cité le secteur de la santé, en plein développement. Il est intéressant aussi de signaler que la gouvernance interrégionale, une notion relativement nouvelle, a pris ses aises également à Genève. L'Organisation des Régions Unies est un forum de gouverneurs et de préfets. Son secrétariat mondial est présidé par un ancien ministre français. Cette organisation est en procédure actuellement pour obtenir un statut d'observateur auprès de l'Assemblée générale de l'ONU. Le R20 aussi vient de s'installer, présidée par un ancien gouverneur de la Californie – Gouvernance interrégionale encore, avec ici une plus-value environnementale. L'une et l'autre tiennent des réunions et leurs assemblées générales à Genève.

Au même titre que les organes et conférences de l'ONU, de nombreuses ONG ont recours, bien sûr, aux services de traducteurs et d'interprètes. Car pour s'entendre il faut se comprendre et cela, vous qui y consacrez votre vie, Mesdames et Messieurs, vous le savez mieux que quiconque car vous êtes les instruments de cette union par la compréhension de la langue parlée. L'ONU compte six langues officielles, M. Gratchev l'a rappelé, et la Suisse quatre... Mais il y a toutes les autres, aussi, qui fondent et qui animent ce grand mouvement.

La Suisse reconnaît l'activité sur son territoire des organisations intergouvernementales par le biais d'une loi dite Loi Etat Hôte. Celle-ci mentionne les ONG comme part intégrante de ce grand mouvement.

Le canton de Genève pour sa part, je l'ai dit a mis en place un dispositif opérationnel d'assistance au contexte de leurs travaux. Il ne se mêle pas de contenu mais se préoccupe de fonctionnement.

Cette richesse, au total honore Genève et particulièrement cette Genève internationale qui accueille et qui sert qui le monde entier.

Je vous remercie de m'avoir donné l'opportunité de le rappeler ici et vous souhaite un excellent forum.

*Language Planning and Translation Policy
as Challenges for Translation Training*

Heterogeneous Cooperation or Networking between Disciplines: The Significance for Translation Studies

Hannelore LEE-JAHNKE

One of the challenges of higher education is to
conceptualize its relationship with the rest of society.

Sue L. T. McGregor & Russ Volckmann (2013)

1. Introduction

Since heterogeneity is a condition *sine qua non* (Gläser, 2004: 11) for innovation, only a combination of all cognitive, institutional and cultural heterogeneities is really representative of a new mode of knowledge production. In disciplines like translation studies, which are closely connected to many fields of knowledge, such a concept is crucial.

Research studies have examined such heterogenic links for many years, mainly from the point of view of their disappearance, i. e. of their homogenization within the process of new scientific special domains. These studies have shown that precisely at the onset of the development of such special domains, there are often heterogenic groupings. A good example for this is molecular biology, which developed through a migration of physicists into biology but also psycholinguistics which came into being through a “merger” of psychology and linguistics.

Before going *in medias res*, it seems of importance firstly to have a closer look at the concept of heterogenic cooperation, and secondly to better understand two issues:

1. How interdisciplinarity becomes *the* solution to higher performance and improved quality¹?
2. The need for new approaches in translations didactics.

All this should be considered against the background of networking which has become a value in itself (Forstner, 2013)²:

Vernetzung wurde zu einem Wert an sich, gilt bereits als Nachweis und Indikator wissenschaftlicher Qualität und dient Hochschulleitungen, aber auch Akademien und sonstigen Vereinigungen, als Assessment-Kriterium.

2. The case of heterogeneous cooperation³

Heterogeneous cooperation (Gläser, 2004: 7) is a relatively new concept, indicating a bringing together of knowledge from different sources, something which does not always happen without creating tensions. Heterogenic cooperation can be observed mainly when specialists are dependent on skills and knowledge which does not exist within the framework of their own social context. Concepts such as inter-, multi- and transdisciplinarity⁴ are not always enough

- 1 Although some scholars have shown that if interdisciplinarity helps, on the one hand, to enlarge scientific knowledge, one must not forget that the reverse of the medal may be that this entails sometimes a loss of preciseness (Kautz, 2000: 43).
- 2 Forstner (2013) in this volume.
- 3 Forstner (2013) insists on this issue in entitling one of his subchapters (6.3) "Mehr Heterogenität wagen".
- 4 Sue L. T. McGregor (2013: 2) describes in her *Program of University Surveys* – in which she also reproduces a transdisciplinary lexicon – a very interesting approach of the University of Arizona, where multiple research centers were created and it could be shown, the transdisciplinary work clearly happens at the interface in the research centers. They call it: *working at seams*, talking about permeable boundaries.

to describe the precise differences between the actors concerned. Differences that need to be considered include those between gender, status groups, between major actors of sciences and other domains of society, or differences between the places in which cooperating partners are located and in the disciplines in which they cooperate. Transdisciplinarity, or *working at seams* as McGregor (2003: 2) calls it, enlarges the model of domain cooperation with partners external to the particular science, but is still dominated by the perspective of combined knowledge (Gläser, 2004: 10). It also bridges the gap between sophisticated institutions such as universities, communities, society, and the private sector.

Transdisciplinarity enlarges the model of specialist cooperation by integrating partners from other domains, but is still dominated by the perspective of combined knowledge. For Translation studies this could mean that we can integrate partners from the translation industry and professional associations, as well as the language services of the United Nations, the European Commission and the European Parliament.

3. Interdisciplinarity: a result of the neighborhood factor?⁵

Closer to Translation Studies (and in order to exemplify the above question) it is interesting to have a look at the genesis of psycholinguistics, which became a discipline of its own through the merger of language and psychology. Aitchison (1992: 73) defined psycholinguistics *as the study of the language and the mind*. It was created through collaboration between psychologists and linguists and

5 See also the very interesting approach by Garbovskiy/Kostikova (2013) in this volume.

goes back to the year 1951⁶. Although the disciplines of psychologists and linguists were already well defined, both had one aim in common: the thorough study of language aiming at making a synthesis between psychology and learning processes and linguistics (Peterfalvi, 1974). With the help of psycholinguistics we could also highlight some useful methods of process-oriented translation training (Lee-Jahnke, 2011: 113)⁷.

The above question can clearly be answered with yes. Yet, it should be added, that interdisciplinarity is also the key to new approaches and hence new findings and innovative didactical methods within the framework of translation. Hereafter we highlight the disciplines which are of major interest for translation studies: For the present study we shall take into consideration neuro- and cognitive sciences, the study of emotions or affective sciences and the study of competences, since these are all closely linked to the process-oriented teaching and learning which strives to make novices to experts in the given time. For the better understanding of the genesis of translation studies let us have a look at its history.

3.1 *Interdisciplinary research in Translation: Past, Present, Future*

3.1.1 *Past: defining and understanding process-oriented translation through scenes & frames and the Gestalt concept*

The study and importance of neurocognitive aspects of translation and in particular process-oriented research (Königs, 1996) with a solid empirical basis, has to be viewed through a historic looking glass in order to better understand the current endeavor of research within the neurocognitive approach in translation. We

6 In this context it is of interest to read the new edition of the *Didactica magna* by Ahrbeck (1961).

7 For further reading see: Lee-Jahnke 1998.

are talking here about a timeframe of some thirty years in which different studies (Gile, 2005; Kalina, 2005; Krings, 1986, 2005; Mizuno, 2005; Rydning, 2005; Séguinot, 1989, 2005; Tirkkonen-Condit, 1989, 2005; Jääskeläinen, 1987; Lee-Jahnke, 1998, 2005; Lörcher, 2005; Zhong, 2005) have been conducted, all offering some insight into what goes on in the translator's mind during the translation process. *Cui bono*? The great benefit goes definitely to translation and interpreting training. Since this type of research shows the trainer whether his didactical method enhances translation capacity through better inferring abilities and the development of automatisms which can be observed in professionals.

As a matter of fact we believe that this approach has to take into consideration the early studies made by Fillmore (1977: 55) which have clearly shown the need for "an integrated view of language structure, language behavior, language comprehension, language change and language acquisition", as he puts it. These studies, which have marked the cognitive turn in translation (Lee-Jahnke, 2007: 367), identified three major issues:

- i. Is it possible to formulate the description of "meaning" in a checklist?
- ii. How to interpret the increasing interest in *scene and frame* not only in linguistics but also in cognitive sciences and cognitive psychology?
- iii. How to describe in a satisfactory way the process(es?) of the understanding of a text?

Fillmore's model of *Scenes-and-frames semantics* attempted to respond to the need for a relevant theory which so far did not exist. In his own words, his research was:

a tentative first step in seeking a solution to certain problems in semantic theory within the framework of concepts that seem to be emerging in a number of disciplines touching on human thought and behavior (1977: 79).