Interpreting & Translation Research Group, UWS
3rd Annual Research Symposium

Technology and the Future of Translation
Friday 16 and Saturday 17 July 2010
Guest Speaker: Professor Anthony Pym,
Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Tarragona, Spain

University of Western Sydney – Interpreting & Translation Research Group

3rd Annual Research Symposium – Program

TECHNOLOGY AND THE FUTURE OF TRANSLATION: RESEARCH PERSPECTIVES
Friday 16 and Saturday 17 July, 2010

Friday 16 July 2010	
08:30 – 09:00	**Registration: (Margot Hardy Gallery – Building 23)**
09:00 – 09:30	**Opening of the Third Annual Research Symposium** (Building 23, Lecture Theatre 4) **Professor Andrew Cheetham**, Pro Vice-Chancellor (Research), UWS *Chair: Associate Professor Sandra Hale, Leader, UWS Interpreting & Translation Research Group*
09:30 -10:30	**Keynote address** (Building 23, Lecture Theatre 4) "The impact of language technologies on the translation profession" **Professor Anthony Pym**, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Tarragona, Spain *Chair: Professor Andrew Cheetham, Pro Vice-Chancellor (Research), UWS*
10:30 – 11:00	**Morning tea – Margot Hardy Gallery**
11:00 – 12:00	**Plenary Presentation of Papers: The impact of technology on interpreting and translation** (Building 23, Lecture Threatre 4) **1.** "Translating by proofreading machine translation. Is it the way ahead?". **Dr Ignacio Garcia**, I&T Research Group, UWS. **2.** "Telephone interpreting – technology and practice". **Associate Professor Uldis Ozolins**, I&T Research Group, UWS. **3.** "The translator-technologist: moving towards a better understanding of teaching translation and technology". **Lachlan Simpson**, Monash University *Chair: Dr Leelany Ayob, Lecturer in Interpreting and Translation Studies, Universiti Sains Malaysia and Visiting Fellow, UWS*
12:00 – 13:00	**Papers Session 1:** (Room 23.G.40/Conference Room 1) *Chair: A/Prof Sandra Hale. I&T Research Group, UWS* "Designing and conducting research: Methodological issues in measuring the impact of different TEnTs on translated texts". **Bartolomé Mesa-Lao**, Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain "Mapping cultural turn in translation studies with Pathfinding technique". **Dahui Dong**, UWS	**Papers Session 2:** (Room 23.G.41/Conference Room 2) *Chair: Kenny Wang. I&T Research Group, UWS* "Machine translation: a tool for language learning". **Isabel Pena**, UWS "Teaching of translation and technology at Monash University". **Dr Rika Shimo-Malmberg**, Monash University
13:00 – 14:00	**Lunch: Canteen open in building 1 for delegates to purchase their own lunch**
14:00-15:00	**Plenary panel discussion:** "The role of technology research in the future of translation" (Building 23, Lecture Theatre 4) Panelists: **Tea Dietterich** (Director, Multimedia Languages and Marketing, AUSIT Vice-President); **Dr Lindsay Heywood** (CEO, National Accreditation Authority for Translators & Interpreters); **Hagen Issell** (Marketing Director, AETS Australian Export Translation Service); Dr Uldis Ozolins (Adjunct Professor, UWS and Director, Language Solutions) *Chair: Professor Stuart Campbell, Pro Vice-Chancellor (Learning and Teaching), UWS*
15:00-15:30	**Afternoon tea – Margot Hardy Gallery**
15:30-17:30	**Workshop 1.1** – Getting started with Wordfast Classic (Part 1) **Maurice Thibaux**, Practitioner and AUSIT member Venue: 1.1.082/ Language Lab	**Workshop 2** – Overview of SDL Trados Studio 2009 **Julie Dumbovich, Linda Lacombe and Hagen Issell**, Sales Director, AETS Venue: 23.G.30/Lecture Theatre 4

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08:30 – 09:00	**Registration:** (Margot Hardy Gallery – Building 23)
09:00 – 10:30	**Plenary workshop** (Building 23, Lecture Theatre 4) – *Chair: Dr Ignacio Garcia, Interpreting and Translation Research Group, UWS* "What happens in translators' brains? What we know and how we might apply it" **Professor Anthony Pym**, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Tarragona, Spain
10:30 – 11:00	**Morning tea – Margot Hardy Gallery**

11:00 – 12:30	**Papers Session 3:** (Room 23.G.40/Conference Room 1) *Chair: A/Prof Sandra Hale, ITRG* "Using NVivo 8 in translation and interpreting studies". **Jun Yue**, University of New South Wales "New Blackboard-based oral bilingual journal for first year interpreting students". **Dr Clara Chan**, City University of Hong Kong	**Papers Session 4:** (Room 23.G.41/Conference Room 2) *Chair: Dr Raymond Chakhachiro, UWS* "MT: Productivity, quality, customer satisfaction". **Anna Fellet**, Libera Università San Pio V Roma "Controlled language and MT: A case study". **Valeria Cannavina and Anna Fellet**, Libera Università San Pio V Roma
12:30 – 13:30	**Lunch: Provided – Margot Hardy Gallery (Building 23)**	
13:30-15:00	**Workshop 1.2** – Getting started with Wordfast Classic (Part 2) **Maurice Thibaux**, Practitioner and AUSIT member Venue: 1.1.082/ Language Lab	**Workshop 3** – Teaching interpreting by distance – the use of video conferencing facilities and other technologies. **Dr Rika Shimo-Malmberg**, Monash University Venue: 23.G.40/Conference Room 1 **Workshop 4** – Web-based translation memory (Google Translator Toolkit and Wordfast Anywhere) **Dr Ignacio Garcia**, I&T Research Group, UWS Venue: 23.G.16 /Computer Lab 5
15:00-15:30	**Afternoon tea – Margot Hardy Gallery**	
15:30-16:30	**Closing Debate** (Building 23, Lecture Theatre 4) *"Technology is de-skilling the translation profession"* Passionate participants will debate whether technology lowers the entry threshold to the profession or on the contrary, allows professionals to translate faster, be more productive and subsequently more successful. *For the affirmative:* **Professor Anthony Pym** (University Rovira I Virgili, Spain); **Uli Priester** (Manager, Anglo-German Communications); **Suzan Piper**, (Winner of the 2009 AUSIT National Excellence in Translating Award). *For the negative:* **Sam Berner** (Manager, Arabic Language Experts, President of AUSIT); **Claudia Koch-McQuillan** (Manager, McQuillan & Associates Pty Ltd and freelance English/German translator); **Lachlan Simpson** (Translation and Interpreting Technology Manager, Monash University) Moderated by **Frank Coletta**, Senior Journalist and News Presenter, Channel TEN	
16:30 – 17:00	**Closure of the 3rd Annual Research Symposium – Associate Professor Sandra Hale**, Leader Interpreting & Translation Research Group, UWS	

Keynote address

The impact of language technologies on the translation profession

Professor Anthony Pym, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Tarragona, Spain

With current combinations of data-based machine translation (MT) and translation memory (TM) software, anyone can translate. More exactly, anyone with a sense of language and some reasonable knowledge of the topic can revise MT output to a level suitable for many needs. Preliminary research is showing that when some trainees revise MT and others translate from scratch, there is no consistent difference with respect to efficiency and quality, although there are huge differences in the cognitive processes involved. That is, not only can anyone translate, but the nature of the verb "translate" itself is changing.

This is not a passing fad. The more you revise MT, the better you get at it. And the more people use TM with data-based MT, the higher the quality of the MT output, so the less revising has to be done. Game, set and match.

What does this mean for the translation profession? There are many signs of resistance, as is the case with any new technology: organizations warn of lower standards, with dire commercial consequences, and there are calls for public education about the dangers of technology. That may, however, be like the priestly castes that once warned against the democratization of writing, held to have a mysterious and sacred value.

As translation becomes something that whole sections of the population can do, professional translations should become a restricted, luxury product, for use in situations where high transaction costs are warranted. What remains to be seen, however, is when and how the new technologies themselves will be wholly accepted by the profession.

Plenary Presentation of Papers: The impact of technology on interpreting and translation

Translating by proofreading MT – Is it the way ahead?

Dr Ignacio Garcia, I&T Research Group, UWS.

New translation memory tools and new versions of established ones offer the translator the option to post-edit machine generated text for segments for which no match is found in the memories. This is actually the default option of the Google Translator Toolkit, released by Google in June 2009, which in its Settings window further advises that "most users should not modify this".

We tested whether this confidence in the usefulness of machine translation is justified by carrying out small experiments with university students based on a repeated measures design, using the Toolkit to translate from the source text (control) and from the pre-filled with Google Translate setting (experimental), measuring the time taken and the quality of the translation.

Pilot experiments working from English into Chinese seemed to indicate no significant gains in time, but students on average doing better when translating by post-editing the machine translated version. New experiments are being carried out and analysed, now from Chinese into English, and the results will be presented.

If results are replicated, this could indicate that, at least for certain tasks and language combinations – and against the received wisdom of translation professionals and translator trainers – translating by proofreading machine translation may be an advantage.

Telephone Interpreting – technology and practice

Associate Professor Uldis Ozolins, I&T Research Group, UWS.

This paper uses Kelly's seminal publication *Telephone Interpreting* (2008) to explore the almost unnoticed recent growth in this field. TIS in Australia now handles over 500,000 calls a year, yet changes to telephony technology and costs enable even the smallest agencies and institutions to provide telephone interpreting.

The paper discusses the challenges for both practitioners and providers in the use of this technology, and the relative neglect of this field in training and research.

For practitioners, the technology makes a number of demands on technique and even ethics, ranging from greater use of clarificatory and back-channel moves during interpreting, to considerations of sequencing of information by interpreters in emergency situations. Occasional debate on where telephone interpreting is or is not suitable is however accompanied by little systematic investigation. The image of telephone interpreting as a second-best mode of interpreting persists, despite some research, including Australian research, showing the viability of telephony as a stand-alone interpreter training mode.

For providers, the international field is now characterized by some extremely large players eg Language Line, originally in the USA but now operating universally, who can use time differences and Voice Over Internet Protocols to source practitioners globally. In some countries these services also have their own certification and training systems. Yet the field is large enough for small operators to thrive.

By contrast, apart from the very specific advances in the use of video in Sign Language interpreting, the use of video interpreting remains peripheral, and reasons for this are explored.

The translator-technologist: moving towards a better understanding of teaching translation and technology

Lachlan Simpson, Monash University

The teaching of translation technologies within translation programs have traditionally viewed software from a user's perspective.

While the commercial interests of the industry have seen the development of increasingly-complex, expensive and useful software, as well as improved workflow and increased productivity for the freelancer, prices and wages are dropping as bigger, better and more centralised TM management systems are put into place.

With the growth of the Internet, hive or collaborative translation practices and processes have been developed by computer users who traditionally would never have thought of themselves as translators, but who are driven by globalised ideals of access to information and resources.

Given that this rate of change in the industry is increasing daily, it is vital that students have the ability and foresight to adapt quickly to new systems, with ease and confidence.

Taking these as starting points, the Translation and Technology unit developed as part of the Masters in Translation & Interpreting Studies program at Monash University teaches technology from a computer scientist's perspective – viewing the computer as a compact toolbox, rather than a tool or a collection of tools.

By focusing on multiple types of software, their similarities and differences, utilising online media and networks, encouraging and teaching effective search, computer trouble shooting, and the basics of copyright in the digital age, we aim to provide students with the confidence that they will be able to adapt quickly to new technologies as they develop.

Papers Session 1

Translation Memory Tools / Translation Environment Tools (TEnTs)

Bartolomé Mesa-Lao, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (Spain)

Controlled experiments are a widely used approach to evaluate interfaces and styles of interaction with systems. However, there does not exist much experimental research on how computers (i.e. translation technologies) have changed the way in which translators do their job.

Until the 80s, research methods used in Translation Studies were mainly based on intuition, speculation, and qualitative methods. It has only been during the last two decades that experimental methods have begun to be introduced. The problems that researchers in our field face can be diverse: *a*) the choice of the research approach: inductive or deductive, quantitative or qualitative; *b*) the choice of experimental designs: case studies, field studies or laboratory experiments; *c*) the lack of a standardised measuring instruments; *d*) the ultimate goal of the research: to describe or prescribe.

In the first part of my presentation, I will show the different stages involved in the design of a controlled experiment aimed to test the impact of different translation environment tools (TEnTs) on the output produced by different profiles of translators. Methodology issues will be discussed in order to illustrate how I went about choosing the participants who took part in the experiment, the choice of design, materials and apparatus used, etc. In the second part of my presentation, I will present preliminary results for this experiment regarding the variable 'explicitation of information'.

Mapping Cultural Turn in Translation Studies with Pathfinding Technique

Dahui Dong, I&T Research Group, UWS

Since the cultural turn of the 1990s, culture has received increasing attention in translation studies. In order to gain an understanding of current development of cultural translation studies, this study employs Pathfinding techniques to map emerging cultural concepts in translation studies in both Taiwanese and international literature. Two abstract corpora were established by compiling the abstracts of academic papers in the field of translation studies from the period 2000-2009: the first corpus included abstracts of papers published in major Taiwanese journals, as well as abstracts of master and doctoral theses; the second corpus included abstracts of papers published in international journals listed in the Web of Science (WOS) database. The researcher then used tools in the Wordsmith, a linguistic analysis software package, to extract 20 keywords from each corpus that represent important cultural concepts.

Co-occurrence analysis was carried out on the two corpora and the key concepts were mapped on two-dimensional graphs. The resulting graphs were then examined to gain insight into cultural issues in translation studies. It is hoped that this study can shed light on both Taiwanese and international perspectives on cultural studies and its effects on translation.

Papers Session 2

Machine Translation: a language learning and teaching tool

Isabel Pena, UWS

Translation was for centuries a dominant strategy in language teaching, until it was displaced by the communicative approach in the sixties. From the seventies the trend has been to ban translation altogether from the language teacher training curricula and from textbooks. Only a few voices have raised to defend its value, within the right context, as another communicative activity, particularly at higher levels (Sewell 1996; Kaye 2009).

Machine translation (MT) is another teaching/learning tool altogether. The machine generated text offers a type of scaffolding upon which the individual student can project their grammatical knowledge on the language being learned. The teacher may find in it also a common platform for a class activity.

Anecdotal evidence points to the fact that, against the explicit advice of teachers, some students recognise having written first the text in English, then 'fixed' its MT output. Teachers have found also students presenting the raw MT as their own work. As web-based free MT improves, this trend cannot but rise.

This paper will report on the preliminary results of a study on the use of MT in the production of written text by Spanish language students at beginner and intermediate levels. Participants were asked to respond to an email prompt by writing directly into Spanish, and first into English using the www.tradukka.com interface, the researcher then analyzing the communicative value of participants' responses.

Teaching of Translation and Technology at Monash University

Dr Rika Shimo-Malmberg, Monash University

The current Technology and Translation subject was set up in response to a 2006 study conducted by Vicnet, which identified certain skill shortages related to production of translation for government departments, and recommended training and support to improve technical knowledge and capacity to provide appropriate translations for online use. This subject has now been adapted for professional development modules, which are to be conducted in June 2010. This paper will discuss the background of the course, how the subject evolved, and how it has been adapted to professional development modules.

Plenary Workshop

What happens in Translators Brains? What we know and how we might apply it

Professor Anthony Pym, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Tarragona, Spain

In the past 20 years or so a series of experiments have explored the translation process, as opposed to the translation product. This research now offers a body of knowledge about the translator's cognitive processes while translating. Using screen

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recording, think-aloud protocols, keystroke logs and eye-tracking data, we are starting to have some ideas about how translators recognize and solve problems, and how expert translators do this in ways different from novices.

This growing body of knowledge can be used in several ways: 1) to enable translators to reflect on their activity and to develop expertise consciously, 2) to design training programmes able to address the skills that are frequently lacking in novices, and 3) to contribute to the development of electronic tools better adapted to the translator's cognitive processes.

This seminar will review the research methodologies, present the main findings, and open the floor to discussion about how why so little has been done with respect to the three modes of application, and how they can best be explored.

The seminar should arouse the curiosity of both trainee and professional translators, and will hopefully encourage researchers to produce some useful knowledge.

Papers Session 3

Using Nvivo 8 in translation and interpreting studies

Jun Yue, University of New South Wales

NVivo is a qualitative data analysis (QDA) computer software package produced by QSR International. It has been designed for qualitative researchers working with very rich text-based and/or multimedia information, where deep levels of analysis on small or large volumes of data are required. NVivo is used predominantly by academic, government and commercial researchers across a diverse range of fields, including social science, psychology, forensics, tourism and marketing.

This paper explores the use of Nvivo 8 program in translation and interpreting studies. Examples will be given from the researcher's Nvivo analysis on the quality assessment of the interpreting in the Olympics press-conferences. This paper will discuss how Nvivo 8 could be used in the translation /interpreting research projects and what could translation /interpreting researcher do with Nvivo 8 program. It is proposed that Nvivo 8 program could be applied to the translator and interpreter training to analyse the trainees' translation/ interpreting performance. It is a very useful tool for the assessment of translation/ interpreting quality.

New Blackboard-based Oral Bilingual Journal for First-year Interpreting Students

Clara Ho-yan Chan, City University of Hong Kong

This paper reports on the key findings from an ongoing e-learning project designed to actively engage first-year interpreting students in the oral bilingual journal assignment that is to develop their Chinese and English proficiency, as well as some basic interpreting skills such as short-term memory. The IT platform employed in this project is the Blackboard, which has been proved to be interactive, cost-effective and self-managed in study of training basic interpretation skills training.

The Blackboard, commonly used to deliver learning content and collect assignments in universities, offers three significant benefits to beginning interpreting trainees, who use the device to speak for a minute in each of the two languages five days a week for most of the academic year. Firstly, the Wimba Podcaster with a RSS link can widen the audience of the journal and enable students

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to conduct peer and self review of their work through the writing of a blog that includes both their own reflections and feedback from group members. In order to target more listeners, students are encouraged to conduct their work with greater interest and confidence. Secondly, students can keep abreast of the times and learn more vocabulary through the current affairs television programs they are assigned to comment on for most of the training weeks. As the Wimba Podcaster allows students to conveniently listen to others' work through a RSS link, they can learn from each other. Last but not the least, students can use the system at any time, to practice many modes of interpretation such as sight translation and consecutive interpreting, obtain feedback and reflect on their performance. After two semesters of practice, it is found that all students have made noticeable progress in their presentation style including the areas of tone, fluency and confidence.

Papers Session 4

MT: Productivity, Quality, Customer Satisfaction

Anna Fellet, Libera Universita San Pio V Roma

Today, translation and localization experts show a growing interest in machine translation (MT), and see it as an useful solution for an increasing digital information overflow. The scope of the present research is to examine the impact of recent technological developments in machine translation (MT) in the language industry. The objectives of this research are:
1. to define the value of MT in terms of suitability and convenience in meeting expressed requirements in those cases where MT is demanded;

2. to examine the potential increase in productivity for customers and suppliers through a conscious use of the tool;
3. to define those activities carried out by companies to satisfy their customers and provide products and services to meet explicit and implicit needs.

The use of MT is a matter of fact, and it deserves serious attention: its advantages and disadvantages can be outlined only by looking at translation as an inherently economic activity and by considering MT more for its potential, than for its limits.

The evaluation of MT performance needs to be focused on functionality and economic utility, while quality assessment methods for human translation and for MT need to be separated and considered in a more functional perspective.

Requirements for a successful MT process need to be expressed and assessed, i.e. text types and authoring strategies need to be considered, in order to consider a possible substantial increase in productivity for customers, users, government agencies and providers of translation services.

MT needs to be seen no longer as a "one-size-fits-all" solution but as a means to differentiate services and satisfy expressed needs. Suppliers need to adjust their idea of quality to that of customers, for whom the highest quality isn't always the only need.

An example of MT output will serve to evaluate MT costs in comparison with average market costs of traditional translation processes. As Jiri Stejskal, President of the American Translators Association, states: 'The translation landscape is changing. Like it or not, machine translation is here to stay and we should pay attention and find ways to make the best of it. Let us view it not as a threat, but as an opportunity.'

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Controlled Language and MT:
A Case Study

Valeria Cannavina and Anna Fellet, Libera Universita San Pio V Roma

With the increasing volume of trades, and information to be disseminated in multiple languages as quickly as possible, under the ease of communication produced by an overwhelming technological evolution, machine translation (MT) has rapidly emerged as a tool offering substantial savings both in content management (savings in translation and reuse) and processing (enhanced productivity, greater flexibility, service differentiation and overall improvement of customer satisfaction).

The introduction of MT and a tool capable of improving MT performance, i.e. controlled language (CL), must be measured and evaluated within a process cycle. By implementing a process-oriented model, translation with an MT tool can also be performed as a process based on client-specific authoring practices, coming to an end with a product of its own. The implementation of a process-oriented model allows for parting translation in discrete tasks. Each task can be handled by following a scientific method for continuous improvement.

The purpose of this paper is to sketch the lines for investigating the applicability of Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI) to MT, and for the analysis of the value in terminology, client specific controlled language, and data-driven MT, the key enhancers of an optimized machine translation cycle, and the foundations of the MT value chain.

Translation & Interpreting is a refereed international journal that seeks to create a cross-fertilisation between research, training and professional practice. It aims to publish high quality, research-based, original articles that highlight the applications of research results to the improvement of T&I training and practice. It welcomes contributions not only from well-known senior scholars, but also from new, young scholars in the field.

It is a free on-line journal, hosted by the University of Western Sydney's Interpreting and Translation Research Group, with the objective to be universally accessible to researchers, educators, students and practitioners of interpreting and translation, as well as to others interested in the discipline.

Please REGISTER to have free access to the journal by going to www.trans-int.org
Translation & Interpreting will be published twice yearly.

To submit a paper please go to: *www.trans-int.org*

Workshops

1.1 & 1.2   Getting Started with Wordfast Classic

Maurice Thibaux
(practitioner, AUSIT member)

Wordfast is a popular and easy-to-use Computer-Assisted Translation software that is designed as a Microsoft Word add-on, thus avoiding the need to learn a new interface. More and more translation agencies give priority to translators who know how to use it. So why not get a little help from a long-time user to get started?

Whether you are a complete novice in the use of Wordfast or prefer a live workshop to reading through the user manual, this hands-on PD session is for you!

The workshop will cover the following:
• The main benefits of using Computer-Assisted Translation and especially Wordfast
• Getting started with Wordfast
• Configuration of the main settings
• Basic commands
• Useful shortcuts
• Practice and tips
• Q&A

Note that the workshop will only cover the use of Wordfast Classic (not Wordfast Pro).

2.   Overview of SDL Trados Studio 2009

Hagen R. Issell, Julie Dumbovich & Linda Lacombe (AETS)

History of Trados and SDLX and case study on use at AETS / NZTC
We provide a brief history of the development of Trados and SDLX followed by a short case study on the use of both CAT tools in a large professional translation environment within the AETS/NZTC translation centre (35 staff).

Introduction of SDL Trados Studio 2009 – new developments and features
We give an introduction to SDL Trados Studio including description of the key differences to SDLX and Trados. This is followed by a brief spotlight on new developments and features, such as AutoSuggest, machine translation integration, PDF editing, real-time document preview during translation and other notable developments.

Demonstration of file processing and translation using SDL Trados Studio 2009
We give a live demonstration of SDL Trados Studio 2009 with file processing and translation examples.

Future directions and issues for Translation Memory and CAT tools
We present our views on future directions and issues for translation memory and CAT tools based on our experiences of using SDL Trados products and our experiences being a reseller for SDL Trados Technologies.

3.   Teaching interpreting by distance – use of video conferencing facilities and other technologies

Rika Shimo-Malmberg, Monash University

Teaching of interpreting skills normally involves various hands-on exercises that are conducted face-to-face in a small-number class. However, there are other instances where teaching of interpreting is conducted in distance mode, such as in the case of teaching interpreting in war zones, where teachers cannot be readily sent, and interpreters are often untrained and require a high level of knowledge. This year we

were required to accommodate students, who had a high level of language skill, but required most of their time to study from their distant location. As a case study, we devised a delivery mode where students would visit the university once a month, and the remaining classes would be delivered by a combination of video conferencing, Skype, telephone calls and emails. This workshop describes the challenges we faced to accommodate this delivery mode, after which I would like to exchange information on teaching in distance mode, and open the floor for suggestions for improvement.

4. Web-based translation memory

Dr Ignacio Garcia, ITRG

This will be a hands-on workshop on the Google Translator Toolkit and, if time available, Wordfast Anywhere, covering:
• Registration
• Setting up / importing memories and glossaries
• Uploading and translating a document
• Downloading (or "publishing") the translation

There will also be a brief introduction of web-based translation memory, and a short discussion on advantages/disadvantages of this technology vis-a-vis traditional translation memory tools. No previous knowledge of translation memory (or of Wordfast) required.

Symposium Presenters

Sam Berner
Sam Berner is a professional translator and director of Arabic Language Experts based in Brisbane (QLD). She is the National President of the Australian Institute of Interpreters and Translators.

Valeria Cannavina
Valeria Cannavina holds a degree in language and culture mediation, and a master's degree in technical and scientific translation from Libera Università degli Studi "San Pio V" in Rome. At present she is project manager for ILT Group in Italy. Along with Anna Fellet, Valeria collaborates in a research project on Italian Controlled Language and Machine Translation with LUSPIO University, AsiaOnline, Synthema and ARREX Le Cucine

Dr Ho Yan Clara Chan
Dr. Clara CHAN received her PhD from the University of Queensland, Australia and MA from the Chinese University of Hong Kong. She is Assistant Professor of the Department of Chinese, Translation and Linguistics at the City University of Hong Kong.

Tea Dietterich
Tea C. Dietterich is Director of national language service provider Multimedia Languages and Marketing and Vice President of AUSIT. With Master degrees in translation and interpreting, applied linguistics and cultural studies from Johannes Gutenberg University Meinz, FASK Germersheim, Tea is an experienced language professional herself, a NAATI Advanced Translator, Professional Interpreter and AUSIT Senior

Practitioner. A former Managing Director of the Kimberley Aboriginal Interpreter Service (KIS), Head Translator and Interpreter of the German-Australian Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Tea has been actively involved in different facets of the T&I industry in Australia since her arrival in 1997.

Dahui Dong
Dahui Dong is doing PhD research at the University of Western Sydney. His research interests include translation into the second language, tense and aspect, and assessment of translation competence.

Julie Dumbovich
Julie Dumbovich is AETS' (Australian Export Translation Service) lead Localisation Project Manager. Much of her work is of a technical nature and she is a key player in the development and implementation of localisation processes. Julie evaluates projects to determine the best use of CAT tools to maximise value for her clients.

Anna Fellet
Anna Fellet holds a degree in modern languages and cultures from University of Padua, and a master's degree in technical and scientific translation from LUSPIO of Rome. Anna graduated in 2009 with a final dissertation on "Machine Translation: productivity, quality, customer satisfaction." At present she works as a freelance translator and subtitler. Along with Valeria Cannavina, Anna collaborates in a research project on Italian Controlled Language and Machine Translation with LUSPIO University, AsiaOnline, Synthema and ARREX Le Cucine

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Symposium Presenters (continued)

Dr Ignacio García
Dr Ignacio García is a senior lecturer at the School of Humanities and Languages, University of Western Sydney, where he teaches and researches in the areas of Spanish and Latin American studies, translation English-Spanish and translation technologies. His current research projects involve dealing with the integration of translation memory and machine translation systems, and with the evaluation of unassisted machine translation

Dr Lindsay Heywood
Lindsay Heywood is Chief Executive Officer of the National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Ltd (NAATI). He was formerly the National General Manager, Quality Development, with General Practice Education and Training Ltd. Within that role Lindsay designed and implemented the inaugural national quality review and accreditation process for providers of vocational education and training for general practice.

Hagen Issell
Hagen Issell has led the Australian Export Translation Service (AETS) marketing team for over 12 years, helping build one of the largest locally owned translation vendors in Australasia. Highly passionate about his job, Hagen is known for his knowledge of the translation industry and its needs, both locally and internationally.

Claudia Koch-McQuillan
Claudia Koch-McQuillan is an experienced English/German freelance translator, conference interpreter and subtitler. She also tutors in the Master of Arts in Interpreting and Translation Studies at UNSW, and is currently studying for the Master of Translation and Interpreting Pedagogy at Macquarie University. Claudia is very interested in how technology can be used to benefit translators and interpreters both in training and in their professional practice.

Linda LaCombe
Linda heads AETS' (Australian Export Translation Service) Melbourne office. She came to the company with over 12 years' experience working in senior roles with some of the world's largest translation companies based in the USA and Canada. Linda has an in-depth knowledge and understanding of current translation practices as applied to the many different requirements of clients both large and small.

Bartolomé Mesa-Lao
Bartolomé Mesa-Lao is a Spanish freelance translator and a full-time research trainee at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. He graduated in Translation at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona and in General Linguistics at the Universitat de Barcelona. His research interests include translation technologies and terminology management.

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María Isabel Pena

Isabel Pena is a Lecturer in the School of Humanities and Languages at UWS where she teaches in Spanish and Language Learning and Teaching Methodology. Her research interests focus on uses of technology for the teaching of Spanish as a foreign language.

Professor Anthony Pym (Keynote Speaker)

Anthony Pym teaches at the Universitat Rovira i Virgili in Tarragona, Spain, where he is director of the doctoral and Masters programmes in Translation and Intercultural Studies. He is also a Visiting Professor at the Monterey Institute of International Studies. He has written or edited some 18 books in the general field of Translation Studies, the most recent of which is Exploring Translation Theories (Routledge, 2010).

Dr Uldis Ozolins

Dr Uldis Ozolins is adjunct professor and member of the Interpreting and Translation Group at the University of Western Sydney. His extensive academic work has been in the fields of education, politics, sociology and Translating & Interpreting [T&I], with major research interests in multiculturalism, social diversity, language policy and T&I. Dr Ozolins also works as a consultant through his company Language Solutions.

Uli Priester

Uli Priester is a professional interpreter and translator in German-English, and founder and editor of Anglo-German Communications. Uli is a Senior Practitioner of the Australian Institute of Interpreters and Translators (AUSIT).

Suzan Piper

Suzan Piper is a professional interpreter and translator in Indonesian-English and an educator and researcher in Indonesian and interpreting studies. In 2009, Suzan was awarded AUSIT's National Excellence in Translation Award.

Dr Rika Shimo-Malmberg

Dr Rika Shimo-Malmberg is Lecturer in Japanese translation and interpreting at Monash University, with research interests in the use of translation memories and the incorporation of technology into translation. She is also a professional interpreter and translator.

Lachlan Simpson

Lachlan Simpson is Translation and Interpreting Studies Technology Manager at Monash University. With a background in computer science, Lachlan's research interests are based on the intersection of information theory, media and communications theory, language, mathematics, politics, computer science, music, artificial intelligence, and anarchism.

Maurice Thibaux

Maurice Thibaux is a French-English translator and a localisation consultant and professional. As a member of AUSIT, Maurice has been called on numerous occasions to share his knowledge of translation technologies with fellow professionals.

Jun Yue

Jun Yue is currently a research student at the University of New South Wales.

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