Rather, this phrase should be taken as Mark's editorial explanation that *by saying this* Jesus made (it clear that) all foods (are) clean:

> "Do you not see . . . passes on?" (Thus he declared all foods clean.) (RSV—similarly other modern translations)

The conclusion for the translator is that all cases of "if", "for" and other logical connectives in the original text need to be examined closely to see if they refer to the speech-situation—"(I am asking you this) because . . .", "If . . . (I can reasonably tell you that) . . ."—rather than to the other parts of the utterance itself. We also need to know how this sort of link is expressed in the target language: in some, a very similar use of logical link words is normal; in others it may be necessary to make the pragmatic reference explicit ("B, and therefore I tell you A"), which may involve restructuring to suit the logical system of the language, or the explanation may just be placed alongside the main point without any link in words—it may be marked by special intonation in speech, and writing may use some punctuation device such as dashes or brackets to show the explanatory status.

TONY NADEN

FOCUS ON TRANSLATORS

In recent issues we have included reports on training programs in different places. Here is a report on another different type of program which was held in the South Pacific last year.

People in the South Pacific region have a great love and respect for the Bible. The Bible has become very much part of their traditional way of life. The versions which are in use in the major languages are now quite old, and they are difficult to understand in places. But the people are very attached to these old versions, and there seems to be little desire for new translations.

There have been a number of requests over the years, from church leaders and others, for the Bible Society to provide helps along with the text of the Bible, to enable people to understand the Bible better. So it was in response to these requests that a Study Bible Seminar was arranged, and a group of people were invited to come together to discuss what might be done.

Those who attended were 16 men and women from the three largest Pacific Island countries, Samoa, Tonga, and Fiji. Some of these people already had experience in translation work. And they represented a number of different churches. The Seminar was held in Suva, Fiji, over a period of 7 working days during July 1984.

There were three main areas of activity in the Seminar program. First we studied the different features that might be included in the Bible: introductions to individual books, introductions of a more general nature, different types of notes related to the text, illustrations, maps and charts, word lists and indexes, reference systems, arrangements of headings, and so on.

For this we used a number of different editions of the Bible in English and French as models. Then we took time to identify the sort of help most needed for Pacific language Bibles, and we practised preparing such helps as notes and introductions in a form that would be the most relevant and helpful for our readers. Finally the group from each of the countries represented discussed the design of a Bible with helps for their own situation, and how to promote the concept of such a Bible with their people. The goal in all activities was to provide simple materials which would give the greatest possible help to average readers of the Bible in the Pacific.

As a follow up to the Seminar each group will report back to the churches of its own country, and will recommend setting up a project to produce the materials necessary for publication of a Bible with helps in the language of that country. All those who took part left the Seminar with great enthusiasm for this new venture; and it is hoped that "Study Bible" projects will be going ahead in the Pacific soon.

HOW WAS THAT?

The Translations Consultant was checking with a translator his rendering of the call for the disciples in Mark 1.16–18. He questioned why the word for "catch" which was used for catching fish had not been used for catching men, pointing out the play on words involved. "No", said the translator. "We couldn't use that word. It would mean catching men *to eat them*!"

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Literal translation of speech pictures in the Bible can sometimes produce funny results. A literal translation of Luke 13.34 in one language was found to say: "Just as a hen gathers her chicks under her wings, in that way, many times, I have wanted to put all your people under my armpits."