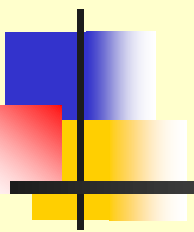


# Training Legal Translators without Legal Training?



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Natividad Gallardo San Salvador  
Catherine Way  
TRADESP Research Group  
AVANTI Research Group  
Universidad de Granada



# Questions posed

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- *1. Does translator training at universities fulfil market needs?*
- *2. Are competences for legal translators well defined?*
- *3. Do legal translators without legal training understand implicit information in specialised texts?*



# Questions posed

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- *4. Is there quality control of legal translations?*
- *5. How are sworn translators selected?*
- *6. Do the current exams reflect professional practice?*



# 1. University training

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- Yes.
- Or at least attempts to.
- Vigier (2008, 2009)
- Vigier: research underway on graduate satisfaction with training as sworn translators



## 2. Legal translator competence

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Krings 1986

Ammann 1990

Gile 1995

Hurtado 1996

Kiraly 1995, 2000

Kussmaul 1995

Robinson 1997

Neubert 1998

Grupo PACTE 1998;

Kelly 1999, 2002, 2005

Orozco 2000

Way 2002, 2005

Valderrey 2004



# Legal translator competence

Competence	Definition	For legal translators
Communicative and textual	in at least two languages and cultures.	Understanding and analysing legal texts Ability to produce legal texts (legal discourse) Familiarity with legal text types/genres Familiarity with parallel text corpora
Cultural	this includes not only encyclopaedic knowledge of the countries whose languages constitute the translator's working languages, but also values, myths, perceptions, beliefs, behaviours and their textual representations	Familiarity with the ST and TT legal systems Understanding the relations between the ST and TT cultures and their legal texts.



# Legal translator competence

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<b>Competence</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>For Legal Translators</b>
Thematic	Basic knowledge of subject areas	Familiarity with the basic concepts of Law Familiarity with the documentary sources of Law

# Legal translator competence

<b>Competence</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>For Legal Translators</b>
Instrumental and professional	Research skills, IT skills, ethics	Ability to use, evaluate and manage documentary sources and terminological databases.  Familiarity with professional guidelines, professional associations and ethical standards for legal translation.
Psychophysiological	Translator/interpreter self-concept Self-confidence	Clear self-concept of the role of legal translators. Self-confidence as specialist translator in relations with legal professions.



# Legal translator competence

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Interpersonal	Team work, relations with other professions	Awareness of the social and professional aspects of legal translation. Ability to justify decisions before members of the legal profession. Ability to deal professionally with experts in Law.
Strategic	Organisational and planning skills. Monitoring	Ability to identify problems specific to legal texts. Ability to find and evaluate different solutions to the problems depending on the legal systems involved.



## 3. Understanding specialised texts

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- Specialist with languages or specialised translators?
- Gallardo, Kelly, Mayoral, Way 1984, 1996, 1999
- Snell-Hornby 1992                      Muñoz y Valdivieso 2006
- Garrido 1996, 2007
- Faber 2005                                      Lopez Ciruelo 2007



## 4. Quality control

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- Who?
- How?
- Why?



## 5. Current selection

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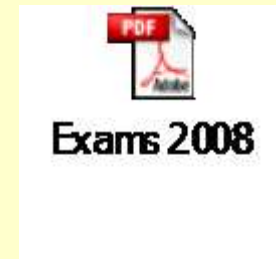
- Exam
- Accreditation via Translating degree
- Criticisms: García-Medall 1998; Miguélez 1999; Cáceres and Pérez 2003; Mayoral 2000; Way 2003; Ordoñez 2009; Vigier 2009.



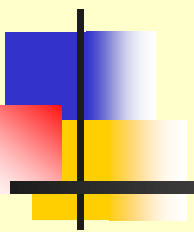
## 6. Exams

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- Exams OIL (MAEC)
- General translation B-A
- General translation A-B
- Specialised translation B-A
- Interpreting?



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