



LANGUAGE POLICIES

Certified Translator & Certified Advanced Translator Testing

LANGUAGE SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Arabic	<p>NAATI expects candidates for translator certification tests into Arabic to adhere to the rules and standards below.</p> <p>Test candidates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> are expected to translate into non-dialectical, non-regional Arabic, using Modern Standard Arabic. Lexical and minor differences that have currency in the written Arabic of the candidate's country of origin are acceptable. For example, قراء/ة (department), سيئر/ة (mayor), راجت/ة (business), دحت/ني (up-date/updating), لوؤس/م (official/in charge of) must write the glottal stop Hamza (ء) diacritically in word initial (when it indicates عطق/ة (a disjunctive stop)), eg, اق/ن, اق/ن, اق/ن, word medial, eg, فولأم, فانيئسا and word final, eg, ئطاش, ءوض must place نيتطقنل (the two dots) over the taa' marbuta (ة) and under the yaa' (ي) at the end of words are not required to add diacritical marks (الكركل/اللي كشتلا), namely, short vowels (ـا ـة ـو), sukuun (ـ) or shadda (ـ), unless the meaning cannot be inferred through the context without diacritization, eg, هل عت (learning), مدختسم/مدختسم (employee/employer), نطاويم/نطاويم (citizen/regions/areas of). Incorrect addition of diacritics will be considered mistakes; and are required to add نونتل (nunation), namely, the vowel diacritics to the endings of nouns or adjectives in the accusative case (حتفلانيونتل), eg, لمخفاءانبءاسم
Chinese	<p>Modern Standard Chinese can be written in two different forms of scripts: 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 scripts.</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. Candidates are not to mix both traditional and simplified characters and use non-standard variant forms of characters.</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 terms. However, in instances where no equivalent Chinese terms exists, they are advised to convey the 'accurate meaning' or the pronunciation of the term into Chinese wherever appropriate and then place the English term in brackets after the translation. Examiners will accept this practice only in exceptional circumstances where a Chinese equivalent term does not exist.</p>



French	<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>
German	<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>
Greek	<p>Modern Greek is the standardised variety of the Greek language used in both context and for communication between different dialect areas.</p> <p>Regarding the spelling and punctuation in Certified Translator tests, NAATI accepts the standard modern Greek as used in the recognised official language of Greece and Cyprus. Katharevousa texts will not be included in NAATI Certification Test.</p>
Indonesian	<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>



Italian	<p>Candidates sitting the Italian CT test are expected to use the standard written form of the Italian language, its standard spelling and accentuation rules.</p> <p>As a point of reference in this regard, the Accademia della Crusca is the most prestigious authority on the Italian language. As well as having a dedicated role in research on the Italian language, it is also responsible for indicating the correct orthography for each word and determines whether a term is acceptable in Italian or not. To this end, candidates are also advised to consult the Treccani dictionary, published by the Istituto dell'Enciclopedia Italiana and universally accepted as the most authoritative Italian language dictionary.</p> <p>The use of some English words in Italian is acceptable where these words are commonly used by native Italian speakers and are part of the lexicon, e.g., <i>il computer</i>, <i>lo spread</i> (economics).</p> <p>Candidates should note that when translating names of authorities (e.g. UN agencies and international organisations) for which there is an official or conventional translation into Italian, they should use the standard equivalent in Italian, e.g., the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) in Italian is known as <i>l'OCSE – L'Organizzazione per la cooperazione e lo sviluppo economico</i>.</p>
Japanese	<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>
Korean	<p>Candidates sitting the Certified and Certified Advanced Translator tests are expected to use the standard South Korean language, which is defined as 'the modern Seoul dialect widely used by the well-cultivated'.</p> <p>English words, and in some cases words from other languages, are regularly and commonly used and widely understood. Where this is the case, candidates will not be penalised for using a foreign language word, even if a Korean word could have been used to describe or express the same information.</p> <p>Candidates should follow the most recent Rules of the Korean Language (한글 맞춤법), including spelling, spacing, and punctuation rules, which can be found on the website of the National Institute of Korean Language (국립국어원, www.korean.go.kr)</p> <p>Candidates are expected to understand the basic rules of spacing. However, it is sometimes difficult to apply the spacing rules of the Korean language to specific words or elements. In such cases, the examiner may show leniency, provided that the spacing error does not distort the intended meaning of a word or element.</p>



Spanish	<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>
Turkish	<p>Candidates sitting for the Turkish Certified Translator test are expected to use the standard, non-dialectal, non-regional written form of the Turkish language, complete rules of its standard spelling, punctuation form and accentuation.</p> <p>Türk Dil Kurumu [The Turkish Language Institution] is the reference point in this regard. It is the authority to determine whether a word/ a term/ spelling/ usage are acceptable in Turkish or not.</p> <p>It should be noted by the candidates that when names of authorities are translated (e.g. Australian Departments, International organizations) for which there is an official or conventional translation in Turkish, the standard Turkish equivalent must be used (e.g., EU European Union= Avrupa Birliği, NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization= Kuzey Atlantik Anlaşması Örgütü, Department of Home Affairs= İçişleri Bakanlığı).</p> <p>If the script is electronically produced, font Times New Roman and size 11 will be acceptable.</p> <p>For Translator Certification tests, NAATI expects Turkish candidates to adhere to the above rules and standards.</p>
Vietnamese	<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>