Proceedings of the 20th NZSTI National Conference

New Zealand Society of Translators and Interpreters

"Reflections on Language and Technology – The driving forces in the modern world of translation and interpreting"

Edited by

Sibylle Ferner

Auckland, 4-5 June 2011
© The Publishers and each contributor
Auckland 2012
Cover artwork: Erich Brücher

## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreword</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflections on Language and Technology</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Frank Austermühl</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovation in Training Translators Online</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anita Goethans</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Corpus-Based Approach in Translator Training - <em>The Implications of “Chinese Translators’ Use of Multi-word Verbs in Political Translation”</em></td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Haoda Feng</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beyond Language and Text: Sociological Approaches in Translation Studies</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Szu-Wen Kung</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overview of Technologies in a New Zealand Translation Company</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Patrick King</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The $1,000,000 Question: Who do Translators Think They Are?</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Roger T Bell</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferring Information Between Languages - <em>An English-Indonesian Case Study</em></td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rudy Sofyan, Roswita Silalahi and T. Thyhraya Zein</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translating the Author? <em>On the benefits and pitfalls of a close author-translator cooperation</em></td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Melanie Wittwer</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How can I tell if I’m ready for the NAATI exam?</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hannah Brodsky-Pevzner</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminology &amp; Tools: What Language and Communication Professionals Really Need</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Gabriele Sauberer</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The University of North Sumatra: Postgraduate Programme in Translation Studies 2002-2014</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>T. Silvana Sinar</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveying the Translation Market in Southeast Asia: <em>two linked projects: work in progress</em></td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Zubaidah Ibrahim-Bell, Kang Myoung-Sook, Roger T Bell</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ethics of Machine Translation</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dorothy Kenny (2010)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reflections on Language and Technology:

The driving forces in the modern world of translation and interpreting

AUCKLAND 2011
TRANSFERRING INFORMATION BETWEEN LANGUAGES
An English – Indonesian Case Study

Rudy Sofyan, Roswita Silalahi, T. Thyrhaya Zein
Postgraduate School of Linguistics, University of Sumatera Utara Medan - Indonesia

1. Background

Language typically plays the main role in human communication particularly when individuals are working with others. It is used to turn messages originating in the human mind into tangible utterances in the outside world. Aronoff and Janic (2001:108) argue that the basic function of language is as a means of communication, and this communicative function is expressed in the utterance: an ordered arrangement of words which is influenced by many factors, primarily the language context (van Dijk, 2008: 159).

Eggins (2004: 192) states that whenever people use language they are using it to interact, to exchange information. She adds that the fundamental purpose of language is to enable people to make meanings. Language users neither interact to exchange sounds with each other, nor to exchange words or sentences. People interact one to another in order to make meanings, to make sense of the world and of each other.

Newmark (1988: 7) says that translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language. Newmark uses the term “attempt” here to emphasise the point that translation is not a simple task. Bassnett (1980:2) states that translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible, but not so closely that the TL structure will be seriously distorted. Both Newmark and Bassnett focus their definitions on the attempt to transfer meaning.

To make sense of the process of translation requires the study of the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and the cultural context of the source language text, analyzing meaning, and reconstructing the same meaning using the lexical and grammatical structures which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context. Evidently, translation becomes essential in preserving the message transferred from SL into TL.

In making a translation, one will naturally meet problems in transferring the message from SL into TL. Dealing with problems in translation, Nida and Taber (1969: 163) present a rich source of information about loss in translation, in particular the difficulties encountered by translators when facing terms or concepts in the SL that do not exist in the TL.

In Newmark’s view (1998: 285) deviation in translation plays an important role whose place becomes clear during the study of the shift of textual meaning in texts and, far from lowering the status of translators or devaluing translated works, such study will contribute to a more
comprehensive understanding of the translation process and a more objective and appropriate
evaluation of translated works and must, therefore, form part of a comprehensive theory of
translation.

In short, deviations are not mistakes. They are an essential part of the translation process.

This study analyzes the transferring of information from English into Bahasa Indonesia.
Meaning and information are expressed through the combination of Topic (or Theme) - “the
starting point for the message: it is what the clause is going to be about” and Comment -
(“Rheme” in Halliday 1985: 39). In writing a clause, what is presented first is what the writer
wants to focus on: the main message of the writer. Comment, in contrast, is the presentation
of what the writer wants to say about the Topic. There are three types of Topic in textual
meaning, namely ideational (topical Theme), interpersonal and textual. The reason for the
choice of the title of this paper lies in the problem that while there are many shifts in
translation, the most common shifts are found in the Topic rather than the Comment. The
study seeks to examine the validity of the common assumption that such a shift changes or
deevalues the quality of a translation.

2. Formulation of Problems

The issue facing the researcher is now to list the problems which arise in the study of the
translated version of Sinabang Port Specifications: Source and Target Language Texts (SLT
and TLT). These are the following:

1. What types of Topic are found in the texts?
2. What makes a particular Topic dominant?
3. To what extent is Topic shift between SLT and TLT obligatory?
4. How does topic shift affect the quality of a translation?

3. Purpose of the Study

In line with the formulation of the problem, the purposes of the study can be summarized as:

1. to describe the types of Topic found in the texts,
2. to describe the dominant Topics found in the texts,
3. to explain why certain Topics are dominant,
4. to describe Topic shift between SL and TL, and
5. to analyze the impact of Topic shift on the quality of translation.
4. Scope of Analysis

In functional grammar, repetition, conjunction and thematisation are regarded as three of the main ways in which textual meanings are constructed in a text. Thematisation relates not to the way that individual components are expressed but to the structuring of the clause itself: the order in which elements appear in the clause. (Thomson, 2004: 118).

The analysis to be conducted here is Topic shift in the translation of the English document "Technical Specifications for the Reconstruction of Sinabang Port." The data consists of the 616 clauses contained in the seven chapters of the document. Of these seven chapters, Chapter One, with its 89 clauses, was chosen for analysis, since it contains a full description of the Specifications as a whole. The remaining six chapters provide the explanation of Chapter One.

5. Data and Source of Data

The data consists of a sample of the clauses found in the Technical Specifications for the Reconstruction of Sinabang Port and its translated version in Bahasa Indonesia. The chosen sample, Chapter One, consists of 89 clauses.

The clauses in the data are classified as “A” (source text) or “B” (target text), numbered from 1A to 89A in source text and 1B to 88B in the target text (which, due to structural differences between ST and TT, contains one less clause than the original), and the clauses in both texts are analyzed in terms of their Topic-Comment structure.

Next the clauses are divided between those in which shift occurs and those in which it does not and the Topic is contrastively observed in each clause pair in the source and target text.

The Comment, which comes after the Topic in the clause, is not included in the analysis of shift, since shifts never occur in the Comment.

6. Conceptual Framework

Topic-comment structures are important ingredients of grammar that are normally thought of as foci of information. Here, the start of the clause is the topic, and the comment is additional information specifying the topic as its complement.

Topic-Comment analysis is an analysis of clause focus. The analysis is based on Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). SFL is a theory of language centered on the notion of language as communicative function. SFL starts with the social context, and looks at how language both acts upon, and is constrained by it.

From the perspective of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), language is a system for expressing meaning which is realised through a range of subsystems such as linguistic form
(e.g. the grammar and the lexicon). This theory contains two concepts that make it different from other theories: (a) language is a social phenomenon which is expressed through a set of symbol systems, and (b) there is no text without context.

In other words, any utterance has a function in interactions among language users. For example, speakers use language to 1) explain, 2) exchange, and 3) arrange or organize their experiences\(^1\). In each clause, the speaker/writer

1) organizes and presents the logical relationships between the participants and the processes/relationships in the clause (the context free and language free proposition which carries the meaning),

2) maps the proposition on to the syntax of a particular language (language specific but still context free) and

3) realizes the language specific syntactic string as a context specific text/utterance (see Matthiessen, 1992:65).

Our particular interest here is the third of these functions, since it is concerned with the selection and sequencing of information and the adoption of a broad focus on the message as a whole or a narrow focus on parts of it. This is done by selecting different syntactic structures to indicate different progressions of topic and is, therefore, a stylistic matter.

The topic shift in textual meaning metafunction is chosen since textual meaning is the language function that lists the experiences, which experience comes first. The first experience is noted as topic.

### 7. Findings and Discussion

Topic shift is an unavoidable matter in translating. Consequently, the translator has to alter either the thematic or grammatical structure or even both to convey the most equivalent meaning. Such a shift will consequently bring more syntactic change which may lead to a different meaning being conveyed. The translator should always pay attention to changes of this kind if (s)he is to avoid changing the intended meaning. The translator should always ensure that the translation changes only the form or grammar without causing a change in meaning. If we compare the source and target texts we may well find shifts in the Topic and, therefore, in the Information Focus.

There are 132 Topics in the 89 clauses of the ST, and 121 Topics in the TT. The common type of the Topic is topical form\(^2\) either in ST and TT. Here, 11 Topics were deleted. Such deletions should be made to keep the natural meaning in the target text, as we can see in the following pair of examples:

---

\(^1\) These are the three metafunctions: (1) ideational, (2) interpersonal, and (3) textual.

\(^2\) There are three forms of Topic in Systemic Functional Linguistics, among others are interpersonal, textual and topical.

---

Proceedings of the 20\(^{th}\) NZSTI National Conference, 2011

79
Transferring Information Between Languages - An English-Indonesian Case Study

78 A When he submits the monthly progress report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>when</th>
<th>he</th>
<th>submits</th>
<th>the monthly progress report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adj. Conj.</td>
<td>Actor</td>
<td>Pr: Material</td>
<td>Goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textual</td>
<td>Topical</td>
<td>COMMENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

78 B Ketika menyerahkan laporan bulanan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ketika</th>
<th>menyerahkan</th>
<th>laporan bulanan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adj. Conj.</td>
<td>Pr: Material</td>
<td>Goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textual</td>
<td>COMMENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In clause 78.A, there are two Topics, namely textual and topical but in the translated version of clause 78.B, the second Topic (topical type) is deleted. The deletion of this Topic needed to be performed to maintain natural expression in the target language but still contribute to a shift in Topic-Comment structure. Such a deletion can be accepted since the deleted Topic does not change the meaning as it is already expressed in the previous clause.

**a. Dominant Topic in ST and TT**

Topical type is dominant in ST and TT clauses’ Topic. Topical type lies in three functions of SFL analysis, they are as Subject, Adverb and or Complement and Predicate.

The dominant Topical type in both texts is due to the instruction mode of the text where topical type is mostly used. See the example:

---
3 Topic in this case falls into three types namely textual, topical and interpersonal.
49 A   Check approved submittals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Check</th>
<th>approved submittals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Process: Material</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOPIC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

49 B   Memeriksa pengajuan (submittal) yang disetujui

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memeriksa</th>
<th>pengajuan (submittal) yang disetujui</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Process: Mental</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOPIC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenomenon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clause number 49.B (source text) starts from a Predicate grammatical form and is translated into the same function in TT. However, the predicate used in both texts differs in meaning due to a shift of Process (verb type).

b. Discussion on Dominant Topic

The topical type is mostly dominated by Subject or Object grammatical function due to the verb it owns. The translation being studied is a factual translated work that specifies work requirements. The dominant verb is in Material Process (verb requires an object) and Relational Process (verb requires a complement or adverb). In Material Process, the role of Participant is as an Actor that functions as the doer of the action in the process it owns. It is stated that Actor should do something or something (Goal) should be conducted. In Relational Process, it clarifies what the Participant is or what the state of the Participant is, therefore most participants are there as complements. The translated version still constructs the same dominant Topic to keep a constant meaning and natural expression.

---

4 Process in SFL is the verb of a clause. There are 6 (six) types of Process, namely Material, Mental, Behavioural, Verbal, Existential and Relational (Eggnis, 2004:214)

5 Participants are named differently based on their Process type. For Material Process, the subject is called "Actor" and "Goal" for the subject. The same thing happens to Mental Process where "Senser" as the subject and called "Phenomenon" as object.
c. **Topical Topic Shift**

Since ST and TT differ on the basis of a large number of factors, various transformations and shifts are recorded during the process of translation. There are some cases of verb shifts resulting from the translation. There are also cases of Topics number transformations during the practice of transferring the clauses.

The number of topical and textual Topics identified in ST and TT exposing shifts and transformations are identified by the deletion or transposition of Topic. The following tables explore topic shift in topical and textual types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1 Topic Shift</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source Text</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topical Topic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Token</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circumstance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sayer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbiage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other(there)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relational (Identifying)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transferring Information Between Languages - An English-Indonesian Case Study

Table 1 presents the distribution of the 107 Topics. 75 Topics are categorized as non-shift where the clauses are translated in equal thematic type and structure, 9 Topics are deleted and 23 Topics are shifted. Topic as Subject or Object grammatical function is found in 77 Topics, whereas 4 Topics in this category are deleted. The translator uses the strategy of deletion.

At a glance, most of clauses are translated in the same thematic pattern. 79 clauses (88.76%) are translated in the same thematic pattern with non-shift category. 43 clauses (48.32%) are translated in different verb formations, but 36 clauses (40.45%) remain in the same grammatical form. Table 2 below describes the shift of topic and change of verbs in both ST and TT.

Table 2 Shifts of Topic and Structure in ST and TT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Same Topic</th>
<th>Different Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Same Verb Type</td>
<td>36 (40.45%)</td>
<td>6 (6.74%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different Verb Type</td>
<td>43 (48.32%)</td>
<td>4 (4.49%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The finding shows that only 10 clauses (11.24%) are translated in different topics and 4 of them (4.49%) are translated in different verb types. See the example:

28 A That 94 % of the time the wave heights are in the range of 0 to 0.1 metres.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>that</th>
<th>94 % of the time the wave heights</th>
<th>are</th>
<th>in the range of 0 to 0.1 metres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Circ. Condition</td>
<td>Token</td>
<td>Pr: Intensive</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topical</td>
<td>Topical</td>
<td>COMMENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOPIC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
28 B Bahwa 94% dari ombak yang datang setinggi 0-0,1 meter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bahwa</th>
<th>94% dari ombak yang datang</th>
<th>(adalah) setinggi</th>
<th>0-0,1 meter.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adj.</td>
<td>Token</td>
<td>Pr: Intensive</td>
<td>Circ. Loc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conj.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textual</td>
<td>Topical</td>
<td>COMMENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOPIC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clause 28 A and its translated version of 28 B show the shift in Topic from topical type to textual type. As the Topic shifts, the adverb also changes.

d. The Effect of Topical Topic Shift on Translation Quality

Logically, during the practice of translating, the ST undergoes changes or shifts. Here, shifts may be defined as TT deviations from ST which necessarily entail topic shifts. It may be noticed that the shifts go more on structural or grammatical patterns than Topic shift. Consequently, it may be concluded initially that few translational shifts happened. As far as topic shifts are concerned, the most common phenomena causing such shifts are:

a) Obligatory differences between the SL and the TL systems

b) Differences in stylistic preferences between the SL and the TL

c) The translation process itself

The data can be divided into a few broad categories of shift, namely:

a. Non-shift clauses which are not performing any shift and are translated with exactly similar Topic and grammatical structure. Actually the non-shift category is an adequate attempt at conveying information in TT. However, they are usually accompanied by slight changes of meaning. Often, this is in the form of non-shifts, TTs proving to be more precise or stylistically appropriate than the ST.

b. Materialization where verbs not requiring an object in ST turn into verbs requiring an object in TT.

c. Dematerialization where verbs which require an object in ST turn into verbs which do not require an object in TT.
d. Differing numbers of verbs in ST and TT where two or more verbs in ST are turned into a single verb in TT or vice versa.

e. Different types of verb in ST and TT where one type of verb in ST - say Relational (verb with complement) - is turned into a verb in Mental Process (verb with sensing) TT.
Meaning equivalence as the goal of the translator is still achieved. Shifts happening to the translated version are caused mostly by the different grammatical form of the target language text.

8. Conclusions and Suggestions

a. Conclusions

Topical Topic dominates both texts at 78.03% in ST and 77.69% in TT. As most topics remain in a slightly similar type and bring only some structural differences, then such difference is considerable. The analysis explores the fact that topical Topic is more frequent than textual Topic both in ST and TT. Another reason why topical Topic is dominant is the type of text itself. As factual translation, the message conveys information about how something is to be conducted or states a condition or an event.

Finally, the comparative analysis of both texts shows considerable change. If we consider all data in three major Topic classifications, we see that the thematic progression does not greatly vary in English thematic constructions compared to Bahasa Indonesia equivalents.

Topical Topic shift in translation takes into account only generic changes that occur during the process of translation. However, the study shows that there are changes that do not affect the context but affect how readers perceive the text, namely clausal relation difference or grammatical structure change.

This may actually add effects to the translation that are not found in the source text, although it needs to be mentioned that some changes in clausal relations are inevitable because of the systemic differences between the two languages. Nonetheless, the study shows that one should take grammatical change as well as generic differences into account when explaining the difference between source text and its translation. This suggests that a variety of translation strategies are in use.
b. Suggestions

A translator is usually recommended to pay attention to the thematic structure when translating. It is obvious that knowledge of both SL and TL forms and structures is not sufficient when translating. The translator has to consider the thematic equivalence of the ST and TT.

Topical Topic shift is a really interesting field to analyze. But it also requires mature preparation especially in the analysis of each clause. Other researchers should be able to think about other kinds of shifts which may occur in factual translation which can present a wider perspective on the analysis. In addition, a study of acceptability and readability due to the shift in thematic pattern is highly recommended. When the topical Topic is shifted, there may be new interpretations of the translated version. Thus, such a study will explore how topical Topic shifts affect the acceptability and readability of the translated works.

References


7) Halliday, M.A.K. Spoken and Written Language. Victoria: Deakin University. 1985

The Council

The NZSTI national council is responsible for mapping out the ongoing direction of the society, as well as overseeing the day to day running of the society, lobbying and/advising government organisations, publishing the journal, representing members' interests in disputes, and representing New Zealand in the broader international arena as a member of FIT, the International Federation of Translators.

The current national council includes members from Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Waikato and Palmerston North, and meets approximately every six weeks. Each NZSTI Council member belongs to two or more sub-committees.

The NZSTI National Council:

- **President:** Quintin Ridgeway (Wellington)
- **Vice President:** Guthrun Love (Wellington)
- **Secretary:** Karoline Spiessl (Waikato)
- **Treasurer:** Isabelle Poff-Pencole (Palmerston North)
- **Auckland Members:**
- **Wellington Members:** Jayne Fox, Brigitte Holland, Cecilia Titulaer Te Tumatakurru O'Connell, Dr Olga Suvorova
- **Christchurch Members:** Hyden Toonen, Peter Tuffley, Dr Peter Low
- **Other Members:** Henry Liu (Palmerston North)
- **Ex-Officio Members:** Dr Olga Suvorova
- **Wellington Branch President:** Jaspreeet Singh
- **Auckland Branch President:** Hyden Toonen
- **Canterbury Branch President:** Kimberley Olivecrona
- **SLIANGZ Representative:**

**Sub-committees 2018/19:**

Each NZSTI Council member belongs to two or more sub-committees covering the following areas of business:

- **Communication**
  - Co-chairs: Karoline Spiessl, Jayne Fox; Peter Tuffley, Quintin Ridgeway, Guthrun Love, Isabelle Poff-Pencole, Peter Low
- **Professional Recognition**
  - Chair: Henry Liu; Hyden Toonen, Brigitte Holland, Isabelle Poff-Pencole
- **Administration / IT**
  - Chair: Quintin Ridgeway; Karoline Spiessl; Jayne Fox
- **Professional Development / Member Services**
  - Chair: Guthrun Love; Jayne Fox, Anika Burgess
- **Komiti Maori**
  - Chair: Henry Liu; Te Tumatakurru O'Connell, Isabelle Poff-Pencole
- **International Liaison**
  - Quintin Ridgeway, Guthrun Love, Isabelle Poff-Pencole, Karoline Spiessl
- **Strategy 2025**
  - Chair: Quintin Ridgeway; Karoline Spiessl, Jaspreeet Singh
- **NZSTI Image**
  - Jayne Fox, Isabelle Poff-Pencole