

# METM23 abstracts

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## Contents

Against native-speakerism: authors' editors as access allies.....	2
Communicating the added value of language services to clients – How associations can help .....	4
Branching out into interpreting .....	5
Beautiful language: unmasking the world of cosmetics translation .....	6
La internacia lingvo – Using Esperanto to ease communication .....	7
The immune system: get your FACS straight.....	8
Translating in acute crises – on texts, contexts, and languages .....	9
Defending a paper: review of literature on the “point-by-point reply” and tips for supportive author editing.....	10
Exploring bracket (mis)use .....	11
Large language models and language professionals: understanding the promises, risks and impact.....	12
Interactive session on MS Word: your questions answered .....	13
Going beyond inclusive language: an introduction to liberation through communication .....	14
In search of style: using theory to fight source-language interference.....	15
What does it take to become (and remain) a scientific translator? A two-tale perspective.....	16
Language breakout: interactive translation sessions.....	17
Interactive editing sessions.....	18

## Against native-speakerism: authors' editors as access allies

*Kate Sotejeff-Wilson, Jyväskylä, Finland; Theresa Truax-Gischler, Leiden, Netherlands; Wendy Baldwin, Donostia/San Sebastián, Spain*

For multilingual, transnational, and less established scholars, academic publishing in English is rife with unequal access: native-speakerism, deficit models of linguistic skills acquisition, academic English writing conventions, and socioeconomic hierarchies all act as barriers to publication. Recent applied linguistics research has noted the role editors play as prime “[language quality regulators](#)” and “genre police”. If we want to help authors not only access a fundamentally gamed system but also challenge it, we need to intervene both in hegemonic language practices and in the social relations that produce them.

Inspired by developments in [applied linguistics](#) and [English for Academic Purposes](#), we share editorial practices designed around the concept of “publishing access allyship”, a form of author–editor solidarity based on shared critical agency that works to 1) level the linguistic publishing field through [reflective and dialogic](#) editorial strategies and 2) open new spaces for author–editor relationships that intentionally address power hierarchies (e.g. client vs service provider, precarity vs status, language vs disciplinary authority).

Allied editorial strategies covered include:

- helping authors use their full multilingual repertoire to fine-tune their unique critical voices, stances, and research stories
- resisting normative time frames to allow for deep engagement with critical thinking/writing by scheduling for asynchronous, slow, and “lost time” modes of textual production
- creating allied workspaces that intentionally enhance author–editor critical reflection and dialogue in the text (comments, marginalia, notes), in personal communication (video calls, emails), at all stages of academic writing for publication (writing coaching, developmental editing, interaction with publishers and reviewers), and through social writing groups, retreats, mentoring sessions, and two-way transnational literacy autobiographies.

Like prosthetic knees or RSI wrist braces, critical agency supports are vital. Academic editors working with authors in any discipline will leave this session with ideas for building allied author–editor collaboration into their editorial service design.

## About the presenters

*Kate Sotejeff-Wilson* enjoys midwifing people's texts into being. She translates from Finnish, German, and Polish, edits for multilingual authors writing in English, and runs writing retreats. Born in Wales, she did her history PhD research in London, Berlin, Poznań, and Warsaw, and is now also a Finn.

*Theresa Truax-Gischler* is a developmental and substantive authors' editor in the narrative social sciences and humanities working with multilingual writers. An enthusiast of cross-cultural knowledge production and multimodal communication, Theresa spends part of her life learning how to be a more effective disability ally. She lives in Leiden, Netherlands.

*Wendy Baldwin* is an authors' editor and Spanish–English translator specializing in the social sciences. Based in Spain, she also trains developing scholar-writers and runs writing retreats for academics. Before that, she was an EAP instructor in the US. Her academic training was in functional linguistics, specializing in psycholinguistics.

## Communicating the added value of language services to clients – How associations can help

*Sarah Bawa Mason, Southampton, UK*

Professional associations should work to ensure the skills and services provided by their members are recognized, developing meaningful messaging on the “value added” for potential clients by the work of said members. Associations can also leverage their knowledge and dissemination capacity to the advantage of their members. It is best practice for individual members to spread these messages in their dealings with clients too.

MET members are at the apex of the human language services pyramid, but many are working alone as freelancers in a highly competitive market with constant downward pressure on pricing. The speaker will draw out key messages on the added value of language services and the premium attached to language capability in a way that will be helpful to MET members in their own negotiations. She will provide links to meaningful research and a curated collection of case studies demonstrating return on investment for clients that can be used as ammunition in negotiations by individual professional translators and editors offering high-level language services to clients from many sectors.

The resources cited in the talk can be used and adapted by people working in associations and individual members to build more targeted messaging for clients on the value of language services, and to push back on behalf of premium human translation and editing service providers.

The presentation will explore the possibility of MET, groups within MET, or even individual MET members curating their own collection of resources and case studies linked to specific sectors as a bank to be drawn upon in negotiations. A listing of relevant resources could be collated online.

### **About the presenter**

*Sarah Bawa Mason* has over 30 years' experience as a freelance language service provider, 11 as a Senior Lecturer in Translation Studies at Portsmouth, and she also chaired the Institute of Translation and Interpreting (2016–19). She currently provides consultancy as Commercial Collaborations Lead for the UK Association of Translation Companies.

## Branching out into interpreting

*Kit Cree, Pamplona, Spain*

Many language professionals are curious about or intrigued by interpreting, or just waiting for the right moment to branch out. This might be an appealing way of adding variety to a desk-bound, often lonely job, luring you out of the house, providing a welcome career diversion or keeping your skills sharp.

Although I had received some initial training on interpreting at university, my personal situation led me into full-time freelance translation in 2003. Children grow up, circumstances change, and I branched into interpreting in 2018. Over the last five years, many people have asked me how and why I went about this. To accompany my personal story, I ran a survey of MET members to find out if others were interested in interpreting and what they would like to know. A second survey among MET's interpreters aimed to answer these questions and shed light on the mysteries of this profession. My talk will intertwine these survey results with my own story, explaining how I topped up my training, mastered the equipment, made essential contacts, and found work. It is intended for MET members who are interested in interpreting as a future string to their bow or who wish to branch out and explore new career paths without straying too far from their present skill set.

### **About the presenter**

*Kit Cree* has been a freelance translator of French and Spanish into English for over 20 years. In 2018, she grasped the opportunity to become an interpreter, a discipline she loved at university, although it was off-limits for many years due to personal circumstances. She currently translates from home and interprets online and in person at conferences, business meetings and film festivals.

## Beautiful language: unmasking the world of cosmetics translation

*Ruth Simpson, Chablis, France*

On fleek, maskne, skinimalism: beauty buzzwords are a breed of their own. And if you're translating into English, your ideas might appear dull when compared with the inventive copy crafted by native English marketing teams. In this session, Ruth will explain how she came to work in the world of skincare and beauty translation, how she stays abreast of market trends, and how she keeps a firm grasp on the latest beauty terms. Drawing on objective facts and her own experience, Ruth will cover information about the beauty market in general, what role translation plays in that market, and what you can do to lift your own cosmetics translations to new creative heights. Specializing in beauty means keeping up with trends and fads that move at breakneck speed, while tuning in to vastly different brand voices, tailoring your text to specific markets, and getting your imaginative juices flowing. But creativity isn't everything. The cosmetics market has something for everyone: legal, medical, and scientific knowledge are all in demand too, so it's not just for lovers of slogans and descriptive language. Attendees should expect to leave with an understanding of the beauty and cosmetics market today, insight into what it's like to translate in that market (with linguistic and business-related examples), and an idea of the advantages and disadvantages of working with beauty brands.

### **About the presenter**

*Ruth Simpson* is lucky enough to specialize in the world of luxury: beauty and wine. After several years as an English language trainer at L'Oréal's Luxury Division in Paris, she became a full-time translator in 2008. She works regularly with brands from all segments of the beauty world, including skincare, fragrance, and makeup. She is also a singer, violinist, and ukulele player, and has directed the METM choir for several years.

## La internacia lingvo – Using Esperanto to ease communication

*Siru Laine, Barcelona, Spain*

Imagine a global language that has only one variant, sixteen grammar rules, and no exceptions. This language is currently being used by governments and universities, and you can reach a conversational level in a matter of days. From a language professional's point of view, it might sound suspicious, or even artificial – which it actually is.

Esperanto is the most widely spoken constructed international auxiliary language in the world. It was created to ease communication between peoples by being easy to learn. Although the aim of becoming the universal lingua franca has not been reached, Esperanto has hundreds of native speakers, is increasingly popular in language-learning applications such as Duolingo, and has had its own culture for decades.

However, Esperanto is still often viewed as an old, romanticized way toward world peace, and not many people know that it is still actively spoken on all continents (bar one curious exception!) and is widely used in literary publications. As one of just a handful of medical translators in the world who have Esperanto as their working language, I have had to correct quite a few myths and misconceptions regarding this intriguing “conlang.”

In this presentation, I will give a short introduction to Esperanto, including its history, grammar, and vocabulary. I will relate how and why I became a fluent Esperantist and explain how Esperanto can be used as a means to ease communication and in professional environments such as translating, interpreting, and teaching. I will share some anecdotes from my years as a language professional, exemplify the relevance of Esperanto today, and, hopefully, bust a few more myths about this fascinating, yet often misunderstood language.

Everyone interested in linguistics, uncommon languages, and the concept of constructed or auxiliary languages is welcome. Bonvenon!

### **About the presenter**

*Siru Laine* is a Finnish medical translator based in Barcelona. She holds a BA in Icelandic as a second language and an MA in translation studies, both from the University of Iceland. Siru works with several source languages and is an active member of the Esperanto community.

## The immune system: get your FACS straight

*Maighread Gallagher-Gambarelli, Grenoble, France*

Given the importance of diseases, viruses, and the immune system to society as a whole and to language professionals working within the health sciences, I will review the related terminology and one of the main tools used by immunologists to explore this complex and expanding field.

The immune system is made up of multiple cell types, all developing from a common precursor in the bone marrow – the elusive haematopoietic stem cell. From this, our bodies derive all the cell types in the innate and adaptive immune systems: B cells, T cells, macrophages, eosinophils, natural killer cells, dendritic cells and more. Each class of cells plays a unique role, with killers, antigen presenters and memory cells working together. Which of them is more important is a source of constant – not to say heated – debate. Nevertheless, everyone will agree that the sheer number of individual types is daunting and finer-grained divisions are constantly emerging.

A key tool in the search for new cell types is fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS) and the related flow cytometry. This technology emerged in the 1970s and has constantly evolved since; immunologists use it almost daily. Because it serves many fields, the terminology has crossed over into medical discourse in many specialties. Together, we will review the vocabulary related to cell labelling and sorting.

This talk should suit anyone who wants to find out more about the immune system or has ever wondered what distinguishes positive from negative sorting, why researchers (should) always mention an isotype control, and how to tell a primary from a secondary antibody. We will also take a look at the mechanics of flow cytometry and cell sorting.

### **About the presenter**

*Maighread Gallagher-Gambarelli* completed her PhD in immunology in France and subsequently worked and published in research in the UK and France for a number of years. In 2009, she abandoned the lab bench to set up as a freelance translator and editor specialising in research papers. She has since helped with the publication of over 300 articles in a range of scientific fields but still gets a thrill when the topic is immunology.



## Translating in acute crises – on texts, contexts, and languages

*Federico M. Federici, University College London, UK*

Translation, interpretation, and intercultural mediation must be considered risk reduction tools in crises, but this position is not yet universally shared. Multilingual communication is often unplanned and organized haphazardly.

From supporting displaced people on their way to a safe destination or integrating into a new society, to informing settled residents of multilingual cities of local hazards, translators help to mitigate risks. In many instances, however, emergency services and responders refer to translation as an "issue" or "barrier". Recently, the lack of written translations and interpretation has been held responsible for perpetuating or exacerbating inequalities. In response to this problem, international organizations and local institutions are now looking at ways in which translation can build trust and improve the effectiveness of humanitarian and disaster response efforts.

It would be simplistic to state that having access to information in multiple languages through subtitled videos, leaflets, text messages, or social media posts will automatically change the behaviour of a person in danger. However, it is surely reasonable to expect that not having that information would increase the level of exposure to risks and that providing *equal* access to information can give a person a better chance at safety.

In my talk, I will include a few examples of how English works as a lingua franca and a pivot language in the Mediterranean to deliver crucial information in a timely way. I will reflect on the inherent risks of this approach and present some of the types of texts that are regularly translated.

### **About Federico**

[Federico M. Federici](#) is Professor of Intercultural Crisis Communication at the Centre for Translation Studies, University College London, UK. From 2009 to 2014 he sat on the board of the European Master's in Translation Network. His research on translators and interpreters as intercultural mediators and translation in crises has been published in journals like *Translation Spaces* and *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*. He edited *Mediating Emergencies and Conflicts* (2016), *Intercultural Crisis Communication* (2019) (with Christophe Declercq), and *Translation in Cascading Crises* (2019) and *Translating Crises* (2022) (both with Sharon O'Brien). He has co-authored [government briefs](#) and reports on [crisis communication policies](#) and multilingual communication in the [humanitarian sector](#).

## Defending a paper: review of literature on the “point-by-point reply” and tips for supportive author editing

Mary Ellen Kerans, Barcelona, Spain

Authors submitting papers to high-ranked peer-reviewed journals can well feel pleased these days if their manuscript moves past the “desk-rejection” hurdle and is sent out for peer review: they can then hope the handling editor will invite them to revise and defend their paper by replying to reviewers’ “points.” For authors in competitive research disciplines or targeting a prestigious journal in any discipline, this second hurdle of writing a convincing point-by-point (P×P) reply can take almost as much time and effort as drafting the original submission.

P×P letters were once an occluded genre\* – defined by John Swales as one unseen by outsiders and apprentices. Although advice on how to compose these critical texts is now online, novice authors (the “apprentices”) can still be taken by surprise if they’ve mainly observed writing from peripheral authorship roles (the “middle-author” positions). Similarly, if “outsiders” like authors’ editors are only peripherally involved, the complexity of these high-stakes letters may remain occluded to them.

Many authors need support from manuscript editors at this stage. In this talk, besides giving a review of the literature and online “how-to” advice on P×P replies, I will discuss how I give support and show examples of problems and solutions. Briefly, I start by interviewing authors new to me to gauge their attitudes toward the quality of the review, the feasibility of revising the paper, and their readiness to manage its defense. I then make suggestions for arranging the replies according to the extensiveness of anticipated revisions. Eventually I edit the letter against the manuscript. I will discuss missteps I’ve seen and what I do when I find a mismatch between an author’s reply and a reviewer’s point. The session’s purpose is to show how to go beyond online P×P templates, which often encourage overuse of frequent phrases. Our ultimate goal, the authors’ goal, is a letter that functions as sincere, convincing author–reviewer dialog between peers.

\*Swales J. (1996) “Occluded Genres in the Academy: The Case of the Submission Letter”. In: *Academic Writing: Intercultural and Textual Issues*. Eds. E. Ventola and A. Mauranen. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, pp. 45-58.

### About the presenter

Mary Ellen Kerans is a freelance authors’ editor and translator who works mainly but not exclusively with clinical scientists. Her career has also included in-house and freelance work for publishers, plus many years of English language teaching, especially English for specific purposes and academic writing at various levels. A unifying thread in her approach to working with authors or teaching – whether in traditional settings like universities or in factories or hospitals – is finding a process-oriented way to help learners achieve their goals.

## Exploring bracket (mis)use

*Joy Burrough-Boenisch, Renkum, Netherlands*

You'll be familiar with brackets (parentheses in American English). I will discuss the conventional advice on bracket usage in English and present some of the dozens of examples of thought-provoking usages in English (native and non-native) that I've photographed or transcribed over decades. This will be an interactive session, with the audience being encouraged to react to the examples, interpret their meaning and contribute their experience of bracket usage in languages other than English. We won't delve into brackets' specialised connotations in maths, science and programming codes. Instead, prepare for some puzzlement and fun as we examine brackets being used in genres such as pop songs, poetry, newspaper articles, recipe books and research articles, and work out why writers put brackets around word(s). Do these uses match those listed in online and hard-copy punctuation authorities? (Spoiler alert: no, not always – especially not when writers transfer bracket use from another language into English.)

You will come away from this session not only wary of the mantra that leaving out the information included in brackets doesn't change a sentence's meaning, but also knowing the origin of this (potentially) misleading advice. And when editing or translating, you will deal with brackets more critically and cautiously.

### **About the presenter**

*Joy Burrough-Boenisch*, a founder and honorary member of SENSE ([www.sense-online.nl](http://www.sense-online.nl)), has long worked as a freelance authors' editor and translator for Dutch academics and scientists, and as an occasional teacher of academic English. She has given many conference presentations and workshops in Europe and beyond on editing non-native English. Originally a geographer, she learnt to edit in Borneo and Australia before moving to the Netherlands. Her PhD thesis is on Dutch scientific English. She has various scholarly and professional publications on editing and non-native English to her name.

See <http://www.linkedin.com/in/joyburroughboenisch>.

## Large language models and language professionals: understanding the promises, risks and impact

*Luisa Bentivogli, Fondazione Bruno Kessler, Trento, Italy*

ChatGPT is only one of the latest members of the ever-evolving family of so-called large language models (LLMs), i.e. AI systems that use deep neural networks to generate language output based on the patterns they learn from massive amounts of text data. The impressive capabilities exhibited by LLMs across a variety of natural language processing tasks, translation included, are generating motivated excitement but also concern in the research and industry ecosystems, as well as among users at large.

For language professionals, the rise of AI elicits important questions. What are the potential benefits of this technology? What are the possible risks and ethical concerns associated with it? How do the new LLMs compare with current commercial MT systems? Are ongoing debates and the general sentiment different from the reaction to the advent of neural MT back in 2016? Are LLMs becoming the language services industry's new toolkit? What are the major factors in their practical adoption in production workflows? Will we need to rebrand the translation profession and rethink how translators are trained?

In this talk, I will introduce LLMs and how they work, with a focus on multilingual and cross-lingual aspects. Then I will discuss the major themes around LLMs, as outlined above, with the aim of providing a guide to navigate the complex landscape of LLMs and their role in shaping the future of translators' work and society at large.

### **About Luisa**

[Luisa Bentivogli](#) heads the Machine Translation (MT) Unit at Fondazione Bruno Kessler. Her research interests include evaluation of human language technologies, translation technologies for translators, creation and annotation of multilingual corpora, and computational lexicography in multilingual environments. Her current focus is on creating multilingual resources for speech translation (ST) and on assessing and mitigating gender bias in MT and ST, for which she recently won an [Amazon Research Award](#). She has contributed to projects resulting in products such as MateCat, ModernMT and MateSub. She regularly organizes events on MT for translators and the scientific community, such as the School of Advanced Technologies for Translators.

## Interactive session on MS Word: your questions answered

*Jenny Zonneveld, Mijdrecht, Netherlands*

By the very nature of our work as language professionals, we are on our own much of the time. Most of us are self-employed and we can't benefit from resources provided by employers, such as pre-installed hardware, IT help desks, software training courses or company templates for Office. We must find our own productivity hacks or ask colleagues at the virtual water cooler.

Following the success of the Tech Clinics and interactive editing and translation slams at METM22, I will lead an interactive session on MS Word. Rather than follow a pre-determined workshop syllabus, I will invite conference delegates to submit queries in advance\* and those will dictate the topics we cover during the session.

Possible topics for discussion include how to:

- create a simple macro
- make frequently used features readily available
- create a table of contents.

During the session, together we'll explore solutions to your queries and look at where to find relevant help online. There will also be an opportunity for attendees to ask follow-up questions and share their own tips and solutions for the topics under discussion.

Even if we don't cover all the queries submitted about MS Word, attendees are sure to learn something new about this major tool of our trade.

Let's learn more about using MS Word from each other.

\* Instructions for submitting questions will be made available to registered attendees.

### **About the presenter**

*Jenny Zonneveld* works in the Netherlands as translator, editor and copywriter for Dutch and Belgian clients. She is a qualified member of ITI. Over the years she has developed training for MS Word and given workshops for MET and other organisations.

## Going beyond inclusive language: an introduction to liberation through communication

*Begoña Martínez-Pagán, Murcia, Spain*

Even though they fall short of the mark when implemented in isolation, language reforms and language change have always been pivotal to society's evolution, as they are at once the result of and toolkit for achieving a fairer, more just, and inclusive world. This talk will explore the role of translation and interpreting in promoting equity-based and inclusive communication, and discuss ethical concerns related to community-based language changes and their potential contributions to liberating oppressed humans – including ourselves.

First, we will briefly discuss the basics of intersectional views of the human experience and how to effectively communicate freedom, justice, and respect for everyone's human rights, especially across different languages. We will examine the evolution of scientific findings that demonstrate the positive impact of these reforms on various aspects of society such as health, education, employment, and political representation, while also considering their pitfalls and costs.

Some forces require us to be invisible and neutral as translators and editors. This talk will showcase practical examples of communication strategies and techniques in English, Spanish, and other languages that provide useful insights and help challenge normative biases. While not exhaustive, the list of biases we will cover includes gender, sexual orientation, family configuration, age, ability, race, class, occupation, and geopolitical background. Thus, we will discuss gender neutrality, neopronouns, non-monogamy, person-centred language, intersex terms, generic masculine alternatives, and basic geopolitics such as land struggles and decolonizing.

To finish, we will reflect on how inclusive language could white/pink-wash harsh realities and put people at risk, and examine cases where translation could contribute to sustaining the systems responsible for power imbalances. We will also consider the pragmatic benefits and costs of implementing inclusive language in the translation industry.

### **About the presenter**

*Begoña Martínez-Pagán* is a translator, interpreter, and author based at the English Studies Department of the University of Murcia. Her activism, lecturing, and research include intersections of her profession with feminist and LGBTIQ+ literature, inclusive language, human rights, business organization, and open-source software.



## In search of style: using theory to fight source-language interference

*Helen Oclee-Brown, Staplehurst, UK*

How does a teacher of translation take a class of students – some of whom are L2 speakers – and help them craft elegant, effective texts? One of the tools we have at our disposal is translation theory. Though much derided or largely ignored by practitioners, translation theory can help students transform their target texts from awkward-sounding to ear-pleasing. My aim in this talk is to show you how.

Students often cling to the source-text structure, thinking it's a safe bet. This strategy produces literal, bumpy translations, which aren't fit for academic, let alone commercial, ends. But students need structure – to ground them, to give them the tools they need to analyse good model and parallel texts and, crucially, to help them produce successful, idiomatic translations.

In this session, we'll look at skopos theory, Nord's functionalist approach, and Chesterman's practical strategies. We'll explore how a solid theoretical framework can help students decode a source text, and then encode it in a different language for a different audience. Mimicry is one thing, but students must be able to unpack texts and understand how the cogs turn to replicate the target-language style across various text types and specialisms.

I'll draw on examples and successful strategies from my lecturing experience to show how classroom activities have helped students move from interlineal, literal translations to freer, more communicative texts that are fit for purpose. In keeping with MET's history as a forum where academia and practice meet, I'll also invite attendees to perform interactive, theory-inspired tasks at each stage.

This talk is for anyone interested in university training on and theory-based approaches to translation. I also welcome sceptics to show them how theory can help students develop good reflexes and ward off bad habits.

### **About the presenter**

*Helen Oclee-Brown* is an editor, translator from Spanish and French, and latterly a lecturer in translation at the University of Westminster, where she studied half a lifetime ago. Her work focuses on online communication, education, and architecture and design.

## What does it take to become (and remain) a scientific translator? A two-tale perspective

*Katarzyna Szymańska, Archamps, France; Audrey Bernard-Petitjean, Coubon, France*

Scientific translation is a very particular variety among professional language services. Have you ever wondered what is really behind the seemingly straightforward label of a “scientific translator”? What does it take to become one? Is there one best recipe for continued success? The two speakers will try to answer these questions by sharing their perspectives and their own experience from the field.

Coming from different backgrounds and yet frequently crossing paths, they will not simply tell their stories but will rather confront their views and look into various aspects of the scientific translator’s life and business from different angles. Even though, at first glance, their profiles look similar (both are cancer scientists, to cite just one obvious convergence), their careers as scientific translators have been, in fact, quite different. Audrey entered a path towards becoming a life scientist without much hesitation, followed it straight, and some years later found herself making an unexpected brisk choice of switching from full-time scientific researcher to full-time scientific translator. Katarzyna has always followed a multi-track course, with several layers of activities many people would consider irreconcilable. Today, they are both freelancers and have two working languages in common, but their clienteles and work organisation are very different. All this gives rise to many differences in their viewpoints on the arcane tricks of the scientific translator’s profession. Or maybe not that many? Surprises are in the offing.

By pondering their views on different issues relevant for scientific translators, editors and writers, the speakers will offer useful insights to those who have just started or are considering starting a career in the field. However, their stories and practical considerations may provide inspiring food for thought also to more seasoned colleagues, who will be able to relate their own views and experience to those of the speakers. Ultimately, the listeners will learn about different pathways to success in the field. They will also gain some practical advice on how to remain in business, enjoying both professional and personal fulfilment.

### **About the presenters**

*Katarzyna Szymańska* has a PhD in biological sciences, a postgraduate study diploma in translation, and international experience in both fields. As a founder of Science to the Point ([sciencetothepoint.com](http://sciencetothepoint.com)), she works with scientists and medical doctors as a translator and editor. She also runs CPD workshops for scientific translators.

*Audrey Bernard-Petitjean* has a PhD in life sciences (specialty: molecular and cellular biology of cancer). In 2008, she decided to become an English-into-French translator and launched her freelance activity. She specialises in scientific, technical and medical translation and has a particular interest in public health and infectious diseases.



## Language breakout: interactive translation sessions

### **(IT–EN)**

*Laura Bennett, Beaconsfield, UK; Elizabeth Garrison, Milan, Italy*

### **(ES–EN)**

*Kate Major Patience, Lugo, Spain; Kit Cree, Pamplona, Spain*

### **(DE–EN)**

*Kate Sotejeff-Wilson, Jyväskylä, Finland; Kathryn O'Donoghue, Thatcham, UK*

### **(FR–EN)**

*Séverine Watson, Saint Georges, France; Aleksandra Chlon, Edinburgh, Scotland*

Time to roll up your sleeves and flex your translation muscles. This interactive session is the perfect place to show off your talents, be wowed by your peers, and even pick up a revision buddy.

#### **How does it work?**

This session focuses on a specific language pair. After a brief introduction, session hosts will split attendees into small groups. The groups will then tackle a selection of wickedly tricky texts before they face off in a snippet slam to compare notes.

#### **Who should attend?**

Anyone willing to get stuck in, from seasoned professionals to green translators with fresh ideas. We welcome native speakers of both the source and target languages. The session will be fun and fast-paced but can get loud, so it may not be a good fit if you're noise-sensitive.

#### **What will you need?**

Pen and paper, an electronic device (one per group) and quick-fire skills.

## Interactive editing sessions

### **Education**

*Sarah Bawa Mason, Southampton, UK; Kim Eddy, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Spain*

### **Medicine**

*Alice Lehtinen, Mäntsälä, Finland; Heather Hamilton, Irun, Spain*

Editing needn't be a solitary affair. Instead, join us to reap the rewards of collaboration. This is your chance to unearth new strategies, see how your peers work and even pick up an editing partner.

### **How does it work?**

After a brief introduction, session hosts will split attendees into small groups. The groups will then tackle a selection of specialist texts before coming together to discuss their work. How will the versions differ, why did groups take different routes, and what can we learn from other approaches?

### **Who should attend?**

Editors with a working knowledge of the area, although anyone with an interest is welcome. Things may get loud with several groups in the room, so bear that in mind if you're noise-sensitive.

### **What will you need?**

Pen and paper, your voice and editing elbow grease.

### **How can you prepare?**

You will be able to download and read the texts in advance.