

# Cultural News

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## June is Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender (LGBT) Pride Month

“Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Pride Month (LGBT Pride Month) is currently celebrated each year in the month of June to honor the 1969 Stonewall riots in Manhattan. The Stonewall riots were a tipping point for the Gay Liberation Movement in the United States. In the United States the last Sunday in June was initially celebrated as ‘Gay Pride Day,’ but the actual day was flexible. In major cities across the nation the ‘day’ soon grew to encompass a month-long series of events.

“Today, celebrations include pride parades, picnics, parties, workshops, symposia and concerts, and LGBT Pride Month events attract millions of participants around the world. Memorials are held during this month for those members of the community who have been lost to hate crimes or HIV/AIDS. The purpose of the commemorative month is to recognize the impact that lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender individuals have had on history locally, nationally, and internationally.

“In 1994, a coalition of education-based organizations in the United States designated October as LGBT History Month. In 1995, a resolution passed by the General Assembly of the National Education Association included LGBT History Month within a list of commemorative months.

“LGBT History Month is also celebrated with annual month-long observances of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender history, along with the history of the gay rights and related

civil rights movements. National Coming Out Day (October 11), as well as the first ‘March on Washington’ in 1979, are commemorated in the LGBT community during LGBT History Month.”

### ABCS OF LGBT AND GENDER EXPRESSION

**Ally:** any non-LGBT person who supports and stands up for the rights of LGBT people.

**Bisexual:** a person who is attracted to both men and women.

**Closeted / “In the Closet”:** describes a person who keeps their sexual orientation or gender identity a secret from some or all people.

**Coming Out:** the process of acknowledging one’s sexual orientation and/or gender identity to other people. For most LGBT people this is a life-long process.

**Gay:** a person who is attracted only to members of the same sex. Although it can be used for any sex (e.g. gay man, gay woman, gay person), “lesbian” is usually the preferred term for women who are attracted to women.

**Gender Expression:** the manner in which a person outwardly expresses their gender.

**Gender Identity:** a person’s inner sense of self as male, female, or somewhere in between. Most people develop a gender identity that corresponds to their biological sex, but many do not.

**Heterosexual / Straight:** a person who is only attracted to

members of the opposite sex.

**Heterosexism:** the attitude that heterosexuality is the only valid or acceptable sexual orientation.

**Homosexual:** a clinical term for people who are attracted to members of the same sex. Some gay men and lesbians find this term offensive.

**Homophobia:** fear of lesbians and gay men.

**Lesbian:** a woman who is only attracted to other women.

**LGBT / GLBT:** acronyms for “lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender.”

**Openly Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual / Transgender:** a person who publicly acknowledges their sexual orientation or gender identity.

**Outing:** the act of revealing an LGBT person’s sexual orientation or gender identity without that person’s consent.

**Queer:** an umbrella term used by some LGBT people to refer to themselves. In the past, this term has been considered offensive and some LGBT people still consider it so.

**Questioning:** a person who is unsure about their sexual orientation or gender identity.

**Sexual Orientation:** a person’s attraction to members of the same and/or opposite sex. Includes gay, lesbian, bisexual and heterosexual.

**Transgender:** a person whose gender identity does not correspond to their biological sex.



### JUNE 2016 CALENDAR

NATIONAL LGBT (LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL & TRANSGENDER) PRIDE MONTH

CARIBBEAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

AFRICAN-AMERICAN MUSIC APPRECIATION MONTH

- 1- Buddha’s Birthday (Buddhism)
- 2-5- Great American Brass Band Week (US)
- 3- Sacred Heart of Jesus (Catholic Christian)
- 5-11- Pet Appreciation Week (US)
- 6- Ramadan begins (Islam)
- 9- St. Columba of Iona (Celtic Christian)
- 12-13- Shavuot (Jewish)
- 14- Flag Day (US)
- 15- Native American Citizenship Day (US)
- 16- Guru Arjan martyrdom (Sikh)
- 16-19- US Open Golf Championship (US)
- 19- New Church Day (Swedenborgian Christian)
- 20- American Eagle Day (US)
- 21- National Daylight Appreciation Day (National)
- 25- Global Beatles Day (International)
- 26-07/2- Mosquito Control Awareness Week (National)
- 27- PTSD Awareness Day (US)

## Healthcare: The Modes of Interpreting



### INTERPRETER PREP- MODES OF INTERPRETING

- 1) SIGHT TRANSLATION
- 2) CONSECUTIVE INTERPRETING
- 3) SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING



#### SIGHT TRANSLATION:

is the **oral translation of a written text**. Seems simple enough...but not that easy to perform. One must read the document at a steady pace **without any lengthy pauses** making it sound natural as if the interpreter were just reading it out loud in the target language. In contrast to other modes of interpreting, what characterizes sight translation is that the **input is visual** rather than oral. It is necessary to have some knowledge of the appropriate legal terminology as applied to healthcare matters as many medical documents contain legal terms. A page document is appropriate for a sight translation.

#### CONSECUTIVE INTERPRETING:

along with sight translation, consecutive interpreting is the most commonly used mode of interpreting. Consecutive involves a relay in which the speaker says a couple of sentences and then **pauses** for the interpreter to interpret and then the other party responds and pauses and the interpreter interprets what they say. Simply said, the parties involved in the conversation take turns talking. Consecutive is less confusing than simultaneous and is the **most common mode of interpreting in healthcare** because it resembles the way in which people usually talk to each other.

#### SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING:

here the interpreter must “shadow” each speaker by interpreting at the same time that the speaker is speaking staying only a few words behind. It is used in conferences and may be appropriate in healthcare when a patient or provider refuse to pause for the interpreter to interpret ( during a heated discussion for example) or when time is of essence. It is similar to sight in that there is **no time for pauses** but different because the **input is oral** instead of visual.

## New Staff Interpreter Profile: Isabel Elias

Isabel's mother is Iranian and her father is Bolivian. She was born in Louisville, KY, but was raised by her paternal grandparents in La Paz, Bolivia for the first 12 years of her life. This is why Spanish is her first language.

Isabel has a BA in Cultural Anthropology with a minor in Latin American Studies from the University of Louisville. She has had various careers, as a surgical tech, a massage therapist, and a tissue recovery specialist. While working in those fields she took the Bridging the Gap course and did some Spanish medical interpreting.

As time went on, she felt that she could serve her community better by devoting more time to interpreting, so she slowly started to make the shift from only taking a few appointments to taking on a night shift interpreter contract position at Duke University Hospital in Durham, NC, and then a full time position at UNC Hospital in Chapel Hill, NC.

When she moved to Sacramento she was able to continue to work for UNC Hospital remotely over video and over the phone. However, she dearly missed being in a healthcare setting. When she found the per diem position at UC Davis Medical Center open, she decided that it was time to make a change and get back to on site interpreting.

We asked her what are her biggest accomplishments? “This one is difficult”, she says. Every goal she has met, big or small, is a great accomplishment, from finishing college and getting a degree to finally being able to do pull-ups. The latest one is going back to school with a job and adult responsibilities and being able to find the balance.

Isabel loves fitness. In her spare time she tries to stay as active as possible doing crossfit, lifting, yoga, running, dancing, martial arts, or any other activity she can find. And something we may not know just by looking at Isabel, is that she can deadlift 210 lbs.

We asked her how does she feel about joining the MIS team? In her own words, “Everyone is very dedicated in serving our LEP community and I am proud to be a part of that.

Everyday I learn something new, like new terms or genetic diseases named after people. I get to meet and work with different staff, providers, and patients. I never really know what to expect when I come to work, and I love that”.

Welcome aboard, Isabel We are pleased to have you as a part of the UC Davis Medical Center Interpreting Team.

