



On lares and penates

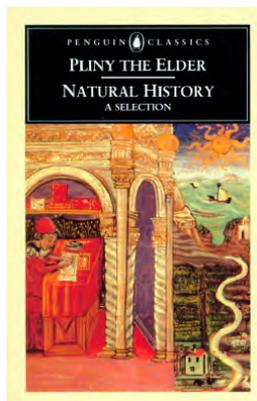
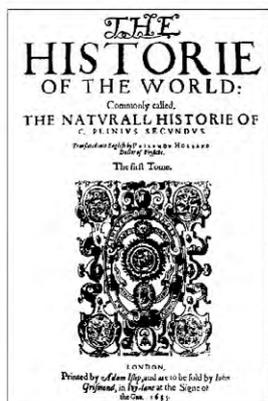
#chirpfromthechair

Like any good editing story this one starts with an adjective: boine. With editorial alacrity, I immediately thought that 'boine' must be a syncopal error for 'bovine'. However, when I found 'erycine' in the next sentence, I knew the game was on. My arsenal of resources, not even my *A dictionary of difficult words* (1969), was able to help me with this word. The only clue I was able to find was an obscure reference to Pliny's *Natural history* (Book 8.14, with the title 'Serpents of remarkable size'), where he explains the etymology of the word boa: 'These snakes are nourished with the milk of the cow, and from this they take their name' (*aluntur primo bubuli lactis suctu, unde nomen traxere*). And this is how I learnt that boine is the adjective derived from boa, closely related to but not exactly bovine!

Who is Pliny and what is the *Natural history*? Pliny the Elder (Gaius Plinius Secundus) was born in 23 or 24 when Emperor Tiberius was on the throne, dying famously when Vesuvius erupted on 24 August 79. The circumstances

of his death are described by his nephew, Pliny the Younger, in two letters (*Epistulae* 6.16 and 6.20) addressed to the historian Cornelius Tacitus. Pliny the Elder's interest in everything around him and his industriousness led him to write the encyclopaedia of his time: *Natural history* (*Naturalis historia*). This work comprises 37 books and in the introduction Pliny writes modestly that he collected 20 000 facts from 100 authors, and arranged the information thematically (books 8 to 11 cover, for example, zoology – animals, sea animals, birds, insects and my boa). In my Penguin translation, the translated extracts run up to nearly 400 pages, and the whole extant text, published by the Loeb Classical Library, takes up 10 volumes, totalling more than 6 000 pages of Latin text with facing translation. And in spite of errors, superficiality and unscientific arrangement, the work is remarkable for the sheer volume and diversity of its contents.

I admit that I suffer from the romance of the encyclopaedia, a self-diagnosed affliction that I read about recently in ▶



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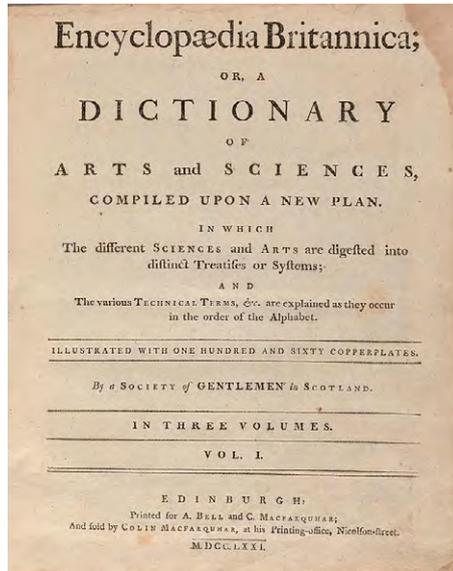
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Page 1 of the Suda



Title page of the Encyclopaedia Britannica of 1771

the Getty Museum's *Books: A living history* (2011). On the same shelf where I keep Pliny, I also keep copies of pages of the second great encyclopaedia of the world, the *Suda*, a 10th-century Byzantine reference work written in Greek with more than 30 000 entries, arranged alphabetically. The Oxford edition of this work, published in 1834, is in three volumes. The text takes up the first two volumes (3 992 pages) and the third contains the introduction to the index (52 pages) and the index itself (252 pages). And then, to complete my encyclopaedic trinity, I care for a most treasured gift: a facsimile copy of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* published in three volumes in 1771 in Edinburgh. This alphabetically arranged digest comprises 697 pages with one page of corrections in volume one, 1 009 pages with two pages of corrections in volume two and 953 pages with one page of corrections in volume three. And if my study is my lararium, these books are surely my lares.

The penates, I confess, is an illness of a different degree.

Martyn Lyons (2011: 171) writes in *Books: A living history* that the fashion for encyclopaedias inspired the development of comprehensive dictionaries, of which the *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED), in 12 volumes with more than 400 000 entries, is probably the most well-known example. Although I have to visit this colossus in the library, my lararium luckily has lesser dictionary penates

Normally I am very happy to spend my time in my lararium with books revealing their printed truth on request. But, of late, this arcadian existence has been challenged.

without which I think I would not be able to work, or live.

These encyclopaedias and dictionaries are the household gods that protect the editor.

It has been, and still is, difficult for me to embrace the present, never mind the future. I am not a social-media, instant-messaging or digitally enabled type of person. Normally I am very happy to spend my time in my lararium with books revealing their printed truth on request. But, of late, this arcadian existence has been challenged. A friend suggested that I look again at Michelangelo's sibyls between the spandrels of the Sistine Chapel. The argument goes that these five sibyls (clockwise from the altar: the Libyan, Cumaean, Delphic, Erythraean and Persian), rhythmically alternated with Old Testament prophets, convey with movement the sharing of divinely inspired information frescoed as books or scrolls. And I was also reminded that lararia were not always atrium-bound: public lararia were often found in neighbourhoods (*vici* in Latin, and you can probably predict homophonically what is coming). To demonachise my space, I had to, as it >





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were, 'go with the flow' and 'get with it', because updating is something that now happens only digitally. And although starting to use online and electronic sources has been startling, it is easy, comprehensive and quick! And in no time using and quoting online dictionaries and encyclopaedias have become, shall we say, deified processes.

In July this year, Cape Town hosted Wikimania, an annual conference that celebrates all the free projects hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation. The theme this year was 'Bridging knowledge gaps: The ubuntu way forward' with the organisers' aim of focusing on what and who is still missing from our sum of all human knowledge and of building shared strategies to bridge these collective gaps. The search for universal knowledge continues now in digital format through mass participation. The democratisation of knowledge is now with us!

Wikimedia's Wikipedia, the most recent iteration of my encyclopaedia lares, has become in a short time one of my most invaluable resources. It has all the expected advantages of an electronic resource: searching is easy and quick, hyperlinks make cross-referencing easy, and updating information is easy and inexpensive. To quote Lyons (2011:172) again: 'Wikipedia resembles an endless palimpsest, in constant evolution, with its contents perpetually verified and updated by consensus'. Exhaustive (nearly 5,8 million articles), dependable (nearly as accurate as *Encyclopaedia Britannica*) and immediate (Wiki is not without reason the Hawaiian word for 'quick'), access to knowledge has never been easier.

And which member of PEG can remember that time, the Digital Dark Ages, when we did not have access to the Oxford Premium subscription? If your login works, you are set to work to the best of your ability.

Online sources and online versions of printed sources are now the household gods that enable the editor.

May the gods and sibyls – offline and online, printed and electronic, traditional and digital – be with you and guide you when you edit. Or, according to the *Urban Dictionary*: Veni, vidi, wiki! 🍀

Corné



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia



Colons and semicolons: More honour'd in the breach than the observance?

Lin Aecer

Many a time and oft I encounter writers and editors who openly admit to being ignorant of the purpose or correct use of the colon and the semicolon or of being afraid to use either. Then there are those who use them incorrectly. Most authors opt for the 'safer' comma or full stop. The guides on punctuation, however, advocate the use of the colon and the semicolon not only for their ability to refine or embellish writing but also to ensure that an author's meaning or intention is conveyed clearly through the adept use of these two forms. They are not identical, though: the colon is the weightier of the two. This article is an attempt, then, to win over some editors to the use of these marks while they improve texts.

Colon

The colon is a mark of anticipation (Venolia 1995:12), what Lukeman (2007:76) calls 'the magician of the punctuation world. It holds the audience in suspense, waits until just the right moment, then voilà: it pulls back the curtain to reveal the result.' Put differently, in the words of the inimitable HW Fowler, the colon's function is 'to deliver the goods that have been invoiced in the preceding words' (cited in Carey 1983:35). Gowers adds that 'it is still useful as something less than a full stop and more than a semicolon' (1962:239).

Here are some examples of its usefulness.

- Use a colon before a whole quoted sentence but not before a quotation that begins in mid-sentence (*The Economist* 2018:120) and not when the introductory sentence ends in 'that':

She said: 'It will never work.' He retorted that it had 'always worked before.'

The learned judge also pointed out that 'section 2(b) of the Act applies in this particular matter.'

- Use a colon as an introduction before a list, summary, long quotation or final clause that explains or amplifies what precedes the colon (Carey 1983:35–36; Gowers 1962:239, 250; Lukeman 2007:78, 80; Venolia 1995:12–14).

She had come here in 1949 after losing everything in China: her mother and father, her family home, her first husband and two daughters, twin baby girls.

In some cases the executive carries out most of the functions: in others the delegation is much less extensive.

News reaches a national newspaper from two sources: the news agencies and its own correspondents.

- Use a colon following the words 'as follows' or 'the following' (Carey 1983:36; Venolia 1995:13):

The ingredients of a diplomat's life are as follows: protocol, alcohol, and Geritol.

The following articles were found in his pockets: a wallet containing notes and small change, an empty brandy flask, a tobacco pouch, two pipes and a matchbox.

- Use a colon to create a climax or threshold between two parts of a sentence (Lukeman 2007:77) to set the stage for a revelation, a summary or a conclusion. Compare:

I grabbed my bag, put on my coat, and stepped out of the door, as I wasn't coming back.

I grabbed my bag, put on my coat, and stepped out of the door: I wasn't coming back.

The living room was immense, the kitchen spectacular, the two billiard rooms offered a water view and the six fireplaces were always lit. It was a palace. ➤

'The stops point out, with truth, the time of pause
 A sentence doth require at ev'ry clause.
 At ev'ry comma, stop while *one* you count;
 At semicolon, *two* is the amount:
 A colon doth require the time of *three*;
 The period *four*, as learned men agree'
 (Hartley 1818, quoted in Truss 2004:112–113)



The living room was immense, the kitchen spectacular, the two billiard rooms offered a water view and the six fireplaces were always lit: it was a palace.

A final word from Lukeman (2007:88–89):

'... The colon, when used properly, tends to muscle other punctuation out of the way. ... In order to get maximum effect out of a colon, the text that precedes it should ideally be unimpeded by other punctuation, while the text that follows should flow unimpeded to the sentence's end.'

Semicolon

Of this mark, *The Economist* says: 'The much-reviled semicolon is often worth an airing' (2018:122). Gowers is charitable towards it: 'Do not be afraid of the semicolon; it can be most useful. It marks a longer pause, a more definite break in the sense, than the comma; at the same time it says ... [the] semicolon is a stronger version of the comma' (1962:258). For example:

The scheme of work should be as comprehensive as possible and should include gymnastics, boxing, wrestling and athletics; every effort should be made to provide facilities for swimming.



The semicolon provides a stronger break than a comma, a weaker one than a full stop, but its very form (;) betrays the fact that it is both full stop and comma. The comma would be incorrect without the insertion of a conjunction; the full stop creates too much of a disconnection between related ideas or facts. Best thought of as a bridge between two complete sentences, making them one, the semicolon is a useful punctuation mark that a careful writer employs to good effect (Carey 1983:37; Gowers 1962:258; Lukeman 2007:56; *The Economist* 2018:124; Venolia 1995:38–40). The passage below illustrates the effectiveness of the semicolon as opposed to the full stop or the comma (Carey 1983:42):

The strikers agreed to resume work if a tribunal were formed to investigate their grievances; if on such tribunal the workers were adequately represented; if an undertaking were given that there would not, either now or at any future time, be any victimisation; and finally if it were guaranteed that, when the recommendations of the tribunal were announced, they would be put into force without delay.

The semicolons here cannot be replaced with full stops because they separate a series of subordinate clauses. Commas could be an option, but semicolons are preferred because the clauses are rather lengthy and some of them contain commas of their own. The semicolons serve to pick out the different conditions a little more clearly.

These are some instances where the semicolon is most useful:

- Use a semicolon between independent clauses closely related in sense when they are not joined by a conjunction (*but, because, however*). In all of the sentences below, a full stop could have been used, but the effect might have been too jerky and disjointed, especially if there were other short

sentences immediately before or after them (Carey 1983:38; Lukeman 2007:60; Venolia 1995:38):

The believer is happy; the doubter is wise. – Hungarian proverb

The frog is a unique creature; it lives both in water and on land.

The candidate could not be said to give a very good impression; he looked as though he needed a good wash.

Carey (1983:40) makes a very useful point about using semicolons to mark off clauses introduced by conjunctions: here, it is necessary to distinguish between coordinating (*and, or, but, yet*) and subordinating (*as, since, because, when, if*) conjunctions. This is because the semicolon can be used appropriately before coordinating conjunctions since an extra pause is needed. However, it is rarely used before subordinating conjunctions because a subordinate clause, being closely dependent on the main clause, generally needs to be closely linked to it.

- Use a semicolon between independent clauses that are long or contain commas or to separate long or complicated items in a series, as in the passage below (Carey 1983:41; Lukeman 2007:59–60; Venolia 1995:39):

Slipping and floundering for hours at a snail's pace through mud and slime, long files of men went to and fro – carrying-parties with food, water, ammunition of all kinds, engineer and ordnance stores; forward observation parties with their wire and telephone equipment; stretcher-parties piteously burdened, reliefs bulky with arms and full pack and perhaps a parcel from home, struggling after the lightly loaded guide.

- Use a semicolon instead of the weak comma to join two full or independent clauses (the 'comma splice'):

The company is doing some work on this, it may need supplementing.
 The company is doing some work on this; it may need supplementing. ➤

‘The semicolon elevates punctuation from the utilitarian to the luxurious. Business memos do not need semicolons. Creative writers do’ (Lukeman 2007:58).



The postgraduate teaching hospitals are essentially national in their outlook, their geographical location being merely incidental.
The postgraduate teaching hospitals are essentially national in their outlook; their geographical location is merely incidental.

- Use a semicolon between the independent clauses of a compound sentence when they are linked by the following adverbs: *accordingly, however, indeed, therefore* (Venolia 1995:39):

Projections were gloomy; however, sales skyrocketed.

The planned route was impassable; accordingly, the group investigated an alternative way.

- Use a semicolon to distinguish phrases listed after a colon only if commas will not do the job clearly (especially if there are already subordinate clauses separated by commas) (*The Economist* 2018:124; Venolia 1995:38–39):

They agreed on only three points: the ceasefire should be immediate; it should be internationally supervised, preferably by the AU; and a peace conference should be held, either in Geneva or in Ouagadougou.

- Use the semicolon to economise on words (Lukeman 2007:61). Compare:

It is not possible to pinpoint that as the cause of his allergic reaction, because there are several proven triggers.

It is not possible to pinpoint that as the cause of his allergic reaction; there are several proven triggers.

‘The semicolon elevates punctuation from the utilitarian to the luxurious. Business memos do not need semicolons. Creative writers do’ (Lukeman 2007:58).

Generally, the colon doesn’t combine well with semicolons (Lukeman 2007:90). A semicolon could possibly precede a colon, but that would probably lead to a sentence that reads awkwardly, so we have to resign ourselves to the fact that ‘there is rarely room for both of these giants in the universe of one sentence’ (Lukeman 2007:90).

The colon even detracts from the power of the full stop. For a full stop to have maximum power, readers shouldn’t be slowed at any point throughout the

sentence, but the colon does just that, stealing the show (Lukeman 2007:89–90). Compare:

Every time I try to speak she interrupts me.

Every time I try to speak she does it again: she interrupts me.

Whether you edit fiction or non-fiction, I hope that this exposé of these two neglected but important marks has given you food for thought. And that when next you improve an author’s words, you’ll be able to find appropriate opportunities to convert their mundane commas and full stops into artful semicolons and colons. 🍀

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Gourmand World Cookbook Awards 2018

Laetitia Sullivan



I recently accompanied my mother – author of the cookbook *Sandveldkos: Kosnostalgie en stories van gister*, on which Etienne van Zyl, Marlene Rose and Monica Bosman, members of PEG and SATI, also collaborated – to the 23rd Gourmand World Cookbook Awards hosted in Yantai, China, where Mum’s book received the award for ‘Best Local Cuisine Book: Africa.’



Background to the Gourmand World Cookbook Awards

The awards were established in 1995 by Monsieur Edouard Cointreau of the well-known Cointreau liqueur and Rémy Martin cognac empires. It is the only international competition for cookbooks and has been compared to the Academy Awards of the film industry. This year, 215 countries competed in 100 categories for cuisine, 30 for beverages, and 10 categories for TV programmes. All books published between November 2016 and November 2017 were eligible to enter. Titles could be in any language, any format, for sale or free, with or without an ISBN number, and trade or self-published, and entry is free of charge. The national competition serves as a qualifying round, whereafter books represent their country in the ‘Best in the World’ competition. One judging panel per country, or per language for multiple languages in a country, is appointed to ensure a fair process.

The awards celebrate those who ‘cook with words’ and are aimed at promoting awareness of and respect for a country’s food and drinks culture, documenting indigenous food culture, and creating tourism opportunities. It also serves as the perfect networking opportunity for publishers from around the world to discuss international translation and distribution rights. In 2018, the awards took place in Yantai, China’s wine capital and the birthplace of Shandong cuisine, one of China’s eight regional cuisines. It was a five-day feast for the senses and included cooking demonstrations, book discussions, food documentary screenings, wine tastings, and mingling with the who’s who of the culinary world.

South African winners

South Africa was well represented at the awards, and all the South Africans in attendance walked away with top honours in their respective categories:

- Nompumelelo Mqwebu: *Through the eyes of an African chef* (Best Self-published Book);
- Alix Verrips: *Brunch across 11 countries* (Best Breakfast Book);
- Rina Theron: *Sandveldkos* (Best Local Cuisine Book: Africa);
- Susie Chatz-Anderson: *A bite of Latin America* (Best Latin American Cookbook outside Latin America). >



SA winners (from left to right): Nompumelelo Mqwebu, Alix Verrips, Rina Theron and Susie Chatz-Anderson





The awards celebrate those who 'cook with words' and are aimed at promoting awareness of and respect for a country's food and drinks culture

Left: 'Chinglish'
Far left: Eye-catching cookbook titles

Latest international cookbook trends

In his opening speech, Monsieur Cointreau highlighted the latest cookbook trends and mentioned several growth sectors, such as tourism (eg tourism websites), social media (like books by food bloggers and food apps), health and nutrition together with ethics and environmental concerns (books about veganism), indigenous food culture (those about culinary history and the 'locavore' movement) and cookbooks for children. Single subject books (eg books about butter, eggs, coffee, champagne, truffles, noodles, cheese, bread) are also popular. Sports and nutrition is another growth market, with

interesting titles like *Ten reasons why Jamaicans run so fast* and *The joy of cooking for climbers*.

Finally, editors should take note that a quirky title will go a long way in piquing a reader's interest, but here I don't have China's special brand of English, or rather 'Chinglish', in mind! 🍷

#thingstocome

Forthcoming events

Western Cape

- **27 October 2018:** MS Word skills for editors: Tables of contents.
Presenter: Monica Bosman.
- **17 November 2018:** How to self-publish / Hoe om self te publiseer:
Sandveldkos: Kostalgie en stories van gister (2017).
Presenter: Laetitia Sullivan and Monica Bosman.
- **8 December 2018:** Year-end breakfast: 21 Rimini Street,
Morgenster Heights, Brackenfell.

KwaZulu-Natal

- **27 October 2018:** Punctuation and grammar group workshop.
Presenter: Shielagh Bamber.
- **1 December 2018:** Year-end function.

Gauteng

- **13 October 2018:** Careers in language practice (Potchefstroom).
Organiser: Christien Terblanche together with SATI. There will be different short presentations on the different aspects of language practice. Various presenters have been contacted to speak on different aspects.
- **10 November 2018:** Technical writing and editing. Presenter: Joan Kalk.
- **1 December 2018:** Year-end function. Speaker: To be confirmed, possibly Hamilton Wende, David Gemmell or AN Other!



#legalease

The editing of legislation in South Africa

Anirood Singh

(Note: Emphasis added by the writer)

South Africa is a constitutional democracy in which the executive has the 'sole preserve' or 'exclusive domain to determine policy and to initiate legislation' (Wolmarans 2013:9). Legislation is a collective term incorporating (national) statutes and their regulations, provincial laws and municipal by-laws. Statutes originate in the identification of a serious social problem by a national department. The Minister sends a memorandum to the Cabinet for consideration.

When approved, the Minister initiates research to articulate clearly the challenge and the potential solution. The route is a draft green paper setting out the Ministry's approach and inviting comments. After amendments, a document called a white paper circulates for comment by the public, which may include 'interested and affected parties'. This preliminary document is revised and appears in the form of a bill, published for comments. When the bill is approved, it becomes an act of Parliament.

The process of legislative drafting is a long and complex one, starting with the verbal articulation of a problem requiring government intervention. While the mind of the community leader or the Minister may be clear on the challenge, its nature and the underlying causes may change when set out in writing. This is because the legislative drafter uses words. Hence, apart from expertise in law, the writer must be fluent in the language used. An editor helps to polish the legislation.

Approaches to legislative drafting

The Preamble to the Administration of Justice (Language) Act (Ireland) 1737 reads:

Whereas many and great mischiefs do frequently happen to the subjects of this kingdom from the proceedings in courts of justice being in an unknown language; those who are summoned and impleaded having no knowledge or understanding of what is alleged for or against them ... who use a character not legible to any but persons practising the law.

Thus 'plain language' is not a new concept or practice. Its advocated use is based on the need to understand and appreciate the aims of the statute and the consequences of failure to obey. Drafters must ensure that a statute and its accompanying regulations are written in language accessible to primary users, that is, the public, administrators and parliamentarians; and secondary users, that is, the judiciary. A layperson reading an enactment must know whether an action or omission is prohibited and the consequences if contravened. >

The purpose of law is to direct and regulate human behaviour. According to Stark (2012:52), most statutes serve five functions. They:

- prohibit (accompanied by the words 'must not' or 'shall not');
- authorise (by use of the word 'may');
- require (accomplished by 'shall' or 'must');
- state conditions that must be present for the directives to apply; and
- set out the consequences (penalties) for committing a prohibited act or failing to act.

Legislation should be based on empirical evidence, that is, facts and research that is objective, scientific, medical, etc. Hence, research and writing reports that are clear, comprehensible and coherent is a prerequisite to the formulation of a detailed problem statement as well as for testing results and outcomes. The subsequent statute is to be capable of withstanding legislative scrutiny and challenge in a court of law.

To meet complex challenges, advanced Commonwealth countries established a well-resourced Office of Parliamentary Counsel (OPC), with the US having an equivalent, each with a centralised Legislative Drafting Unit. They base their statutes on a Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA). The OPC constitutes at least two senior advocates or barristers who are experts in law but at the same time are language practitioners, hence the term 'jurilinguists'. This is a rare species, perhaps an endangered one in Africa. Wolmarans (2013:14) argues that 'there is currently no central cadre of legislative drafters in South Africa ...'. This situation may account for the low standard of the plethora of post-1993 'transformatory' statutes and regulations. Two enactments illustrate this point.

Poor standard of South African legislation

A statute and a subsequent bill thereon are used to illustrate poor legislation-drafting in South Africa. I refer only to some definitions to highlight drafting deficiencies.

Tobacco Products Control Act, 1993 (Act 83 of 1993)

In section 1, 'public place' is defined as 'any indoor, enclosed or partially enclosed area which is open to the public, and includes a workplace and a public conveyance'.

The terms 'enclosed' and 'partially enclosed area' have not been defined, although they are in several Commonwealth statutes. This follows the principle of legality. On 2 September 2004, the High Court of Australia confirmed its meaning. Chief Justice Gleeson said:

The principle of legality is a rule of statutory interpretation: if Parliament intends to interfere with fundamental rights or principles, or to depart from the general system of law, then it must express that intention by clear and unambiguous language.

Control of Tobacco Products and Electronic Delivery Systems Bill, 2017

'Enclosed' in respect of an area, place or space, *includes* any area, place or space – [*unnecessary repetition*]

- (a) That has a *ceiling* or a *roof* or any other *cover* that functions, whether temporary [*temporarily*] or permanently, as a ceiling or a roof; or
- (b) that has:
 - (i) a *curved* wall and that if the wall is *extended* at both ends, is in the shape of a *circle*; or
 - (ii) two or more walls or enclosures that function as walls and that, if the walls or enclosures are *extended*, is in the shape of a *square*.

Why mention a *curved* wall enclosing space in the form of a circle or square specifically? The enclosed space could be of any shape. The bill is replete with errors.



Even jurilinguists exhibit poor language use. This creates an opportunity for professional editors.

Opportunities for editing of legislation

Even jurilinguists exhibit poor language use. This creates an opportunity for professional editors. However, a cautionary note: language editors should not attempt to edit for structure and content. It is prudent to highlight errors and make suggestions, working closely with the legislative drafter. Where does one secure such assignments? They are reserved for a limited number of connected people, not necessarily based on one's skills. 🍷

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The value of PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP

Jacqui Baumgardt

Membership of the Professional Editors' Guild is based on four pillars. These are:

- Standards – discipline and adherence to our code of ethics;
- Learning – continuing professional development, free online resources, the chat group;
- Communication – *PEGboard* newsletter, chat group, events, advocacy, editing opportunities; and
- Volunteerism – committee work.

PEG members' value proposition

Professionalism means 'professionally accepted standards of personal and business behavior, values and guiding principles. Codes of professional ethics are often established by professional organizations to help guide members in performing their job functions according to sound and consistent ethical principles' (BusinessDictionary.com, 2018).

Why professional membership of PEG is crucial to a member's career:

- Committees are actively engaged with the government and industry bodies on your behalf, with the aim of promoting industry professionalism, consumer awareness and protection.
- Committee membership keeps you connected and active in enhancing the profession as well as enhancing your personal profile.
- We nurture your knowledge and professional growth in the editing industry through our professional development framework that supports your membership.
- We assist you in staying up to date in a rapidly changing environment through continuing professional development (CPD), thereby investing in yourself, your profession and your future.
- We create an environment in which you are put in touch with peers who understand your business, concerns and challenges.
- We provide you with a networking and relationship-building platform with colleagues who are also committed to being at the top of their game.
- We enable you to interact with peers to draw on the technical knowledge and experience of practising professionals.
- We support a friendly, collegial relationship through social media.
- We provide you with access to a wealth of information and solutions to your editing needs through associations with members and value-chain partners, such as Oxford University Press.
- Members enjoy the benefits of PEG's affiliation with a number of local and international organisations, thereby facilitating interaction with the global community of editing professionals and ensuring the profession in South Africa keeps pace with global trends. 🍀

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Professionalism means 'professionally accepted standards of personal and business behavior, values and guiding principles. Codes of professional ethics are often established by professional organizations to help guide members in performing their job functions according to sound and consistent ethical principles' (BusinessDictionary.com).



Latyn in Afrikaans

Corné Janse van Rensburg

#Dietalewatonsniepraatnie



In die vorige uitgawe van *PEGboard* is daar gekyk hoe 'n mens koppeltekens en aandagstrepe in hedendaagse Afrikaans gebruik. In *Die tale wat ons praat* wat pas verskyn het, lees ek die interessante inskrywing oor “emeritus” (2018:36–37) raak en hierdie artikel verskuif die klem terug na ons klassieke erfenis, spesifiek na Latyn. Hierdie artikel wys in hooftrekke hoe hierdie antieke taal alledaags verrykend in Afrikaans gebruik word.

In Afrikaans vind ons Latyn in afkortings, in woorddele, in leenwoorde en -frases, Romeinse syfers, en in leuses. Latyn word ook vakspesifiek gebruik, bv in Regslatyn, in die gezondheidswetenskappe en Kerklatyn (liturgiese Latyn). Latyn word verkeerdelik dikwels as anglisisties gebrandmerk en *SARA* herinner ons om oordeelkundig te wees in ons voorkeure.

Kom ons kyk hoe Latyn Afrikaans verryk en verruim. (Onthou: die taalnaam is Latyn – soos Grieks en Latyn – en die b.n.w. is Latyns of Latynse.)

Latynse afkortings

In Afrikaans is Latynse afkortings vir akademiese grade algemeen, bv vir die sosiale wetenskappe word die grade BA (Baccalaureus Artium), BAHons (Baccalaureus Artium cum Honoribus of Baccalaureus Artium Honoris), MA (Magister Artium), DLitt (Doctor Litterarum) of (PhD (Philosophiae Doctor) toegeken. Al hierdie afkortings kan natuurlik met of sonder punte (bv BA en B.A.) geskryf word in ooreenstemming met reël 3.9 van die *AWS* (2017:17).

Ander algemene Latynse afkortings wat dikwels in Afrikaans gebruik word, sluit AC of AD (anno Christi, anno Domini), ca. (circa), CV (curriculum vitae), d. (denarius), e.o. (ex officio) etc. (et cetera), e.g. (exempli gratia), fec. (fecit of fecerunt), glos. (glossarium), h. (hora), ibid. of ib. (ibidem), jr. (junior), loc.cit. (loco citato), m.m. (mutatis mutandis), n.o. (nomine officii), ob. (obiit), prim. (primarius of primaria), q.v. (quod vide), RIP (requiescat of requiescant in pace), s.j. (sub iudice), t.t. (totus tuus), ult. (ultimo) en v.v. (vice versa).

Die “Lys afkortings en simbole”, Bylae A in die *AWS* (2017:565–624), en afkortings in die tweetalige woordeboek van Pharos (2010:721–745) is nuttige naslaanbronne. En vir vreemde meervoude, soos di. vir dominees, moet mens reël 3.19 (*AWS* 2017:21) in gedagte hou.

Latynse woorddele

Latynse woorddele word dikwels in Afrikaans gebruik. Dink bv aan akwa- in akwarium, akwaduk, akwakultuur. Aan vita- in vitaal, vitaliteit en vitamien. En aan ultra- in ultramodern, ultramarathon, ultrasonies. En tussen die begin en die einde van ons alfabet is die Latynse boublokke in ons woordeskat legio.

Latynse leenwoorde en -frases

In Afrikaans is dit algemeen om ad hoc, bona fides, carpe diem, ex libris, festina lente, gaudeamus igitur, in vitro, lingua franca, modus operandi, nisi, opere citato, per se, quo vadis?, status quo, ultra vires en verbatim te gebruik. Vir 'n omvattende lys van die algemeenste leenwoorde en frases in Afrikaans raadpleeg *SAAZ* (2011:701–705). Die kursivering van hierdie leenwoorde of leenfrases is opsioneel [reël 12.4(a) in *AWS* 2017:81].

Vir koppelings in Afrikaans waar die eerste deel 'n Latynse woordgroep is, moet mens reël 12.4 (*AWS* 2017:81) in gedagte hou. Die korrekte skryfwyse met 'n koppelteken is a priori-stelling, en suite-badkamer, in camera-bespreking. Let veral op reël 12.4(b): die skryfwyse ad-hoc en ad-hoc-komitee is verkeerd.

Romeinse syfers

Sekere Romeinse letters het 'n syferwaarde. Die basiese waardes is: i en I (1), v en V (5), x en X (10), l en L (50), c en C (100), d en D (500) en m en M (1 000). Romeinse syfers word veral vir die bladsynommers in die voorwerk van boeke gebruik en om onderafdelings te nommer. Dit word ook gebruik om die jaar aan te dui. Die jaartal 2018 word met MMXVIII in Romeinse syfers weergegee met MM wat 2 000 beteken, X wat 10 beteken, V wat 5 beteken en III wat 3 beteken. ▶

Leuses in Latyn

In die heraldiek verskyn leuses dikwels in Latyn en in Suid-Afrika is Latyn vir die leuses op die wapens van instellings, dorpe, skole en families gebruik. In 'n vorige bestel was die leuse op die lint van die Suid-Afrikaanse landswapen "Ex unitate vires". Die provinsiale wapen van die Wes-Kaap se leuse is "Spes bona", die Universiteit van Stellenbosch se leuse is "Pectora roborant cultus recti", 'n aanhaling uit Horatius, en Paul Roos Gimnasium se leuse is "Semper splendidior".

Vakspesifieke Latyn

Vir 'n dooie taal, loop 'n mens Latyn dikwels in spesifieke vakrigtings raak. Dink byvoorbeeld aan deel 2 van die *Drietalige regswoordeboek* (1992:137–307) en die tallose verwysings na Latynse herkoms by die lemmata in die *Woordeboek vir die Gesondheidswetenskappe* (2011). En vir die gebruik van Latyn deur dokters en gesondheidswerkers, sien par. 23.19 en 23.20, asook die daaropvolgende nuttige tabel van skeletbene in SAAZ (2011:704–705). In die Westerse tradisie, veral as gevolg van die invloed van die Rooms-Katolieke Kerk wat Latyn as voertaal gebruik en verset daarteen, vind ons Latyn oral in die kerk, van moderator, moderamen, moderatuur tot by die skriba, konsistorie en kansel.

Klassieke eiename

Latynse (en Griekse) eiename het dikwels gewysigde, veral verkorte vorms in Engels. Dink bv aan *Homer* (vir Homerus) in Grieks en *Pompey* (vir Pompeius), *Livy* (vir Livius), *Vergil* of *Virgil* (vir Vergilius), *Ovid* (vir Ovidius) en *Pliny* (vir Plinius) in Latyn. Die gebruik van hierdie stompstertvorme (SARA 1994:88) in Afrikaanse verraai onkunde: die muur van *Hadrian* is eintlik die muur van Hadrianus, die suil van *Trajan* is eintlik die suil van Trajanus en die gedigte van *Horace* is eintlik die gedigte van Horatius. Dis die plig van die redigeerder om eiename in 'n woordeboek of woordelys (bv *Lys klassieke eiename* van 1984) na te slaan.



Anglisismes

Die stylvoorkeur vir Germaans Afrikaans bo Romaanse Afrikaans lei dikwels tot die stigmasering van ons Latynse woordeskat. In 1994 skryf Johan Spies en Johan Combrink die volgende verhelderende opmerkings in SARA (1994:88–89):

Woorde van klassieke oorsprong (meestal uit Latyn) word ten onregte as Anglisismes beskou. Baie van hulle kom deur Engels (Amerikaans) na ons toe, veral vakwoorde. Mense wat *koöperasie*, *korporasie*, *ventilasie*, *publiek* en *permissie* (met permissie gesê) maklik gebruik, sal beswaar maak teen ander woorde uit Latyn wat minder bekend is, bv *embarrasseer*.

Ons hele taal is deurspek met woorde uit Latyn. Kyk bv na ons tydmeting: *horlosie* (Lat.: *horologium*), *uur* (Lat.: *hora*), *minuut* (Lat.: *minuta*), *sekonde* (Lat.: *secundus*).

Ons sal Afrikaans kaal stroop as ons alle Latynse erfenisse wil verwyder. In die vaktaal kry ons Latynse woorde al hoe meer nodig (bv *televisie*). Daarby het woorde van Latynse oorsprong dikwels 'n soepelheid wat die egte Afrikaanse (Germaanse) woord nie het nie. Kyk na *professie*, *professioneel* (*professioneler*, *professioneelste*), *professionalisme*, *professor*, *professoraal*, *professoraat*. Op dié

pad eindig jy met *beroep* (die Germaanse woord) by die begin.

Tog sal skrywers vir die gewone mense altyd voorkeur gee aan eenvoudige en bekende woorde, veral wanneer die inhoud met gevoel gelaai is. Dit sluit baie van die Latynse woorde uit. Dis dan eerder 'n saak van styl as grammatika.

Soms het 'n sekere vorm inslag gevind, bv openbare werke eerder as publieke werke, en soms het die Romaanse en Germaanse sinonieme spesifieke betekenisonderskeidings, bv *toestand* en *kondisie* (SARA 1994:91). Dit bly belangrik om as redigeerder van jou eie vooroordeel en stylvoorkeur bewus te bly en altyd seker te maak dat jou redigering op die beste moontlike begrip gemik is. 🍀

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BOOK REVIEW



The prodigal tongue: The love-hate relationship between British and American English, by Lynne Murphy

Caroline Jeannerat

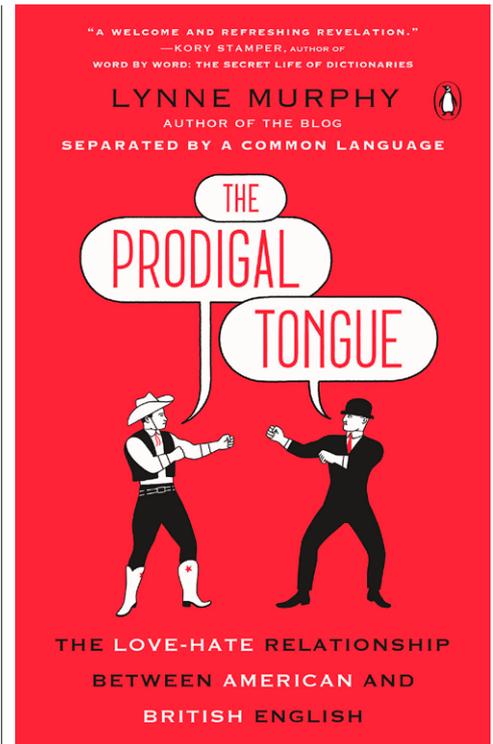
'Americans are ruining the English language' (2018:1). With this sentence, Lynne Murphy begins her examination of the relationship between American and British English. She is well placed to do so: a linguist and lexicologist of American origin and trained at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, she taught (among others) at the University of the Witwatersrand in the 1990s and has been at the University of Sussex since 2000. She is well known among language experts for her blog 'Separated by a common language'.

In South Africa, Murphy was a regular panellist on the SABC language programme *Word of mouth*. One of the queries that she remembered fielding at the time takes us directly into the subject matter of her book:

'Can we stop people using that horrible American pronunciation conTROVersy?' In the minds of the conservative English-speaking South African audience, putting the stress on the second syllable was new and wrong, and therefore it must be American. But it's British. Very, very British. (2018:46)

By carefully tracing the history of words and pronunciations through time, from before the colonisation of the Americas to the present day, Murphy is able to show that many features South Africans and Britons would instinctively call Americanisms are, in fact, of British origin. The trick is that many of these pronunciations and words had, in the intervening decades and centuries, been lost in Britain but survived in America. Therefore, when they are taken up again in Britain, they are not new intrusions from unwelcome shores; they are, rather, re-found roots. What comes out very clearly is how change, adaptation, falling out of use and falling into use again are all normal aspects of language and may not be forgotten. When we wish to preserve the English of old, or of our own childhood, we need to remember that this itself is a contextual construction.

The title of Chapter 4, 'America: Saving the English language since 1607', marks Murphy's possibly controversial and yet convincing argument: that the



manner in which English as a language was handled in America preserved the English that the first settlers arrived with, in contrast to the developments and changes that occurred on the British Isles (eg when the scientific revolution led to a significant Latinisation of English). What Murphy demonstrates is that neither of the two Englishes is purer than the other; British English has developed just as much as American English has, and what we tend to assume as correct is often but of a particular historical context. Where people speaking British English laud themselves at not being so prudish as having to refer to the *toilet* as *bathroom*, as Americans currently tend to do, the British preference comes from French *toilette* and arrived in British English via ... America. In early 20th-century English, it was considered an unwelcome Americanism, displacing *lavatory* and *privy* (2018:51–52).

The most insightful argument Murphy makes is her analysis of the role of language in the two societies. Where language in England is used to mark class, it is used in America to equalise class differences. Where England is marked by a deep consciousness that people are different and it is unlikely they will move upwards in social class, the consciousness in America is that everyone is the same. The critical >

result this has had on language is on language training: where grammar and composition are not taught in any concerted manner at British universities, on the assumption that students will absorb this by reading literature and will be able to teach it at schools on this basis, Americans instituted structured and tiered approaches to teaching the technical skills of language – as everyone should be able to access it. Sentence diagrams are central to learning composition in America, whereas they are widely unknown in British English (2018:250). Murphy captures this in the extract 'Literary Britain versus literate America. Culture versus communication' (2018:253). Where I might have a quibble, perhaps, is that Murphy has not taken her analysis of class and language as a marker of class differences sufficiently far when she critiques how language is handled in Britain: her deep appreciation for equality between people, so grounded in her American roots, at times makes her show a certain measure of impatience with British English.

The points made here may sound rather pedantic and academically inclined. But what distinguishes *The prodigal tongue* most is the fact that it is simply delectable to read: Murphy has the most captivating and entertaining writing

style. Her story strings one juicy example after another, making it entertaining, humorous and captivating. As an editor, her explanations made me appreciate not only the differences between the two Englishes to a much greater extent, but also their similarities. The pencil is a useful tool to have at hand when reading, for there are so many points that are funny, insightful, helpful and simply incredible. I thoroughly enjoyed the book and was unable to put it down. 🍀

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PEG Gauteng
winter warmer
21 July 2018

Nicolette Gardiner Bosman

#connectingwithclients

marketing
strategy

Erich Viedge is an international speaker, consultant, facilitator and executive coach who has worked all over Africa. He is currently the CEO of Stratervation (Pty) Ltd, an organisation that focuses on helping mid-size businesses to grow. When he's not consulting, you may find him on stage doing stand-up comedy. He shared some tips on how to market yourself successfully.

Erich Viedge (pronounced Veejee) certainly has a knack for keeping an audience enraptured and PEG members in Gauteng were both entertained and informed by his talk.

He explained how, in business, there is interplay in two areas:

- Between you and your client;
- Between you and your fears; everything you desire in life is on the other side of your fear. ➤



Erich recommended *Flawless consulting – a guide to getting your expertise used* (Pfeiffer, 2011) as an excellent resource. Peter Block, the author of the book, wanted to bring the rigour of engineering to the field of consulting and, according to Erich, it is an astonishing book for those over the age of 35, and those younger than that might find it confusing.

Something we encounter in life is cognitive dissonance, where we have to convince ourselves that we are right. Sometimes clients will argue over the way things should be done, when we know the correct way to do them: 'Never argue with a fool, they will drag you down to their own level and beat you down with experience.'

If you can control the frame, you can change the game.

Probably the most significant information he shared was his five significant questions to ask when assessing the activities of effective marketing.

They are:

1. *What are you up against?*
This can be asked at any stage in the contract. Not called 'buy in' but rather 'sell in' – people buy the hope of a better future. A beautiful way of saying, 'How can I help you?' At this stage, listen, don't try to give advice.
2. *What have you tried? What have you not tried?*
3. *What worked?*
You'll find clients have often not done the analysis of what they have tried and what didn't work.
4. *What is the part or role you have played in the creation of this problem?*
Leaders have to take ownership of all the problems in their company or department. It is a question that takes courage to ask. The client is in a vulnerable position when asking for help and, in our roles as consultants, the main thing we offer is authenticity; the ability to put into words what you see happening, on the work level and relationship levels. Both require authenticity.
5. *What do you want from me? What are you essentially trying to achieve?*

The client will usually have been introspective up to this stage but will often realise at this point that you can help them.

After the talk, some pertinent points were covered during the question and answer time:

- Erich noted that many clients don't value the work we do because they don't realise how much is actually involved in what we do.
- Procrastination is a rational response to an irrational thought – we need to overcome our fears and be direct with clients. *'Everything we desire is on the other side of our fears!'*



Ruth Pressler with guest speaker Erich Viedge at his talk entitled 'Marketing for introverts'

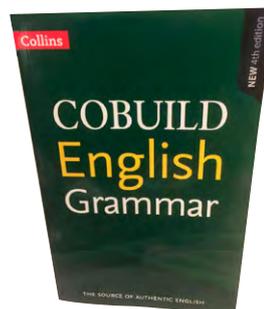
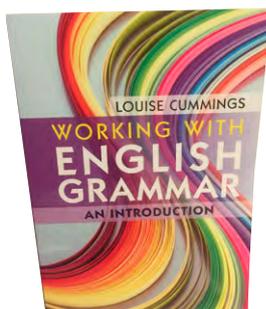
- We are up against cognitive distortion and black-and-white thinking. Byron Katie's books were recommended for more on this topic.
- Erich had high praise for PEG's marketing guide and encouraged members to consult it.

During the function, members enjoyed a 'Human Bingo' ice-breaker run by Kathy Gibbs and lovely snacks prepared by the Brazen Head. Gauteng chairperson, Ruth Pressler, took the opportunity to present Hester van der Walt with her 'Mentor of the Year' award, as well as a thank you gift to outgoing events coordinator, Michelle Taylor, who is off to work in Mauritius on a three-year contract.

Isabelle Delvare also shared about PEG's involvement in the South African Book Fair, which took place in September, and asked for volunteers to assist her.

An excellent networking and learning experience for the 20 PEG Gauteng members who attended! 🍀

New books to add to your library



Fourie, D (samesteller) 2018 *Die tale wat ons praat: Taaldinge uit die gewilde radiogram*. Kaapstad: Penguin.

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PEG KZN workshop on the BASICS OF INDEXING

Shielagh Bamber

On Saturday 14 July, PEG KZN members were treated to an exceptional workshop on the basics of indexing, presented by Arnia van Vuuren.



Left to right: Margi McGrath, Sarah Cornelius, Vanessa Neophytou, Sheena Carnie, Shielagh Bamber, Anita Kromberg, Richard Steele, Camilla Singh and Graham Alston

Arnia trained with the Society of Indexers, completing her studies in 2015. She is an accredited professional indexer of the SI and hopes to apply for Advanced Professional Member status by the end of 2019. The lovely venue overlooking the ocean in Umhlanga was unable to distract participants from her fascinating presentation, which covered the following points:

- What an index is and what an index is not; why professional indexers are still needed in this technological age; the role of the indexer; the relationship between editors and indexers; and the basics of the indexing process.

A taste of the information covered, to allow you to see the tip of the iceberg of this complex process, is as follows.

First, the brief from the author or editor to the indexer needs to be clearly laid out and agreed upon. For example, should illustration and figure captions be included? What about the foreword and other written aspects of the book, such as appendices? In addition, the indexer is required to read the entire book, keeping the reader in mind throughout. For example, how will the reader look for information? Which is the best way to organise points and under which headings to allow for quick results for the reader? All this takes time and concentration, and reams of notes, in order to create an index that is not merely a list of names and places, but rather an informative guide that allows the reader quick access to information.

Having been expertly guided through these points by Arnia, it was the general consensus that all editors should have some knowledge of the role of the indexer to enhance their own role in producing an easily useable, and consequently a more valuable, document for the reader.

Comments from workshop participants:

Very interesting exposure to a difficult and demanding subject.

I discovered the wealth of knowledge needed for indexing.

For further information, click on this link to the South African Indexing Association: <https://www.asaib.org.za/>

#dreamteam

Who's your COLLEAGUE anyway?

In this issue, we introduce Professor Thulani Zengele, an academic coordinator and professor at Unisa, who, together with his wife, Pholile, joined our ranks in 2017.

PB: Tell us a little about your childhood and where you grew up.

TZ: I was born in Clermont, Durban, 60 years ago. I am the first of nine children; hence I grew up raising my siblings to support my parents who were both employed at the time. I therefore had limited time to play soccer and other games with the kids in the neighbourhood as I had to juggle my activities between looking after siblings and housekeeping duties.

I started my primary education at a Catholic school in Clermont, and did my secondary schooling at St Francis College in Marianhill. I completed my final year at Ziphathale High School in 1976 (after the political uprisings) and attended college in 1978. I started teaching in 1980 in Clermont and lived in Klaarwater until 1984 when I relocated to Johannesburg to teach English and History.

PB: Were you always drawn to the language profession or how did you end up working as a language practitioner?

TZ: I made the most of my opportunities and decided to make lifelong learning a habit. I obtained a BA (Vista), BEd (Wits), PGDE (Vista), MEd (UJ) and DEd (Unisa), and now work as a senior professor at Unisa. My main responsibility is the supervision of master's and doctoral students where linguistic skills are needed. I am also regularly appointed by several universities as an external examiner and arbiter where linguistic skills are a must. My other duties include writing tutorial letters to students and quality control of my colleagues' work before it is finalised and/or published. Attending PEG editing and grammar



Thulani enjoys spending time with family and friends, and travelling. Here he is with his wife, Pholile, in Hawaii, one of their favourite holiday destinations.

workshops has helped me significantly in this role, as well as the use of the website for support and advice from PEG colleagues on the chat group.

PB: What are your areas of speciality?

TZ: Leadership and management in education, and educational policy.

PB: What do you enjoy most about your work? What do you least enjoy?

TZ: I enjoy facilitating research workshops in South Africa and Ethiopia, including post-graduate research supervision. I am not very fond of quantitative research methodology and avoid it at all costs.

PB: I believe your wife is also in the language profession?

TZ: Pholile is a language editor and works from home as a freelancer. I assist her with editing projects at times when her workload becomes a little overwhelming. I recommend PEG to all my students when they are looking for an editor, but don't mention that my wife is a member as I feel it would be unethical to influence their choice. However, when they see Pholile's profile and experience, they often opt for her services.

When we work on a project together, Pholile first cleans up the manuscript using software at our disposal, then I do content editing for quality assurance in terms of structure (especially if the client requests this). Thereafter, Pholile performs the final language editing and formatting of the document to be print- and examination-ready.

PB: If you could, what advice would you give to your 25-year-old self?

TZ: Follow a career that you have a passion for and not because it is easy to complete.

PB: What tools of the trade or equipment do you find indispensable?

TZ: Grammarly (Advanced) and PerfectIt.

PB: What were your reasons for joining PEG and what aspects of the organisation do you enjoy?

TZ: We registered a language editing company and were advised by a PEGger from Unisa that joining a professional body would be the sensible next step. Since then we >

I made the most of my opportunities and decided to make lifelong learning a habit.



Big family meals are a tradition in the Zengele household

have enjoyed the learning opportunities provided by PEG workshops as well as many other benefits that the organisation offers. I especially enjoy the support I receive from other PEGgers whenever I experience difficulties with editing and would like others' viewpoints.

PB: What advice would you give to editors starting out in the profession, or important lessons you have learned in your career?

TZ: Use editing tools like Grammarly and PerfectIt and have a fast computer. I use the MacBook with MS Office, and it is effortless to carry around. I would also recommend registering your business and business account on a banking website, which can reduce your tax liabilities.

PB: When you are not writing or editing, what do you do to de-stress?

TZ: When not spending time with my delightful family, I enjoy playing squash and chess. 🍷

#mentoroftheyear

The 2018 Derrick Hurlin Mentoring Award

Reinoud Boers

We congratulate Hester van der Walt of Pretoria on receiving PEG's 2018 Derrick Hurlin Mentoring Award and trophy. The award was announced at the annual general meeting of PEG in Cape Town on 26 May 2018.

Derrick Hurlin was a much-respected PEG member who was always ready to provide generous assistance to any colleague in PEG. In memory of Derrick, an award was set up on his death in 2012 to recognise excellence in mentoring by a PEG member. His family donated a floating trophy and PEG adds a monetary award. Subject to a suitable candidate being available, the award is made annually to a deserving PEG mentor.

Hester van der Walt joined the PEG Mentoring Scheme as an English-language mentor in June 2013. It soon became apparent that she had a very careful and thorough approach to mentoring. She is currently in the process of mentoring her sixth mentee.

In 2017, when PEG received its first application from a member wishing to be mentored in Afrikaans, Hester was able to follow a desire she had expressed over a number of years, namely, to introduce PEG mentoring for members editing or wishing to edit in Afrikaans. Being fully bilingual herself, she agreed to take on the challenging task of developing a toolkit of Afrikaans assignments for Afrikaans mentoring. Employing this toolkit, PEG's first Afrikaans mentee was subsequently mentored by her with success. Hester recently took on a second Afrikaans mentorship.

Hester is an example of an experienced PEG member putting her expertise back into her beloved profession by transferring her editing skills to newer

editors, despite having her own workload and personal challenges. Her mentees are fortunate to have been matched with such an experienced and proficient editor.

One of Hester's mentees, Anne Louise Taylor, commented in her mentorship evaluation that Hester's detail-focused input was of a very high standard and that the mentorship was a very valuable and rewarding experience. Jako van Rensburg, Hester's first Afrikaans mentee, commented that Hester 'is passievol oor die profesie en dit filter deur na haar aanslag'.

Nationwide, PEG currently has 14 active mentors: 11 serving on the Gauteng branch and three on the Western Cape branch mentoring panels. Apart from offering mentorships in English and Afrikaans, mentoring can now also be offered in French. 🍷