



## LANGUAGE POLICIES

### Certified Translator & Certified Advanced Translator Testing

#### LANGUAGE SPECIFIC INFORMATION

<b>Chinese</b>	<p>Modern Standard Chinese (<i>Mandarin</i>) can be written in characters of two different forms: the traditional full-form or the simplified form. Candidates for Certified Translator or Certified Advanced Translator tests will not be expected to know both forms of script.</p> <p>For Chinese into English translator tests, candidates will be given the option of translating from or revising traditional full-form or the simplified form test materials. Once a decision is made the whole traditional full-form or the simplified form test must be completed.</p> <p>For English into Chinese translator tests, candidates must consistently use either the traditional full form of characters or the officially approved simplified characters. Marks may be deducted if candidates mix both traditional and simplified characters and use non-standard variant forms of characters. The characters must be written either in the regular script (<i>Kaishu</i>) or in a legible ‘running hand’ (<i>Xingshu</i>). Use of cursive script (<i>Caozi</i>) is not allowed.</p> <p>In romanising Chinese proper names, candidates must conform either to the Pinyin or Wade-Giles systems. In transliterating Chinese place-names, use may also be made of what is known as the Post-Office system.</p> <p>Candidates should note that when translating names of geographical locations (e.g. Sydney) and authorities (e.g. UN) from English into Chinese, they should use the standard equivalent Chinese term. However, in instances where no equivalent Chinese term exists, they are advised to convey the ‘accurate meaning’ or the pronunciation of the term into Chinese wherever appropriate of the term into Chinese and may then place the English term in brackets after the translation.</p> <p>Examiners will accept this practice only in exceptional circumstances where a Chinese equivalent term does not exist. Its use will otherwise be penalised accordingly.</p>
<b>French</b>	<p>The Academy of the French language (<i>Académie française</i>) dictates the rules and standards of the usages, vocabulary, and grammar of the French language; it indicates the correct orthography for each word and determines whether a term is acceptable in French or not, e.g. neologisms, solecisms, barbarisms, use of English words and gender considerations, among others. The <i>Académie française</i> also recommends using the new spelling rules specified in “Les rectifications de l’orthographe” (1990); however it recognises both old and new spelling forms as correct and acceptable. For the purpose of the NAATI test, both forms are accepted. Candidates should however remain consistent with the spelling rule they opt for, e.g. if they decide to use “portemonnaie” instead of “porte-monnaie”, each occurrence of the term should follow the same spelling form.</p> <p>Test candidates are expected to translate into non-dialectical, non-regional French. Country-specific terms can be used but to a very limited extent, e.g. numbers such as <i>nonante</i> instead of <i>quatre-vingt-dix</i> by Belgian or Swiss speakers would be accepted.</p> <p>Candidates should note that when translating names of authorities (e.g. UN agencies) for which there is an official translation into French, they should use the standard equivalent in French.</p> <p>For translator certification tests NAATI expects French candidates to adhere to the above rules and standards.</p>



<b>German</b>	<p>Standard German (also referred to as <i>Hochdeutsch</i>, or in Swiss <i>Schriftdeutsch</i>) is the standardised variety of the German language used in both formal contexts and for communication between different dialect areas.</p> <p>Regarding the spelling and punctuation in Certified Translator tests, NAATI accepts the standard recommended by the Council for German Orthography which represents the governments of all majority and minority German-speaking countries and dependencies. The basics are „<i>DUDEN. Die deutsche Rechtschreibung</i>“ (as of the 24th edition, 2006) and „<i>WAHRIG. Die deutsche Rechtschreibung</i>“ (editions as of 2006).</p>
<b>Indonesian</b>	<p>Indonesian has adopted the new Indonesian Spelling System (<i>Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia</i>) in 2015 which replaced the previous Enhanced Indonesian Spelling System (<i>Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan</i>). Test candidates are expected to adhere to the rules and standards of the new spelling system.</p> <p>In addition, for assessment purposes the vocabulary and usages produced by candidates sitting a translator certification test from English to Indonesian should be clearly Indonesian and not Malay, in any instances where there is a significant difference between the two.</p>
<b>Japanese</b>	<p>Test candidates are expected to translate into non-dialectical, non-regional Japanese and should use standard Japanese (<i>Hyojungo</i>) in their translations.</p> <p>For translator certification tests NAATI expects Japanese candidates to adhere to the above rules and standards.</p>
<b>Spanish</b>	<p>The Royal Academy of the Spanish Language (<i>Real Academia Española</i>), in agreement with the Association of Academies of the Spanish Language, dictates the rules and standards of the Spanish language; it indicates the correct orthography for each word and determines whether the term is acceptable Spanish or not, e.g. neologisms, solecisms or barbarisms.</p> <p>For translator certification tests NAATI expects Spanish candidates to adhere to these rules and standards.</p>
<b>Vietnamese</b>	<p>Test candidates are expected to translate into non-dialectical, non-regional Vietnamese, using the Vietnamese modern writing system.</p> <p>For translator certification tests NAATI expects Vietnamese candidates to adhere to the above rules and standards.</p>