

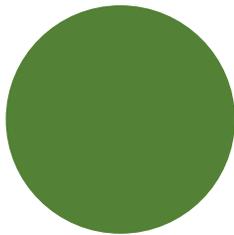
QuickCaption, Inc. 951-779-0787

## Fiancé vs. Fiancée

Check out the new website!!!!

[Click Here](#)

- New and improved!
- Current pictures of captioning events from 2016
- Shows all the services QuickCaption has to offer!!!!



### Individual Highlights:

Embarrassing Phrases	2
Fewer and Less	3
Dictionary	4
Interpreters	5
Website	6

Why is French the language of love? Some say French sounds romantic. Perhaps it's the soft syllables and flowing words? Not surprisingly, French lends the English language many "love" words like *amorous*, *ardent*, and *embrace*. Let's learn about two French love words that are difficult to tell apart: *fiancé* and *fiancée*.

If you look up [fiancé](#) in a French dictionary, you will find some beautiful synonyms. Translated, your fiancé is your beloved, your future, your promised, your betrothed. A fiancé is someone you plan to marry. If you look up *fiancée* in the same dictionary, it may puzzle you to find the same definition and the same synonyms. What's the difference between the two?

Though gender-neutral language is increasingly popular in English, words borrowed from French often distinguish between males and females. A fiancé is man who is engaged to be married. One way that French words specify gender is with their endings. In this case, the extra E at the end of *fiancée* indicates that the betrothed is a woman. You will find this all over the place in the French

language. For example, a French speaker would refer to your male cousin as your *cousin*, but your female cousin as your *cousine*.

*Cousin* and *cousine* sound different in French. If fiancé and fiancée differed in pronunciation, it might be easier to remember which is which. Instead, you have to look out for that extra E. How do you pronounce fiancé? Exactly the same as you do fiancée! Fee-ON-say.

It's not the only time English borrowed words and kept the feminine E; there's [blonde](#) from Latin, for example. Speaking of examples, would you like to see some examples of these terms in modern usage? Here are some quotes from books:

*Dear Diary, he began. On Friday I had a job, a fiancée, a home, and a life that made sense. (Well, as much as any life makes sense). Then I found an injured girl bleeding on the pavement, and I tried to be a Good Samaritan. Now I've got no fiancée, no home, no job, and I'm walking around a couple of hundred feet under the streets of London with the projected life expectancy of a suicidal fruitfly*

## Five Embarrassing Phrases Even Smart People Misuse

When you hear someone using grammar incorrectly do you make an assumption about his or her intelligence or education? There's no doubt that words are powerful things that can leave a lasting impression on those with whom you interact. In fact, using an idiom incorrectly or screwing up your grammar is akin to walking into a meeting with messy hair. That's according to Byron Reese, CEO of the venture-backed internet startup Knowingly. The company recently launched Correctica, a tool that scans websites looking for errors that spell checkers miss. And the business world is no exception. "When I look for these errors on LinkedIn profiles, they're all over the place--tens of thousands," he says.

Correctica recently scanned a handful of prominent websites and you might be surprised at how many errors it found. Here is Reese's list of the some of the most commonly misused phrases on the Web.

### 1. Prostrate cancer

It's an easy misspelling to make--just add an extra *r* and "prostate cancer" becomes "prostrate cancer," which suggests "a cancer of lying face-down on the ground." Both the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Mayo Clinic websites include this misspelling.

### 2. First-come, first-serve

This suggests that the first person to arrive has to serve all who follow. The actual phrase is "first-come, first-served," to indicate that the participants will be served in the order in which they arrive. Both Harvard and Yale got this one wrong.

### 3. Sneak peak

A "peak" is a mountain top. A "peek" is a quick look. The correct expression is "sneak peek," meaning a secret or early look at something. This error appeared on Oxford University's site as well as that of the National Park Service.

### 4. Deep-seeded

This should be "deep-seated," to indicate that something is firmly established. Though "deep-seeded" might seem to make sense, indicating that something is planted deep in the ground, this is not the correct expression. Correctica found this error on the *Washington Post* and the White House websites.

### 5. Extract revenge

To "extract" something is to remove it, like a tooth. The correct expression is "exact revenge," meaning to achieve revenge. Both *The New York Times* and the BBC have made this error.





## Test Your Knowledge

- How long did the Hundred Years War last?
- Which country makes Panama hats?
- From which animal do we get catgut?
- In which month do Russians celebrate the October Revolution?
- What is a camel's hair brush made of?
- The Canary Islands in the Pacific are named after what animal?
- What was King George VI's first name?
- What color is a purple finch?
- Where are Chinese gooseberries from?
- What is the color of the black box in a commercial airplane?



## How to Enhance Your Personal Dictionary

*Contributed by Cody Knacke*

How much attention is paid to your Personal Dictionary? There's no better way to heighten your translation rate and lessen your editing than to have a strong dictionary with varied vocabulary ready for any reporting situation. A dictionary built with intention and care can carry you through the toughest speakers and subject matter, saving that split second of hesitation while you're watching the realtime.

Are you utilizing CaseCat's "Update Area"? The Update Area "holds" D-defined dictionary entries in a separate folder before adding to your Personal Dictionary. The entries will still define correctly in subsequent files, but they are not added into your Personal Dictionary until you manually "move to dictionary."

Having the entries first go to the Update Area is useful because you can refer back to your recent entries another time before committing them to your main dictionary. Already had something in your main dictionary for a brief you just created? CaseCat will ask you if you want to keep the old entry or replace it with the newly created entry before adding to your main dictionary. Accidental entries can be avoided this way.

By using the Update Area, you can track your progress building your dictionary. Have a blockbuster class session in which you felt like you added many words? If you keep an eye on your Update Area, you can see how many entries were added since your last "dump" into your Personal Dictionary. Wow, 200 entries for just a single class session! Wow, 500 entries added over the past couple days! WOW, 1,000 entries added just this week!

To enable your Update Area, while in the main screen, click /tools, arrow down to /options, /dictionary, /options, and then select "yes" for "D-defines go to Update Area." The Update Area can then be accessed by clicking the "U" folder next to the "P" Personal Dictionary folder on the CaseCat toolbar between the "P" and "EZ" folders.

You can look through your Update Area just like your Personal Dictionary. To add items from the Update Area to the Personal Dictionary, highlight the items - or the whole list - right click, and /move to dictionary /Personal Dictionary. The entries will then be added directly into your Personal Dictionary. If a conflict exists, Case will ask you if you want to keep the old entry or replace it with your new entry.

Watch your Update Area grow with each passing day! Set a goal to add a certain amount of dictionary entries per week!



## What's the difference between a signer and a sign language interpreter?



The biggest misconception by the general public is that anyone who has taken classes in American Sign Language (ASL) or Signed English or knows the manual alphabet is qualified to be an interpreter. Such an individual is referred to as a "signer." A signer is a person who may be able to communicate conversationally with deaf persons but who may not necessarily possess the skills and expertise to accurately interpret complex dialogue or information. A signer is not an interpreter, and using or hiring a signer in situations that clearly call for the provision of a professional interpreter can have serious legal consequences.

Sign language interpreters and signers function in different settings, using language at a different pace with different content. Signers are usually present in natural, conversational settings, covering day to day topics such as chatting. Signers have control of their own intent, content, pace and message. Interpreters, on the other hand, work in situations where they can't control the content of the message, but are trained to accurately convey another person's message. The interpreter operates in an environment where terminology is much more advanced and unpredictable. The interpreter must keep up with the speaker, without knowing in advance what will be said. The interpreter must render the message faithfully, conveying the content and spirit of the speaker, using the language understood by the person they serve.

Often, people who have learned some sign language are incorrectly used as interpreters. A person who only knows conversational sign language does not possess the skill required to perform effectively in the role of an interpreter.

To become an interpreter, an individual must not only display bilingual and bicultural proficiency, but also have the ability to mediate meanings across languages and cultures, both simultaneously and consecutively. This takes years of intensive practice and professional training.

A certified sign language interpreter demonstrates proficient and ethical interpreting skills and has the knowledge and expertise required to function in a professional capacity. Interpreters work to ensure effective communication between those who know sign language and those who do not. Interpreting requires intensive training and expertise before proficient levels of skill are attained.



### Answers:

1. 116 years
2. Equator
3. Sheep/goat
4. November
5. Various hairs (bears, sheep, squirrels -- but NOT camels)
6. Dog (carus)
7. Albert
8. Raspberry (reddish)
9. New Zealand
10. Bright orange



QuickCaption  
4927 Arlington Ave  
Riverside, CA 92504

Phone:  
(951)-779-0787

Fax:  
(951)-779-0980

E-Mail:  
info@quickcaption.com

Got Captioning?

Check it out!!!



[www.quickcaption.com](http://www.quickcaption.com)

## A new website, among other things!!!!

QuickCaption is marching ahead in 2016! Although the year is half way over, we have already attended nine trade shows, acquired 5 more captioning contracts, revamped our website, and produced a marketing video for American Airlines TalkBusiness360 TV to air October and November!!!

Coming in 2017 will be our new scheduling system that will allow our captionists the ability to use an

interface that will schedule their assignments online with automatic email response/confirmations. The program will also check for notes and do the invoicing. You will still be able to contact us directly - we are just letting technology do its thing.

We hope you find this newsletter informative. If you would like to see certain topics published, please let us know!

