COMMENTARY OF THE TRANSLATION OF TWO PAPERS: ON INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW AND ON THE RECONCILIATION PROCESS IN AFGHANISTAN

I. FOREWORD

The present essay will comment the translation from Italian into English of two papers presented at conferences in which I was involved as a simultaneous interpreter. One of them is on international humanitarian law (Barberini 2008); the other one is on the reconciliation process in Afghanistan (Italian Foreign Ministry 2008).

Given that the process of translating implies primarily a choice between different options, some of which may or may not be more appropriate than others, the objective of this paper was to highlight and support them based on the practice and the theory of translation.

II. INTRODUCTION

Before talking about the methodology employed in this commentary a couple of words should be spent over the overall process followed in translating these texts.

What was first: the egg or the chicken? This question, trivial as it may seem, has a strong bearing in defining the process of translating, which is often the product of a very complex interaction between practice and theory. The issue that arises is whether translation theories can be of practical help in the making of a translation.

Think aloud protocols, that have been trying to determine what happens in a person’s mind when working at a translation, appear to indicate that the choices taken by the translator are largely automatic (Börsch, 1986), thus more likely based on practice and experience than on conscious efforts involving theoretical concepts.

However, the complex relationship existing between the theory and the practice of translating can perhaps be better defined through examples of other activities that are made up of both a theoretical and practical component.
Wing Chun, for example, is an ancient martial art developed in China centuries ago that exploits some sensory receptors in our skin to detect movement much faster than our eyes. One of its basic techniques is aimed at anticipating the opponents’ moves by keeping constant contact with his or her body (hence the name of the technique, *sticky hands*). Although such “moves” are described very precisely in theory, they are effective only by being automatic and instinctual. In teaching such moves a Wing Chun instructor will most likely not indulge in theoretical explanations, but just ask his students to close their eyes and pay attention to what they feel.

If we were to compare the translation process to another activity such as driving, we could even assume that a conscious effort in each single phase (steering, changing gears, paying attention to the road signs, etc) would actually hamper one’s ability to drive. If all of those procedures were to be accomplished consciously they would require a notable effort and certainly more time than otherwise required through automatic reflexes.

It would thus seem that practice, mostly unconscious and automated, is not only desirable but also essential in many everyday activities.

Based on these general assumptions, in translating the texts included in the commentary I have made it a point not to be conditioned by the theory of translation: they were exclusively translated based on over ten years of experience as a conference interpreter. While translating, however, a note was taken of single items of interest that could have a bearing in selecting one solution instead of another. At this stage these comments were rather vague, probably rightly so since the process of translating, as was said previously, is mostly unconscious. However, once the translation was actually finished and I embarked on the commentary of it, those notes were developed further and associated with the theories of translation that were relevant to them.

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1 This image appears to suggest that the translation process is an interaction between two constantly shifting entities: the author and the translator. In this instance the interaction would be of an adversarial sort, between opponents. In other metaphors developed in the past, it was perceived as being based on “marriage” in which case the translator would be viewed as “faithful” to the “original” or “unfaithful”, such as in the case of the “belles infidèles”, a term coined by Gilles Ménage in 1654 (Backer 2005: Gender Metaphorics in Translation).

2 Not by chance, this martial art is widely taught to the blind as a self-defense technique, often with a high degree of success.

3 A paper recently presented at the Kätu symposium on translation and interpreting studies goes a step further and questions the very need for theories in Translation Studies (Tarvi, L. 2007).
If I had done the opposite, started from a theory and based my translation on it, I would have probably ended up building a house’s roof without having laid its foundations. Getting back to the question that opened this essay, it would seem that the egg (theory) comes after the chicken (practice) or to extend this metaphor to animals of different species, that “Theories pass. The frog remains” (Gutt 2005: 1 citing Christine Schaeffner).

III. METHODOLOGY

The translations in this essay will be aligned to the target text, side by side and based on the layout employed in the *Comparative Stylistics of French and English* (Darbelnet, J., & Vinay, 1995: 292-327) that uses footnotes to help the readers refer to each specific comment without having to flip back and forth between different pages.

As was stated at the outset, the process of translating can be compared to any other activity that involves a selection between different options, such as for example is the game of chess. If we follow this metaphor, a translation can be viewed as a process made up of two basic components: (i) tactics (micro), that operate at a lower level and (ii) strategy (macro), that refers to the translation as a whole. The two are closely related to each other such that an experienced chess player cannot devise a good strategy without making full use of tactics, and conversely good tactical opportunities will not arise in the absence of an adequate strategy.

As such, when commenting a translation two different levels of analysis appear possible. There can be a:

1. **Micro level**, that involves the peculiarities inherent to the language pairs concerned with the source and target text, and a
2. **Macro level**, which concerns the more general translation strategies, such as the discourse employed, the ideology, etc.

Historically Translation Studies have been more concerned with the overall strategy of translating (macro) than with its specific tactical constituents (micro). This was probably so because in this

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4 Chess is yet another activity that exemplifies the very complex relationship existing between theory and practice. I have personally experienced the frustration of reading dozens of books on the theory of chess and then taking part at some local competition where I would be literally torn to pieces after only a dozen moves by the random ten-year-old who barely knew how to read.
way it could involve all language pairs and thus address a larger audience of linguists. Strategic concepts such as domestication, foreignisation and ideology, apply to all languages and can be discussed by a very large audience. Tactics on the other hand, remains the domain of restricted circles of scholars proficient in specific language pairs, sometimes just a handful of people as in the case of the less common language pairs.5

Undoubtedly any attempt to comment a translation based only on its strategy would give a very partial representation of it. To put it as Vinay and Darbelnet “a translation cannot be dissociated from comparative stylistics … translators use rules of comparative stylistics to carry out translations” (Darbelnet, J., & Vinay, J. 1995: 5 edited).

The commentary in this essay will therefore attempt to cover both tactics and strategy. In the footnotes, reference will be made to the specific (micro) choices taken within each given translation unit (words, sentences, units of thought). At the end of each translation, a more general comment will attempt to define the overall translation strategies (macro) emerging from the target text6.

We must be clear on this, the overall strategy emerges from the target text but was not consciously employed to produce it. The same applies to the specific tactical choices; they emerge from the translation but were not selected individually in the making of it7.

As we have already stressed previously, the process of translating comes before theory and is characterized by a complex set of unconscious efforts. As such, it most certainly cannot be reduced to a shopping list of procedures that have be applied to the source text. If a translation were to be considered as a product, it would certainly not be one that can be simply picked off a shelf. Rather it is the result of very complex processes followed by the translator’s unconscious mind (Osimo 2004:

5 This is why the tactical Comparative Stylistics of French and English: A Methodology for Translation remained unknown to the wider public for forty years, until it was finally translated into English (Darbelnet, J., & Vinay, J. 1995: vii).

6 The main strategic elements considered will include the theory of skopos (the main function of the text), the target audience and examples of functional or dynamic equivalence. The tactical elements will include, among others, the segmentation of the source text in different types of translation units, form and some contrastive differences between English and Italian.

7 Incidentally, the rather trivial observation that theories come after a translation and not before it has a large bearing in devising effective translation studies curricula. It implies that the theory of translation would actually be helpful to students only after they have already acquired effective translation skills, to further increase their awareness over the many factors involved with (reading, writing and) translating.
Chap 6-23). As such it can be submitted to the test of theories only once the target text has been written and the cognitive factors involved in its making have ceased to exist, at least partly\(^8\).

\(^8\) Cognitive factors cease to exist only in part because they are involved not only with the production phase, when the translation is actually produced, but also with the so-called receptive one in which it is read by someone who will hopefully make some sense out of it.
Nel XVII secolo, nell’Europa che si andava caratterizzando con l’equilibrio delle sovranità degli Stati sancito a Westfalia nel 1648, con le elaborazioni di Grozio (1583-1694) e di Pufendorf (1632-1694), più profondamente con de Vattel (1714-1767), che può essere considerato uno dei più autorevoli fondatori del positivismo nell’Europa del XVIII secolo e dopo le riflessioni dei teologi e giuristi spagnoli de Vitoria (1483-1546) e Suarez (1548-1617), la dottrina della “guerra giusta” è entrata nella coscienza dell’opinione pubblica internazionale.  

Evidentemente la storia dell’umanità non è soltanto una storia di guerre, ma è certo che le guerre fanno parte della storia dell’umanità. A causa dei cambiamenti profondi che hanno riguardato tutta la vita della comunità internazionale, credo che siano necessarie una attenta riflessione per studiare meglio il jus ad bellum e per attualizzare il jus in bello, una mentalità nuova, una filosofia politica nuova e, forse, anche regole nuove. La riflessione è quasi obbligata sia dai cambiamenti profondi che si sono verificati e che generano in tutti molti interrogativi sia dalla grande sensibilità ora sviluppata che fa porre tali interrogativi sotto il profilo più generale di etica nelle relazioni internazionali. Questo richiamo non può non valere in primo luogo per il diritto internazionale umanitario.

**Paragraph I.**

i. Nel XVII secolo, nell’Europa che si andava caratterizzando con l’equilibrio delle sovranità degli Stati sancito a Westfalia nel 1648, con le elaborazioni di Grozio (1583-1694) e di Pufendorf (1632-1694), più profondamente con de Vattel (1714-1767), che può essere considerato uno dei più autorevoli fondatori del positivismo nell’Europa del XVIII secolo e dopo le riflessioni dei teologi e giuristi spagnoli de Vitoria (1483-1546) e Suarez (1548-1617), la dottrina della “guerra giusta” è entrata nella coscienza dell’opinione pubblica internazionale.

ii. It was in this period that the doctrine of "just war" made its way in the conscience of the international public opinion.

iii. la dottrina della “guerra giusta” è entrata nella coscienza dell’opinione pubblica internazionale.

iv. Thanks to the works of Grotius (1583-1694), of Pufendorf (1632-1694),

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9 This is an excerpt of a paper presented in 2008 at a conference on international humanitarian law held in Rome by Giovanni Barberini, professor at the Law School of the University of Perugia.

10 The target text was segmented differently: the sentence (i-vi) would have been too long in English and therefore was split.

11 The more literal translation “that was being characterized”, is also possible.

12 This was added to connect (i.) and (iii.). (For another example see line xvi)

13 The Merriam Webster’s defines the word “conscience” as “the sense or consciousness of the moral goodness or blameworthiness of one’s own conduct, intentions, or character together with a feeling of obligation to do right or be good” (Merrian-Webster 2003: Conscience). Although in the first draft of the translation “coscienza” was translated with “minds”, the literal “conscience” appears more appropriate, especially given that the scholars mentioned here were actually jurists and theologians, thus likely to use words that refer to the semantic field of both law and theology.
v. e dopo le riflessioni dei teologi e giuristi spagnoli de Vitoria (1483-1546) e Suarez (1548-1617)
of Spanish theologians and jurists de Vitoria (1483-1546) and Suarez (1548-1617)

vi. più profondamente con de Vattel (1714-1767), che può essere considerato uno dei più autorevoli fondatori del positivismo nell’Europa del XVIII secolo
and above all of de Vattel (1714-1767), considered to be one of the most influential founding fathers of eighteenth century positivism.14

vii. Evidentemente la storia dell’umanità non è soltanto una storia di guerre,
Clearly the history of humanity cannot be reduced to the wars it has witnessed,

viii. ma è certo che le guerre fanno parte della storia dell’umanità.
yet undoubtedly these wars are a part and parcel of it.

ix. credo che siano necessarie una attenta riflessione per studiare meglio il jus ad bellum e per attualizzare il jus in bello,
That is why I believe we should delve deeper in the study of jus ad bellum16 and update our concept of jus in bello

x. A causa dei cambiamenti profondi che hanno riguardato tutta la vita della comunità internazionale,
in the light of the profound changes that have extensively involved the international community.

xi. [è quasi obbligata] We18 need19

xii. una mentalità nuova, una filosofia politica nuova e, forse, anche regole nuove.
a new mentality, a new political philosophy and, perhaps, even new rules

xiii. La riflessione20

xiv. sia21 dai cambiamenti profondi che si sono verificati
the profound changes that have taken place and

xv. e che generano in tutti molti interrogativi
that are raising so many questions among us

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14 The author suggests de Vattel is the most prominent of the scholars mentioned. To make him stand out, the order of the sentences in the target text was changed and this scholar was put at the end.

15 Some sentences were split (vii-viii and following); others were joined (xx). Refer to Point 3 in the General Commentary for an explanation.

16 Example of a borrowing. The Latin legal expressions jus ad bellum and jus in bello stand for “just war” and “law of war”. The intended audience of international legal scholars does not require them to be translated, especially since these expressions appear to be commonly used in legal English: despite them being very technical, the Online English Corpus at the University of Leeds returns 4 collocates for jus ad bellum and 2 collocates for jus in bello.

17 A more literal, yet awkward translation would be “in the light of the profound changes that have involved the entire life of the international community”. Entire life was rendered in the TT with extensively.

18 The impersonal form used in the source text was personalized in the target text to make it more incisive in the context for which the speech was intended, i.e. an oral presentation at a conference (Refer to point 2. Audience in the General Commentary). It is also more appropriate in English that tends to prefer what is more concrete to what is more abstract.

19 The sense of this new mentality being necessary is suggested by the previous sentences and by the expression è quasi obbligata (is almost obligatory) further down in the source text.

20 Literally, it would be translated with reflection. However, make sense of clarifies the context and helps link this concept with the following one in (xv) as it appears was intended by the author.

21 Although the word sia stands for “both” in Italian and is used in constructions such as “both this… and that”, it had no function here and thus was omitted.
In so doing, however, we should use our increased sensitivity towards these matters to consider the overall ethical issues involved with international relations and even more so with international humanitarian law.

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22 In English the more concrete *ethical issues* seems preferable to *ethics*. *Ethical issues* is a very strong collocate: the Online English Corpus at the University of Leeds returns for it more than 60 collocates.

23 The Italian expression *non può non valere* is a double negative (“it cannot but be true”) that was used in the past but is better left out in modern English. This is corroborated by the Online English Corpus at the University of Leeds that does not return any collocates for this expression.
V. GENERAL COMMENTARY (MACRO)

1. Function

The source text is a written paper meant to be read at a conference and as such, its main function is informative and persuasive. Based on this function the style of the target text was kept as clear and incisive as possible (see notes 10, 11, 13-15, 17-23).

2. Audience

The target audience of legal scholars at a conference is very important in choosing the main function of the TT (see 1. Function) and in taking other more specific translation choices (see note 16).

3. Formal and Dynamic Equivalence & Translation Units

The TT exemplifies the use of dynamic and formal equivalence and of different translation units (sentences, units of thought, paragraphs). In particular:

a. Paragraph I is rather straightforward and exemplifies the use of formal equivalence to translate relatively simple translation units (sentences). The order of the content, however, was modified to make the text more cohesive (see note 14), and the rather large sentence (i-iv) was split (see note 15).

b. Paragraph II is much more complex and exemplifies the process of translating units of thought diagonally, sometimes cutting across two or more sentences (x-xix), other times relying on the more general meaning conveyed by the paragraph (xiii). This is a clear example of an oblique translation: the translation units in the source text have no one-to-one correspondence with the units in the target text and are ordered differently (see notes 19 and 20). In this paragraph, dynamic equivalence was used extensively (see notes 17-23).

The more dynamic translation in Paragraph II requires a well-established relationship of trust between the author of the source text (or the client) and the translator. In the absence of it, a more “literal” translation would be more appropriate.

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24 As defined in (Nida, E. 1969: 12, 22-8).
VI. TEXT 2

L’Italia ha un ruolo particolarmente importante per la riconciliazione dell’Afghanistan e l’intervento a favore delle donne che è stato determinante sin dal 2002 quando cioè la sollecitazione del Ministero degli Affari Esteri italiano consentì la costituzione di un programma interdonatori dell’UNIFEM, il fondo delle Nazioni unite per la promozione dei diritti e della situazione economica e sociale delle donne. Si possono tuttavia distinguere due fasi nel programma italiano a favore delle donne nel paese. PRIMA FASE: 2002/2005. Il programma sostenuto dall’Italia è inquadra nel processo di pace e di ricostruzione che la comunità internazionale appoggia dopo gli accordi di Bonn del 2002. Il programma si è configurato come un intervento multilaterale finanziato attraverso varie agenzie multilaterali e ong per la ricostruzione del tessuto sociale ed economico dell’Afghanistan, attraverso il sostegno delle donne. L’intervento si è pertanto caratterizzato come un intervento umanitario per rispondere a bisogni essenziali delle donne. Infatti all’indomani dell’intervento armato contro il regime dei Talebani in Afghanistan la DGCS è intervenuta a specifico sostegno dei seguenti progetti: 1) Contributo di €2.200.000 all’UNFPA per la salute riproduttiva delle donne rifugiate e sfollate; 2) Contributo di €2.500.000 al trust fund UNIFFEM per la promozione dei diritti delle donne afgane; 3) Contributo all’ILO di €1.000.000 per attività di educazione all’impresa e generatrici di reddito delle donne afgane; 4) Intervento ONG INTERSOS di €500.000 per il sostegno economico alle donne rifugiate.

**ALIGNED SOURCE TEXT (ITALIAN)**

| LA PARTECIPAZIONE DELLE DONNE E DEI GIOVANI NEL PROCESSO DI RICONCILIAZIONE IN AFGHANISTAN, LIBANO E SUDAN | THE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN AND YOUTH IN THE RECONCILIATION PROCESS IN AFGHANISTAN, LEBANON AND SUDAN |

**Paragraph I.**

xx. L’Italia ha un ruolo particolarmente importante per la riconciliazione dell’Afghanistan e l’intervento a favore delle donne.

xxi. che è stato determinante sin dal 2002 quando cioè la sollecitazione del Ministero degli Affari Esteri italiano consentì la costituzione di un programma interdonatori.

xxii. L'Italia ha un ruolo particolarmente importante per la riconciliazione dell’Afghanistan e l’intervento a favore delle donne che è stato determinante sin dal 2002 quando cioè la sollecitazione del Ministero degli Affari Esteri italiano consentì la costituzione di un programma interdonatori. Italy has been at the forefront in the reconciliation process in Afghanistan and in promoting the rights of its women. Such a commitment became decisive since 2002, when the Italian Foreign Ministry was able to push for the creation of a multi-donor program within UNIFEM.

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26 This is an excerpt of a report was presented in May 2008 at a seminar on humanitarian aid, jointly organized by the Directorate General for Development Cooperation of the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs (DGCS-MFA) and by the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

27 The strong collocate promote the rights of warrants the use of the word promote in place of intervention: the Online English Corpus at the University of Leeds returns 10 collocates for this expression.

28 The long sentence (i-iv) was split up in the target text; (ii) was added to link the two parts.

29 This is just the first of a series of acronyms, which were left in their English form in the source text and thus did not require any translation. The only exception is ONG (vii) translated with NGO (“Non Governmental Organization”).
### Paragraph II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>xxiii.</th>
<th>dell’UNIFEM,</th>
<th>the United Nations Fund for the promotion of women’s human rights and economic and social conditions.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>il fondo delle Nazioni unite per la promozione dei diritti e della situazione economica e sociale delle donne.</td>
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</table>

**FIRST PHASE: 2002/2005**

**PRIMA FASE: 2002/2005**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>xxv.</td>
<td>Il programma sostenuto dall’Italia è inquadrato nel processo di pace e di ricostruzione che la comunità internazionale appoggia dopo gli accordi di Bonn del 2002.</td>
<td>The program supported by Italy falls within the framework of the peace and reconstruction process endorsed by the international community after the Bonn Agreements of 2002.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxvi.</td>
<td>Il programma si è configurato come un intervento multilaterale finanziato attraverso varie agenzie multilaterali e ONG per la ricostruzione del tessuto sociale ed economico dell’Afghanistan, attraverso il sostegno alle donne.</td>
<td>Funded through various multilateral agencies and NGOs, it was aimed at reconstructing the social and economic fabric of Afghanistan by supporting its women.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| xxvii. | L’intervento si è pertanto caratterizzato come un intervento umanitario per rispondere a bisogni essenziali delle donne. | In particular the program provided women with the humanitarian aid required to address their essential needs. |
| xxviii. | Infatti all’indomani dell’intervento armato contro il regime dei Talebani in Afghanistan la DGCS è intervenuta a specifico sostegno dei seguenti progetti: | To this end, after the start of the armed intervention against the Taliban regime, the DGCS financed the following projects:

1. **Contributo di € 2.200.000 all’UNFPA per la salute riproduttiva delle donne rifugiate e sfollate;**
2. **Contributo di € 2.500.000 al trust fund UNIFFEM per la promozione dei diritti delle donne afgane.**
3. **Contributo all’ILO di € 1.000.000 per attività di educazione all’impresa e generatrici di reddito delle donne afgane.**
4. **Intervento ONG INTERSOS di € 500.000 per il sostegno economico alle donne rifugiate.**

| xix. | 1. Contribution of € 2,200,000 to the UNFPA for the promotion of the reproductive health of displaced and refugee women. | 1. Contribution of € 2,200,000 to the UNFPA for the promotion of the reproductive health of displaced and refugee women. |
| xxx. | 2. Contribution of € 2,500,000 to the UNIFEM trust fund for the promotion of the rights of Afghan women. | 2. Contribution of € 2,500,000 to the UNIFEM trust fund for the promotion of the rights of Afghan women. |
| xxxi. | 3. Contribution of € 1,000,000 to the ILO for the promotion of enterprise education courses and income-generating activities among Afghan women. | 3. Contribution of € 1,000,000 to the ILO for the promotion of enterprise education courses and income-generating activities among Afghan women. |
| xxxii. | 4. Contribution of € 500,000 to the NGO INTERSOS for the financial support of refugee women. | 4. Contribution of € 500,000 to the NGO INTERSOS for the financial support of refugee women. |

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30 The expression si è pertanto caratterizzato (was thus characterized as) is typical of Italian bureaucratese. It is better left out in English, especially since it does not add anything to the meaning of the sentence.

31 This form is preferable to the more awkward but more literal took action to provide concrete support to the following projects. (Refer to the General Commentary, Point 1 Function)

32 The expression trust fund present in the Italian source text is an example of a borrowing.

33 UNIFFEM was misspelled in the source text; the correct acronym is UNIFEM. Although it was corrected in the target text, a footnote should be added pointing to this mistake.

34 The acronym for ILO (International Labor Organization) was left in its English form in the source text. The correct form in Italian would be OIL (Organizzazione Internazionale per il Lavoro).

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VII. GENERAL COMMENTARY (MACRO)

1. Function

The intent of the author/s is to inform the delegates present at the conference of the large range of activities implemented by Italy in favor of Afghanistan; as such, the main function of the source text is informative and persuasive. This will have a bearing on the translation that will have to be as clear and direct as possible (see notes 27, 28, 30, 31)

2. Audience

The document was addressed to delegates from various countries present at an official conference. This has a bearing on the style which appears typical of the one commonly used in a United Nations setting (see 3. Style and Form).

3. Style

The target text was probably produced with the aim of it being translated in English, as often is the case for official documents produced within international organizations such as the European Union and the United Nations (see note 29 for an example). Consequently, the style of the Italian source text appears at times more awkward than in the English translation.

This approach to writing is common in other settings such as for example the film or book industry where products are sometimes produced with the intention of having them localized in other languages. This, of course, entails ideological problems, since the peculiarities of the source language and culture will likely be elided at the source. The domestication and foreignisation debate started by Schleiermacher (Venuti 2004: 43-63) and recently refueled by Lawrence Venuti (Venuti 2008: 1-12), is an example of the reaction of some intellectuals to this homologation process.

4. Form

Being an official document the original form was preserved as much as possible and a rather literal translation was produced, as is often required in legal documents where the “authority” of the translator is limited. In some parts of the source text, however some ambiguity required an interpretation, as for example in sentence xiii. In this case, external information was consulted to disambiguate meaning and prevent possible misinterpretations (see note 35).

Words: 4090

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35 Disambiguation. Based on the Italian source text it is not clear whether the money was given to INTERSOS or by INTERSOS. A document on the official website of INTERSOS appears to indicate that the Italian government actually gave those funds to this NGO (http://www.intersos.org/CV_INTERSOS_al_2006parte2.pdf, accessed on October 25). This ambiguity would have to be highlighted in a footnote and, if possible, verified with the client.
REFERENCE LIST


Italian Foreign Ministry, 2008. The role of Italy in the reconciliation process in Afghanistan, paper presented at the international Seminar on “The participation of women and youth in the reconciliation process in Afghanistan, Lebanon and Sudan”, Rome


Tarvi, L. 2007. Do We Need Theory in Translation Studies? Electronic proceedings of the Kätu symposium on translation and interpreting studies
