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Advancing Translation Studies

June 22-25, 2022 - Oslo, Norway

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Abstract Booklet · Index

The following panels structure the 10th EST Congress

Guest talks and round table

The Interpreting Act. Regulating multilingual facilitation in institutional encounters

Author: Hanne Skaaden

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On site presentation

Entering into force on January 1st of 2022, Norway's Interpreting Act (Tolkeloven) manifests public servants' and professionals' responsibility to facilitate language services in institutional encounters where there is a language barrier. With its emphasis on the institutions' duty to communicate, the act is unique. Traditionally, the ownership of the problem of communication in such encounters is ascribed to the speaker of the minority language (Felberg & Skaaden 2012, Giambruno 2014, Phelan 2021, Piller et al. 2020, Prunč 2012).

Before Covid-19, "the importance of multilingual messaging was only on the radar of a small number of activists and linguists", Piller et al. (2020) observe. Yet, in institutional encounters such as doctor-patient consultations, police interviews, court hearings etc., interpreters and translators serve high status professionals in the communication with their clients and patients. Whether through oral or written genres, communication across language boundaries, is essential to the achievement of several Sustainable Development Goals (Phelan 2021). In fact, Covid-19 has demonstrated that society's ability to communicate efficiently with its minorities is of importance to the health and safety of all its citizens (Piller et al. 2020).

In the light of the pandemic, the Interpreting Act's effectuation was timely, although the legal document has been in the making since 2014 (NOU 2014: 8) – and its impact will take time to set in. After an overview of the intentions of the Act on Government Agencies' Responsibility for the Use of Interpreting Services etc. (the act's full title, Lovdata 2022), this talk examines the complex context that the act is set to regulate and discusses how the legal document may impact reality in terms of: What is the impact on the interpreter profession's educational status? How may the Interpreting Act influence multilingual facilitation and professional status in institutional encounters in general?

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Translation, Ecology, and Deep Time

Author: Michael Cronin

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On site presentation

In advocating for "more-than-human" histories, Emily O'Gorman and Andrea Gaynor claim that the more-than-human is "not a synonym for "nature" or the "nonhuman" but, rather, a term that highlights the primacy of relations over entities (including the "human")" (O'Gorman and Gaynor 2020, 7). The basic principle here is "co-constitution – that organisms, elements and forces cannot be considered in isolation but must always be considered in relation" (717). There is no external "nature" or "environment" with which humans interact. They are always, already, involved in the "more-than-human." It is not a question of demonstrating that "the "natural" is really "cultural" or to reassert a biophysical reality" (724) but to recognise the full range of participants in the more-than-human world of multispecies co-existence and non-human entanglements. In Rosi Braidotti's interpretation of Spinoza's monism the emphasis is not on the tyranny of oneness or the narcissism of separateness often associated with monism as on the freedom of relationality, '[monism] implies the open-ended, inter-relational, multi-sexed and trans-species flows of becoming through interactions with multiple others' (Braidotti 2013: 89). Being 'matter-realist' to use her term is to take seriously our multiple connections to natural and material worlds. If we conceive of the notion of subjectivity to include the non-human then the task for critical thinking is, as Braidotti herself admits, 'momentous'. This involves visualizing the subject as 'a transversal entity encompassing the human, our genetic neighbours the animals and the earth as a whole, and to do so within an understandable language' (82). The emphasis on relationality begs the question as to how this relationality is to be established or understood. How is a notion of transversal subjectivity to function in a more-than-human world populated by radically different forms of ontological and epistemic expression? Translation throughout its history has been preoccupied with the question of communication across difference, how to make the mutually unintelligible, intelligible. Traditionally confined to interlingual mediation between texts, a more ambitious understanding of translation process, drawing on Peircean semiotics (Marais 2019), can see translation as involving all forms of mediation between signifying systems. In this lecture, we will focus on the specific dimension of time in translation and how changing understandings of time in the age of the Anthropocene have implications for how we think about and practice translation.

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The Ibsen in Translation Project: the translator as multiple mediator

Author: Cristina Gómez-Baggethun

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On site presentation

The Ibsen in Translation Project (2008-2018) aimed at producing new direct translations of Henrik Ibsen's last twelve plays into eight different languages: Chinese, Hindi, Japanese, Farsi, Russian, Arabic (both classical and Egyptian) and Spanish. Nevertheless, this highly complex project also aimed that publishing, disseminating and promoting Ibsen's plays for staging. Hosted by the Center for Ibsen Studies and mainly financed by the Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the project was an interdisciplinary endeavor that coordinated academic, cultural and diplomatic institutions, with theatres and publishing houses in several continents. And in all this, it was that translators themselves that stood in the center. Theatre is a collaborative enterprise, and so was this unique project that experimented with translation as collaboration. Collaboration among institutions but also active collaboration among the translators that participated in the project.

In this talk, I will present the Ibsen in Translation Project and my own experience as responsible for the Spanish part of the project. Building on my research on theatre and translation, but also on my experience in the publishing, dissemination and theatre sector, I will reflect on several questions raised by the project such as Walter Benjamin's notion of translation as interpretation, Susan Bassnett's discussion about translating for the page or for the stage, and the ethics of soft diplomacy. Above all, I will explore the different roles embodied by (theatre) translators as multiple mediators, not only between languages and cultures, but also among institutions.

Participatory research and positionality in interpreting studies

Author: Jemina Napier

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On site presentation

A participatory research approach is a qualitative methodology that is inductive and collaborative and relies on trust and relationships. This approach is typically used in public health research studies and has been used specifically for example to investigate migrant communities and interpreters in public health settings in Ireland (Macfarlane et al, 2009). Participatory research is an approach that enables positive user involvement and empowerment, and enables marginalised 'hidden' voices to be heard. Through purposeful sampling (Patton, 2002), 'information rich' stakeholder groups who have a depth of experience to share can contribute to the research process, thus ensuring that the research is conducted not just on, for and with people, but also by people from stakeholder groups (Wurm & Napier, 2017). Adopting a participatory approach creates potentially transformational and impactful research, and can influence an activist agenda, but it is also important to consider the positionality of the researcher(s) with respect to the research and the stakeholder groups.

In this keynote presentation I will reflect on my own previous research and draw on studies that I have led that have employed a participatory approach and incorporated phenomenological principles to investigate aspects of sign language interpreting. Consideration will be given to the research design used, what worked well, principles of collaboration between researchers and key stakeholders, the positionality of researchers and the role of interpreting researchers in deciding research agendas.

Self-translation, Exile and Des-exile: Alicia Partnoy as a Woman Activist Writer in the US and Argentina

Author: María Laura Spoturno

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Online presentation

Generally regarded as a wide and diverse literary and cultural field, Latinx literatures have traditionally foregrounded language as an inherent constituent of their diction and enunciation. The hybrid nature of the language of Latinx literatures has long been at the center of debates in academic, critic and readers' circles, variously discussing its literary, social, cultural, ethnic, pedagogical, political and ethical dimensions (Mignolo 1996; Pérez Firmat 2003; López 2015; Vidal Claramonte 2020). Over the last two decades of the twentieth century, the field of Latinx literatures gains momentum as it is reinvigorated by the literary production of well-known authors such as Julia Álvarez, Gloria Anzaldúa, and Sandra Cisneros, who pushed further the limits of language, both English and Spanish, towards a highly heteroglossic and politically engaged discourse (Spoturno 2013; 2020). The turn of the century reflect significant changes in the production and the reception of Latinx literatures, which now present sectors fully integrated to the mainstream (López 2015) and to monolingual market rules and policies (De Maeseneer 2020). This complex interlingual scenario also acknowledges the visible presence of exiled Latin American writers, as is the case of Argentinian authors Alicia Kozameh, Alicia Partnoy, and Nora Strejilevich, who typically write in Spanish but have their literary testimony translated and disseminated in English in the US through various (self) translation practices and collaborations. It is their work that I seek to interrogate in this presentation. Specifically, this contribution focuses on the production of Argentinean writer Alicia Partnoy, exiled in the US during the last dictatorship in Argentina (1976-1983). It is a known fact that exile imposes innumerable constraints on the individual who, after suffering prosecution, illegal clandestine detention or torture, must now "start a new life," in a new place, in a new language, a situation that is not without its own crises and dilemmas. The analysis will particularly look at the construction of authorial identity and positioning with regard to the experience of language and self-translation in Partnoy's testimonial production over time, published both in the US and in Argentina (Simón 2019; Spoturno 2022). As I will argue, in her initial production, published in collaborative self-translation in the US, authorial subjectivity is strongly built on the premise that language and translation are powerful sites for contention, which are crucial in the collective struggles for human rights. Her early production, which bears the distinct sign of exile, shows that, in spite of all impositions and atrocities, language may still declare that which cannot remain hidden (Monteleone 1995). Initially framed within networks of activist women, Partnoy's creative and academic work has gradually contributed to establish the keys of a solidarity discourse (Partnoy 1986, 1988, 1997, 2020). A later stage in her production, when her work is finally published in Spanish in Argentina, reveals the emergence of a firm voice that has a say in the much needed collective processes of memory construction. At this stage, the construction of authorial subjectivity is built on practices of writing and self-retranslation which move towards the desexile of Partnoy's word as a poet and activist (Partnoy 2000, 2006, 2009). This research, still in progress, shows that translation operates as an inherent mechanism that contributes productively to the political and multilingual fabric of Partnoy's work. At a larger level, her production reveals that translation is instrumental in enabling collective struggles and consolidating feminist transnational initiatives in the pursuit of liberty and justice (Castro and Spoturno 2020).

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Round table: Advancing publishing in Translation Studies

Conveners: Franz Pöchhacker & Minhua Li

Panelists: Łucja Biel, Haidee Kotze, Louisa Semlyen, Roberto A. Valdeón, Kate Morse.

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On site presentation

The forces of globalization and digitization have had a transformative impact on academic publishing. With such developments as online publishing, open-access and innovative editorial practices, it is time for the Translation Studies community to consider the implications of new publishing models for the future development of the discipline. The round-table discussion will bring together editors and publishers on the panel with authors and readers participating in the debate from the floor. A representatives of one of the academic publishers most active in the field of Translation Studies (Routledge/Taylor & Francis) will be joined on the panel by three experienced editors (of the journals JoSTrans, Perspectives and Target as well as well-established and recently launched book series) to address such topics as the value and demand for different types of publications, such as refereed journals and book series, textbooks and reference materials made available in different media; the role and challenges of peer reviewing; and the issue of open access to scientific knowledge.

0. Posters

A variety of posters will be exhibited and presented on site during the Congress.

What choices do kindergarten teacher-students take when judging a translation by its cover? – A quantitative analysis

Author: Marcus Axelsson, Christina Berg Tveitan

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On site poster

The topic of book covers of translated novels has previously been addressed by, among others, Mossop (2019), Rüegg (2018), and Carlström (2020). Also Batchelor (2018), in her book about translation and paratexts, has touched upon this theme. In the present study, we are inspired by the title of Mossop's article, "Judging a Translation by its Cover", and we combine Translation Studies with the Didactics of Literature, as we investigate what book covers kindergarten student-teachers prefer when given the option to choose among several covers. The data analysis builds on the results from a questionnaire, where some 90 students were asked to rank what book covers they preferred among nine covers of translated novels. The novels in question were Norwegian children's book author Maria Parr's three novels Vaffelhjarte [Waffle Heart] (2005), Tonje Glimmerdal (2009) and Keeperen og havet [The Goalie and the Sea] (2016) translated into German, French and English. The study is, to some extent, inspired by Rostvåg (2010), who investigated what book covers children preferred when they were asked to choose from a selection offered by the researcher. Her results showed that the children most of all preferred books that they already knew. She also noted that they were attracted to colorful covers as well as covers with animals seeking the children's eyes. In addition to Rostvåg's results, the present study also builds on a previous study (Axelsson & Næsje 2021), where the cover images of Parr's first two novels, Vaffelhjarte and Tonje Glimmerdal translated into German, French and English, were analyzed using Kress & van Leeuwen's (2006) grammar of visual design. Some of the most prominent results from this analysis are turned into variables which are checked against the questionnaire results in order to study correlations. In the 2021 study, it turned out that the German covers were quite stripped of details and artistically had a "naïvistic" impression. The French covers foregrounded the Scandinavian landscape, whereas the British covers showed a richness in details and colors. Preliminary results suggest that the kindergarten student-teachers tended to give the German covers the highest grades and we raise the hypothesis that their choice may partly be explained by the fact that the students were already thinking as kindergarten teachers and chose covers that were most likely to appeal to the kindergarten children.

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Acceptance of interpreting-related technologies in the PSI sector: results from a survey conducted after the COVID-19 outbreak

Author: Koen Kerremans

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On site poster

In the past two decades, the fast development of both communication and digital technologies has led to profound changes in the way interpreting services are performed (Braun, 2019; Fantinuoli, 2018). Several studies have reported on how interpreters perceive and experience these technological changes as well as on interpreters' attitudes towards specific types of technologies in different sectors of interpreting, such as Public Service Interpreting or PSI (e.g. Kerremans et al. 2019; Mellinger and Hanson 2018). Braun (2019) distinguishes between technologies that ensure the delivery of interpreting services (technology-mediated or distance interpreting technologies) and technologies which help interpreters during or in preparation of an interpreting assignment. In our study, we focus on technologies which can support the interpreter's preparation, performance and/or workflow of on-site interpreting assignments, in particular: machine translation tools, digital glossaries for manual term lookup, automatic terminology extraction tools based on speech recognition, note-taking apps, voice recording tools and text-to-speech readers. The aim of our contribution is to present the results of a survey into public service interpreters' use of and attitudes towards these types of technologies in the PSI sector. The survey was conducted by means of an on-line questionnaire containing both closed-ended and open-ended questions. Given the fact that the COVID-19 pandemic brought about a sudden and rapid digitilization in many professional sectors, including PSI, the study seeks to find an answer to the question how this accelerated digital transition affected interpreters' perceptions and acceptance of these technologies in different fields of PSI.

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Exploring Andrea Camilleri's arrival and reception in Hungary

Author: Dora Bodrogai.

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On site poster

Andrea Camilleri's success, although he had been publishing novels since 1978, reached its peak in the 1990s, with the publication of the Montalbano novels and the launch of the incredibly popular television series Il commissario Montalbano. The author's arrival in Hungary followed this period closely, as the first translations were published in 2001 and 2002 (Il ladro di merendine, Il cane di terracotta, Il birraio di Preston, La voce del violin, translator: Margit Lukácsi). Since then, three other volumes have been published in Hungary: La forma dell'acqua (2004, translators: Noémi Kovács, Kornél Zaránd), Un mese con Montalbano (2017, translator: Ádám András Kürthy), and Gli arancini di Montalbano (2020, translator: Ádám András Kürthy). The presentation aims to explore Camilleri's presence in Hungary by examining the editorial flow of Camilleri's books: the circumstances of publishing, editorial choices, as well as readers' reviews. The first two publishers of the novels were Bastei Budapest and Mágus Design Kiadó, both since then shut down. The last the books, on the other hand, were published by one of the best-known publishing houses of Hungary, Európa Kiadó. It is also worth looking at the book covers: while the first ones represent key elements of the plot, recent ones try to engage readers in other ways, by using a typical Italian landscape and the 'dolce vita' feeling or by relying on readers' familiarity with the television series.

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Well-founded interpreting practice: situated dialogues over three instructional pillars

Author: Sofia Garcia Beyaert, Ana Suades Vall

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On site poster

This poster showcases three different uses of natural speech dialogues for interpreter training. The natural speech dialogues are pre-recorded under the umbrella of di-A-logs (www.di-a-logs.com) and with funding from the European Commission (SCIC grants) under the project "Situated dialogues: audio materials for the practice of liaison interpreting". The three different uses for these dialogues address three different pillars in the education of interpreters that work in public services and community settings: (1) message transfer, (2) ethics and protocols and (3) contextual knowledge. Such are the branches of the professional interpreting course ISPyAC (Interpretación en los Servicios Públicos y Ámbitos Comunitarios), at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB). This course is specifically designed for an audience that is professionally employed as interpreters and mediators in public services and community settings. Participants bring to the course different language combinations (very often, languages of lesser diffusion) and different levels of education. They are adults and they are experienced. The activities showcased in this poster have been specifically designed to meet the divergent needs of a diverse audience. The pedagogical backdrop for the design of these activities includes precepts from the inquiry-based learning philosophy (Finker & Elbow 2000) as well as considerations from the inverted classroom model (Strayer 2012). While inquiry-based learning is an approach that can be applied to all ages, it is especially helpful for adults (Galbraith 2004). As for inverted classrooms, they are particularly well suited for hybrid synchronous/asynchronous programs, which is the case of UAB's ISPyAC course. The goal of this poster is to encourage discussion and cross-pollination of ideas and experiences around the education of interpreters outside traditional university trajectories, and particularly, around teaching dialogue interpreting (Cirillo & Niemants 2017). It is made up of three different sections. The first section presents information regarding the way the ISPyAC curriculum has been organized. The second section includes a monitor on which the recorded dialogues are played. The third section brings together the information from the two previous ones: it summarizes what a natural speech dialogue can lend itself to for activities around each of the pillars of the ISPyAC curriculum that have been mentioned above.

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Four Hands, One Interpretation

Author: Nicolas Hanquet.

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On site poster

This study focuses on the practice of co-interpretation as it was implemented since the Coronavirus crisis in Belgium. The "Co-interpretation" referred here (Stone, 2009), is a specific simultaneous interpretation between a hearing interpreter - the "pivot" - and a deaf signer - the "relay"-. The hearing interpreter translates the source discourse from French into French Belgian Sign Language (LSFB) and is the pivot for the deaf signer, who rephrases and relays the speech to the deaf audience. This rephrasing by a deaf signer, whose LSFB is the first language, differs from the production of a direct interpretation, without relay, by a hearing interpreter alone whose LSFB is the second language, if not a foreign language. This technique aims at interpreting into a language that is as natural as possible. This process can also be referred to as intralingual interpretation (Heyerick, 2021). This PhD research, which started in September 2021, intends to establish a taxonomy of the hearing interpreters' strategies and techniques within the specific context of co-interpretation. This analysis intends to underline the differences in grammar or syntax made by hearing interpreters when being pivot or translating directly, and to show the various strategies they use, for example how they use omissions (Napier, 2005) as a specific strategy. Moreover, I want to compare target discourse quality, investigate the reasons of the expected difference in quality and see how the results of our analysis can improve the training of interpreters. I will study this technique from several parallel corpora of video data. Thanks to the complementarity between, on the one hand, the interpretation data collected and, on the other hand, interviews of all participants, the study aims to triangulate professionals' ideologies (De Meulder and Heyerick, 2013) and socio-cultural representations that may influence the interpreters' strategies while co-interpreting. This proposal will specifically focus on the methodological design of this research, especially on the intertwining of interpretation production data and ethnographic information collected at the occasion of the interviews.

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Item-based translation evaluation: the evolution from RPM to CDI to PIE

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On site poster

Translation evaluation is a key aspect of translator training and professional translation which poses quite a few challenges, particularly in terms of subjectivity. In the past two decades there has been a marked shift from subjective, evaluator-dependent translation evaluation methods to more objective, (partly) evaluator-independent methods with automation potential. One such method is Preselected Items Evaluation (PIE), a criterion- and norm-referenced item-based analytical translation evaluation method developed in 2014 (Kockaert & Segers, 2014). It can be used as a criterion-referenced method only or as a criterion- and norm-referenced method, which includes a psychometric and a statistical component. The entire method is strongly rooted in docimology, which guarantees greater transparency and objectivity, as well as inter- and intra-rater reliability. The proposed poster illustrates the evolution of PIE, which was inspired by the Reference Points Method* (RPM) and the latter's successor, Calibration of Dichotomous Items (CDI), and is currently being refined. Tracing the development of PIE provides an insight into the advantages and disadvantages of item-based analytical methods. It also gives us a glimpse of the (r)evolutions that lie ahead.

* The Dutch term used in the literature is 'ijkpuntenmethode' (Segers, 2007; Van de Poel, 2007; Anckaert & Eyckmans, 2007), which has been translated as 'Reference Points Method' (RPM) by the three authors of the present abstract.

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How public service interpreters deal with culture-specific terminology: triangulating ethnographic and quasi-experimental research

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On site poster

This poster presentation is set in the field of Public Service Interpreting (PSI), marked by face-to-face interpreter-mediated encounters in highly context-specific settings. As service users in PSI settings do not always share the same level of understanding of institutionalised and culture-specific terminology as the service providers, PSIs face the challenge of translating the culture-specific terms in a way that is also clear and transparent to the service users. The aim of our research is to acquire insight into the interpreting strategies applied by PSIs for translating culture-specific terminology. For instance, Pöllabauer (2017) refers to Kinderbetreuungsgeld [childcare allowance] as an example of culture-specific terminology. Research on terminological competence in PSI has been investigated only marginally by a handful of scholars (Niska 1998; Valero-Garcés 2005; Pöllabauer 2017). In this presentation, we will focus on our mixed-method approach to collect and analyse data. Our research design draws on a triangulation of ethnographic (observations, interviews and focus groups) and quasi-experimental (role plays) methods and data, some of which have already been used in the field of Interpreting Studies, while others are novel – especially in PSI. In our research, triangulation is considered an essential methodological strategy for validation purposes, and on the other hand as a "necessity to investigate the complexities of interpreting processes and practices" (Aguilar-Solano 2020: 34). The need for triangulation within Interpreting Studies remains to be explored in greater depth as most academics who have engaged in this type of research, used 'triangulation' on a post hoc basis or neglected to explain the usefulness of every single methodological component (Aguilar-Solano 2020). To date, the use of experimental designs in the field of PSI is very limited given the ethical restrictions or practical issues concerning access to data (Hertog et al. 2006: 127). Quasi-experimental designs are more widespread, but they often lack robustness or validity. This study stands out from other PSI-related research as it triangulates methodological elements of both ethnographic and quasi-experimental research. We believe that this study could contribute to a more rigorous, epistemological underpinning of triangulation as a methodological approach in Interpreting Studies.

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Translation criticism in website localization: the case of corporate websites localized into Arabic

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On site poster

With the increasing importance of the localization for products marketing in a globalized world, the resulting content is more visible and accessible than ever. This has many advantages and disadvantages in terms of the provided output. The use of machine translation and translation technology in general has been drawing the attention of more scholars (Eszenyi & Dóczi, 2020), particularly with regard to the translation quality (Castilho, Doherty, Gaspari, & Moorkens, 2018). In light of the confusion in the nature of the translated content, machine-translated or human-translated or both, this paper attempts to shed light on the end-user presented quality through analysing 15 international corporate websites localized into Arabic. More specifically, product blurbs will be studied, due to their marketing purpose, visibility, and need for adaptation. Only the textual content will be studied, including the tagline and the description of the product. The proposed research aims to take a functionalist approach based on the target text (Nord, 2005). It adds to the current functionalist approaches the determination of the function through specifying its criteria, which is still a grey area in TS. This bottom-up approach is used in the corpus compilation phase as well as through the analysis phase. A target-based analysis corresponds with the functionalist and user-oriented concept of localization. It also fits in localization research on criticism due to the confusion caused by the "one-to-many geometry" (Pym, 2006) in online websites, and the absence of the internal knowledge by localization researchers. These aspects make the notion of the source text vague and less certain (Kassawat, 2020; 2021). The adopted methodology should pave the way for future research in this field and contribute to the problem-solving attempts in TS. The findings validate the adopted method to a great extent. They show interesting discrepancies in the quality levels, based on the corporate size and product type. Moreover, the localization process is taken into account in interpreting the results, which makes the approach more neutral, despite the lack of the insider's knowledge.

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1. Crisis Translation

Conveners: Sharon O'Brien, Federico M. Federici, Minako O'Hagan

Even prior to the global Covid-19 pandemic, Translation Studies had turned its attention to the important role of translation and interpreting in mediating emergencies (e.g. Federici and O'Brien, 2020) and, in so doing, started to build bridges with the fields of Disaster Studies (Alexander and Pescaroli 2020) and Crisis Communication (Schwarz et al 2016) and has advanced discussion on policy (O'Brien et al 2018), on citizen translator training (Federici et al 2021), and on the ethical aspects of the field, among other things. The global Covid-19 pandemic has since underlined the need to investigate and lobby for the study and application of translation and interpreting in crisis response, as well as the need to build more bridges and consolidate conversations with other disciplines. To this end, we propose a panel dedicated to a broad variety of topics that touch on the concept of Crisis Translation. The panel organisers welcome proposals that go beyond considering the role of professional translation and interpreting in response to crisis situations to broader topics such as:

- Indigenous languages, minority languages and crisis translation
- Accessibility, sign-language and crisis translation
- Human rights, the law and crisis translation Translation/Interpreting for crisis preparedness
- Translation/Interpreting for crisis recovery
- Multimodal translation for crisis communication
- Intralingual translation for crisis communication (e.g. literacy and plain language)
- Intersemiotic translation for crisis communication (e.g. use of pictograms or with or instead of language)
- Training requirements and innovative training methods for crisis translation
- AI, technology, human and non-human agents and crisis translation
- Trauma and crisis translation
- Collaboration and crisis translation
- Directionality and crisis translation
- Terminology and crisis translation
- Ethics, credibility, accountability and risk in crisis translation.

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Negotiating interpreting in humanitarian negotiation

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On site presentation

The overall purpose of humanitarian negotiation is to ensure the impartial protection of, and the provision of assistance to, civilians who are affected by natural disasters, health emergencies or armed conflicts. These civilians often find themselves in areas of instability, and, in this context, access to the unstable zone is one of the most challenging aspects to negotiate. These negotiations take place between the negotiator (who works for a humanitarian organisation) and the local authorities. Since the parties do not always speak the same language or share the same culture, the role of the interpreter is essential to overcome both linguistic and cultural barriers. This presentation will examine the role of interpreters and the nature of interpreting in humanitarian negotiations; a specific context in which the interpreter works in a crisis situation between two interlocutors, who usually come from different ideologies and cultures and who speak very different languages. Drawing on the findings of a qualitative study based on semi-structured interviews with humanitarian interpreters and negotiators, as well as on my experience as an interpreter trainer in this field, the following aspects will be discussed: the particularities of humanitarian negotiation; the interpreter's positionality; and the need to design training activities that take into account the unique characteristics of these missions. The findings confirm the complexity of the interpreter's positionality in the field of humanitarian negotiation. Also, those employed as interpreters sometimes work as negotiators themselves, which blurs their role when they are recruited specifically as an interpreter. In these situations, they tend to actively participate in the encounter, assuming the role of the negotiator and performing tasks that do not fall within their remit. Interpreters working in humanitarian contexts have first-hand experience, in that some of them have been interpreting for many years; what they lack is the narrative underlying some interpreting practices, roles and strategies. They have a broad field experience and have learned by doing, but they have not necessarily had access to proper training in interpreting. This lack of training is evident at the very basis of some gaps in ethics, reasoning in decision-making and in interpreting skills, as well as in their capacity to set boundaries on their job as interpreters. The results of this study underline the need to further investigate interpreting in humanitarian negotiation, to design tailored courses targeted both at interpreters and negotiators, as well as the need to build more bridges with humanitarian organisations.

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Post-editing machine translation (PEMT): a viable option for crisis translation?

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The funding of research on crisis translation within the Horizon 2020 agenda (cf. INTERACT – The International Network on Crisis Translation) shows a growing recognition of translation and interpreting (T&I) as vital components of crisis communication; however, reports on policy gaps and insufficient provision of linguistic support in crises (Federici et al. 2019: 4) indicate that more research on the role of T&I in disasters and crises and, in particular, on implementations of language technologies is needed. With the increasing adoption of machine translation (MT) among professional translators and the general public, researchers have begun to investigate the use of post-editing machine translation (PEMT) in crisis translation workflows (Parra Escartín and Moniz 2020). In this context, it has been suggested that PEMT can increase productivity and maintain acceptable quality - even for translations between low-resource language combinations when suitable MT engines are available (Cadwell et al. 2019). Despite this growing interest and the increasing variety of publicly-available MT engines, there is little data on the extent to which PEMT is being used in crises, and by whom. It has been noted, however, that the lack of integrated responses involving professional translators and interpreters leads to a heavy reliance on citizen translators, i.e. volunteer translators with or without formal training. This large-scale volunteer involvement requires careful practical and ethical design and implementation of PEMT workflows, particularly in light of recent discussions on the notion of machine translation literacy (O'Brien and Ehrensberger-Dow 2020; Bowker and Buitrago Ciro 2019) and the availability of additional technologies such as speech recognition and synthesis. My paper will present the results of a questionnaire which surveys members of international humanitarian organisations and translator networks in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic to investigate existing crisis translation workflows, the use of MT and PEMT, translators' profiles, content types required for translation, as well as communication channels. The insights gained from the questionnaire responses will be used as a basis to discuss whether PEMT can satisfy the quality and productivity demands in crisis translation, and to investigate additional workflow steps (pre-editing, speech-enabled PEMT, etc.) that may improve PEMT output.

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Availability of translation services and vaccine engagement of migrant populations during the COVID-19 crisis: an Italian case study

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On site presentation

This paper aims to understand whether effective translation practices can reduce the impact of linguistic differences as factors determining vaccine uptake between migrants and local populations in Italy in the context of the COVID-19 crisis. The June 2021 report on "Reducing COVID-19 transmission and strengthening vaccine uptake among migrant populations in the EU/EEA", authored by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, notes that some migrant groups are "disproportionately represented in COVID-19 cases, hospitalisations, and deaths" and points to "emerging evidence of low COVID-19 vaccination rates in some migrant and ethnic minority groups in the EU/EEA". Factors determining low vaccine engagement include not only the lack of access to healthcare (due to residency status); but also the lack of trustworthy information in a language that migrants can understand, coupled with cultural beliefs causing distrust in the health system and/or vaccines. Can translation services contribute to reducing this gap? How do institutional and non-profit stakeholders mobilize translation skills to bridge this gap in vaccine engagement in the context of the COVID-19 crisis (or fail to do so)? This research engages with nonprofit actors that are working to reduce the migrant gap in vaccine uptake in Italy: such as the health-oriented NGOs Emergency or Sanità di Frontiera. It concentrates on the linguistic work that is needed to bridge the gap between medical institutions, nonprofit actors, and migrants, fighting linguistic and cultural incomprehension that lead to vaccine hesitancy. This includes the work of (semi)professional figures such as interpreters or mediatori culturali (an Italian profession combining translation work with social assistance); but it may also require NGO workers and medical personnel to mobilize their linguistic skills. The paper relates findings from a VAX scale questionnaire (Martin and Petrie 2017), supported by a survey and semi-structured interviews to capture migrants' language needs in relation to COVID-19, and the translation strategies addressing those needs. It compares translation practices (or the gaps in translation availability) in the Emilia-Romagna region and in Rome to assess their validity and inform responses to future crises.

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Linguistic diversity and crisis communication in Norway during Covid-19 pandemic (March 2020 – September 2021)

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On site presentation

Already after the first wave of Covid-19 in Norway the statistics showed that some groups of the foreign-born immigrants had more often confirmed infections and were more frequently hospitalized than others (Indseth et al 2020). The factors that contributed to this situation are still under scrutiny, but it seems that there are several factors to be taken into consideration, like for example, traveling to countries with high incidence of infection and socio economic status of immigrants (Kunnskapsdepartementet 2021: 8). Lack of access to information in other languages than Norwegian appears to be one of the possible factors for such situation. Despite existing strategic policies and plans about crisis communication on all levels in Norway, (NMGARCA 2009; Oslo kommune ND), there was lack of crisis communication plans at the operational and grassroots levels which target non-Norwegian speakers (NOU 2021: 175). An analysis of the 4-As standards (availability, accessibility, acceptability and adaptability of translation in crisis communication (O'Brien et al. 2018: 628)) during Norway's first wave of Covid-19 showed that valuable time passed until different public actors asserted their responsibilities and translated, adapted and gave information, via appropriate media channels, to beneficiaries (Felberg in press). There were no operational plans in place that clearly stated what was to be translated into which languages and whose responsibility it was to ensure that this happened. Measures on how to reach the target groups seemed to be made ad hoc. After the initial confusion, the situation changed and translations into more languages become available through a variety of channels (NOU2021). Various additional measures were undertaken, like for example involving NGOs and mediators in targeted information campaigns and provisions of interpreting of the press conferences into several languages. However, there are some issues that require further examination, as for example quality of translation provided and quality of mediators' work. This presentation will trace the state of translation/interpreting availability, accessibility, acceptability and adaptability during the Covid-19 pandemic (March 2020-September 2021) in Norway. It will be done through critical analysis of official documents, evaluations of information measures and media coverage concerning crisis communication and linguistic diversity.

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Translation and Inclusion in Hong Kong Disaster Relief to Africa

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On site presentation

The study aims to move forward the debate on language challenges and opportunities in the disaster relief sector by examining the linguistic inclusion of local communities and beneficiaries of Hong Kong aid organizations through the use of translation and interpreting. Linguistic inclusion in the context of international aid means, in most cases, the provision of translation and interpreting services between local communities and the aid organization. Recent research of international organizations has shown that the way in which translation affects the inclusion of local communities does not tend to be given prominent attention in the aid sector. Translation and interpreting needs of local communities are often neglected when delivering emergency and development aid (Federici et al., 2019; Todorova 2019; Footitt, Crack and Tesseur, 2020). Development aid organizations do not collect data on the languages and literacy of local communities, relying on aid workers who are often not trained in language work (Federici et al., 2019; Footitt, Crack and Tesseur, 2020). On the other hand, donors do not tend to ask implementing organizations to include translation in their project management and reporting (Crack, 2018). This study will investigate translation practices of Hong Kong-based humanitarian organisations when providing relief aid to local communities in Africa. It will also gain insight into the linguistic challenges that beneficiaries from Africa encounter in accessing Hong Kong relief aid in order to build more resilient communities. In order to examine language use in the aid sector in Hong Kong, this project will directly engage with aid organizations providing relief in Africa, including Amity Foundation Hong Kong, Plan International Hong Kong, and others. These organizations have been the users of the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) by the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, providing grants for emergency relief to the cyclone victims in Mozambique and Malawi. With the growing China-Africa relations in mind, this study asks to what degree prevailing assumptions, theoretical frameworks and definitions of humanitarian aid need to be reframed in the context of South-South aid discourse, thus introducing a new perspective on the role of language in humanitarian aid, different to the historically 'Western'centred debates.

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(Mis)managing multilingualism in times of crisis: The case of Canada

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On site presentation

In a multilingual – but officially bilingual – country like Canada, translation (understood broadly) has often been conceptualized as a cultural-linguistic value. However, I have argued elsewhere the need to move away from a model of multilingualism management that is primarily predicated on identity and culture-based arguments to a broader framework based on the idea of access and human rights, a minimum threshold of sorts that, once defined, would apply to any language group. The state would develop a policy framework that guarantees accommodations for all language groups beyond official languages in well-defined "high-risk" situations in which fundamental human rights could be compromised (such as access to a fair trial, access to healthcare, etc.). Cascading crises (Federici, Federico M. and Sharon O'Brien, 2020) can be placed at the high end of the spectrum of high-risk situations, and effectively managing multilingualism in crisis settings could reduce the risks experienced by vulnerable groups, but also the population at large (Ibid.). Against this backdrop, my presentation will focus on multilingualism management during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic in Canada with a focus on access to court information in three specific institutions: The Federal Court of Canada; the itinerant court services within the Abitibi judicial district of Quebec, at the provincial level; and the Youth Justice Court, a Northwest Territories court. The impact of the pandemic on access to justice in Canada has been disproportionate, affecting certain segments of the population more than others, especially marginalized individuals, including speakers of official and non-official minority languages (Action Committee, 2021, online). Adopting a top-down approach, I begin by analyzing relevant language policy instruments to determine if they contemplate emergency situations, and then move to other documents related to the courts' emergency preparedness planning to see whether language needs are contemplated. I then chart, primarily through interviews with key stakeholders, the language management practices and strategies deployed by these three actors. Ultimately, I want to illustrate how lessons learned from an analysis of multilingualism management in crisis settings can inform the development of a policy framework and best practices for the provision of language access services in high-risk situations beyond crises, particularly concerning low-resource languages, in which a professional pool of language professionals may not exist, and so other adaptive alternatives need to be considered.

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Advancing Training in Crisis Translation Across Three Universities

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Research has indicated the difficulties that people can experience before, during, or after a crisis if they must attempt to communicate in a language that they do not know (well), and crisis translation has been proposed as one way to counter these problems (see, e.g., Wang 2019, O'Brien and Federici 2020, Véliz-Ojeda et al. 2020). The research that we will present was motivated by two questions: what roles are typically involved in crisis translation projects and how can people be trained to fill these roles? Our findings indicate that crisis translation may be conducted as part of a linguistic ecosystem that involves professional translators and interpreters, ordinary citizens belonging to culturally and linguistically diverse communities, NGO project managers, cross-cultural mediators, other volunteers, and more (Federici et al. forthcoming). Our focus in this paper is on students who may become translators, interpreters, or NGO managers in the future and how they can be trained to take up roles and contribute to multilingual crisis response. We will begin by briefly describing the work of INTERACT: the International Network on Crisis Translation, an EU Horizon 2020-funded project that ran from 2017-2020 and supported much of our initial research into crisis translation training. We will explain how our research took place across three universities--Dublin City University, University College London, and University of Auckland--and how we developed training for ordinary citizens and training for master's level students. The latter training will be the focus of this paper. In our research into the training of master's level students, we began by designing, developing, and delivering a training module on crisis translation together at the University of Auckland (see Federici et al. 2019). The module was evaluated by students, and we implemented a number of improvements. Subsequently, we delivered further iterations of the original module separately at our respective universities to diverse cohorts, leading to interesting trajectories in aims, content, learning objectives, and assessment that we will describe in detail. We will conclude with some reflections on implementing a crisis translation training course across three universities.

Bringing a Demand-Control Analysis to Challenging Interpreting Environments

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Training is readily available for individuals working as interpreters in what Gallai (2019, p. 222) describes as "a neutral environment, when two parties are interested in concluding a discussion in a reasonable manner and have the same communicative purpose”. In crisis situations, this is far from the reality on the ground: interpreters are forced to confront their personal and professional beliefs, and to understand and manage their positionality in order to provide relevant and efficient communication. This, along with other factors, creates obstacles to the provision of effective training, particularly regarding how to prepare interpreters for challenges which lie beyond the act of language transfer, and which may impact their sense of ethics. Research has, increasingly, considered the challenges faced by individuals working as interpreters in crisis situations and other fragile contexts, such as asylum, human rights, humanitarian, legal, medical, military and refugee settings. In parallel, a growing body of research details the provision of context-specific interpreter training courses. However, rarely has research considered whether the challenges presented by each of these individual contexts share any common ground. Through the adoption of a Demand-Control analysis framework (Dean and Pollard, 2011), this presentation attempts to do just that, by drawing on the results of semi-structured interviews with professional interpreters with broad experience in the settings described above. Our interview data confirm that challenges can be classified using the four categories proposed by Dean and Pollard (2001) and Dean et al. (2004): environmental, interpersonal, paralinguistic and intrapersonal. We propose that challenges can be additionally dissected into two constituent parts, separating the “demand” from its “presentation”, or how it manifests in the encounter. Whilst the manifestation of challenges can vary greatly from one context to another, our results show that the demands themselves are common across contexts. From the training perspective, our results also show that challenges can be arranged along a scale of replicability. We propose that understanding the commonalities across contexts, as well as what can and cannot be replicated in a training course, could assist in the development and design of Demand-Control-focussed training courses for individuals working as interpreters in challenging settings, be they context-specific or more general in nature.

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Rethinking translator education through human rights translation: service-learning meets project-based learning

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Over the last 10 years, translator education has been the focus of an increasing number of studies and research projects. The didactic frameworks proposed have attempted to respond to the need to prepare future translators to tackle the challenges of the translation market in different ways (Optimale, EMT network). Among these, collaborative student translation projects have been suggested to contribute to the development of professional and transversal skills, by allowing students to experience the complexity of the profession without its pressures. At the same time, the pedagogic approach known as Service-Learning (SL) has become more and more popular in higher education, although its uptake in the translator education field seems to have been more modest so far. In this contribution we focus on an innovative didactic model that combines SL and project-based learning for interlingual community services. The first enables the development of active citizenship skills, by stimulating reflection on the practical civic engagement in the community; the second makes it possible to apply and enhance the knowledge, skills and abilities acquired in the individual modules of a Master's degree course, rooting them in an ethical professional experience. More specifically, we will introduce IN.TRA (Inclusive Translation for Community Engagement), a pro bono language service provider entirely managed by students, set up in March 2021 within the Master's degree course in Specialized Translation at the University of Bologna. We describe the theoretical and methodological underpinnings of the initiative, its implications, pitfalls and affordances. Among the latter is the collaboration with an international non-profit organization (NPO), whose terms were negotiated directly by the students. IN.TRA students help the NPO to disseminate its activities and its members' stories through translation, thus breaking language barriers and letting a wider audience access their world. The SL component in turn ensures that self-reflection and community engagement become an inherent aspect of learning, rather than being relegated to volunteering – itself a prominent aspect of translators' ethos. We will suggest that the approach can easily be replicated in other programmes, and is particularly suitable for international and interdepartmental collaboration, creating a space where students can develop the complex set of skills and competencies needed for the management of extended projects in the field of human rights translation, which degree programmes still seem to struggle to provide.

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Humanitarian interpreting at an Italian medical NGO: Training challenges and ethical issues

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On site presentation

This contribution is based on a case-study for an ongoing PhD research project on cultural mediators working for the Italian NGO Emergency ONG Onlus (hereinafter Emergency), which provides humanitarian aid and medical assistance in complex migration settings, such as the Castel Volturno outpatient clinic (near Naples, Southern Italy). This qualitative study draws from the findings of semi-structured video-interviews and ethnographic observations of the cultural mediation practices taking place at the outpatient clinic under consideration. Most of the patients arriving at the clinic are migrants of Nigerian or Ghanaian origin who speak Pidgin English and dialects of lesser diffusion. They have fled from war-torn countries in Africa, are now employed in low-paid jobs in agriculture or as sex-workers, live in informal settlements and belong to the most vulnerable groups of the population. Emergency's cultural mediators carry out a wide range of tasks, including health and social guidance, information, and cultural mediation. Interpreting and mediation represent only part of their activities and are seen as instrumental to the implementation of the NGO's humanitarian mandate. After the outbreak of COVID-19 Emergency's cultural mediators have adapted their activities, which can rightly be framed within the context of crisis translation and communication during emergencies. Increased focus has been placed on the effective communication of scientific and health-related information across the various languages and cultures represented in Castel Volturno, with the goal of guaranteeing the safety of both patients and NGO staff during the health emergency. While asked to perform different tasks and flexibly adapt to the changing circumstances imposed by pandemics, the results of the study show that the NGO's cultural mediators are faced with major training and ethical challenges. The former concern the lack of training in areas as diverse as language, intercultural mediation, interpreting and translation, ethics, emotions, and vicarious trauma, among others, with nearly all mediators interviewed advocating for more training in all these fields. The latter refer to the cultural mediators' scarce appreciation of the ethical implications of their actions, as well as their lack of awareness of the difference between the ethics of interpreting and the ethics of humanitarian work when making decisions. Keywords: humanitarian interpreting, training challenges, ethics, crisis translation, emergency communication.

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Training for Interpreters in Asylum Settings: Can the bare essentials be the key to professionalization?

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On site presentation

This paper focuses on interpreting provided for asylum seekers and refugees, a service which is guaranteed by international treaties but for which, despite the far-reaching consequences of such interpreting, there would generally seem to be few specifications and requisites regarding those employed to perform it. There is no institutionalized professional community of asylum interpreters and little professional socialisation. This aim of this paper is to explore training initiatives in this field, considering training as one of the pillars of professionalization. The few initiatives in existence will be compared and contrasted, and analysed from the perspective of the complex, often politically determined, role of the interpreter in such settings. Particular focus will be placed on the training initiatives and teaching material produced by UNHCR (UN Refugee Agency) and EASO (European Asylum Support Office), together with some initiatives of a lesser scope. EASO is an EU agency responsable, amongst other aspects, for the hiring and training of interpreters in Spain, Italy and the "hotspot" refugee camps set up in Greece in 2015 and subsequent years, as a result of the ongoing humanitarian migration crisis in the Eastern Mediterranean. Common features will be identified in the aims and content of the programmes analysed and the way they are delivered, aspects which are closely conditioned by the crisis situation in which such interpreting is normally performed. Indeed, the unpredictable nature of migratory flows conditions the need for such training to be extremely flexible and available to be rapidly deployed. In keeping with this need, most initiatives share three common features: firstly, they are available in different formats: online, written and hybrid; secondly, they are either self-administered or used as part of a course and thirdly, they are monolingual, given the difficulty of offering language-specific training in the myriad of language combinations for which interpreters may urgently be needed. Content is similar in most cases and includes contextual information, interpreting techniques, ethical dilemas related to the role of the interpreter and self-care. However, evaluation is virtually non-existent, which seriously limits the impact of the training and suggests quality assurance may not be guaranteed.

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3. Public Service Interpreting and Translation (PSIT) in the times of a pandemic: the past, the present and the future

■ Conveners: Carmen Valero-Garcés, Nune Ayvazyan

The global pandemic that hit the world in 2019 was unprecedented in that it happened in a world that was used to the highest level of mobility in human history. All of a sudden, the world came to a halt, which has affected (and will possibly reshape) migratory flows, including migration for work and for asylum (European Commission 2020). This situation has again reminded us that in the event of a crisis, the most vulnerable might be at risk of losing their fundamental language, and therefore human rights (United Nations), something impermissible in modern-day democratic societies. During the pandemic, in many countries face-to-face communication has been reduced to a minimum. Where a proficient speaker of a language could communicate freely on the telephone or interact with social services on the Internet, less privileged ones have seen their access to virtually all types of information drastically curtailed. Translation, and in particular interpreting services might have been inaccessible to those vulnerable, even more than before the pandemic. The question is whether the pandemic has also changed the way we will communicate in the "new normal" (for example, possible extended use of remote communication) and how this might affect those at risk of exclusion. The time is ripe for us as a discipline to prepare for the challenges of the future, as our "understanding of the complexities of translation and interpreting practices and their contexts, requirements, and constraints is still developing" (Monzó-Nebot and Wallace 2020: 20). This panel is therefore concerned with identifying the challenges posed by the "new normal" and how public service interpreting and translation (PSIT) has been affected by it. Researchers are invited to submit abstracts related but not limited to topics such as:

- How has the pandemic affected access to public service interpreting and translation?
- Which role does language play as an instrument of communication and integration in pandemic times?
- Which role have languages access played during the health crisis: translated materials and resources for immigrants?
- Which role have languages of lesser diffusion (LLD) played during the pandemic?
- How has technology influenced/helped the provision of remote PSIT during the pandemic?
- What are the challenges posed by a possible change to a more virtual type of communication?
- How can interpreters and translators adapt to the "new normal"?
- What changes should be implemented in the training of public service translators and interpreters?

- What - if any - quality improvements in TISP quality are observed during the pandemic?

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Perception of healthcare workers about interpreters during the COVID-19. A case study.

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On site presentation

Ensuring equal access to public services for all citizens is a fundamental right not fully guarantee. The lack of efficient communication between the different parts involved in the delivery of the service is one of the reasons for the failure to comply with this right. This need has been exacerbated in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly with regard to the health sector (EU 2020, Zhang 2020 et al 2020, Valero-Garcés 2021). The main objective of our proposal is to analyze the perception of healthcare personnel regarding interpreters in the healthcare field. We are interested to know the knowledge that healthcare professionals have regarding the work of translators and interpreters, as well as their opinion about collaborating with them, and the impact that the availability of interpreters during the pandemic might have had. Data come from a survey addressed to healthcare personnel working in the Madrid region in the spring 2021. Answers indicate differences in experience and different perspectives depending on the health area in which they worked, as well as in terms of the role they played in their respective health establishments. As a conclusion the study carried out gives us an optimistic view as more and more professionals are beginning to become aware of the work of interpreters, and to contribute to make interpreters´ role more visible. The progressive increase of foreigners living in Spain also helps to progress in terms of the recognition and professionalization of this activity, although not at the pace we would like to see.

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Turn Taking In The Virtual Courtroom: What short consecutive interpreting told us about courts

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On site presentation

When COVID-19 hit in 2019, everything changed. New needs emerged and existing solutions required adaptations. This opened up a myriad opportunities for technologies to develop and help us to simulate normality in unusual circumstances. In some cases, however, the pace of advancement was not enough and processes were transformed. This was the case of court interpreting in New York City. Due to a lack of a technological solution to include an add-on for simultaneous interpreting in the platform used for proceedings in NYC, interpreters were required to change mode and embrace consecutive interpreting. The change was not without challenge and interpreters have found themselves thrust into a world where the majority of virtual court proceedings are being carried out in the virtual consecutive mode, where long consecutive interpretation becomes impractical (Palma) and short consecutive, involving unusually frequent turn taking, requires novel interaction skills and has revealed the importance of structural issues distributing authority among the agents involved. This research explores such issues by analyzing the responses of a group of NYC Court Interpreters to an electronic survey where their perception as to their opportunities to implement the short consecutive mode revealed telling patterns and pressing considerations.

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Lessons Learned from the Global Pandemic: Provision of PSIT in the Tarragona area, Spain

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The State of Alarm decreed by the Spanish Government on March 14, 2020 (Gobierno de España 2020) sent everyone on a lockdown for an extended period and with no forecast of when and how the population would return to their normal lives. Virtually all communication now happened remotely, mainly via telephone or the Internet. Restrictions were also imposed on the number of people who could share the same space. These directives posed many problems, especially how the most economically and linguistically challenged ones would communicate with the world, which sent most migrants into a state of vulnerability. Those who did not speak the host language had difficulties not only understanding the websites of administration (most of which have no translation into other languages), but also speaking on the phone. Where the younger generation of migrants would do ad hoc translation for their elders, now it was impossible because of the restrictions on the number of people in one space. And if Public Service Translation and Interpreting (PSIT) in Spain was mostly absent before the pandemic (Pena 2016), the new situation put an extra strain on the migrant population. This situation has resulted as a consequence of lax migratory regulations and an insufficient recognition of the importance of migrants' languages and cultures in the process of their integration into the host society (Valero Garcés 2020: 16). This talk tries to shed light on how communication modes between the local institutions in the Tarragona area, Spain and the migrants have shifted from pre-pandemic times to the period during the pandemic and after it, the so-called "new normal". Representatives from local administrative bodies, NGOs and hospitals have been interviewed on whether and how PSIT has been guaranteed (or otherwise) to migrants, and what challenges they are currently facing. This data is going to be complemented with migrants' reflections on their experiences during the COVID pandemic and after it. The final aim of the study is to propose specific suggestions of provision of PSIT (face-to-face or online) in places where they are currently lacking and/or insufficient.

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Acceptance of interpreting-related technologies in the PSI sector: results from a survey conducted after the COVID-19 outbreak

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In the past two decades, the fast development of both communication and digital technologies has led to profound changes in the way interpreting services are performed (Braun, 2019; Fantinuoli, 2018). Several studies have reported on how interpreters perceive and experience these technological changes as well as on interpreters' attitudes towards specific types of technologies in different sectors of interpreting, such as Public Service Interpreting or PSI (e.g. Kerremans et al. 2019; Mellinger and Hanson 2018). Braun (2019) distinguishes between technologies that ensure the delivery of interpreting services (technology-mediated or distance interpreting technologies) and technologies which help interpreters during or in preparation of an interpreting assignment. In our study, we focus on technologies which can support the interpreter's preparation, performance and/or workflow of on-site interpreting assignments, in particular: machine translation tools, digital glossaries for manual term lookup, automatic terminology extraction tools based on speech recognition, note-taking apps, voice recording tools and text-to-speech readers. The aim of our contribution is to present the results of a survey into public service interpreters' use of and attitudes towards these types of technologies in the PSI sector. The survey was conducted by means of an on-line questionnaire containing both closed-ended and open-ended questions. Given the fact that the COVID-19 pandemic brought about a sudden and rapid digitilization in many professional sectors, including PSI, the study seeks to find an answer to the question how this accelerated digital transition affected interpreters' perceptions and acceptance of these technologies in different fields of PSI.

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4. Translation policies and practices in multilingual settings: concepts, methodologies, and case studies

■ Conveners: Simo Määttä, Shuang Li, Tanya Escudero

The COVID-19 pandemic has proven the importance of providing information reaching all members of multilingual societies, both in cities characterized by superdiversity and in less-densely populated rural areas. However, the high rates of COVID-19 cases in migrant and minority populations show that many communication strategies have not been successful (Finell et al. 2021). This brings to the fore the topics of community translation (Taibi 2018) and translation policy (González Núñez & Meylaerts 2017), as well as the potential of translation policies and practices in achieving trust relationships and influencing changes in behavior. A burgeoning interest in the connection between translation policy and theories provides insights that benefit Translation Studies (Meylaerts, 2017), and the examination of the intersections among theories, policies and practices needs continued attention. Such analyses could advance Translation Studies by taking into account insights from multilingual and superdiverse settings where translation forms part of everyday life (Inghilleri 2017). At the same time, they could help develop better policies and practices for community and public service translation on local, regional, and national levels. For this panel, we invite theoretical or methodological contributions and case studies addressing the intersections among the policies, theories, and practices of translation in multilingual settings, including the languages of migration and regional or minority languages. Potential topics include, but are not restricted to the following:

- Guidelines for effective translation policies
- Production and itinerary of translated, interpreted and subtitled information • Professional and non-professional translation practices
- Translation policies and inclusive urbanization
- Intersections between public-service translation and interpreting
- Theoretical, methodological, and ethical reflections on the creation and evolution of translation policies and practices
- Rethinking traditional binary oppositions, such as source/target, majority/minority, monolingual/multilingual, local/global, center/periphery, urban/rural, trust/distrust, and agency/structure through the lens of translation policies
- Methodological and theoretical tools offered by adjacent disciplines (such as sociolinguistics, anthropology, sociology, political science, public policy, and legal studies).

This panel has two discussants: Reine Meylaerts, KU Leuven; Mustapha Taibi, Western Sydney University.

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Rethinking the role of the interpreter in multilingual health settings: The case of the Geneva University Hospitals (HUG)

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On site presentation

As a multilingual and highly diverse country, Switzerland has adopted several strategies and policies to address the communication challenges that arise in healthcare settings. In this context, the role of the interpreter in intercultural mediation seems unclear, as evidenced by discrepancies in the literature: interpreting scholars agree that the interpreter plays some role as a cultural mediator, yet other sources —including users — appear to privilege the "interpreter as conduit" model. This communication will present the results of a qualitative study carried out through semi-structured interviews and focus groups with users of interpreting services at the HUG. The purpose of this study was to examine how the duty of cultural brokering works in practice in a highly diverse hospital, while hypothesising that globalisation has reduced cultural differences. Two secondary objectives were to explore whether clinicians see interpreters as cultural mediators and to investigate whether the new technologies used at the HUG are impacting interpreter-mediated encounters. The findings show that culture indeed permeates medical encounters in almost every aspect. However, most of the time it turns out to be much more a matter of individual culture than collective culture, with cross-cultural communication barriers chiefly stemming from the conjunction of individual traits of participants in the triadic encounter, rather than from broader categories. Participants confirmed that cultural differences have not diminished with time, but rather have changed with new patient profiles. They also highlighted the limited role of interpreters as cultural mediators at the HUG due to the hospital's cultural competence programme. Additionally, two unexpected —and inadvertently performed— roles were identified: the interpreter as a perceived obstacle to communication, particularly when the interpreter is non-professional; and the interpreter as perceived enemy, when larger cultural clashes lead to patients rejecting an interpreter on the grounds of their cultural identity. This study evidences that every situation is unique in that each patient, doctor and interpreter has a unique profile and, therefore, the management of cultural differences will require a case-by-case solution. This is why participants trust interpreters more than technology to ensure effective communication. The quality of human interpreting is assumed to be better because of the interpreter's capacity to adapt to each encounter. There is no one-size-fits-all solution, but that is partly what makes the human component so crucial in interpreter-mediated encounters. This human component, this ability to empathise and create trust, seems to be the interpreter's added value to the medical encounter that doctors and patients alike welcome and that machines cannot yet deliver.

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Interlingual transfer of figurative terminology in EU discourse: challenges, strategies, and cultural aspects

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On site presentation

Figurative language – including figurative terminology – is a powerful tool in public communication. Aiming to bring the EU's policies closer to its citizens, the European institutions have adjusted their language policy to make their texts more accessible to the general public. A challenging task in a highly multilingual institutional setting such as the EU, where linguistic choices are intricately affected by both national and institutional translation policies and cultural considerations. Inspired by the work of Biel (2014), Koskinen (2008), Rossi (2017), Schäffner (2004), and Temmerman (2011), the proposed paper will focus on the interlingual transfer of metaphorical terms. More precisely, it will concentrate on terms widely used in current EU discourse, such as 'roadmap', 'greenwashing', 'hotspot area', 'Green Deal', 'flagship initiative', 'visa shopping', and the now obsolete 'digital green certificate'. Do figurative terms have a place in communication with citizens or do they tend to be defined, explained, or replaced by literal equivalents? What happens to these terms in the course of translation, assuming that the target reader is not an expert in EU terminology? What are the challenges faced by language professionals and how to overcome them? These questions will be tackled, following a descriptive approach. Two types of EU texts will be analysed: texts addressed to non-specialists (the citizens) and those meant for specialists (e.g., national institutions), including legal texts. We shall proceed from the hypothesis that the strategies of substitution and paraphrase are more prevalent in expert-to-layman than in expert-to-expert communication. The second assumption is that national language policies have an impact on terminological choices, more precisely on the readiness to borrow terms from another language. The latter aspect will be analysed on the basis of surveys conducted among translators and terminologists of the European institutions. The focus is on three languages: English, Italian, and Estonian. During the presentation, we will discuss the findings and take a close look at some of the most challenging terms. The paper is part of a doctoral research on the role and effect of metaphorical terms in European terminology.

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Who formulates and implements translation policies in Japan?

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On site presentation

Translation policy in the Japanese context is an under-researched area in Translation and Interpreting Studies. Although there have been studies of public service interpreting in Japan, they are largely micro-level examinations of interpreter-mediated communicative events, often applying a discourse analysis framework, and little attention has been paid to the policies that govern interpreting services provided by central and local governments. With the awareness of recent developments, such as the problematic use of machine translation for municipality websites, government-backed programs to promote translation of Japanese cultural products and to develop machine translation, and translation issues the Japanese government faces in international disputes, we have launched a project to investigate translation policy in Japan with two distinct features. One is an attention to "external" translation policy, particularly in the areas of diplomacy and national security. In addition to the domestic translation issues concerning "minority" languages that have been the primary focus of prior studies, we have been working on how the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defense manage and implement their translation and interpreting needs, with comparative references to its salient counterparts in the United States, China, and South Korea. The other feature is an interdisciplinary approach, applying perspectives of public administration. In response to the call for drawing on various disciplines to study the complex role of translation in public policy (Meylaerts & González Núñez, 2017), we have been collaborating with experts in public administration, especially in terms of methodological issues. We are aiming to incorporate an investigation of the public administration that formulates and implements translation policies, with attention to where it is positioned within the government (central and local), who is assigned to it, how it manages and develops human resources, how it utilizes outsourcing, and how it evaluates its translation policies. In this presentation, after briefly introducing the scope and methods of our project, we present a couple of case studies, focusing on the AI-based public translation project of a local government and a project led by a translation association aiming at developing guidelines to promote machine translation and interpreting for public use.

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Complexity theory and translation policy: some methodological implications

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Online presentation

A growing body of literature, either from policy studies or from translation studies, has demonstrated the relevance of adopting complexity theory to better understand complex causal relationships in policy formulation and implementation (e.g. Meylaerts, 2017; Morçöl, 2012). Apart from academics, practitioners in business, government and non-government organizations are also motivated to take up a complexity perspective (Allen et al., 2011). However, the integration of complexity theory into empirical studies of translation policies is still in its infancy. This is largely because complexity theory is more a set of theoretical and conceptual tools than a methodology - that is to say that it does not provide us with a neat set of steps to do humanities research (Marais et al., forthcoming). This paper will firstly show how the ontological and epistemological insights of complexity theory would inform research methods in studies of translation policies. Specifically, a complexity ontology believes that the emergence of a specific translation policy cannot be understood by a simple sum of the existing translation rules and guidelines (i.e. translation management), the observed translation practices and the translation beliefs of each actor involved. Instead, a translation policy emerges from the dynamic interactions between its constituent parts (i.e. translation management, translation practices and translation beliefs as materialized in each actor involved), from the interactions between its parts and the translation policy as a whole, as well as from the interactions between the translation policy and its wider socio-political context. This complexity ontology represents an epistemological shift from phenomena to processes (Marais, 2014).This paper will then present case studies of translation policies in Shanghai to demonstrate how the conceptual tools of complexity theory (i.e. 'constraints', 'attractors' and 'trajectories') and an ethnographic case study design can be fruitfully combined in qualitative studies of translation policies. The approach presented in this paper sheds light on how actors (e.g. policymakers, practitioners, translators, members of linguistically diverse communities, etc.) interact at different levels and how the interactions constrain the emergence of translation policies. The approach incorporates the irreducible interactions between structure, agency and reflexivity, and explains translation policies in terms of contingent causes and multiple interactions effects.

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Unravelling Complexity in Meso-level Translation Policy: Conformity, Resistance, Restructuring

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Online presentation

Immigration in times of globalisation confronts countries having long-standing ethnolinguistic tapestries with increasing challenges in their efforts to communicate with their citizens in public service settings. Against this context, discussions on translation policy (Meylaerts & González Núñez 2017) are burgeoning in Translation Studies (TS) to yield insights about the role of translation in language and social policy that has an actual impact on the lives of linguistic minorities. Previous studies (e.g. González Núñez 2013) have observed (though not explicitly illuminated) that translation policy, similar to multi-level language planning/policy (Kaplan and Baldauf 1997), exists in the macro (e.g. national/regional), meso (e.g. institutional), and micro (e.g. individual) level as well. It is noteworthy that despite both top-down (González Núñez 2017) and bottom-up (Meylaerts 2017) translation policy being identified, translating policy at the meso-level has not been given much attention. By focusing on health care settings, this study seeks to unravel the complexity of meso-level translation policy in terms of how it responds to patients' language needs and takes into account macro-level context factors, as well as internal tensions among its components. This unravelling is of significance especially in domains where meso-level translation policy is pivotal to equal rights and linguistic empowerment. In this study's target country, Canada, translation policies in healthcare settings at the national/federal level are either lacking or ambiguous, while Public Service Translation and Interpreting (PSTI) provision falls to healthcare providers such as hospitals. In this sense, elucidating the complexity of hospitals' translation policy, i.e. meso translation policy, is crucial for understanding to what extent linguistic minorities are empowered, as hospitals are implementers of macro-level policies, but more importantly, they are also makers and implementers of meso-level policies. This study firstly proposes a framework containing parameters that influence, if not determine, the effectiveness of PSTI provision. This framework is then leveraged, in combination with the tripartite framework of translation policy proposed by González Núñez (2013), on two hospitals in Toronto to investigate the complexity of meso-level translation policy in terms of policymaking and implementation. This study, in this way, uncovers and conceptualises tensions and compromises that exist in meso-level translation policy, and which contribute to either the success or failure of the goal of translation policy in the meso-level and above.

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The Finnish Institute for health and welfare as a hub for multilingual coronavirus material

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On site presentation

This paper presents an overview of the coronavirus related multilingual material produced by the Finnish Institute for health and welfare (THL). During the coronavirus pandemic the so called "task force" of the THL has produced a big amount of communications material concerning the coronavirus in different languages, such as posters, videos, and other materials that are freely available for disseminating on the Institute website. Material in different languages, including Finland's official, indigenous, migrant, plain and sign languages, is not, however, completely symmetric, but information is provided asymmetrically in 26 different languages in terms of content, layout, and graphics. Therefore, Finnish, Swedish and English as the main languages of the Institute website contain the most information, including pictures, videos and graphics, and information layout is identical in these languages. Significant migrant languages, Arabic, Kurdish, Russian, and Somali, contain, besides texts, videos and graphics, whereas other languages comprise just plain texts. The videos are subtitled, accordingly, in Finnish, Swedish, English, Arabic Kurdish, Russian, and Somali. Travel instructions, in turn, are given in languages that reflect Finland's geopolitical position. The fact that information content varies in different languages suggests that there is a translation policy that determines what information to be translated to what languages. The aim of this paper is to find out by the way of interviews what actors are engaged in multilingual task force of the THL, whether the THL applies deliberate translation policy in what to be translated to what languages or whether translation choice is dictated by pragmatic reasons, such as language professionals' availability in different languages (cf. González Núñez & Meylaerts 2017), and whether different language versions bear just a symbolic value or pragmatic value as well.

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Translation Policies of European Minoritized Languages through Organized Activism

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On site presentation

The main objective of this paper is to explore the contribution of activist and non-governmental organizations in the formulation of translation policies that seek to foster minoritized languages. The dichotomy in the definition of ‘dominant’ and ‘dominated’ languages has contested translation practices and ideologies that have historically been formulated by state-level legislation. However, because translation has yet to find its place in policy studies, it is necessary to explore how such policies are present across different sociolinguistic domains (Spolsky 2012), such as education, audiovisual, legal and healthcare authorities, etc. As opposed to the support given to the official languages of the EU, speakers of European regional and minority languages have had to find creative ways to achieve recognition and social normalization (Monzó-Nebot & Jiménez-Salcedo 2019). Since the second half of the 20th Century, several cultural organizations have advocated for the creation of language and translation policies that advance the interest of speakers of minoritized languages. In this paper, adopting a bottom-up approach, I will analyse the work of five language activist organizations in the assessment of translation policies of Welsh and Catalan. This study consists of a textual analysis of the Cambridge Corpus of Translation Policies (CCTP) combined with a set of ethnographic interviews (n=41), which explores (i) the priorities set in language activism regarding translation and interpreting; (ii) the translation policies, practices and ideologies (Meylaerts & González-Núñez 2017, 2018, González-Núñez 2016) assigned to linguistic practices in minoritized linguistic communities. The data gathered in this study reveals both benefits and challenges, but I will argue that the implementation of a translation policy in public services is of high relevance in combatting language minoritisation.

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Democratic translation culture as an analytical lens for translation policies: Enhancing the concept

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On site presentation

Translation policy as a concept has recently gained momentum in translation studies and especially in the analysis of translation and interpreting in different societal and institutional contexts. The three-dimensional model by González Núñez (2016), encompassing translation management, practice, and beliefs, has received special attention in this regard. This paper discusses a potential reference model for translation policy analysis in order to gain deeper insights and to conduct in-depth analysis with an added value for future policy research and decisions regarding translation and interpreting in society. Building on the concept of Translationskultur (translation culture) by Erich Prunč (1997, 2012), the links between this conceptual level and the concept of translation policy are discussed. The prototypical ideal model of a demokratische Translationskultur (democratic translation culture; Prunč 2008) and its principles of Kooperativität (cooperativeness), Loyalität (loyalty), Transparenz (transparency), and Ökologizität (ecologicality) are presented as an analytical lens for the analysis of translation policies. This methodological reflection is part of a larger PhD research project on translation policies and their human rights conformity in the context of criminal proceedings (i.e., police investigations and court proceedings) in Austria. The model as well as the translation policy dimensions are thus located in this research context, displaying the various levels of responsibility, and the involved institutions and actors. In so doing, the paper sheds light on potential oppositions and fractures between fair trial norms regarding translation and interpreting and the practice that may differ significantly due to local, regional, or national circumstances. The paper discusses how the democratic translation culture principles may be (re-)defined, perhaps modified, and used as an analytical lens for the analysis of the human rights conformity of translation policies on the different levels in the light of global standards. Two promising outcomes of this endeavor can be expected for future translation policy research: First, the theoretical development and refinement of the translation policy concept in connection with the concept of translation culture, enhancing the theoretical and methodological repertoire of translation studies as a discipline. Second, the model may allow for more informed policy recommendations in specific institutional contexts, such as criminal proceedings.

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6. Revisiting trust in high-stakes intercultural mediation: Theoretical and methodological concerns

■ Conveners: Bei Hu, Susana Valdez, Valentina Ragni

Ever since Gideon Toury assembled Descriptive Translation Studies, descriptivists have considered trust one of the central values underlying the translator's observable, norm-informed behaviour (Chesterman 2001). The sociological turn in the late 1990s inspired a growing body of interdisciplinary research that not only focuses on the way in which trust maintains the translator's (and the interpreter's) social status (e.g. Edwards, Temple and Claire 2005) but also investigates how trust is contextualised in various translation forms as social practices (e.g. Pym 2005; Abdallah and Koskinen 2007). Recent views on trust from a historical translator-centred perspective (Rizzi, Lang and Pym 2019) have opened up theoretical reflection towards a more comprehensive model of trust-building, advocating trust's place at the centre of translation history. It is argued that by studying translation with reference to trust from sociological, philosophical, historical and technological dimensions, we can advance a clearer understanding of the translator's textual and cultural decision-making, and hopefully address issues of complex social causation patterns that advance or hinder intercultural communication.

However, the epistemological scope and practical implications of the role of trust remain unclear, at the same time as there is a lack of consensus on methodological apparatuses. These factors tend to limit theoretical discussions, reducing trust to a marginal consideration in wider discussions of translation ethics. In addition, while research on trust typically gives more prominence to translators, the implications for the reception of translations have received very little systematic attention to date, with fewer empirical contributions on the subject (Rossetti, O'Brien and Cadwell 2020).

We suggest that the notion of trust as an epistemological scepticism, advanced object of study, key socio-cultural aim or analytical tool creates opportunities for providing nuanced accounts of the underlying mechanisms of the production and reception of translational practices. This panel thus aims to discuss how trust plays a key role in translation in all its modalities, including orality, textuality, language, sociology, technology and culture. We are particularly interested in tracing the ways in which trust is built and maintained in high-stakes intercultural mediation.

We invite papers contributing to the following suggested topics, among others:

- How does trust shape translational dynamics, power relations between various agents and translation norms?
- Who and what is trusted in translational communication?
- In what sense, or to what extent, can trust (in various kinds) be built or re-built in translational activities?

- Under what conditions does mistrust occur in the translation system? With what implications?
- How does trust affect public health responses in the Covid-19 pandemic?
- Can translation technologies enhance the level of trust in intercultural mediation? If so, how?
- How does trust in translators or translations affect trust between cultures?
- What (empirical) methodological and analytical approaches are best suited for in-depth analyses of trust-based intercultural interactions?

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Are pivot templates to be trusted? An exploratory multimethod approach to trust in template-centred workflows

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Online presentation

Pivot language templates are increasingly used in the global media ecology (Díaz Cintas and Remael 2021, 54). Despite the centrality of this practice in subtitling workflows, research on templates, and more specifically on pivot templates, is recent. So far it has focused on how the use of pivot templates impacts quality (Artegiani and Kapsaskis 2014; Oziemblewska and Szarkowska 2020) or how it constrains translator's work (Georgakopoulou 2019). Other perspectives still await systematic scholarly attention. One recurrent topic among translators' discussions on social media and other gathering places is trust and, more specifically, how templates should not be trusted. This indicates a need to further understand if and how trust/mistrust influences the decision-making processes of translators working from pivot templates. Adopting an exploratory multimethod approach to the study of trust based on analytical sociology (Barrera, Buskens and Raub 2015), we report on a study which examines trust and mistrust when translating from pivot, templates focusing on the following research questions (RQ): RQ1: Who and what is trusted/ mistrusted in template-centred workflows? RQ2: In what conditions does trust/mistrust occur when translating from pivot templates? RQ3: How technology (e.g., machine translation) is used to build/debilitate trust? The findings are based on the triangulation of: (1) a questionnaire answered by 380 European subtitlers, aimed at eliciting data on subtitlers' experiences and expectations when translating and creating pivot language templates; (2) a follow-up vignette experiment where six of these subtitlers are asked questions about hypothetical real-life situations related to decision-making processes when translating and creating pivot templates; and (3) a follow-up focus group with the same group of participants to explore beliefs about trustworthiness and mechanisms of trust. Preliminary results suggest that while subtitlers working from pivot templates mainly express mistrust in relation to the work conducted by template-makers, template-makers, when creating templates, implement preemptive mechanisms of trust building (e.g., source-oriented translations, accurate timing and use of annotations). In addition, subtitlers report that their mistrust increases translation time and creates insecurity about where to place their trust (e.g., on automatic speech recognition and machine translation, or on template-makers?). These findings might help provide a fuller picture of the role of trust/mistrust in decision-making processes within template-centred workflows. Our findings are also likely to bring new insights to research on trust within Translation Studies, particularly to research that uses multimethod approaches to trust from the perspective of an analytical sociology.

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Trust in signaling systems in fully deregulated translation markets

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On site presentation

This paper aims at analyzing the role of trust in signaling systems within the translation profession, in particular for the initial assessment of prospective freelance translators (agents) by translation companies (principals). Based on a survey conducted with translation companies based in Portugal, we seek to find out what signals principals look for in prospective agents, and how they are valued. We also seek to determine which signals are trusted, and which signals are not trusted and replaced with tests. In decisions that are taken in conditions of uncertainty, like hiring, trust plays a pivotal role. Pym et al. (2016) argue that market disorder occurs when the signaling mechanisms are weak and therefore unable to promote trust. Conversely, "the nirvana of professionalization is the state where [..] broadly speaking the professionals control the signals of their status" (Pym et al., 2016, p. 35). In such a setting, signals have higher trustworthiness because they are regulated and verified. Trust is indicative of the robustness of signaling systems. If the transmitted signals are trusted, then we would tend to a situation of signaling equilibrium and little checking. If not, signals lose their strength and perhaps their utility. Portugal can be seen as a case study for signaling and testing behavior in a fully deregulated and open translation market. Trust is as much a question of ethics as a question of economics. Translation projects are often carried out in a framework of asymmetry, where the principal is unable to readily check the performance of the agents. Once trustworthiness is established, the costs of maintaining it are much smaller for both parts than the initial costs incurred to ascertain the behavior of an unknown agent.

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Fighting Mistrust. Professional Translators in Clinical Cross-cultural Adaptation Research

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Online presentation

With clinical trials being conducted worldwide, the participation of transnational patients has led to an increasing need for patient-reported outcome instruments (PROI) that can be used in international settings (Regnault & Herdman, 2015). A number of cross-cultural adaptation protocols or guidelines (e.g. Guillemin, Bombardier, and Beaton, 1993; Bullinger et al., 1998) describe the process through which PROIs should be translated and cross-culturally adapted. These guidelines differ in the methodologies that they recommend, but they all acknowledge the importance of a successful linguistic and cross-cultural transfer. Surprisingly, however, these protocols often discourage the participation of professional translators while promoting the use of bilinguals instead, at least in some stages of the cross-cultural adaptation of healthcare instruments (Sperber, 2004). This presentation will argue that this is grounded on the inaccurate idea that bilingual individuals are linguistically proficient in the language pair that they work on ("assumption of linguistic proficiency"), and that professional translators are not equipped to do their job properly ("assumption of inefficacy"). By reviewing some examples, we will illustrate how these assumptions help nurture a mistrust of qualified translators. To explore if this mistrust expands beyond the existing guidelines, we will share with the audience the main results of two studies. First, a descriptive research that looked into 100 scholarly publications describing the cross-cultural adaptation of a variety of PROIs into more than 25 languages. The aim of this study was to explore if and how professional translators had been incorporated to the translation teams. Second, a survey undertaken with 40 clinical researchers that investigated the rationale behind their decisions to work with or without professional translators when adapting PROIs for other cultures. The findings of these two studies illustrate how the mistrust identified in the literature on cross-cultural adaptation in healthcare settings permeates current clinical research.

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7. Revisiting Descriptive Translation Studies

Conveners: Omri Asscher, Galia Hirsch, Hilla Karas

Descriptive Translation Studies (DTS) - in its more restricted sense as the systematic theoretical approach introduced by Gideon Toury (1995/2012), or as an umbrella term for the diverse discourse of descriptive scholarship that developed alongside or following Toury's work (Pym 2014, 62-85) - played a seminal role in the maturation of the discipline of translation studies. Arguably the first attempt to systematically explain translation phenomena in their historical and cultural contexts, DTS brought a sociological sensibility to the discipline which had heretofore been lacking. In recent years, DTS seems to have fallen out of favor. It has been subjected to criticism for importing the goals of the exact sciences, for endorsing an overly dichotomous target-oriented approach, for demonstrating insufficient self-criticism and self-reflexivity, and for not concentrating enough on power relations and ideology, nor on the translator as an agent (Rosa 2010/2016). However, DTS's flexible and highly applicable tools for the study of translation maintain their relevance, and remain foundational for the descriptive analysis of case studies. Moreover, some of the ideological and theoretical critique that DTS drew may have been more indebted to its insights than is often acknowledged. This panel seeks to revisit DTS's major concepts and contributions, by engaging them with contemporary trends in translation theory and reality. Its intention is to suggest the value of approaching new developments in the study of translation - with regards to technology, globalization, history, activism, ecology, emotions, multimodality, interpreting, intralingual translation, adaptation, and other expanding subfields of our discipline - from a distinctly DTS perspective; and to explore how recent developments in these areas can contribute to a better understanding of DTS's theoretical merits and/or shortcomings. Along these lines, we welcome proposals that bring new light to the contributions of DTS, including, but not limited to, its notions of:

- translation norms (initial, preliminary, operational)
- universals and laws
- target-orientedness
- shifts
- assumed translation
- pseudo-translation
- indirect translation
- translation equivalence
- adequacy and acceptability.

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Lexical bundles in formulaic interpreting: A corpus-based descriptive exploration

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Online presentation

In 2007 Henriksen called for more emphasis on the role played by formulaic language during the interpreting task. Despite this call, the question of "formulaic interpreting" has not yet been fully explored. The recent emergence of corpus-based interpreting studies is a prime area to take up this call for theoretically-grounded, empirical research on formulaic language or 'lexical bundles (LBs)' (Biber et al. 2004). To that end, this article investigated some key characteristics of formulaic interpreting, understood as the recurrent use of LBs in interpreted texts. The 1998¬–2018 Chinese-English Interpreting Corpus of Premier Press Conference (CICPPC) was compiled by 125,151 characters in the ST sub-corpus and 147,108 English interpreted words in the TT sub-corpus. Using CICPPC, the study quantitatively found that the token frequency of referential expressions is nearly twice and thrice that of stance expressions and discourse organizers, respectively. Furthermore, the patterns of equivalence, shifts, and additions were investigated in the contrastive description of the 4-gram LBs in interpreted texts and corresponding source units. First, from the vantage point of LBs, the premiers' speech demonstrated by form-based variance across ST units were, more often than not, literally interpreted into the same target LBs. Second, this descriptive analysis subtly differentiated complete and partial shift when LBs' components of content words were mapped to source units. Notedly, different from the shift in previous translation studies that mostly occurred at the lexical level, the current instances themselves were identified at the level of LBs or 'multi-word units' as a whole. Thirdly, related to the discussion of explicitation, the description of complete and partial addition was summarized in grammatical supplement, lexical specification and terminological specificity in this specialized domain of Chinese Premier Press. Finally, the highly semiotics-oriented discussion of constraints on formulaicity illustrated a generalization that captures the tension involved between frequency-driven selection of LBs and the need to establish a translational relationship between ST and LBs in the TT. It is suggested that equivalence typical of form-based rendition and addition typical of meaning-based rendition are both subject to lower constraints, while greater constraints pertain in the case of shifts.

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Conference interpreting at the UN – a corpus-based study on linguistic interference

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On site presentation

This paper aims to show the relevance of DTS for studies on simultaneous interpreting. As was suggested already by Shlesinger (1998), descriptive studies in interpreting greatly profit from the use of text corpora. Considering the main goals and tools of DTS, this approach offers a theoretical framework suitable for investigations in conference interpreting in international organizations. The present study of English-to-French simultaneous interpreting at the United Nations examines a corpus of interpretations with regard to Toury's law of interference. Assuming that "in translation, phenomena pertaining to the make-up of the source text tend to force themselves on the translators and be transferred to the target text" (Toury 1995/2012, 310), the universality of interference is tested in an aligned corpus of 64 original speeches and their simultaneous interpretations of a conference of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of UN COPUOS. The Committee of the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was created to promote international cooperation and space research and to study legal issues in this regard. In the multilingual context of the United Nations with English and French being the two working languages of the organization, transfer between these two relative prestigious languages, i.e. French as the historical language of diplomatic relations and English as today's global lingua franca (Albl-Mikasa 2010), is observed. Interference as either positive or negative transfer (Toury 1995, 311) can be defined to be present in any translational action, its intensity depending on how "closely the source text has been leaned upon" (Toury 1995, 312). Having passed a highly competitive selection procedure, UN interpreters can be counted among the best performing conference interpreters, and even though the degree of professional experience is far from constituting the only criterion for interpreters and translators being prone to the make-up of the source text, it is one of various factors (Toury 1995, 313). This study seeks to analyse linguistic interference in simultaneous interpreting within the UN under the premise of two factors: a high delivery rate of source texts and dual input through auditive and visual stimuli (simultaneous interpreting with text).

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"The Ransom of Red Chief" explicitated – Adequacy vs. Acceptability

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On site presentation

Galia Hirsch Bar-Ilan University On the face of it, it appears that the explicitation of contextual knowledge is consistent with Toury's (1995) norm of acceptability rather than his norm of adequacy. This is because this type of explicitation, which seeks to bridge the gap in readers' contextual knowledge, enhances readability and is directed towards the target audience. The present definition of explicitation –when a given target text is more explicit than the corresponding source text – derives from previous research (Hirsch and Lessinger 2020), which is based on Becher (2010) and notions taking into account the speaker's stance (Saldanha 2008). Explicitness is thus regarded here as the verbalization, clarification or emphasizing of information that the addressee might be able to infer if it were not verbalized, clarified or emphasized. Toury's (1995) approach, Descriptive Translation Studies (DTS), has been subject to much criticism for importing the goals of the exact sciences, for being too target oriented, for demonstrating insufficient self-criticism and self-reflexivity, and for not concentrating enough on power relations and ideology, nor on the translator as an agent (Rosa 2010/2016). This contribution does not seek to criticize or defend DTS; instead it seeks to draw attention to an inherent conceptual-theoretical problem that arises from the theoretical definitions of adequacy and acceptability. I argue that the use of explicitation of contextual knowledge actually demonstrates an awareness of the importance of adhering to the source text, and may thus be aligned with adequacy norms. To support the argument, I show that this type of explicitation seems to be more prevalent than ever before, using as an example a recent translation of The Ransom of Red Chief by O. Henry, in the context of Hebrew translated literature generally moving towards the norm of adequacy (Zoran 1990). This highlights the complexity of the relation between increased explicitness and the notions of adequacy and acceptability.

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Norm-governed behavior in medical translation: Processes, products and agents.

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On site presentation

Translation regularities have been systematically and descriptively studied, mainly in literary and audiovisual contexts. To date, however, little descriptive and target-oriented research has been carried out on scientific-technical translation in general and on medical translation in particular. Since we cannot advance a clearer understanding of the socio-cultural constraints that govern translators' and other agents' decision-making processes on literary and audiovisual texts alone, studies that investigate translation norms on other (con)texts, like medical translation, are urgently needed. Adopting process-, product- and participant-oriented methods, this paper explores potential dominating and conflicting norms in the translation and (self-)revision of biomedical content in the English to European Portuguese language pair. The findings are based on the triangulation of: - thirty translators' keylogging and screenrecording data elicited in an experiment designed to study the textual regularities and decision-making processes when translating and self-revising a 244-word instructional text about a medical device intended for health professionals; - seventy revisers' textual preferences and expectations elicited in a translation ranking task where they were asked to evaluate translated instructions of a medical device, with follow-up questions on their expectations; and - thirty-four health professionals' textual preferences and expectations elicited in a similar manner as the one described immediately above. These data were triangulated and analyzed to describe translators' textual regularities, revisers' and readers' textual preferences and expectations in order to formulate a (potential) norm regarding the translation of biomedical texts in the language pair English to European Portuguese. In addition, the study also offers methodological tools to investigate translation norms based on a cross-disciplinary approach. In a response to Chesterman's (2006), Simeoni's (1998), Meylaerts's (2008), and Malmkjær's (2008) discussions, this study proposes that translation norms can be further studied through the triangulation of process data, textual regularities and translators' and other agents' beliefs. It also proposes a detailed taxonomy of beliefs, attitudes, and expectations elicited from different agents with various roles adapted from Bicchieri's philosophical approach (Bicchieri 2017).

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Investigating Translation Universals from a multi-discourse approach: assessing simplification in specialised and general discourse

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On site presentation

This paper contributes to broadening Descriptive Translation Studies by investigating Translation Universals (TU) from a multi-discourse perspective. Concretely, the paper focuses on the TU of simplification, one of the features originally proposed by Mona Baker (1993) as intrinsic and distinctive characteristic of any translated text. Following Baker's (1993) proposal, many authors (Mauranen, 2004; Xiao, 2010) contribute to investigate the topic by comparing original and translated texts to verify the existence of the TU or by observing comparable sets of translated texts to detect further universal features. In very few cases, however, corpora combined different types of discourse. The case study described in this paper examines simplification-related features in the original and translated versions of texts representing two types of discourse: general and specialised. The introduction of two variables in the study (general/specialised discourse and original/translated texts) will permit to examine which has a greater influence on the tendency towards simplification. For the study, four comparable corpora were compiled: original specialised academic texts, translated specialised academic texts, original general texts and original translated texts. Then, five concrete indicators of syntactic and stylistic simplification were determined starting from the previous literature (lexical variety, lexical density, mean sentence length, use of subordination and non-finite sentences) and were identified in each corpus by adopting a corpus-based methodology. The comparison of the results across the four examined corpora suggests that simplification is more related to the type of discourse than to the original or translated nature of the analysed texts. Actually, on the one hand, in both types of discourse originals result to be simpler than translations, on the other, specialised and general discourse present different simplification-related features.

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Building a usage-based theory of translation: foundations in and developments from Descriptive Translation Studies

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On site presentation

Gideon Toury's Descriptive Translation Studies (DTS) remains unrivaled as the most comprehensive contemporary attempt at a general theory of translation. Toury's project is perhaps most well-known for its 'descriptive' (i.e., empirical) objectives, though it also contains a wealth of constructs of an epistemological-theoretical nature, like the concepts of translational norms, shifts, assumed translation, and laws of translation. DTS draws many of its most crucial theoretical concepts from the sociocultural domain, and it is often described as a sociological theory (given foundational concepts such as 'norm' and 'culture'). At the same time, Toury's work reflects a clear awareness of the psychological/cognitive domain. His concern with the process of translator development, with source-language transfer, and his discussion of so-called 'interim decisions' are clear examples of this. Even so, cognitive phenomena are relegated to 'the black box' for the most part, and while the necessity of being able to account for the relation between the cognitive and sociological dimensions as far as concepts like norms is acknowledged, it is not engaged in a systematic way, and the ontology remains determinedly social. This central irresolution of the relation between the cognitive and the social in Toury's work is mirrored in, and has perhaps even been exacerbated by, the development of empirical translation studies in the past two decades, which has grown along two largely distinct ontological axes: the social and the cognitive. Translation sociology and cognitive translation studies are well-established and productive areas, and new areas of enquiry have been opened up within both. However, there is little work that investigates the detailed interface, relation, or integration of the two domains, particularly in relation to the foundational concepts introduced in Toury's DTS (though see Robinson's (2020) discussion of norms). In recent work, we have called for the careful investigation of concepts that can cater for an irreducibly sociocognitive ontology (Kotze and Halverson 2021, Halverson and Kotze in press), focusing on concepts like 'norms' and 'risk'. Moreover, we claim that a general theory of translation must build on a usage-based theory of language, a well-developed general linguistic theory that is fundamentally concerned with the relation between the cognitive and the social dimensions of language. In this paper, we argue that a usage-based theory of translation, of the type we advocate, can incorporate many of the fundamental insights of DTS, including a role for assumed translation, the concept of norms, and a trajectory for translator development. We will demonstrate how this theory can incorporate many of the fundamental insights of DTS, while at the same time providing a means of bringing translational cognition into the picture through a well-articulated sociocognitive ontology of language.

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Revisiting translation universals from the perspective of narrative studies

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On site presentation

Twenty-five years after Blum-Kulka first wrote about her now famous explicitation hypothesis, arguably the most researched of the so-called translation universals (or probabilistic laws, according to Toury's terminology), translation studies scholars still disagree on the validity of this hypothesis, while some even question the relevance of the notion of linguistic phenomena inherent to translation. However, most of the studies on the subject tend to underpin such a notion, and point in particular to a measurable trend towards linguistic explicitation in translation. In this paper, I propose to adopt a narratological perspective on translation universals, exploring them through a study of the translations of Kazuo Ishiguro's first novel, A Pale View of Hills (1982), into different languages. In Ishiguro's prose, ambiguity and implicitness abund and play an important aesthetic role: the text relies on the reader's participation to bring to the surface different levels of reading, conjured up by complex and often unreliable narrative voices. Focusing in particular on the so-called translation universals of explicitation (Blum-Kulka 1986), growing standardisation, (Toury 1995), and avoidance or repetition (Toury 1991; Baker 1993), I show that in terms of translation of the narrative voice, these phenomena are observable in most (though not all) translations of Ishiguro's first novel, independently of the target language. A Pale View of Hills being Ishiguro's first novel, before narrative unreliability was perceived as a staple of his work, what Becker (2010) describes as the translator's "added communicative risk" could explain the more blatant ones. Nevertheless, I argue that given the complexity of the narrative voice and the subtlety of the observable translational shifts, the majority of these shifts are likely to be unconscious on the translator's part. Overall, my findings suggest that beyond the linguistic approach adopted in most studies, a semantic approach – and more specifically, a narratological one – has all its relevance to DTS, and in particular to the study of translation universals. Moreover, in the case of unreliable narration – a particularly complex narrative strategy – all the shifts analysed can be explained by Chesterman's under-researched "reduction of complex narrative voices" (2010).

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9. Navigating uncharted waters: towards reframing translator education

■ Conveners: Elsa Huertas Barros, Nataša Pavlović, Catherine Way

The move of instruction to online environments during the past year due to the covid-19 pandemic has profoundly affected higher education in general, and with it, translator education. The unexpected online transition has involved considerable challenges for translator educators, but it has also forced them to re-examine and adapt their familiar teaching models and try out new ones, often experimenting outside of their comfort zone. After the initial shock of the sudden and unprepared online transition has worn off, the emergency switch to new environments and ways of teaching can now be seen as an opportunity for translator educators to overhaul their practice and emerge from the crisis enriched for the experience. The massive overnight shift of instruction to online environments has also highlighted the shortage of robust and adaptable training-the-trainers programmes and models that could be implemented on short notice and meet the educators' needs in times of emergencies. Although the last few years have witnessed further research into blending teaching and learning methodologies and collaborative multimodal working environments (e.g. Olvera-Lobo, 2009, Secară, Merten & Ramírez (2014), Prieto-Velasco & Luque-Fuentes, 2016), research into areas such as changing and adapting classroom methods and materials for online use and socio affective aspects of virtual training are still understudied areas in translation pedagogy. In this panel we would like to welcome contributions dealing with both of the above aspects of advancing translator education. On the one hand, we would like to invite novel, innovative methods that have proven successful in fully online translation teaching but also those that, being informed by the online experience, can be applied to onsite and hybrid environments. On the other hand, we would like the panel to address the issues related to the training of translator trainers in such new methods and especially those equipping them for future rapid adaptation of instructional design to changing circumstances. Preference will be given to research-based contributions and innovative practical proposals dealing with, but not limited to, the following topics:

- innovative and adaptable methods and materials for onsite, hybrid and/or online translator education
- the impact of the changing professional landscape and new job profiles on translator education as a result of recent global events
- authentic and novel types of assessment for the changing circumstances and changing professional landscape
- socio-affective aspects of translator education in various learning environments
- peer-to-peer and institutional support in times of educational disruption and beyond
- training the trainers
- needs and challenges.

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Empowering Teachers And Students To Cope With The Stress Of Online Teaching And Learning: Findings From A Pilot Project On Psychosocial Support In The Translation Classroom

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Online presentation

In times of crisis emergency education makes significant contributions to individuals and societies by providing a sense of normality (Johannes 2012). As teachers facilitate the learning process and are expected to support students emotionally, Muldong, Garcia & Gozum (2021) suggest that work-from-home teachers should be provided with psychosocial support to address the mental and emotional stress caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. El-Monshed, El-Adl, Ali and Loutfy (2021) and Carreon & Manansala (2021) suggest that educational institutions should also take measures to improve students' mental health and academic performance and make it a priority in the current context. Barr (2021) shows that satisfactory student performance can be obtained in an online class accompanied by psychosocial support tools such as: enrichment and remediation tutorials, academic advising, guidance and counseling programs, fitness and wellness resources, spiritual formation activities and faculty-student consultation. This paper reports the findings of a project on psychosocial support at Blaze Koneski Faculty in Skopje from March to June 2021 involving 15 language and translation teachers and 121 students. The teachers attended a series of workshops guided by a trained clinical psychologist. The workshops aimed at providing immediate psychosocial assistance to teachers to cope with the stress of the pandemic and to sensitise teachers to the students' needs in an emerging crisis and to empower them to employ new ways of student engagement in the online classroom. The training concept was based on the assumption that one's self-care and well-being are prerequisites for one to be able to care about others (in this context the students). The teachers tested various methods at two levels of classroom communication. They engaged in informal communication and introduced well-being techniques to create a relaxing class atmosphere and to facilitate the learning process. They also involved students in participative activities to help them take hold of their learning. Teacher and student feedback has been positive and points to the encouraging effect of this approach in the online environment and beyond it. It shows that the modern translation classroom, be it physical or virtual, requires giving students an active voice and a sense of control over their learning. It also shows that moving away from adhering to technical material to enrich the curriculum with topics and methods that address well-being and mental health is beneficial.

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T3 in the Language Industries: Today, Translation, Technology

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Online presentation

New profiles in the language industry have emerged dealing with translation, terminology, text mining, interpreting, post-editing, subtitling, copywriting, localization, accessibility and new forms of communication and content production (Álvarez Álvarez and Ortego Antón, 2020). Nor only technology, but also virtual environments have become of the essence for content managers and language service providers (LSP): virtual environments for professional networks, collaborative platforms, virtual desktops, speech-to-text solutions, cloud services, cloud-based machine translation, etc. as well as other, non-virtual solutions oriented to meet multilectal communication needs (Marshman, 2014; Sin-Wai, 2015; Kenny, 2017; O'Hagan 2019; among others). Technology is not only conditioning the way language professionals work today, but it is also creating new opportunities in the way of emerging niches for their services, and, therefore, challenging academia to cater for new professional profiles. Changes in human-computer interaction, steering new developments in the language industry, impose new training solutions for translators' education, contents, and scenarios to ensure the efficient education of professionals-to-be. In this paper we report on FOIL, an EU-funded project developing online training for the language industries that combines technology-savvy industry expertise with cutting-edge Translation Studies didactics to design a flexible, modular layout of contents informed by language industry needs. One of the foci of attention in this development is that of how professionals and trainees envision and experience technology –both as a tool in and of itself and as an environment where LSPs workflow is embedded. As such, we will devote especial attention to incorporating new trends in translation and interpreting technologies, the impact of these trends in new applications and tools, and their integration in the workflow (PE, MT, automatic speech, learning AI systems), as well as their regulation in industry-relevant standards and best practices. Ethical considerations will be brought to bear in the context of a technology driven landscape where ownership and rights over content are often vague. While present in all modules in the project, technology-related contents will be specifically addressed in the module "Translation Environment Tools" comprising corpora, text mining, terminology management, CAT tools, machine translation, post-editing, localization, and web design.

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EFFORT. A project to develop an European framework of reference for translation

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On site presentation

EFFORT Project team (Hurtado Albir, A., Rodríguez-Inés, P.: coordinators; Dam, H. V., Dimitriu, R., Huertas-Barros, E., Kujamäki, M., Kuznik, A., Pokorn, N., Prieto, F., Van Egdom, G-W., Way, C. Presenter: Huertas Barros, E. The objective of this presentation is to introduce the EFFORT project (Erasmus+, 2020-1-ES01-KA203-082579). The EFFORT project aims to continue the work initiated in the NACT project coordinated by the PACTE Group of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. This project was a pilot study towards developing a common European framework of reference for use in translator training and professional translation, and was completed between 2015 and 2018. EFFORT focuses on written translation and it is intended to be of use to both the academic and professional arenas. Its goals are: (1) To refine the A and B levels of translation described in the NACT project (non-specialist translator) and to produce a Guide to their use. (2) To establish a preliminary proposal of descriptors for translation level C (specialized translator) in key areas of specialization (legal, economic and financial, technical, scientific and literary translation). A consortium of 10 translator training institutions has been created, ensuring that the partners complement one another at three levels: linguistically, geographically and in terms of specialization. In addition, 31 associated partners from the academic and professional translation arenas and linguistic organizations will collaborate: 28 European translator training institutions from different linguistic-geographical areas and fields of specialization in translation; two European networks of professional translators (FIT Europa, ELIA); and one language promotion organization (Instituto Cervantes). Furthermore, the European Commission's Directorate-General for Translation (DGT), the European Society for Translation Studies (EST) and the European Centre for Modern Languages of the Council of Europe, among others, have expressed their interest in disseminating the results of the project. The research rationale and background, objectives, methodology, current state, expected results and impact of the project will be presented.

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Navigating Uncharted Waters in East Asian Translation Pedagogy

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Online presentation

The 21st century has long been billed as the 'Pacific century' (Linder, 1986). It is undeniable that the pendulum of global power has swung Eastwards in recent decades and now more than ever it is vital to foster understanding and mutual respect between cultures and nations of East and West. An extremely important aspect of this is training translators who act as bridges in the global community. To that end, advancing the discipline of translation pedagogy in East Asian languages (here taken to refer to Chinese, Korean and Japanese) is vital. This field is slowly receiving more attention (for example see Hung and Wakabayashi, 2014) but more intentional stimulation is needed to bring together relevant academic communities. Historically, a network devoted to bringing together the isolated practitioners of translation pedagogy of East Asian languages around the globe did not exist. However, the Covid-19 pandemic brought to light the possibilities of developing communities of practice around the world through virtual online gatherings and digital technology. It was in this context that the East Asian Translation Pedagogy Advance (EATPA) network was first founded in late 2020 to bring together these practitioners for fruitful encounters who, under normal circumstances, may not have had the opportunity to engage their fellows due to their geographical remoteness. Since its inception the network has garnered international interest and has so far brought together 80 academics working in this field. This presentation will report on the rich fruit so far reaped from the creation and development of this international community of practice, including specialised translation forums, collaborative projects such as the development of a pedagogical resource bank, COIL pedagogic activities, and the fostering of research into the field of translation studies and translation pedagogy as it pertains to East Asian languages. The presentation also addresses future initiatives and the expansion of the network to include collaborative research activities. For instance, to examine such questions as, what is the future role of translation in language learning environments? And how does an Eastward orientated global community alter the dynamic of language exchange and shift the power-politics of translation? The potential for collaboration and research created by bringing this community together is virtually limitless.

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Nursing meets interpreting: collaborative work between nursing and interpreting students in an interdisciplinary situated training experience

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On site presentation

Both professional practice and the specialised literature show the benefits of promoting the joint training of interpreters and providers as a way forward in the professionalisation of Public Service Interpreting (PSI). In healthcare in particular, different studies endorse the advantages of interdisciplinary collaborative and situated learning. These include a better understanding of the needs and expectations of the different participants and the subsequent improvement in their ability to adapt communication strategies (Sanz-Moreno, 2017; Ortega-Herráez, 2018: 383; Krystallidou et al., 2018; Bansal et al., 2014). With this in mind, this study describes the design, implementation and preliminary assessment of an interdisciplinary online educational experience involving nursing and interpreting students and trainers from four Spanish universities (Alicante, Granada, La Laguna and Murcia). The aim was to make both groups aware of their respective expectations, needs and technical difficulties in interpreter-mediated healthcare encounters. Prior to the teaching intervention, the knowledge and expectations of both interpreting and nursing students were assessed using targeted questionnaires. As for the project itself, the first phase consisted of an introductory seminar on healthcare interpreting designed and implemented separately for each target group. In a second phase, all participants worked collaboratively on the preparation of specific interpreting assignments, which offered them a unique opportunity to share knowledge about their respective needs to ensure an effective communication with patients. The assignments were later simulated in various synchronous online sessions, allowing nursing students to practice non-technical nursing skills in interpreter-mediated encounters, while interpreting students had the opportunity to deploy their technical interpreting skills. The project was fully implemented online, and combined the videoconferencing tools and repository resources available in the participating universities. The dedicated institutional online questionnaire tool of one of the partners was used for collecting data and for the assessment of the project by the participants. Preliminary data show positive results in participants' satisfaction. Pre-intervention expectations and post-intervention views on interpreter-mediated healthcare encounters are still being analysed. Moreover, the online format facilitated inter-university collaboration and the involvement of a larger number of participants from different groups and distant locations.

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Interactive and collaborative online learning in the audio-visual translation classroom: Internet-enabled opportunities and challenges

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On site presentation

The Internet era has spawned new approaches, such as online collaborative learning (Harasim, 2012) and connectivism (Siemens, 2005), to create possibilities for social networking and active participation in the co-construction of knowledge (Torres-del-Rey 2019). This study showcases how new forms of audio-visual translation (AVT) can be taught and learned in an online environment, with a special emphasis on innovative pedagogical methods and technologies that are empirically proven to be pedagogically effective in a virtual translation classroom. To enhance students' interactive and collaborative online learning experience, this study describes and analyses the curriculum design and delivery process of three technology-bound audio-visual topics (audio description, live subtitling and social media translation) that have been integrated into a BA-level translation module at the National University of Singapore. The students' learning effectiveness is monitored and assessed using reflective journals in the form of weekly open-ended questions to map observed difficulties and student behaviours during the audio-visual training. At the end of the semester, these behaviour patterns are triangulated with the results of an online survey regarding students' attitudes towards the online tools and teaching technologies adopted throughout the module.

Drawing on empirical data on classroom interaction, reflexive evaluation and teaching feedback, this study illustrates how free or free-based online tools (e.g. Patlet, ClipChamp, Word Dictation, Speechnotes, 1sj.tv software) can be efficiently used and tailored in delivering audio-visual content. This study also introduces how empirical approaches can be adopted in the virtual translation classroom, which allows students to self-monitor and examine their AVT performance and learning process in a trial-and-error manner. Screen-recording techniques and think-aloud protocols are two cases in point that are integrated into the AVT training. One of the beneficial side effects of the empirical approaches is that students incidentally acquire self-reflexive awareness of translation research and methodologies, which helps challenge sterile debates about theory vs. practice (Pym 2019). Another focus of this study is to explore possible ways of combining interactive and collaborative components with audio-visual translation quality assessment in an online learning environment. By using online polling tools (e.g. polling on Zoom and Poll Everywhere) and built-in rating features of mainstream online learning platforms (e.g. Moodle and Canvas), students are encouraged to (self-)evaluate various translation strategies intuitively. We posit that the rating and comparative judgment methods broaden the assessment horizon, going beyond traditional concerns, such as the error analysis of linguistic accuracy, to functional and communicative aspects of audio-visual translation (Han 2019). It is hoped that this study will enrich our understanding of using advances in digital technologies for translation teaching and learning.

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Teaching simultaneous interpreting ot imbalanced bilinguals---a longtitudinal study

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Online presentation

Simultaneous interpreting is a compound cognitive activity. With the increased intersection between bilingualism and interpreting research, much of the myth of SI has been unveiled, though not necessarily for the same reason. Most pedagogical research has been done in a top-down approach, showcasing SI educator or expert's epistemology of the skill. In bilingualism, SI is more likely studied as a variety of a bilingual act which belongs to a much broader topic under cognitive science. Of the limited presence of students in the literature, they exist mostly as a representation of beginners of the skill and are studied comparatively to veterans and or experts to pinpoint the effect of training. Pitifully, even though the intersection between bilingualism and interpreting have been mutually recognized by either side of the research, few of the findings have found their way to SI pedagogy. The author conducts a longitudinal research on the teaching of SI to imbalanced bilingual students in China. The experiment lasts for three years. A total of 30 students are involved. They have all passed a very competitive series of test to become enrolled in the one year SI training program. They are instructed to keep a monthly learning journal to document their SI skill development. At the end of the training, they have to pass four SI tests and two CI tests in both directionality in front of a prestigious external panel. The study will compare the self-perceived learning experience of the students drawing data from their journals, teacher's course notes and her monthly feedback to students; and the feedback of panelists after the final exams. Hopefully, through this study, a three dimensional perception of both the process and the outcome of the teaching and learning can be established, providing a closer look at the SI pedagogy. Based on the premise of the author's experiment,the author proposes a synergistic SI pedagogy which takes care of students L2 proficiency using up-to-date bilingualism findings along with teaching of SI skills and topical knowledge to chaperon student's SI progression.

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Different demands and new technologies: Exploring novel approaches to the teaching of sign language interpreter students at Hochschule Fresenius

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On site presentation

Hochschule Fresenius has been offering a master's degree in sign language interpreting in Idstein, Germany since 2009. During the current reaccreditation process the decision was taken to completely redesign this course and turn it into a bachelor's programme with its first cohort scheduled to take up their studies in September 2022. For the development of the new syllabus, a broad range of different guidelines had to be considered covering various perspectives such as administrative requirements regarding the general design of university programmes and long-standing standards for sign language interpreter trainings. But there was more to it than just implementing regulations: First of all, the redesign of the course opened up the opportunity to also take into account the most recent developments in the field of sign language interpreting and strive to design a syllabus that - in addition to traditional subject matters - depicts what job entrants really need to learn these days in order to start their working life as sign language interpreters on solid grounds. Secondly, special emphasis was put on a well-planned design of the self-study parts of the course, with a focus on methods that can foster collaborative, cooperative and peer-assisted learning even on distance thus strengthening communicative, intercultural and general personal competences as well as team work and self-responsibility. Finally the cherry on the cake was that the redesign also made it possible to consider the introduction of new technologies into the learning and teaching process as an addition to already well-established methods. Thus also novel digital approaches were explored during this process including digitorials, 3D videos and even avatar-based virtual learning environments. The aim was to give students the opportunity to try out mock real-life interpreting situations without having to be there in person – a big step in terms of broadening training options and a huge advantage in times when on-site practical training is made difficult by the necessity of social distancing rules.

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10. Psycho-affectivity in translator and interpreter education

Conveners: Marcin Walczyński, Urszula Paradowska

In modern translation and interpreting studies, more and more attention is paid to the emotional and affective side of the translation/interpreting process. Translation and interpreting scholars have started to put greater emphasis on what happens – in terms of emotions and other psycho-affective factors – while translators translate and interpreters interpret. However, from our perspective, it is equally important to draw attention to various psycho-affective phenomena occurring at different stages of translator and interpreter education. For this reason, we would like to propose a panel devoted to psycho-affectivity in translator and interpreter education. We understand psycho-affectivity quite broadly – as an intricate, continually active complex of various affective phenomena constituting part of each translator's/interpreter's/trainer's/trainee's psychological make-up. We are also of the opinion that the elements of psycho-affectivity (i.e. emotions, affects, psycho-affective factors) can be triggered by nearly all constituents of the translation/interpreting process. Furthermore, they may also affect those aspects, influencing the overall translation/interpreting output quality. The affective is also present in translator and interpreter education, manifesting itself in, for example, trainees' emotions invoked by source texts, trainees' psycho-affective factors (e.g. anxiety, stress) experienced during translation and interpreting tasks, trainees' personality dimensions and their impact on translation/interpreting products, trainees' development of soft skills, trainee's language inhibition resulting from their weak language ego, trainees' self-concept and the resulting approach to translation/interpreting assignments, emotionally burdening translation and interpreting environments, to mention just a few. However, despite this diversity of themes touched upon with reference to psycho-affectivity in translation and interpreting education, this issue can still be considered an under-researched area of inquiry, waiting for new insights from research. The outcomes of such psycho-affectivity-oriented scholarly endeavours could then be applied to translator and interpreter education, thereby enhancing the education process and its results: developing trainees' psycho-affective traits as well as their skills, competences and knowledge to better meet the demands of a more and more competitive labour market. We welcome papers on all aspects related to the psycho-affective side of translator and interpreter education. The topics can include (but are not limited to): trainers' and trainees' psycho-affective factors, soft skills, anxiety and stress, motivation, emotional intelligence, the role of personality dimension, testing trainees' aptitude in terms of their psycho-affective properties, language ego, strategy training, boredom and frustration in a translation/interpreting class, trainees' self-concept, self-efficacy and self-esteem, motivation in a translation/interpreting class, trainees' empathy, trainees' language ego and language inhibition, etc.

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The Personal Meets the Professional: Trait Emotional Intelligence Theory in Translator Education

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On site presentation

Since the Covid-19 pandemic, psychological dimensions of translation education have come to the fore, especially regarding student engagement, peer collaboration and interaction. New feelings, behaviours and tensions have been generated as a result of extraordinary circumstances and have highlighted the relevance of taking emotions into consideration for successful translator training, especially where this involves experiential learning (Haro-Soler & Kiraly 2019). Simulated translation bureaus (STBs), where students create and run their own fictitious translation agencies for credit, are an ideal platform to explore some of the psychological dimensions of translator education. In STBs students work closely with others to deliver translation projects under tight deadlines and can be monitored by lecturers. STBs therefore act as a mock workplace which generates similar levels of stress as the real workplace in a safe educational environment (Kerremans, Fernandez-Parra et al. 2018). The relevance of Trait Emotional Intelligence (Trait EI) theory for the translation profession was highlighted by Hubscher-Davidson's groundbreaking study (2018). Our aim is to apply this theory to translator education in order to establish whether it can help improve students' experience on STBs and therefore whether it can help translator trainers ensure that graduates are better prepared for the stresses and strains of the workplace. As in Hubscher-Davidson's study, our choice of trait theory "[...] is rooted in the belief that there are certain stable personality traits and behavioural dispositions that are helpful for successful translation and others that are less so" (2018: 14). We will report on a study where 28 PG and UG translation students enrolled on the STBs modules at Newcastle and Swansea universities took the TEIQue questionnaire (Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire), available from the London Psychometric Laboratory at UCL (https://psychometriclab.com/obtaining-the-teique/), in semester 1, before gaining experience in an STB. This was followed up by a focus group in semester 2 as a source of further qualitative data. Although EI is a character trait and so cannot really be "increased" through experiential learning, we expect that the analysis of the results will shed light on students' EI profiles and how they correlate to success in the STB.

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The impact of the trainee interpreters' experience of psycho-affective factors on the quality of interpreting performance during a consecutive interpreting test

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On site presentation

Interpreting in general is often seen as the activity that is likely to trigger the experience of what may be known as "psycho-affective factors" – individual, interpreter-dependent, psychological traits, manifesting themselves in a whole panoply of attitudes, emotions, moods, states or thinking patterns that can condition interpreters' verbal and non-verbal behaviours as well as interpreting performance and its outcome – the output. Among such factors are anxiety, fear, language ego with language inhibition, self-esteem, motivation, personality dimension or stress. Moreover, these factors can be considered the constitutive elements of the interpreter's psycho-affectivity – an uninterruptedly active and complex part of the interpreter's psychological make-up (Walczyński 2019). Given the fact that it has already been found that in their professional endeavours, interpreters experience various psycho-affective factors (e.g., Korpal 2018, Kurz 2013, Walczyński 2021), it is not surprising that those who are just learning to interpret professionally – trainee interpreters – are also prone to experiencing their activity. This is observed particularly well in such psycho-affectively demanding situations as interpreting testing. The presentation aims to shed some light on the role of psycho-affective factors in performing consecutive interpreting during an in-class test administered at the end of consecutive interpreting training. With this end in view, what will be provided in the first part is some background information about the study carried out among three different groups of trainee interpreters who – after a consecutive interpreting test which was recorded – were asked to fill in a retrospective protocol. The triangulated data excerpted from the trainee interpreters' recorded outputs, retrospective protocols and their notes taken during the test will serve as a basis for discussing the types of psycho-affective factors the test-takers experienced while interpreting consecutively. Moreover, what will also be highlighted is the linguistic and extra-linguistic exponents of those factors. This will allow answering the question concerning the impact the subjective experience of those factors had on the overall quality of the output rendered. Finally, several implications for interpreting training will be offered.

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"Protect yourself, before helping others". Clinical emotional support for community interpreting students

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On site presentation

Interpreters in public settings encounter situations in which injustice, pain, bad news and unmet basic needs are manifested. They need to be able to cope with silence, anger, tears and mistrust. Some of the situations in which interpreters work echo personal experiences and challenge them with professional, social and cultural dilemmas (Parenzo & Schuster, 2020). Although interpreters can be emotionally affected by their own presence and involvement in such sessions, studies addressing issues of emotions in interpreter-mediated encounters are few and quite limited (Hseih & Nicodemus, 2015). Most interpreters do not receive supervision or support and may be at risk of developing secondary or vicarious trauma (Splevins et al., 2010; Shlesinger, 2015). Such delicate complexities emphasize the need for adequate psychological support as early as the basic training. Effective clinical support should address the multiple aspects of emotions expressed by the service users as well as the culturally, linguistically and professionally appropriate ways to handle them (Hseih and Nicodemus, 2015). More important, however, effective clinical support would help the students identify signs of emotional distress and manage it, allowing them to not only provide an optimally impartial service but also to develop greater awareness, self-criticism and self-reflection regarding the situation. In my presentation, I will discuss the psychological consultation provided for both my PSIT interpreting students and myself (their trainer) during their community interpreting training. I will relate to the students' emotional challenges as reflected in their field reports (between the years 2015-2021), the psychological rational of the clinical support and its pedagogical implications. Such supervision helps the students develop and grow through their experiences and safely engage in highly emotional situations, while maintaining their professional boundaries and their mental health and well-being (Parenzo & Schuster, 2020).

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Non-native source texts: A stress factor for students of translation and interpreting?

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On site presentation

With the increased use of English as a lingua franca (ELF), translators and interpreters are more and more often confronted with English source texts produced by non-native English speakers (Albl-Mikasa 2010). This does not come without challenges for translators and interpreters, who have described non-native source texts as more demanding because it is more difficult to understand the intended meaning (Bendazzoli 2020). Little is known, however, about the effects these comprehension problems may have on students of translation and interpreting, and more particularly whether, apart from being perceived as more demanding, non-native English source texts may also cause more intense feelings of uncertainty or stress than source texts that conform with English norms. We will present data collected from 18 students of translation and interpreting. They were asked to sight-translate either the original version of a transcription of a conference talk produced by a non-native speaker of English, or a transcript of the same talk that had been edited to comply with English conventions. The target language was German, which was also the native language of all study participants. Prior analysis of the original version of the transcript had confirmed that it contained many vague, unclear or inconsistent expressions that may increase the perceived cognitive load. As indicators of the latter, we recorded the participants' heart rates during the task, as well as their self-reported levels of stress after the task (i.e. STAIX). Based on the assumption that non-native English source texts are more demanding than their edited versions, we hypothesize that 1) non-native source texts are reported to be more demanding than the corresponding edited versions and that 2) non-native source texts cause higher heart rate levels than the edited version. The results may contribute to a better understanding of the effects of non-native source texts on students of translation and interpreting, and their place in training (cf. Taviano 2013).

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Stress and perceived accent in community interpreting

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On site presentation

To date, much of the research on community interpreting and stress has focused on interpreters' exhaustion (Holmgren et al. 2003), occupational burnout (Watson 1987) and the risk of developing secondary traumatic stress symptoms (Mehus and Becher 2016), with many community interpreters being emotionally affected by their work (Doherty et al. 2010). Absent from this discussion is the potential impact that a speaker's specific language characteristics might have on interpreters' stress and the ways in which interpreters are able to handle these linguistic features. To this end, we conducted an experimental study on the relationship between a speaker's accented language used and stress experienced by community interpreters. To test the impact of a perceived spoken language accent on stress, we recruited both interpreting trainees and professional community interpreters working in the United States. Each participant interpreted two pre-recorded job interviews between an English-speaking interviewer and a Spanish-speaking job seeker. Two versions of interviewers' parts were prepared: both were recorded by native speakers of English, with one being a more neutral accent and the other being more strongly accented. To measure temporary stress, we adopted the Short Stress State Questionnaire (SSSQ; Helton 2004). In addition, a self-designed, post-task interview questionnaire was administered. Participants completed the SSSQ questionnaire three times during the experimental procedure: before the experiment and right after completing both interpreting tasks. Results from this experimental study may provide greater insight into the interrelationships between accent and stress in interpreting as well as the potential differences between trainees and professional interpreters with respect to managing stress during the task of interpreting. This type of research on the most salient stress factors in community interpreting is needed not only to identify the challenging aspects of working as a community interpreter, but also to develop solutions that would decrease interpreters' stress and improve their well-being.

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Self-esteem and the imposter phenomenon in interpreting

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The view of interpreting as a highly qualified mastery only apt for a few chosen ones has traditionally affected the way interpreter students face their task. Indeed, some of the most frequent hindrances for [consecutive interpreting] learning are the students' lack of confidence in their own abilities and the interference of psychological factors such as low self-esteem, difficulty to cope with stressful situations or fear to show weakness in front of an audience (Domínguez-Araújo 2012). For this reason, and the fact that students are largely women, gender-related psychological questions regarding self-esteem could be of use in interpreter training. Particularly, in this paper we discuss the imposter phenomenon as a concept from psychology studies that may shed some light on interpreting trainees' expectations on their own performances. As it describes a situation when "despite outstanding academic and professional accomplishments, women persist in believing that they are really not bright" (Clance and Imes 1978), we discuss its potential contribution in interpreter learning and the gender-differential attribution of success along its process. This does not mean that it could or should be applied to all students, nor even only to female students, but it might explain findings such as the impact of the trainer's and colleagues' gaze in the trainees' self-awareness about their own performance, as it was spotted by Barba (2020) as a difficulty identified by students of simultaneous interpreting. Gender-related views on self-esteem and how it depends on the other's gaze (Lagarde 2000) are also shared and linked to the paper's author experience as an interpreter, such as the positive impact of the absence of the other's gaze —meaning, in this case, a colleague in the booth— in self-confidence about an interpreting performance, and how the presence of a friend interpreter contributes to boost confidence and high-quality performance. Finally, we present the results of a survey delivered to professional interpreters regarding self esteem and the imposter phenomenon, which may pave the way for further studies on the topic.

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Thesis writing anxiety among Polish translation students

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On site presentation

In recent years, more and more young adults have reported mental health issues (Pitchforth et al. 2019). The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020 have further contributed to the worsening of the situation. Lockdown and isolation have significantly increased symptoms of anxiety and depression, and those affected the most were adults aged 18-29 (Jia et al. 2021). Even for those without mental health difficulties, the process of writing a BA or MA thesis is a challenging one. Academic writing requires students to use higher-level cognitive skills. The perceived difficulty of writing a thesis may stem from a number of factors, including insufficient foreign language proficiency, time management, motivation and attitude. When these are taken together with anxiety and distress caused by the pandemic, the thesis writing process is becoming even more overwhelming. This study aims at investigating the anxiety levels experienced by undergraduate and graduate translation students writing their theses in times of isolation. In the presentation, the results of a survey conducted among Polish translation students are going to be discussed. The study results will be useful for both translator educators and students.

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11. Advancing Translation Studies through Language Industry Studies

■ Conveners: Erik Angelone, Gary Massey, Maureen Ehrensberger-Dow

In recent years, the language industry, defined here as comprising the key elements of globalization (G11n), internationalization (I18n), localization (L10n) and translation (T9n), together with interpreting, consulting, project management and tool design, has undergone unprecedented transformation. Primary drivers of change include technological advancement at breakneck speed, a proliferation of language industry profiles to address both existing and emerging societal needs and an increasingly digitized, multilingual global landscape. While translation and interpreting continue to serve as the two key prototypes in the language industry, the respective roles and positions of each in the broader context of language service provision and multilingual communication are witnessing a sea change. In this panel, we advocate for advancing Translation Studies through explorations in the still incipient, industry-informed field of Language Industry Studies. These explorations, in their broadest sense, encompass various kinds of research on the domains, activities, technologies and stakeholders that shape the multifaceted language industry. Contributions are welcome on any facet of language industry studies, including, but not limited to, the following focal points:

- Translation and interpreting within broader language industry contexts
- Language industry domains beyond translation and interpreting
- Forms of automation and their impact in the language industry
- New competences and roles for language industry professionals
- Education and training for emerging language industry roles
- Mapping the field of language industry studies
- Methods for researching the language industry
- Establishing bridges and promoting dialogue between academia and the language industry.

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Automation, communication and quality in cloud platform subtitling

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On site presentation

This presentation deals with recent developments in freelance subtitling work within the audiovisual translation (AVT) industry. Since the 2010s, audiovisual production volumes have increased dramatically, and many LSPs operating globally have moved their provision of paid, professional subtitling services on cloud platforms, where the challenges posed by high volumes have been met with increasing standardisation and automation of processes. In the industry, standardisation and automation are seen as crucial conditions to reach predefined levels of quality, especially in such a growing sector; in addition to that, they constitute frameworks through which quality and performance are managed and controlled. Dynamics of standardisation, automation and control have been recognised in the translation industry as pertaining to Digital Taylorism, and cloud platforms provide the technology that can enable such industrial model of production. Cloud subtitling platforms are digital workstations in which tasks occur and can be recorded; in sum, they provide the hardware and software environment where a high number of users, such as freelancers, project managers and clients, can access and process audiovisual content from all around the globe. Many platforms have been using automation across several aspects of the subtitling profession, including job assignment; users' communication; use of Machine Translation in actual subtitling production; and quality assessment of subtitles and subtitlers' performance. The presentation will provide an overview of the average features of cloud subtitling, and focus on the automation of job assignment, communication and quality assessment as emerged in a workplace study, and in interviews with freelance subtitlers. The presentation will then move on to the data analysis, which points at how automation, while potentially capable of generating collaborative environments, is being used in ways which serve certain stakeholders more than others, and discourages communication, negotiation and interaction, thus impeding real collaboration and trust-building amongst the different parties. The analysis of information and communication patterns points to a situation of unsustainability, intended as the inability to equally meet the professional and communicational requirements of the various actors in the network, which ultimately risks to compromise the quality of the subtitlers' position in these production networks.

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Documenting adaptive expertise, diversification and ill-defined tasks in the language industry

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On site presentation

Technological advancement, along with the varying forms and levels of automation it affords, has resulted in a growing need for language industry professionals to diversify the services they offer both within and across individual strands. Ideally, this diversification is of their own volition, yet it is also often mandated or the result of sheer necessity. In today's era of augmented translation (DePalma, 2021), or Translation 4.0 (Sinner et al., 2020), many translators, in particular, are often no longer exclusively translating. They are also working as terminologists, localizers, project managers and strategy consultants, to name only a few profiles from a proliferating list of career paths. For those who are, indeed, exclusively translating, the manner in which they do so has fundamentally changed. As the language industry continues to witness a sea change, there is renewed interest in what expertise implies in response to diversification (Shreve, 2020). Unlike routinized expertise, which involves consistently superior performance in narrowly defined task domains (Ericsson and Charness, 1997), adaptive expertise involves optimal performance across tasks and when tasks call for flexibility in problem-solving heuristics or are ill-defined (Hatano and Inagaki, 1986). Adaptive expertise would seem to be of greater use to professionals facing an inherent need to diversify within and across language industry strands. To date, there has been relatively little empirical documentation of ill-defined tasks encountered on the ground by language industry professionals, or of how adaptive expertise was utilized in addressing them. This paper will contribute to addressing this gap by describing ill-defined tasks experienced by professionals working in various language industry strands, as gleaned through interviews with alumni from Kent State University's M.A. in Translation program. This documentation, in turn, can not only help operationalize what adaptive expertise implies in the language industry, but also inform pedagogical approaches to fostering its acquisition.

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Undercover Agency: An Agency Theory Perspective on the Translation Industry

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On site presentation

In an industry where wage concerns rank so highly among practitioners, and the industry and disruptive technologies in particular continue to evolve at a rapid rate (Moorkens 2017, Pym and Torres-Simón 2021), a deeper consideration of the interactions and power dynamics between different agents in translation workflows has never been more pressing. The translation industry (broadly defined) offers a textbook example of what economists refer to as the Agency Problem, when 'cooperating parties have different goals and division of labor' and 'one party (the principal) delegates work to another (the agent), who performs that work' (Eisenhardt 1989: 58). The agency problem, the core tenet of the broader paradigm of Agency Theory, brings to the fore a number of problems inherent in translation service procurement, all of which are at risk of exploitation by unscrupulous LSPs at the expense of freelance vendors. These problems include information asymmetry (a phenomenon already acknowledged by Pym et al. 2012, inter alia), when parties have different levels of know-how and know-what about the service; goals incompatibility, when contracting parties have differing (self-)interests and motivations; adverse selection, when information asymmetry causes poor recruitment choices to be made, with knock-on effects on quality; and performance ambiguity, when combinations of the aforementioned problems make it difficult to monitor proper performance of contractual obligations. The proposed paper offers an exploratory analysis of translation industry relationships between clients, LSPs and vendors, looking at both dyadic client-vendor and triadic client-LSP-vendor procurement models. By drawing on the conceptual toolkit of Agency Theory, the paper examines the impact of factors specific to the translation industry, such as growing automation and disruptive technology, the gradual Uberisation of vendor recruitment practices, and the persistent problem of translator status and remuneration. It closes with a research agenda, to further explore and investigate empirically the extent to which information asymmetry, goals incompatibility, adverse selection, and performance ambiguity are influential factors in inter-agent relationships in the translation industry.

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Revisiting the decision tree model for post-editing tasks: What can the language industry teach us?

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On site presentation

Post-editing (PE) machine translation has become increasingly important in the professional translation industry in recent years (Vardaro et al. 2019, Hansen-Schirra et al. 2020). However, not every translation job is automatically suitable for machine translation (MT) and PE and different aspects have to be taken into account to decide for or against PE. In 2019, we published a decision tree for post-editing jobs that shall guide decision makers in deciding whether a job is suitable for post-editing and if so what kind of post-editing (no PE, light PE, full PE, full PE + revision, human translation), considering aspects like available MT system, source text characteristics, target text audience, available time, budget etc. (Nitzke et al. 2019). This approach is based on a risk analysis and management system, which allows predictions on the potentials but also on the threats MT and PE may cause (Canfora & Ottmann 2015). Building on this theoretical approach, we developed a semi-structured interview for language service providers, project managers, and institutions, who work with post-editing projects and have to make those decisions. With these interviews, we want to verify which of the assumed aspects that influence the PE decision making process are indeed important in real-life projects, how they intertwine, and how risk management considerations as well as liability issues affect these decisions. We assume a strong correlation between risk exposure and awareness and MT and PE affinity. The findings provide innovative insights on how the industry deals with PE projects, whether there are similar patterns between different actors, and, finally, how to adjust our model. In the presentation, we will discuss the existing decision tree model and its flaws as well as the interview scheme we developed. Furthermore, we will present the meta data about the interviewees and findings concerning their risk awareness, the market pressures they have to face concerning time and price constraints and their decision making procedures. Finally, we will feed back these results into the existing model optimizing the decision tree for post-editing tasks.

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Institutional postediting practices

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On site presentation

The ever-increasing adoption of neural machine translation (NMT) and its continually improving quality have spiked the need for and interest in post-editing. While the combination of the two processes is generally believed to speed up the translation flow, the study into its impact on and adoption in high-quality translation environments such as the European Commission Directorate-General of Translation (DGT) has only just started (Rossi and Chevrot, 2019; Arnejšek and Unk, 2020; Macken, Prou and Tezcan, 2020; Vandevoorde, Weintraub and Arabadjieva, 2021), and has not yet covered the DGT Dutch Language Department, where translators produce their translations within a CAT-tool environment which also offers them the output of NMT. This paper therefore presents the results of a collaboration between the DGT Dutch Language Department and academia with an analysis of post edits carried out by highly professional English-Dutch translators. Post edits by nine translators were manually annotated and categorised by means of a purpose-built typology, according to which several characteristics of post-edits were classified as compared to both the source text and the NMT output. In contrast with an NMT error typology, which focuses on NMT only, this study places the post-editor in central position by annotating the post-edits at three different levels: in terms of translation quality, from a text-linguistic perspective and whether it is the translation norm of adequacy or that of acceptability that is reflected in the post-edit. Both the appropriateness and necessity of post-edits were assessed and the types of post-edits most frequently implemented were identified. Situating the post-edits within the context of translation within the DGT, this resulted in the draft of preliminary high-quality language-specific (i. c. English-Dutch) post-editing guidelines as well as in suggestions for further improvement of NMT systems (including observations about terminology and long sentences). At the same time, both outcomes identify new competences and roles for language industry professionals, which may be integrated in translator training and DGT recruitment procedures. Differences and similarities between those results and the findings that were based on a questionnaire among language service companies and companies with a translation department in Cid, Colominas and Oliver (2020) finally discuss the two different research methodologies applied.

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Market Concentration in the Language Industry - Implications for Translation Professionals

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Online presentation

On November 4th, 2020, RWS completed the acquisition of SDL. The result of this business deal was the creation of the world's largest language service and tech provider with revenues of nearly a billion US dollars (Marking, 2020). This is the last (and biggest) of a series of merge and acquisition operations that have taken place in the language services industry during the 2011-2020 period. As a result of these buy operations, the degree of market concentration of the industry might be higher. While some claim that this is still a sector where healthy competition is guaranteed (Nimdzi, 2019), it would not be a crazy idea to claim that this situation, where higher volumes of work are controlled by less companies, might be less than endearing for many language professionals. Market concentration processes in the language services industry, together with the commoditization of translation as a service (Carreira, forthcoming) and the increasing perception that professional translators are interchangeable and replaceable (Moorkens, 2017), justify the need to carry out studies in this area to provide clear insights not only to the language professionals who seems to face an unclear future, but also to translation students and those training them, in order to improve the employability of those accessing the market in the future. For this purpose, a dataset has been compiled, that includes the top 100 language services providers by yearly revenue for the period 2011-2020. After analyzing it, preliminary results suggest that, while not an oligopoly in strict terms, the existing degree of market concentration in the language services industry might hinder the ability of individual professionals to make a sustainable living in the long term.

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"A curious mindset and love of experimentation". A corpus perspective on emerging language industry jobs

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Recent industry-based research has consistently pointed to the need to enlarge the traditional skillset of translation graduates to include service provision, marketing and copyediting, and especially technology and data handling. At a more general level, this trend is consistent with greater institutional emphasis on the development of transversal skills in higher education, such as the ability to access and process information critically, team work, digital and data literacy, understanding of Artificial Intelligence and entrepreneurship. Against this background, the present paper reports on the results of a corpus-based study of job posts targeting emerging jobs at the crossroads of languages and technology, conducted within the Erasmus+ UPSKILLS project. The corpus was constructed using as sources the websites of technological companies, linguistic forums and general-purpose employment platforms. The search criteria were as broad as possible so as to let new professional profiles, as well as new competences required for known professions, emerge. The corpus contains 107,421 tokens and 197 texts from 112 companies, downloaded between 15 December 2020 and 15 January 2021. Texts were manually annotated with structural and contextual metadata, and automatically annotated with part-of-speech and lemma information, and indexed for consultation on the NoSketch Engine platform corpora.dipintra.it. The manually added annotation allows for targeted searches on text subsections including job title, key information, job description, job functions, required qualifications, company information, and benefits. Using both corpus-driven and corpus-based methods, our analysis highlights the skills, competencies and tasks which translation students with technological competences could aspire to. Four groups emerge as central, namely data and research skills, technological skills, disciplinary knowledge, communication and organisational skills. The outlined pipeline allows for new data collection campaigns at set times; this modern diachronic corpus approach could offer a means of photographing some of the fast-paced changes occurring in the language industry with limited effort. While not often adopted within language industry studies, we believe that corpus approaches like the one we describe in this contribution can offer an objective view from within the industry, that can both inform and complement other research instruments such as surveys and in-depth interviews, and provide essential and timely data informing curriculum design choices.

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The Social Construction of Translation Expertise in the Language Industry

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The notion of translation expertise has been a topic of interest to Translation Studies scholars for several decades. Intense research efforts particularly within Translation Process Research have produced valuable insights into the skills required of translators. Most of the empirical research to date has been conducted in laboratory settings and seeks, for example, to examine cognitive differences between translators with different levels of experience (e.g., 'translation experts', 'semi-professional translators' or 'novices'). Theoretical conceptualizations have been inspired primarily by expertise studies in cognitive psychology. In the present paper, we argue that it is necessary to augment these by also studying and integrating translation expertise in relevant situations of practice and experience, and not only investigate its manifestations in individuals, teams and networks but also examine the social construction of translation expertise in the language industry. This means extending the concept of translation expertise to include a performative, situated perspective and exploring the significance of the concept of translation expertise in authentic, complex and dynamic settings. Doing so will also enable us to place particular focus on the critical aspect of the social, discursive construction of expertise and experts. As demonstrated by the initial findings of a study by Angelone and Marín García (2019), the emic understanding of expertise held by working professionals relates primarily to "expertise in context" (Feltovich et al. 1997). From a lived perspective of expertise, the context can be, for example, the workplace, as in the aforementioned study, or a volunteer translator network, as in a study by En and En (2019). The different constructions of expertise applied in these contexts will be relevant for the appraisal of the status of translators and for their performance evaluation in and outside organizations. They also become especially visible and explicit in the translator selecting and hiring process. In this regard, Shreve (2020: 153) poses the question "at hiring, how does the organization determine whether or not an individual is capable of practicing a particular activity (…) at the desired level?" In our paper, constructions of translation expertise in the translation industry will be illustrated by examples from a qualitative interview study on the criteria used by employers when hiring inhouse translators for translation departments and for translation agencies.

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Translation platforms and the gig economy: translation services on-demand

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Despite the impact of the global COVID-pandemic, the language industry overall still reported growth in 2020 (Nimdzi 2021). The demand for translation is generally considered to far exceed the amount that professional translators can cover. Accordingly, there are multiple options for individual translation needs: Much of the daily translation by internet users has been taken up by easily accessible machine translation such as Google Translate or DeepL. Business customers traditionally could choose between hiring their own freelancers or an agency. However, with the gig economy gaining popularity on the Web, the emergence of translation platforms promises a range of services for nearly all translation needs. Customers can select their desired quality and are provided a machine, a novice or an experienced translator accordingly. The consequences of gig work and micro-entrepreneurship on the translation industry has so far not been well researched. However, framing translation platforms within the broader phenomenon of gig economy has the potential to deepen our understanding of the translation industry. Core features of the gig economy include the pretence of sharing between peers, crowd work, platforms eluding regulations by governments, and micro-entrepreneurship (Prassl 2018). This is mirrored in the translation industry through the use of crowdsourcing, cloud-based translation platforms, technological advances in machine translation and translation environment tools, and digital data handling, among others (see also Schmitt 2019). In traditional translation services, the primary characteristics for gig work are already met: project-based compensation, temporary commitment and flexibility in regards to time, location and workload (Watson et al. 2021). Yet, Web 2.0 and 3.0 technologies alongside the upcoming Industry 4.0, the spread of digital capitalism and introduction of gig platforms have changed translation agents and workflow processes, thus, for example, possibly providing newcomers with easy access to the profession. In this talk, I will attempt to trace this influence of gig economy on the translation industry, using translation platforms as an example. Considering the above mentioned developments, the future can be predicted to be even more fragmented between every-day social media translations and the high-end, high stakes business translations.

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12. Dialogue Interpreter Training Outside the University Context

Conveners: Rachel Herring, Carmen Delgado Luchner

Opportunities for formal training in dialogue interpreting have increased in recent decades, hand in hand with the growth of dialogue-interpreting-related research and publications. Scholarly publications on dialogue interpreter training tend to focus on university-level programmes (eg., Cirillo & Niemants, 2017), with less attention given to training initiatives outside this context. However, "most of the learning and teaching of CI {community interpreting}/PSI {public service interpreting} in the world does not occur in a university classroom," (Angelleli, 2020:126) and many dialogue interpreters would not fulfill the formal requirements to enroll in BA/MA programmes. High-quality training that prepares interpreters to confront the social/interactional, ethical, linguistic, and cognitive challenges inherent in their work should not, however, be reserved for those who are able to access university-level programmes. Effective, high-quality training can be offered outside the academy—however, there is a need for increased attention and research related to such training settings, in order to better leverage the affordances they present. The conveners of this panel invite submissions related to the training of dialogue interpreters outside the context of university-based BA/MA programs—for example, in short courses, vocational settings (e.g., community/technical colleges in the United States, folk high schools in Nordic countries, NGOs in Switzerland), professional development, and on-the-job training (see, for instance, Delgado Luchner & Kherbiche, 2019). We encourage prospective panelists to consider the following areas of particular interest:

- Training approaches:
  - Managing language-neutral (multilingual) training environments
  - Retraining practicing interpreters
  - Leveraging theory and research in training
  - Teaching ethics and ethical decision-making
  - Preparing trainees for traumatic and sensitive situations
  - Capitalizing on trainees' lived experiences
- Training contexts and course design:
  - Skill acquisition and progression
  - Multi-stakeholder involvement in curriculum design
  - Relationships with employers and professional accreditation
  - Practicums, internships, and supervision

- Challenges and ethical dilemmas encountered by trainers
- Training the users of interpreters.

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Using Youtube for dialogue interpreters' professional development: a constructivist approach to self-learning

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The digital revolution, accelerated by the Covid-19 pandemic, has radically changed our living, learning and professional environments. In the field of Interpreting Studies, CAIT web tools are being increasingly used as efficient resources by educators, trainers and trainees (see Kajzer-Wietrzny, Tymczynska, 2014). Social media play a key role in the digital turn; their advantages for the purposes of translator training have recently been discussed, among others, in Ketola, Bolanos Garcia-Escribano (2018) with reference to academic learning contexts. This paper intends to look outside of the classroom and inside the web to explore self-learning solutions for the further training of dialogue interpreters. In our research, an ideal social network candidate has proved to be Youtube; not only is it highly user-friendly but it also offers a wide range of universally accessible multimodal contents, which are usually free of charge and can be shown to serve educational goals. Focusing on two diverse dialogue interpreting contexts, this paper will present the findings of our Youtube search. Materials seem to fall into two categories: ad hoc educational videos uploaded by highly ranked training institutions and experienced professionals, mostly pertaining to healthcare interpreting; and authentic videoclips of professional practice in media interpreting contexts. These resources are then analysed in terms of their training potential within the framework of a constructivist approach. Positing trainees' active construction of knowledge as derived from their experience within a given learning environment, constructivism is particularly suitable to shift the focus from an educator-centred to a learner-centred pattern of activities (Narayan et al., 2013; Merlini, 2019). Our specific proposal for self-development recalls the innovative CARM model introduced by Niemants and Stokoe (2017) as an alternative to the more traditional role-play practice. On Youtube, interpreters can look for the videos that best meet their learning needs and professional contexts of practice, studying them in depth through critical reflexion on peer interpreting conduct. Examples of how to interact with such material are provided in this paper along with excerpts of aligned transcriptions (of the type used in the media interpreting corpus we are collecting), which, when made accessible, can further improve the learning experience.

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Interdisciplinary group training for public service officials and liaison interpreters as a tool for overcoming linguistic and cultural barriers

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In a multilingual community like Estonia, where around twenty percent of the population don't have a command of the official language, minority groups are not in a position to establish rules for triadic interpreter-mediated communication. To provide both new immigrants and pre-existing linguistic minorities with fair access to public services it is important to organise efficient ad hoc training for non-professional community interpreters. Interdisciplinary training enhances dialogue between practice and theory and establishes grounds for mutual trust and beneficial cooperation between public service officials and linguistic assistance providers who in most cases represent minority groups and have limited access to academic training. In this paper I suggest a model for interdisciplinary group training that can be conducted outside the academy to raise mutual awareness of state officials and interpreters about the linguistic and cultural challenges that arise in interpreter-mediated encounters. The author conducted two Conversation Analytic Role-play Method-based (Stokoe, 2014) interdisciplinary group training courses Synergy between the interpreter and a public official at Tallinn University and the Estonian Refugee Council aimed at tackling the most difficult aspects of communicative events in court and police settings, such as interpreting police cautions, handling ethical issues, or defining the quality of interpreting (Eades, 2010; Hale, 2007; Oxburgh et al, 2015). The group included police and court interpreters as well as representatives of public institutions with and without experience of interpreter-mediated encounters. The training included a combination of adapted video lectures to provide contextual background on the ethical aspects of interpreting, the institutional requirements, and court and police settings, and practical training sessions using a discourse-based approach to interpreting (Hale, 2007; Hale&Gonzales, 2017) and the CARM. Participants analysed and suggested options for overcoming linguistic, social or interactional, ethical, and cultural barriers in interpreter-mediated encounters. The author concludes that the lessons learnt from above mentioned group training serve to provide a set of guidelines that can be adapted and implemented in other countries and contexts to train non-professional community interpreters and raise awareness of the public service officials about the multifaceted realm of interpreting in institutional settings.

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Invisible researchers: Empowering practicing court interpreters to leverage and co-create scholarly inquiry

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In the translational professions, practitioners, researchers, educators, policy makers, end-users, professional associations, and other stakeholders tend to inhabit fairly well-demarcated spheres with limited collaboration and cross-pollination (Dam et al. 2019). Researchers, in particular, are expected to come primarily from universities and occasionally from governmental agencies or supranational organizations. In contrast to this siloed landscape, this presentation examines a pilot project in which the talent pool of active US court interpreters is reimagined and thoughtfully prepared to engage with and to co-create scholarly research in order to put it to work for them as a problem-solving tool in their daily work lives and to contribute to advancing legal interpreting and translation (LIT) professions through original research. Based on recent studies showing that practicing US court interpreters are unaware of research being carried out, have difficulty accessing it, or have not been exposed to it due to training only in the professional realm (Martínez Gómez & Wallace, under review; Wallace & Martínez Gómez under review 2022), a pilot project was envisaged by the board members of SSTI (Society for the Study of Translation and Interpreting), the non-profit research and educational arm of the National Association of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators (NAJIT), in the United States. Dedicated to bridging research and practice, the board members conceived of a pilot project, called the SSTI Research Collaborative , whose overarching goal is to form teams of practicing court interpreters, early career researchers, and seasoned scholars to team up to develop research projects which will collectively identify and examine problems in the field identified by the practitioners themselves, under the tutelage of the senior scholars and with support of the SSTI board. At the same time, the project aims to create meaningful relationships between early-career researchers, who may have notions of methods, with interpreters who have access to data, valuable firsthand experience, and legitimate knowledge of the biggest challenges facing our professions. This mentorship program, designed to span a year of training, collaboration, support, skills building, networking, and camaraderie, is the first of its kind. It represents a synergy between researchers, a powerful national professional association, emerging and veteran scholars, and court interpreters with a desire to bring their experience into the research environment. At its core, the initiative builds a pathway for training erstwhile "invisible" researchers, experimenting with the notion that interpreters, with or without higher education or advanced training in research methods, can improve their working conditions and solve problems by accessing and actively carrying out scholarly research projects which advance the field and which include LIT as equal partners in the problem-solving process. In short, the presentation offers a blueprint for a unique mentorship scheme which can serve as a template for building research aptitude amongst practicing LIT in any national context.

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Assessing assessment in Public Service Interpreter training: a study of entrance admission criteria for training courses in Austria

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In light of ongoing geopolitical developments and increasingly super-diverse societies (Vertovec, 2007), the demand for language mediation across different domains of public service interpreting (PSI) poses a challenge for policy-makers, stakeholders (institutional representatives, clients), as well as traditional interpreter training institutions. This increasing demand manifests itself, among other challenges, in a lack of specific training offers for different domains of PSI, and the need for providing and training interpreters for languages of lesser diffusion (Lai & Mulayim, 2013). As a consequence, in addition to traditional university-based interpreter education, a range of PSI training initiatives have emerged in different countries to fill this void (Hale & Ozolins, 2014). Based on a systematic review of non-university training formats in Austria (Pöllabauer, 2020), we present results of a qualitative follow-up study drawing upon data from semi-structured in-depth interviews with training providers. The aim of our study was to investigate if and which entrance assessment procedures are employed by training providers in our national context when selecting prospective course participants, and what motives lie behind providers' decisions for specific selection and admission procedures. The selection of training initiatives to be included in our study was based on a set of previously defined inclusion criteria; in total, nine training initiatives matched these criteria: We considered all training programmes with a broad focus on PSI or a focus on a specific domain (health, asylum) that were offered at least once in the last decade (2011–2021) in Austria and for which publicly accessible course descriptions (outline of course design, curricula, websites) were available. Mainstream university programmes for dialogue interpreting, courses with an exclusive focus on court interpreting, or on sign language interpreting were excluded from our analysis. The results of our study support the assumption that even while there is considerable commitment by different training providers to offer customer-tailored courses to diverse, heterogeneous groups of (prospective) interpreter trainees, the training formats offered are highly divergent and there seems to be little exchange or consensus among training providers as regards the necessity for establishing course admission criteria and the adequacy of different formats for student selection and for assessing candidates' teachability and suitability for specific training offers.

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13. Accessibility in Context: Inclusiveness in Specialised Translation and Interpreting

Conveners: Alessandra Rizzo, Cinzia Spinzi, Gian Maria Greco

Against the backdrop of a universalist account of accessibility, where access is fundamental for all and not only for some specific groups, methods, tools, and services supporting human diversity and social inclusion are being constantly developed, promoted, applied and revised. Many of them are massively rooted in practices of translation. The world is becoming more accessible through the use of different forms of translation in a variety of contexts. Although diversity and access have long been familiar concepts in translation studies, they are now acquiring an even more central position in line with the concept of "cultures of accessibility" (Neves 2018). This is particularly evident within the contexts of specialised translation and interpreting in a vast range of scenarios, such as audiovisual products, virtual and immersive environments, live performances, cultural heritage and museums (Spinzi 2020), emergency situations (Rizzo 2020), health care, creative industries, tourism, and legal settings. Within those contexts, the question of access is questioning old assumptions and practices, as well as opening new lines of research and application. As a major consequence, accessibility and diversity are increasingly becoming part of education and training programmes in specialised translation. At the same time, the way that accessibility is included and taught in training and education programmes poses substantial challenges, for it requires a further level of specialisation to be integrated into the competences of the specialised translators and interpreters (Greco 2019). In response to these problems, new training and education programmes are being developed and existing ones are being modified so as to accommodate those challenges (Orero 2019). We welcome contributions that look at access within the various areas of specialised translation from a variety of perspectives that discuss the challenges for specialised translation training and specific case studies of training programmes. Further topics of interest include but are not limited to: the development and use of new translation technologies; context-oriented methods; interdisciplinary studies; collaborative settings.

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Live Parliamentary Subtitling - sociolinguistic aspects of a universally designed specialised trans-pretation mode

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On site presentation

Today, translation disciplines have all been fusing across many, if not all, professional fields. Consequently, traditional notions of translation research, teaching, and profession have been more and more challenged. In the field of live subtitling, this hybridisation process has generated a multitude of new contexts (Romero-Fresco, P. and Eugeni, C. (2020). This is particularly the case of live parliamentary subtitling, a real-time profession merging parliamentary reporting and media accessibility. For the last 150 years or so, parliamentary reporters have tried to capture the speeches of MPs in real time by means of manual, mechanical, and more recently electronic techniques. Their goal has always been to produce accurate transcripts of those speeches, made available some hours or days after the event, to inform the population know what their representatives do. Parallelly, TV channels have started broadcasting national parliamentary gatherings, made accessible in real-time for their deaf and hard-of-hearing audience by their media access services and through their teletexts (Marsh 2006). Traditionally, the two professions – reporting and subtitling – have been playing two different jobs, with two different functions, audiences, and in the end buyers (Oncins, Eugeni and Bernabé 2019). After some experimental experiences around the globe, the pioneering figure of the live parliamentary subtitler is trying to merge the two professions (Pagano 2020). In this speech, live parliamentary subtitling through respeaking will be illustrated with concrete examples and the different facets discussed from the perspective of media accessibility (Greco 2018). In particular, the product will be first shown to immediately give an idea of what the topic is. Then, the different steps of the process will be analytically described as well as the different sociolinguistic aspects involved. Finally, some concrete examples will be analysed both in terms of quality and in terms of the strategies used to come to the result.

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Audio Description As An Aesthetic Innovation If Your Eyes Could Speak

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Online presentation

Audio Description (AD) is a translation of images to words — the visual is made verbal and aural (he points to his ear), and oral (he points to his mouth). Thus, AD makes visual images accessible for people who are blind or have low vision. But how does one incorporate accessibility—audio description, in particular—in ways that are essential to the artistic expression, not simply an "add-on" or retrofit to a work of art? The theory of inclusive design describes one common approach to accessibility. The main tenets are: 1) the designers consider as many different human abilities, limitations and needs as possible; and 2) these factors should be included from the beginning of the design process. While AD may benefit a wide audience, it is rarely considered from the beginning of an artistic process. For instance, as a post-production activity (similar to other localization accommodations like subtitling or dubbing) many filmmakers have limited awareness of the existence of AD and even less understanding of the latest research which suggests how the access technique can be incorporated within the development of a film. This paper/presentation will demonstrate not only the practicality of AD as an approach to translating visual images to a sense form that is accessible to people who are blind or have limited vision; the session will share recent video projects that include access as a part of the whole following the tenets of inclusive design. Members of these creative teams "build in" accessibility as part of the production process eliminating the need to add a separate layer after the fact. The production then become accessible to a wider audience; it allows artists to meet an obligation for inclusion while incorporating innovative techniques thus increasing the production's aesthetic viability.

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Users' reception of minority and creative approaches to visual art audio description

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Greco (2018) identifies three shifts in the various disciplines that deal with accessibility, the second being a movement from a maker- to a user-centered approach that has resulted in a proliferation of reception studies in Media Accessibility (Di Giovanni & Gambier 2018). According to Romero (2021), this shift is also present in accessible filmmaking, where collaboration between filmmakers and accessibility experts is leading to increased creativity and deviations from standard practices. In the film audio description (AD) field, a number of reception studies (Bardini 2020, Walczak and Fryer 2017, Ramos 2016, Szarkowska 2013, Fryer and Freeman 2012) have dealt with AD styles that offer an alternative to the standard recommended by guidelines and implemented by a majority of professionals. For visual art AD, one study has analyzed the reception of the majority style found in visual art AD guidelines and resources in this field with a focus on cultural references (Neves 2016), while another study has analyzed the amount of information and use of interpretive descriptions in connection with a universal-design approach to creating audio guides for art museums (Szarkowska et al. 2016). This paper presents a reception study of different visual art AD styles that follows a focus group methodology and draws on experience- and dialogue-based art education theories and methods (Burnham & Kai-Kee 2011). The goal of this study is to analyze the reception of the majority AD style as identified in corpus-based studies (Luque & Soler 2020, Perego 2019, Soler 2016, 2018 and 2019) and recommended by existing guidelines (ADC 2008, Giansante, RNIB & VocalEyes 2003, Salzhauer et al. 2003), which we refer to as the "objective" style, along with minority and more creative styles also found among current practices (Soler 2021). To this end, we meet with a small group of collaborators regularly for several weeks. For each session, they are sent in advance a set of materials consisting of alternative ADs for the same artwork and images of it. We discuss their experience of the work first, followed by their impressions of the different ADs. The results provide a valuable insight into the reception of different approaches to visual art AD.

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From caption to description: Improving the accessibility of audiovisual storytelling for different audiences through human-machine integrated workflows for video-to-text translation

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On site presentation

In today's increasingly multimodal world, a crucial prerequisite for participating meaningfully in society is the ability to access and assimilate audiovisual stories. This requires a robust approach to meeting access needs, including those of visually impaired people, individuals with sensory and cognitive abilities, and people with different levels of literacy or language skills, mainly by translating audiovisual stories into, or complementing them with, subtitles, audio descriptive, easy-to-understand or similar texts. It also requires a radical review of workflows and training needs across the audiovisual industry. However, human resource is not always available to cover all contexts, especially the exponentially growing visual content on social media and the web. Automated approaches to describing visual content ('video captioning') continue to improve, due to more widely available video training data, advances in computer vision and deep learning which progress object and character tracking in video scenes, action and scene detection, and so forth. Yet, extracting a multimodal understanding from an audiovisually told story, and casting it into words, remains a significant challenge for a machine (Krishna et al., 2017; Aafaq et al., 2019; Braun & Starr, 2021). To increase the capacity for creating meaningful (and personalised/ customised) access to audiovisual content for diverse audiences, several challenges have to be addressed, namely (1) improving our understanding of how people with diverse abilities understand and translate audiovisual stories; (2) designing human-machine integrated workflows that complement human capability in video-to-text translation (instead of replacing it), with due regard for the wellbeing of the human experts; (3) responsible creation of unbiased datasets and development of explainable algorithms to enhance (semi)automated storytelling. This presentation addresses the first two challenges and highlights implications for the third. Based on the recently completed MeMAD project, we first consider approaches to human multimodal storytelling, and the state of the art of automated 'video captioning'. Drawing on a user experience study that tested the MeMAD video description prototype (Braun et al., 2021), which enables professional video describers to post-edit machine-generated video captions, we then discuss the prerequisites for a successful, access-focused human-machine workflow for video-to-text translation. Finally, we will consider the questions and opportunities arising for training of language professionals in these emerging human-machine workflows.

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Captioning Live Performances: Integrated, Immersive, Inclusive captions for the stage

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Online presentation

Our project was funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC - UK) and the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC - UK). It brings together Red Earth Theatre (https://redearththeatre.com/), a company with an established commitment to research in inclusive integrated communication for young audiences (with a focus on d/Deaf audiences) and an interdisciplinary team of researchers to explore solutions for those audiences for whom, immersion in performance has been hindered by modes of accessibility that divide and distract attention. Building on Wilmington's 'Deaf like me' report on engaging 'hard-to-reach' deaf audiences through theatre and on the Arts Council of England's Creative Case for Diversity (2011), our presentation examines intersemiotic multimedial translation in the form of creative captions on two levels: first, in terms of their integration into creative processes, and secondly in terms of technological solutions meant to be easily replicable. Red Earth Theatre has an audience base consisting of children and families, D/deaf audiences, hearing audiences and those with a broad range of communication needs. Red Earth Theatre aim to use a 'total communication' approach in their work – including metaphor, symbol, costume, set, lighting, auditory, signed, oral, written – immersively within the theatrical aesthetics of the performance, but the work required to achieve this is expensive and demanding for small- and medium-scale theatre companies. Through a series of workshops and events with key stakeholders from the deaf community, locally and nationally, this project explored the development and use of cheap or freely available immersive technologies to support further development of integrated inclusiveness for deaf audiences in small scale touring productions. The project team developed and pioneered technologies with a view to further develop a model of accessible design for inclusive immersive theatre that is integrated in terms of both access and aesthetics from the beginning of the creative process as well as work towards transferability of its approach with theatre makers working in different spectra of disability and access (e.g. autism, visual impairment) and different producing venues.

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Media Accessibility Training in the EMT Network

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On site presentation

Media Accessibility (MA) has been enjoying increased recognition in research, traditionally as part of the wider audiovisual translation field (AVT) and lately as a discipline in its own right, with suggested links to accessibility studies (Greco, 2019) and critical disability studies (Ellcessor and Kirkpatrick, 2017). In addition to this, there has also been a call to move from researching and teaching media accessibility uniquely from a post-production perspective to integrating MA in the creative process (Di Giovanni and Raffi, forthcoming, Romero Fresco, 2018, Greco, 2019). Various European projects such as EASIT, DA4You and ADLAB PRO have provided useful materials to support training in this field or to enable trainers to design their teaching in a more accessible way. Although individual approaches to, and case studies in the context of teaching MA exist, little is known about where and how MA is being taught globally, or even in Europe. It is in this context that the European Masters in Translation (EMT) Working Group on Audiovisual Translation and Media Accessibility set out to obtain an overview of AVT and MA training practices within its member universities. We present quantitative and qualitative data from the resulting 2020 questionnaire containing responses from 55 European training institutions. Of the 55 MA programmes that participated in the survey, 43 (78%) reported providing training in audiovisual translation and/or media accessibility. We discuss the type of AVT and MA courses included in Masters-level programmes (audio description, subtitling, film studies, web accessibility); their nature (compulsory or elective, dedicated modules or part of a more general module), and the technology supporting this training. Moreover, we discuss these findings in the context of the competences required of specialised translators and interpreters, pointing to overlooked areas of training and potential implications for future professionals specializing in media accessibility. This overview of the AVT and MA training practices at the EMT universities offers an insight into the differing training realities across Europe - identifying examples of good practice as well as recognizing challenges that require attention.

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A touch of museum to scale: the collaborative development of accessible art experiences

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On site presentation

The action research project "A touch of Museum to Scale" aims to enhance the accessibility of the art collection Museum to Scale, exhibited at the University of Antwerp. In collaboration with a variety of stakeholders – art experts, researchers, access providers, users-by-experience, artists with and without a disability and students – the University's OPEN Expertise Centre and Culture Department Rubi, are prototyping objects for tactile exploration and an inclusive art guide for five artworks that can be listened to, that can be read, in Flemish sign language, English and Dutch. Against the backdrop of a universalist account of accessibility the project aims to: (a) involve users with varying abilities in access creation and academic exploration; (b) explore universal access services that are not focused on one specific target group; (c) experiment with intersensory translation as a means to create universally accessible art experiences (d) discover how we can bring accessibility and artistic creation closer together. Through a series of consecutive practice-based and academic actions with various stakeholders – research, creation, reflection, focus groups, workshops, questionnaires – the project has gradually been developing. The guide, for instance, skillfully combines visual descriptions and information, enjoyable by sighted and non-sighted visitors together. A sound artist with a visual impairment developed soundscapes for two artworks. One of the tactile objects is being created by a visually impaired artist, resulting in an artistic and tactile translation of an original, as well as an artwork in its own right that can be explored with and without sight. Finally, the team is exploring ways in which to artistically integrate subtitling and sign language translation. In this presentation, the project is a starting point to reflect on: (a) the role of translation in the creation of what Neves (2020) calls "Achievement Spaces"; (b) the concept of "access clusters" (Roofthooft 2021) to offer audiences of all abilities choices in how to experience art; (c) the relation of such "access clusters" to the concept of universal design; (d) the role of intersensory translation for inclusive art experiences; (e)the ways in which artistic approaches to access can enrich the "Achievement Space" or the "Access cluster" in art exhibitions.

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English dubs: experimentation and consolidation

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On site presentation

English dubbing has been booming and blossoming on streaming platforms since late 2016. Soon thereafter, Chaume (2018: 87) remarked upon the emerging trend on Netflix to dub non-English-language content into English, which has been observed as a marketing strategy to attract viewership of 'foreign' content and termed 'the dubbing revolution' (Moore 2018 in Ranzato and Zanotti 2019: 3). 'Revolution' is a notably apt term used to describe English dubbing, given its disruptive as well as cyclical meaning. That is to say that the novelty of dubbing as a mode of localisation for the into-English directionality is in fact illusory. What is actually in question is the resurgence and revamping of a practice. Whereas subtitling has long been the norm for localising live-action fiction into English, dubbing was in the limelight at the dawn of the talkies in the 1930s through to the 1970s, over the course of which time it was often used for European cinema, Kung Fu films, and Spaghetti Westerns (Hayes 2021). Dubbing did not disappear with the rise of subtitling, however. Rather, it became and remains to be the preferred mode of localisation for specialised products, most of which were animated: cartoons and video games (and live-action ads are sometimes dubbed too). Despite these past and present realities, Anglophone viewers tend to be less familiar with the dubbing mode or, at least, are unaware of their exposure to it, as dubbing is camouflaged in animation and live-action dubs are generally far removed in time and not revisited. Many viewers are therefore watching English dubs on streaming platforms, aka subscription video-on-demand services (SVoDs), for the very first time. This pseudo novelty has created a space for experimentation and different dubbing strategies are emerging, which can be broadly separated in four: standardisation, domestication, foreignisation, and a hybrid of two or all three (Hayes and Bolaños-García-Escribano 2022). In this presentation, I will discuss the English dubbing of 82 Castilian-Spanish films and series on Netflix, and contextualise them among the English dubs of other languages on Netflix as well as the English dubs of other Spanish titles on other SVoDs such as Amazon Prime Video and HBO. Furthermore, I will draw on Translation Studies theory in order to explain why different dubbing strategies are being accepted by native Anglophones.

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Social and cultural aspects of multilingualism in captions: Unorthodox

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On site presentation

As highlighted by Szarkowska (2013), multilingualism is now part and parcel of modern cinema. The different languages in which films and TV series are made are used, not only to express dialogues between characters, but also to convey certain traits of their personalities or plot developments. When it comes to subtitling such multilingual products for the Deaf and the Hard of Hearing audiences in the form of Closed Captions, there are various strategies available to convey clearly and effectively the multilingualism of the dialogues. Using a corpus based on the captions of the critically acclaimed Netflix miniseries Unorthodox and drawing upon the taxonomy put forward by Szarkowska et al. (2014), this author aims to firstly analyse the strategies employed in the English CC of the TV show in question from a quantitative and qualitative perspective, and secondly to compare it with the Italian (non-CC) version, to understand how the introduction of another language impacts the subtitles comprehension. The main languages spoken in the drama television miniseries are Yiddish, German and English. Yiddish is the language of tradition, the language of a small and closed community, and the language of the religious texts and prayers. German is the language of freedom, the language spoken by all characters who live in Berlin, free from religious and social constructs. English is, as it happens in real life, the language of communication, a lingua franca, a bridge between two very different worlds. The question about whether and how the deaf and the hard of hearing audiences perceive these language code switching arises. The time and space constraints would call for a less space-demanding strategy, such as colour coding, as attempted by Szarkowska and Boczkowska (2020) in a recent study, but the technical limitations of the streaming platform restrict the possibilities. Furthermore, when the social and cultural aspects of multilingualism are considered, the strategies assume a different objective.

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Culture for All Bragança: an accessibility project in peripheral Portugal

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On site presentation

International documents [1, 2] enshrine every person's right to access buildings, venues, events, and the like, on an equal footing. However, this right is very much dependent on the geography of the country we refer to, its culture, language, resources, among many other factors which may impede the enforcement of this universal right. Even within a European country, seemingly more open and prone to protecting and ensuring human rights, there are asymmetries that cannot be overlooked: the farther you find yourself from the head of central power, the more difficult it becomes to effectively work on making people's access, for instance, to culture a reality. Not only are there less financial and human resources, but there is also a lack of sensitivity to and awareness of the urgency in implementing inclusiveness, particularly accessibility initiatives. Such is our case: Bragança is a city in the northeast of Portugal, 200km away from the second largest city, Porto, but only 30km from the Spanish border, that is, a peripheral inland head of district. The project “Culture for All Bragança” resulted from the City Council successful application to the funding NORTE 2020 and aims to conduct 7 actions, ranging from an initial diagnosis to the communication and dissemination of the project to the local and national audiences. What makes this initiative somewhat distinctive is the overarching approach it seeks to develop in such a peripheral area: making 5 different cultural venues in Bragança accessible to everyone, with a special focus on people with visual, hearing and intellectual/ cognitive disabilities. Concomitantly, the underlying principle for all the actions is co-creation, in line with the paradigm shifts occurring in Media Accessibility [3, 4]: every single action is to be carried out with the participation of the intended audiences with disabilities, overthrowing the traditional validation stage at the end. Therefore, our goal is to present and critically discuss what we have achieved in the first semester of this two-year project, highlighting difficulties, achievements and learnings that may be helpful for the completion of this project and for future experiences, and susceptible of being replicated by other researchers elsewhere in the world.

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Subtitling For The Deaf And Hard Of Hearing (Sdh) As An Inclusive Didactic Resource In The Efl Classroom

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Online presentation

Audiovisual products have gained ground in the last few decades to such an extent that they are a crucial part of our life nowadays. Creating social awareness on the importance of making these contents accessible is crucial due to the fact that audiovisual products can be adapted for people with visual impairment and hard of hearing, making our society fairer and more inclusive. This research paper belongs to the piloting phase of the TRADILEX project whose main goal is to explore the didactic potential of the five main modalities of AVT. The main objective of this research study is to foster awareness on media accessibility through the application of SDH as a didactic resource to explore its pedagogical potential in the EFL classroom. To do so, different instruments have been developed within the context of the TRADILEX Project: a pre-test (ITIS),a post-test (FITIS), a didactic sequence (6 lesson plans on SDH for B2), an initial questionnaire, and a final questionnaire. Besides, several interviews have been made to volunteer students. The quantitative instruments allowed to measure the degree of improvement of the four skills, whilst the qualitative ones were used for triangulation. First, students were asked to fill in the initial questionnaire and to sit the ITIS test. Then, they carry out the didactic sequence, containing 6 lesson plans around various topics that integrate the use of SDH in an inclusive way. The set of lesson plans (LP, hereinafter) consisted of one-hour sessions divided into four parts: warm-up, video viewing, AVT task, and post-AVT task. The main objective of the first two parts of the LP was to make students familiar with the fragment of the video they were asked to subtitle. The AVT task consisted of subtitling the video by making use of SDH and, eventually, they were provided with tasks to consolidate the new knowledge in the post-AVT activity. After the intervention, students were asked to sit the FITIS test and to complete the final questionnaire. The preliminary results show that students develop their skills and that they gain awareness of the importance of media accessibility. Further details about the results of the data analysis will be presented at the conference. This research is part of the TRADILEX project (UNED) funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science.

Combining intersemiotic and interlingual translation in training programmes: A functional approach to museum audio description

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On site presentation

Nowadays, accessibility has come to be viewed from a holistic perspective centred on social inclusion, which considers it a "universal concept" (Rizzo, 2019), functioning in tandem with translation to foster the dissemination of knowledge. Within the broader accessibility framework, museum audio description (AD) is an emerging AD subgenre, whose peculiarities have been highlighted in comparison with more general audio guides and similar products derived from screen AD. Although the didactic potentials of AD have already been discussed in the realms of both language acquisition and translation training (e.g., Perego, 2021), fundamental components such as teaching materials and methods have been essentially overlooked (Chmiel et al., 2019). Furthermore, the need to investigate the interlingual translation of ADs and integrate this practice into education programmes has been advocated but only partially explored (Perego, 2021). In this paper, we seek to put forward a didactic proposal that focuses on accessibility, with the aim to raise students' awareness of social inclusion in the museum field and train specialised translators and describers, with a particular focus on AD. The proposal includes two different but complementary levels. On a more theoretical side, museum AD is introduced, both as a form of intersemiotic translation and as an interpretive tool in a wider spectrum of museum communicative practices, in order to make students aware of accessibility issues and challenges in the cultural heritage sector. From a practical point of view, we draw on Mazur (2020), who exploited Nord's (1997/2018) functional model in the context of screen AD training, and we suggest that it may also serve as a guiding methodology for prospective museum translators and describers. However, adaptations to the model are deemed necessary for a valid application to the creation of museum ADs within translation workshops. In the belief that directionality may be fruitfully pursued when dealing with museum texts, intersemiotic translation is combined with interlingual translation to train students to 1) audio describe specific artworks/artefacts (in partnership with local institutions) in their L1 and 2) translate the produced ADs into the L2. Although our proposal is aimed at students working with the Italian-English language pair, we contend that it can be applied to other lingua-cultural contexts.

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The poietic value of (media) accessibility

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On site presentation

The rise of access and accessibility on the world's stage is related to a newfound awareness that they are questions entrenched with our very ways of living (Titchkosky 2011). They provide a foundational lens that allows radical and critical readings of history, thought and society as well as radical and critical proposals. The benefit of accessibility is often taken for granted and unquestioned. Accessibility is celebrated as a progressive tool for material and socio-political emancipation. But who defines the politics and values of accessibility? What are the values and voices that guidelines, policies, services, and practices embed and promote? Whose experiences, needs and desires they express and foster? Whom do they empower? In the presentation, I will discuss those questions adopting the maker-expert-user gap as a framework and focus on (media) accessibility as an instrument for poietic agency (Greco 2019; Greco & Ruggieri 2013).

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"A difficult art getting it right": a thematic analysis of users' views and experiences of audio description in the UK

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Audio description (AD) is growing as a practice and an area of research, with increasing demand and the adoption of different technologies and novel approaches in AD research. AD reception research can help improve the quality of AD by informing the decisions and strategies adopted by practitioners, as noted by Chmiel and Mazur (2012). To this end, this study aimed to investigate participants' views and preferences regarding AD. As pointed out by Fryer and Walczak (2020) AD "has been embraced by the rapidly growing field of media accessibility" and this study is no exception, since it forms part of wider research on digital media accessibility. Thus, it could be described as sitting within the new and emerging area of AD reception research identified as the "inclusive strand" by Di Giovanni (2018), since it investigated users' opinions and perceptions of AD within the context of discussions on several digital accessibility services and tools aiming to provide access to all, and with participants with a range of different physical, sensory and cognitive abilities and disabilities. As Romero-Fresco (2021) has noted, there is a need for more qualitative research in AVT and Media Accessibility, to learn "a lot about a few participants" rather than learning just "a little bit about a lot of participants" (ibid.). Moreover, like Greco (2018), in this study participants are viewed as "bearers of valuable knowledge for the investigation of accessibility processes and phenomena" and it is hoped that this research will contribute to closing what Greco (ibid) calls the maker-user gap. With these aims in mind, fourteen semi-structured interviews were conducted with participants aged 21-60 years to gain a rich, in-depth understanding of their opinions and preferences, within the context of their lived experiences. The interview data were analysed using thematic analysis. The findings will be discussed in this talk according to the following themes: better AD provision for contemporary media access; sharing (audio described) viewing experiences with sighted friends and family; more diversity and representation in AD; AD tailored to young adult audiences; the effectiveness of subtle, minimalistic AD; and, integrating AD into the filmmaking process.

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From accessibility to inclusion: measuring wellbeing and happiness in children and young adults

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In the past years, research on media accessibility within the spectrum of audiovisual translation studies (AVTS) has naturally widened its scope, reaching maturity while also turning to inclusion as a more appropriate concept to embody the shift from reactive to proactive approaches (Stephanidis, 2009) in providing access for persons with different abilities. Thus, a natural move has occurred from a maker-centred to a user-centred approach (Greco, 2018), whereby traditional end-users with different (dis)abilities have become more and more regularly co-designers and co-providers of services, tools, strategies for a true integration in media and the arts. Such a move has also been fostered by what have been defined and described as participatory practices in media accessibility (Di Giovanni, 2018), again contributing to blurring the dividing line between who is to be the provider and the receiver of traditional access services such as audio description. Indeed, inclusion has become a key concept, leading several scholars in media accessibility research to turn to universal design to define new methodologies and paradigms (Patiniotaki, 2019; Remael & Reviers, 2019). And if participation is essential for inclusion, inclusion leads to empowerment, to increased social equity, to the sharing of experiences where different abilities are added value and not barriers. Utopian as all of this may sound, as media accessibility research is still reflecting on, and experimenting with the move from accessibility to inclusion, it seems worthwhile and urgent to find ways to measure the impact of inclusive practices in media and the arts, particularly in terms of (potentially) increased wellbeing. This is in line with the nowadays regular trend in AVTS, where reception studies have taken centre stage, but most of all it seems important to close the circle of experimental research by evaluating whether the direction taken is truly beneficial to end users of different types. Exploring the plethora of existing models to measure increased subjective wellbeing and happiness in the enjoyment of the arts and media, two approaches have been selected and applied to the evaluation of a three-month experiment involving the training of young inclusive guides (blind and partially sighted, deaf and hard-of-hearing young people from 14 to 25 years of age) and the provision of multisensory tours for children and teenagers aged 5 to 15 by these inclusive guides, in a museum and two theatres. This presentation aims to present and discuss the results of such experimental project, with the aim to bring the study of media accessibility one step forward, to consider the medium to long-term effects on peoples' lives.

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14. Extending translatoriality beyond professional contexts

Conveners: Esa Penttilä, Juho Suokas, Erja Vottonen

In the present world, multilingual communication is essentially involved in various jobs that deal with cross-cultural phenomena. They are found, for example, in journalism, academic research, teaching, health care, and social work to mention but a few. The work in these fields inevitably involve translation and interpreting, although it is not the main concern of the job. However, since translation is clearly part of the duties rather than voluntary pursuit, the phenomenon could be regarded as paraprofessional. In addition to prototypical translation, multilingual tasks of paraprofessional translators take varying forms of non-prototypical translation and translanguaging. Some of these are only vaguely related to prototypical translation and could therefore be regarded as translatoriality in a more general sense. Still, they are essentially related to multilingual communication in these contexts and deserve to be studied in more detail in translation studies as well. In translation studies, research has traditionally concentrated on professional translation, but more recently interest has been directed at non-professional interpreting and translation (NPIT) in areas such as fansubbing, crisis situations and child language brokering. Paraprofessional translatorial activities fall somewhere between these realms and have so far increased only little attention. This panel aims to challenge this and we call for papers to discuss the various aspects of translatorial activities in the fields where translation is a (possibly neglected) part of everyday work. The themes addressed include but are not limited to the following:

- In which contexts are paraprofessional translatorial activities conducted and by whom?
- How conscious are people of their own paraprofessional translatorial activities?
- What is the role of paraprofessional translatorial activitiesin in relation to professional and non-professional translation?
- What theoretical and practical contributions can the study of paraprofessional translation suggest to translation studies?
- How can the study of paraprofessional translation contribute to fields beyond translation studies?

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Taboo Language in Non-professional Subtitling in China: A Case Study of bilibili.com

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Online presentation

The booming development of non-professional subtitling (NPS) in the past decade has been reshaping the translation and localization industry, thanks to the empowerment of digital technology. (Díaz Cintas 2018) However, little research has been done on the role of translation in this regard. The paper adopts a descriptive approach to analyze the products of a popular media streaming platform Bilibili.com in China. The study focuses on how taboo language defined in the target culture and context - swearwords, sexual and political taboos, etc. are handled in NPS based on the subtitling standards proposed by Karamitroglou (1998) and the platform, and how viewers intervene the translation activities in the form of danmu. (Pérez-González 2019) The study examines 20 videos whose original language is in English, and subtitles are either in Chinese or in Chinese and English. The content ranges from international news, news commentaries, talk shows to cross-cultural stories. Each selected video has more than one million views and 1,000 to 3,000 danmu comments. The paper concludes that instead of omitting and neutralizing the taboo language, which are common strategies used in professional subtitling, this interactive and collaborative NPS community tends to adopt a more creative and foreignization translation strategy where euphemism, wordplays, neologism and multilingual expressions are observed. In the meantime, subtitlers and viewers also (un)consciously self-censor the potential violations against the community's guidelines. The main purpose of this study is to shed light on the blurring boundaries between professional subtitling and NPS (Orrego-Carmona and Lee 2017), and how NPS transforms traditional translation activities by demonstrating diversity, creativity, and visibility via a video streaming site.

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Hidden Translation and Interpreting Practices in the Multilingual Environment of NGOs

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Due to their field of activity, many non-governmental organizations (NGOs) work in highly multilingual contexts, where agents with various cultural and linguistic backgrounds meet. Therefore, providing translation and interpreting services forms the basis for the functioning of these organisations. However, the role of multilingual communication within NGOs has been scarcely discussed in research in Translation and Interpreting Studies (TIS) and has only recently gained momentum (see for example Tesseur 2018). In the NGO Caritas Graz-Seckau in Austria, translation and interpreting take place in numerous contexts as well as organisational departments and are carried out by different agents with different professional backgrounds. The local Caritas office employs a small number of professional interpreters, but most translation and interpreting practices are performed by multilingual social workers, hence so-called “paraprofessionals”, who are expected to provide translational services in addition to their primary activities. Due to the invisibility of their translation and interpreting practices, these agents are usually hard to identify in the first place, and upon first contact they often seem to be reluctant to participate in the research, because they are either not aware of their role as translators and interpreters or they feel discriminated against for taking on that very role (Lomeña Galiano 2020). If these agents, generally referred to as “non-professionals”, who provide the majority of all interpreting and translation services especially in the public service sector, continue to be marginalized in TIS, this will not only lead to unrepresentative and biased data, but research will also miss a valuable opportunity for mutual learning between practitioners and researchers. In my presentation, I will shed light on these hidden paraprofessional translators and interpreters and discuss insights derived from interviewing agents translating and interpreting at Caritas about notions of translational expertise and professionalism as well as their self-perception as translators and interpreters. These interviews are part of an ongoing dissertation project on translation and interpreting practices within the social world (Strauss 1978) of Caritas. The project focuses on how members of different social worlds negotiate boundaries between each other and perform boundary work (Gieryn 1983; Grbić/Kujamäki 2019).

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Advancing translation studies in research process: introducing a project on research translatoriality

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Research is global and while English is considered the lingua franca of science, research groups and research processes are often multilingual. Research data can be collected from multilingual environments and contexts – sometimes with the help of interpreters –, background literature can be read in multiple languages, and the results may be published in more than one language. Despite the multilingual nature of research processes, researchers may not even acknowledge the translatorial aspects present in their work. To give an example, writing a research paper in English is often considered to be a normal part of researchers' everyday work, even when English is not the researcher's first language. However, failing to recognize the inherent multilingualism of research work may lead to various problems, such as ethical issues. To address some of these concerns, we have been organizing a course on translating research material for doctoral students at the University of Eastern Finland since 2018 (see Penttilä et al. 2020). The aim of the course is to expand the participants' awareness of multilingualism in academic research, which eventually sparked an interest to further explore the subject. We began studying the phenomenon with a questionnaire survey sent to researchers at the University of Eastern Finland (see Penttilä et al. 2021). To get a wider perspective to the issue, our plans are to continue disseminating the questionnaire to other universities in Europe and beyond. The purpose of the research project is to explore the role of multilingualism in research processes on a global scale and to apply this knowledge to create educational material on translating for researchers. In this presentation we will introduce our ongoing research project and share our experiences in organizing the PhD course.

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The nature of paraprofessional translation in research contexts

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Much of academic research involves translation from one language to another. The translatorial activities included in research may extend from prototypical, professional translation of complete texts conducted by professional translators to clearly non-prototypical, non-professional and fragmentary forms of translation performed, for example, by bilingual field guides during data collection (see e.g. Halverson 2000, Koskinen 2020). However, a large share of translation that takes place in research context is actually conducted by researchers themselves and can therefore be located somewhere between these two extremes. Researchers are usually not language professionals themselves, but they are experts in their own professional field, and translation in one form or another is part of their everyday professional work. This is why we have decided to call their translatorial activities paraprofessional translation in the sense suggested by Koskela et al. (2017: 466; see also Tyulenev 2014). In this presentation we will discuss the notion of paraprofessional translation with respect to academic research and illustrate our discussion with examples and observations from the university context. We will touch upon questions such as: 1) what is the nature of paraprofessional translation in research contexts and how could the concept be defined; 2) who are the agents participating in paraprofessional translation in research contexts and what kind of activities are they involved in; 3) how does the notion of paraprofessional translation relate to other similar concepts that are used in Translation Studies to describe translation?

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Agentic, paraprofessional translation in experts' everyday work in an international entrepreneurial company

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Interlingual translation and specifically 'paraprofessional' translation (e.g. Koskela et al. 2017) are mundane, established activities in experts' everyday work nowadays, as multiple languages are naturally present (e.g. Koskinen 2020). That is, experts with high-level linguistic skills often carry out translation as a natural, even ephemeral, part of their work. Perhaps only longer texts of a more formal or permanent type, e.g. annual reports aimed at shareholders, are sent to a professional translator. The dual role of an organizational mover-and-shaker and informal translator have become intertwined – leading to a phenomenon called 'agentic translation' (Piekkari et al. 2019). The present PhD research project is guided by the main question: What is the nature of agentic translation carried out by experts working in an international entrepreneurial company? The same experts working in the transformation and movement of organizational practices (i.e. metaphorical translation) and in message mediation (i.e. interlingual translation), hides agencies that have remained largely unexplored. What does it mean, in fact, when the same expert straddles the two roles, shifting between them even in agile ways? The agency of professional translators has been studied (e.g. Kinnunen et al. 2010), but the agency of agentic, paraprofessional translation has remained largely unexplored. The experts observed in this study are more inclined to the metaphorical translatorial role, while identifying themselves in both. As per an established agreement, data collection will be conducted in an international entrepreneurial company: a fruitful source where agentic translation takes place naturally. Based on organizational ethnography, immersive data collection periods will take place in the headquarters of this company. Thus, any results will be indeed preliminary at the time of the conference. With this study, I hope to contribute to creating sustainability in the field of Translation Studies as the concept of translatoriality is explored in its paraprofessional context, where experts in the changing, multilingual, international business life of the 2020s need to constantly keep learning and re-learning a variety of linguistic and mediatory skills (e.g. Muñoz Gómez 2020).

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15. Non-professional interpreting and translation: advancement and subversion

Conveners: Melissa Wallace, Michelle Pinzl, Aída Martínez-Gómez

Recent scholarship has begun to vigorously examine non-professional interpreting and translation (NPIT) in public services, in the midst of humanitarian crises and mass migrations, and in relation to social responsibility, ethics, and quality. Against this backdrop, this panel aims to challenge reductionist tendencies to automatically place NPIT in a peripheral or inferior position in relationship to the language mediation carried out by sanctioned, certified practitioners, and instead seeks to consider how and if NPIT practitioners advance the field as actors of influence. This panel approaches NPIT from a variety of perspectives in order to (1) critically examine instances of NPIT taking place in under-examined spaces; and (2) interrogate issues of power, identity, social capital, and social change when interpreting and translating actors come from non-traditional or non-professional backgrounds. The conveners welcome proposals exploring the two main goals of the panel, with particular interest in the in-grouping and out-grouping practices in translation and interpreting studies, in the subtopics of power, identity, and ideology, and in the intersection of advancement and subversion. We warmly welcome proposals based on empirical data as well as qualitative, more theoretical interrogations of non-traditional actors in spaces of language mediation. Possible topics can include but are not limited to:

- How NPIT circumvent or subvert established institutions and systems
- How NPIT interact with / challenge the systemic gatekeepers of the translational professions
- How notions of social responsibility and ethics extend to non-professional practitioners
- How NPIT instantiate ethical principles and influence changes in how they are conceived by the field at large
- The role of NPIT as practiced by “invisible” or stigmatized practitioners (farm laborers, sex workers, prisoners, asylum seekers, refugees, children, etc.)
- How the practice of NPIT intersects with issues of identity in a post-monolingual world.

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‘Interpreting is something others bestow on you’: the monolingual gaze and non-professional interpreters as post-monolingual ‘being-for-others’

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Translation and Interpreting Studies (TIS) have traditionally focused on the characteristics that allow for a distinction to be made between professional (PIT) and non-professional interpreting and translation (NPIT) by examining the object-qualities of individuals and roles. In that sense, TIS has taken both PIT and NPIT as a being-in-itself (an object) from its own perspective as a being-for-itself, that is, a being vested with consciousness and agency, in this case, a definitory agency. However, the role and the power of the social —and particularly TIS’— regard to awaken NPIT’s identity is largely unexplored. Focusing on Sartre’s notion of being-for-others (1943), this contribution focuses on the bearing of the social experience on how NPITs are awakened to their own linguistic diversities, identities, and social and interactional roles. Sartre’s dialectical ontology of our being-for-others serves as an interpretive framework for the study. Sartre theorizes intersubjective relations through the concept of the ‘gaze’, which he conceives of as our prime means of relating to others. Only by being seen by others and thus becoming an object to the objects of our gaze can we know ourselves. This fundamental perspective-taking where points of view construct personal identities will be used to study how the socio-politically prevailing monolingualism (Rothman 2008: 442) and the institutionalized discourses on professionalism impact the identities of NPITs. In line with Sartre’s being-for-others, it is argued that being aware of the presence of others and of our own presence to others lies at the core of the self-perception as ‘interpreter’, ‘allophone’, or ‘non-professional’. By considering NPIT as being-for-others, this contribution aims at a deeper understanding of the ‘non-professional’ being, their relation to TIS, to the socially charged linguistic diversity, and to the professional field of interpreting. Narrative protocols were obtained from four female participants who were asked to describe situations in which they experienced themselves being perceived as allophones, interpreters, and non-professionals. The discussion of these protocols will allow for the complex dynamics of gaze, intersubjectivity, and ontological anxiety and productive crisis to be identified in the prejudiced space of mediated and non-mediated linguistic interactions. Becoming translators/interpreters emerges as a critically engaged response to the monolingual gaze that awakens agency and responsibility, a post-monolingual and also post-materialist (Inglehart 2018) identity that results from internal growth, conserving momentum and energy and sometimes making NPIT pursue professional training. On the contrary, being looked at as allophones and non-professionals conveys an objectifying and alienating gaze that triggers a desire to either disguise the non-dominant identities of one’s self for the sake of the monolingual's security or deny the authority of the beholder. Both efforts pursue becoming non-other, hiding one's adverse multilingualism to access the structural privileges of the monolingual speaker (Gramling 2016) by blending in with the homogeneous monolingual gaze.

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Integrating Sociological Approaches in the Study of Non-professional Subtitling: The Case of social media (Fan)subtitling in Saudi Arabia.

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On site presentation

This paper explores the social engagement of Saudi (fan)subtitlers (fansubbers) and the way they have harnessed social media to actively report global news and use it in a way to support their ideologies. It is argued that due to the lack of powerful news coverage by both national and private TV and media in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), fansubbers have taken the role of reporting and exchanging news by subtitling short clips and post them on social media. Not only they simply (co)produce audiovisual content and share it online, but they address and engage with current (inter)national discourse and trending events through subtitling relevant clips. Taking into consideration the eco-political and socio-cultural events that happened in the last 5 years in Saudi Arabia, Twitter has offered these 'consumers-turned-producers' (Pérez-González, 2014, p. 61) a suitable platform for citizen journalism and social activism. Such events of regional tension between KSA and other countries, as Iran and Qatar, along with the outbreak of Covid-19, all these incidents have been widely covered and promoted by Saudi fansubbers' 'user-generated translation' (Desjardin, 2017, p.21). For the purpose of developing a profound understanding of the socio-cultural dynamics and intricacies of fansubbing in social media in KSA, 4 fansubbers are selected to be the main source of data and study. Through the analysis of these fansubbers' subtitled clips posted on Twitter and their online profiles, the paper provides a detailed analysis of the digital paratexts (Batchelor, 2018) that relate to these clips and tweets. The importance of such paratextual and observational analysis lies in the insight it provides to perceive the motivations of these fansubbers and the benefits secured or the forms of capital accumulated (Bourdieu 1984; 1990) through their increased visibility and social engagement in social media platforms in the context of KSA. Moreover, the fansubbing (sub)field in KSA could be formulated and constructed based on these online practices.

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Motivational Complexity in an Online LGBT+ Subtitler Group: Prosumption, Fandom, Activism

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On site presentation

Translation activities that are not part of a formal employment have been examined through different lenses in extant literature. From a socioeconomic perspective, amateur translators have been viewed as 'prosumers' who are consumers actively participating in media production (Deuze 2006; Denison 2011) to promote certain media products or to gain otherwise hindered accessibility. From a sociocultural perspective, fan-initiated translation has been understood as a part of fandom culture (Jenkins 2006; Evans 2020) where fan translators of shared interests gather and connect and learn from each other. In sociopolitical terms, some people are considered to be retaining activist roles through translation (Simon 2005; Boéri 2020) to intervene in certain power and humanitarian dynamics involving themselves and their communities. However, these discussions tend to draw exclusively on individual drive behind the translation activities vis-à-vis the coordination among the economic, cultural, and political forces involved in such social interactions, and ignore the potential overlap of motivations. As such, little has been discussed in terms of the intricate nature of certain activities that are too complex to be pictured through a linear view. Against this backdrop, this study sets out to explore the motivational complexity in translation activities that do not involve formal employment. In particular, it focuses on the case of an online Chinese LGBT+ community centred around an online LGBT+ subtitler group. The preliminary findings from my netnographic research indicates the subtitlers integrate multiple identities such as prosumers, fans, and activists. It argues therefore that there is a risk of bias in presuming the roles of these translators separately as prosumers, fans, activists, or even non-professionals.

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Activist Subtitling of Counter-ISIS Narratives as Liminoid for Knowledge Production - The Bigh daddy Show and Daya al-Taseh: examples

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Online presentation

This paper examines activist translation practices in light of the two sociological concepts of liminality and knowledge production. With particular focus on online contemporary activist communities that counter extremism, translation/subtitling is studied as an essential part of the cultural 'liminoid' practices that produce and disseminates alternative knowledge challenging the status quo. Launched as reactions to the repercussions of the Arab Spring and the establishment of ISIS, The Bigh daddy Show and Daya al-Taseh are two digital activist initiatives that produce and spread counter jihadist narratives in Arabic subtitled in English. The study attempts to explore reflections of liminality in the subtitling of both initiatives, as well as the kind of knowledge produced and developed in the subtitles. The two initiatives are scrutinized and compared in terms of aims, mission, actors, translation and reception using the theoretical frameworks of activist translation communities, narrative theory in translation studies as well as interviews. The study starts with the analysis of initiatives' 'About' narratives, revealing the similarities and differences between them regarding their self-definition and positioning as 'liminals'. Then, it moves to discover how such self-definition is reflected in their choices of subtitling modes and strategies that shape the narratives produced in English. At the end, user interaction with both initiatives is highlighted as a crucial element in the development and dissemination of the alternative knowledge voiced in the English narratives. Users on social media platforms are found to have contributed to the development of the subtitling process and the establishment of networks of solidarity worldwide.

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Chinese video game amateur localisation communities: a more-than-human netnographical exploration

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Online presentation

Up to the present time, the study of online environments via netnography has provided a comprehensive understanding of the activities taking place in a plethora of virtual communities. Previous studies have examined both communities of interest, composed of "participants who interact extensively around specific topics of interest" (Armstrong & Hagel, 2000, p. 86), and communities of practice, groups that share a passion around specific activities (Lave & Wenger, 1997). However, communities of interest and practice focused on the amateur localisation of video games have not received enough scholarly attention. The present article focuses on one Chinese PC video game amateur localisation community and explores such an online network of modders and non-professional localisers that strive to disseminate Chinese interactive multimedia creations through several localisation-enabling technologies embedded in online collaborative platforms. This piece of research resorts to a novel strain of netnography (Kozinets, 2010) that goes beyond the human. More-than-human ethnography refers to the inclusion of natural elements, sentient beings, technology and different factors in the study of human activities (Lien & Palsson, 2019), a perspective that has been recently applied to the assessment of human and A.I. labour and human and non-human networked sociality, showing considerable reconnaissance potential. Amateur localisation processes can only be kick-started by team members with romhacking or modding abilities, after accessing the code and modifying the files. In this regard, the whole online collaborative localisation process is made possible through technology, and takes place through the multi-spatial and multi-temporal collaboration happening between several actors. In this article, the community structures, human-human collaboration and human-non-human interrelations will be explored. Moreover, the process of amateur localisation that volunteers perform through a multifarious array of hardware and software will be probed from an insider's perspective, including the roles that collaboration and motivation play in these processes. Finally, the benefits of harnessing the power of more-than-human netnography for the study of technology-driven communities of practice will be weighed, hinting towards the invaluable expansion that such social tool can offer to Translation Studies for a comprehensive understanding of online collaborative localisation processes. This paper argues that technology-enabled tools, such as bots, avatars and code, are playing a ground-breaking and disrupting role in amateur localisers' digital communications, giving birth to what can be considered as a new kind of "technologically mediated sociality" (Kozinets et al., 2018, p. 240) in non-professional translation and localisation processes.

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Seeking the Other and the Self: The Translation and Reception of The L Word by Chinese Queer women

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Online presentation

In China, media depicting homosexuality have been strictly banned or heavily censored by official authorities, limiting the possibilities for local queer productions and the official import of foreign queer products. In such a hostile mainstream environment, international queer productions that are translated and uploaded by underground fansubbing groups have become one of the main sites for Chinese queer individuals to learn about, confirm, or reform their own queer identities and practices. Among the fansubbed works, The L Word (TLW) (2004-2009) is one of the earliest and most influential lesbian-centred American TV series imported to China. It has greatly influenced Chinese female queer audiences' understanding of queer identities, practices, and communities, especially when local queer productions are limited, and such understanding is mediated to the audience through fansubbing. Through a case study on the fansubbed TLW and its reception by Chinese female queer audiences, my research explores: 1) how watching, translating and interacting around TLW influences Chinese female queer audiences' identity (re)formation process, and 2) how audiences think about the varied means and fonts in which the translations of TLW was conducted by different fansubbing groups. Working on audiences' perspective, this project listens to the much-neglected voices of Chinese queer women about their desires and visual pleasures in watching queer representations on screen and their collective practices to make such representations available.

16. Interdisciplinarity and interaction: moving forward with journalistic translation research in the 21st Century

Conveners: Denise Filmer, Roberto Valdeon

Once considered an emerging subarea of translation studies, news translation has come of age. In the era of convergence (Davier and Conway 2019), journalistic translation research has addressed a kaleidoscope of issues surrounding international news production in globalised, digitalised settings viewed from multiple methodological and theoretical perspectives. Special issues in prestigious TS journals (Conway 2015; Davier, Schäffner, and van Doorslaer 2018; Valdeón 2020, 2021, to list a few), collected volumes, and dedicated monographs attest to the breadth and scope of the research carried out so far. Yet, despite the diversity of language combinations, theoretical slants and methodologies already employed, what unites all the recent literature investigating the crucial role of translation in the circulation of news, is the plea for greater interdisciplinarity. Acknowledging the complexity of the questions at stake, academic dialogue across disciplines such as journalism studies, sociology, journalistic translation, the history of translation, and communication studies are fundamental to advancing the field of study (Valdeòn 2021: 328). Methodological triangulations combining linguistic and ethnographic data with audience response, or that scrutinise digital news texts through a multimodal lens incorporating audiovisual translation approaches with multimodal critical discourse analysis are viable future directions (Filmer 2021). It is the cross-fertilisation of methods and ideas, collaborations with scholars from adjacent disciplines, and the development of audience studies that will promote understanding of the nature and impact of news translation in postmodern societies. For this reason, we aim to highlight journalistic translation research that delves into innovative and unchartered areas that include but are not confined to:

- Sociological approaches to journalistic translation
- Ethnographic studies on news production
- Multimodal approaches
- Diachronic perspectives
- Audience and reception studies
- The use of machine translation (such as Google translate) in translation mediated news texts
- Volatile online news texts and issues of censorship
- Imagological perspectives and cultural representation
- Journalism as intercultural communication and/or mediation
- Translation training in journalistic spheres

- The impact of gender and identity in cross-cultural news reporting.

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Censor Me If You Can: Translation, Digital Authoritarianism, and the Viral Reproduction of a COVID-19 News Story on Chinese Social Media

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On site presentation

Tangled discourses about the COVID-19 pandemic have engendered "ongoing critical concerns around socio-cultural power, injustice, and inequality" (Craig 2020, 1025). Ubiquitous around the globe, this phenomenon is particularly salient in China, where non-governmental discourses, though heavily censored, keep clashing with the official rhetoric produced by state-run news agencies. In "Translation and Censorship," Piotr Kuhiwczak calls for a further examination of translation censorship in news (re)production in the digital age because the seemingly unstoppable flow of information complicates knowledge production and its censorship (2011, 364). In light of this, the dynamics between nation-state rhetoric and dissenting voices on Chinese social media regarding COVID-19 will be explored in this study. With the blueprint laid out by Kuhiwczak, I will investigate the censoring and the viral reproduction of a COVID-19 news story on Chinese social media. The text in question—发哨子的人 ["The Whistle Dispatcher"]—is a feature story about Dr. Ai Fen, one of the whistleblowers who exposed China's mishandling of an early COVID-19 outbreak. First published on WeChat—a popular Chinese social media platform—by the state-run magazine People on March 10, 2020, the article was soon deleted by local censors, which stirred a colossal wave of online exasperation. Chinese netizens not only widely shared screenshots of the original article but also resorted to more creative ways to reproduce the message, including translating the feature story into classical Chinese, English, German, and Klingon, as well as rewriting it in Morse code, hexadecimal code, and emojis. In this paper, I will explain in detail how Chinese netizens rallied to save the feature story about Dr. Ai Fen through my analysis of three interconnected nodes: "platform," "event," and "practice" (Davier and Conway 2019, 5). Drawing on select examples, I will reveal the internet users' two-fold purposes in turning the (re)production of this news story into a viral event: the sharing of content and the ridicule of censorship. By examining this event, I will argue that translation played a crucial role in the viral reproduction of "The Whistle Dispatcher." Translation's carnivalesque nature was revealed as it challenged and destabilized the Chinese Communist Party's "digital authoritarianism" (Khalil 2020, 6), albeit temporarily.

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Comparing narratives of conflict across a century: Ukraine in the Swiss press in 1918 and 2018

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Online presentation

Translation is an essential part of international news production, although the process of information transfer from one language into another often remains invisible. Drawing on a comparative analysis between articles about conflict-related events in Ukraine published in German and French languages by Swiss newspapers in 1918 and 2018, this communication presents the findings of a case study that approaches research into multilingual news production from a historical perspective in terms of language and context. The objective of this analysis is to understand through which ways information gets to the target texts from the original source; how different or how similar the sources of information for German and French languages are; and if there are any remarkable differences in terms of the language used, in particular, if it rather refers to violence or to conflict solution. In order to track how the narratives of conflict have changed across the century, we will analyze the articles printed in 1918 about events in Ukraine amid the fourth year of the First World War and compare them with the articles that appeared in 2018 during the fourth year of the ongoing armed conflict in Eastern Ukraine. For this purpose, we will be applying multilingual corpus analysis (Davier and van Doorslaer, 2018) and triangulate the information published in French and German languages by the Swiss press with the articles that appeared in the Ukrainian news agencies in Ukrainian and Russian languages. The interdisciplinarity of the proposed paper combines translation studies and discourse analysis on the one hand and approaches the comparative study in terms of peace and war journalism (Kempf, 2021) on the other. The findings based on the preliminary analysis show that in the case of older papers it was easier to find out which sources of information the journalists used: in many cases, information about the events was collected from local newspapers and further translated and summarized with references to the original sources. At the same time, this process of information transfer could take several weeks. In both observed periods of 1918 and 2018, the analyzed Swiss newspapers often rely on different sources of information, including French or German-speaking journalists and news agencies that produce content in a corresponding language (German or French). With the development of mass media, the language of the press has also evolved: coverage of armed conflicts started to contain more information about the humanitarian impact and highly rely on photography alongside text.

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Translation in Journalism Translation

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On site presentation

Translation in Journalism History Şehnaz Tahir Gürçağlar Glendon College, York University, Canada Boğaziçi University, Istanbul In his account of the recent evolution of research in journalistic translation, Valdeón prefers to use the term "journalistic translation" over news translation, indicating that many studies that deal with translation in journalism deal with "not only informative texts, but also interpretative and argumentative ones" (Valdeón 2015). In my paper, I will set out to bring together different components of the traditional print newspaper (as opposed to current, digitally born newspapers) that are not limited to news items or articles with varying degrees of informational material. I propose a holistic methodology to reading the historical newspaper as a supergenre that includes both factual and fictional material (which are not necessarily demarcated in such strict terms). My view of translation in the print newspaper involves a rethinking of news translation as part of a larger dialogical framework where texts of diverse genres and origins enter into a conversation and constitute a complex, and often, individualized reading experience. Drawing on sources in media history, journalism history and periodical studies, I will offer an interdisciplinary perspective where translation, and the printing and reading of translated texts in the newspaper are conceptualized as instantiations of social practices within specific cultural contexts. To demonstrate my points, I will offer some quantitative data as well as micro analyses of the daily newspaper Cumhuriyet (1924-present) published in Turkey where I will incorporate issues about the materiality of translated texts and their functions within the compositional fabric of the newspaper. Finally, the paper will delve into the use of digital archives in historical journalistic research and explore the tension between micro and macro approaches in digital humanities research (Nicholson 2013) based on the challenges experienced during the compilation and analysis of the corpus in the case study.

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The translation of political discourse on migration in Spain and Mexico. How does the migratory landscape impact on translation strategies?

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On site presentation

Migration has become in the last decades one of the main social concerns and subject to policies around the world, and the various reactions to this phenomenon are frequently influenced by the way in which migrant communities are depicted. It has been widely recognised that the narratives created by mass media play a major role in shaping public opinion, which has led to numerous studies within the field of communication, linguistics, and so on. However, despite the large number of studies on news language, the role played by translation in this type of writing has been very often ignored (Valdeón 2015), although it has received increased attention in the field of translation studies (see Filmer, 2020, among others). This paper studies the semantic shifts taking place during the translation process in translated news about migration, particularly the discourse on migration coming from political domains, as political discourse shapes to a great extent the public opinion. For this purpose, I analyse the strategies used by the journalist/translator to transfer the political discourse about migration considering two Spanish-speaking countries, Spain and Mexico, which are characterised by having in recent times either immigrant or emigrant populations. I will do so by applying critical discourse analysis from a translation studies perspective (Schäffner, 1997; Scammell, 2018; Valdeón, 2014) to a corpus of news published by eight online newspapers in Spain and Mexico during the last quarter of 2020 (coinciding with the presidential elections in the United States and the completion of Brexit with the ending of the transition period). The comparison between the two countries and the translation strategies used will allow to identify whether their different realities regarding the migrant process is an influential factor in the way they mediate in these political discourses on migration.

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Multilingual Representation of Faith through La Pachamama and El Ekeko: A case study on global news agencies covering Bolivia in feature stories in English and Spanish

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On site presentation

Global News Agencies are a major source of journalistic coverage about realities that are geographically and culturally distant from their global audience, as is the case with the South American country of Bolivia. A key element of Bolivian mixed nature is the prevailing religious syncretism, which manifests vividly in diverse celebrations and rituals (García Canclini, 2005). These events are widely represented by Global News Agencies, under the format of feature stories, a category that includes culture bound elements of social interest and is intrinsically intertwined with contextual political and economic concerns. This paper aims at presenting preliminary findings deriving from the implementation of an interdisciplinary framework to investigate the place of translation in the multilingual production of Global News Agencies. A case study is presented about the representation of Faith in Bolivia, as portrayed in a set of feature stories in Spanish and English published online by the agencies Reuters, Associated Press, and Agencia EFE during 2020, and addressing the international audience. With the purpose of analysing the multilingual versions, a balanced focus on text and context lies at the core of the study: the concepts of Framing (Tankard, 2001) and Discourse News Values (Bednarek and Caple, 2017) serve as the analytical tools to identify the communicative aims, paratextual, and textual features of these stories. The ultimate aim of this study is the positioning of translation practices within the wider umbrella of multilingual news production, which happens remotely, multilingually, and almost instantaneously. Since the translational phenomena in multilingual newsrooms processing implies the transfer of national and cultural images, translation might involve more than an interlingual process of change (Van Doorslaer, 2018). The presence of translation within the overarching process of news production is therefore sought simultaneously at the textual, paratextual, and contextual levels. Given that this process entails translation while not necessarily acknowledging it, this study also approaches the methodological complexities of this domain of research, and the need for converging research frameworks.

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Journalistic translation and “constructive news” about the cultural Other: A new and necessary focus

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Onsite presentation

Negativity is a prime news value (Bednarek & Caple, 2017), and this partly explains a) why there is so much negative news, and b) why so much of journalistic translation scholarship focuses on negative news. (My own recent work is an example of this (e.g. Riggs, 2020).) A number of journalism studies scholars believe that this “negativity bias” is one of the factors behind the supposed “crisis” in journalism and that this is one of the aspects of news coverage that needs to change in order to improve trust and interest in the news. I have asked whether stylistic features of news can be a catalyst for this kind of change (Riggs, 2020). One way to begin answering this question is to examine the stylistic features of a corpus of “constructive” news about the cultural Other. Constructive journalism has recently been defined as “a form of journalism that involves applying positive psychology techniques to news processes and production in an effort to create productive and engaging coverage, while holding true to journalism’s core functions” (McIntyre, K. & Gyldensted, 2017: 23). Another way to find answers – given the resolutely multimodal nature of online news – is to combine critical textual and multimodal analysis (e.g. Filmer, 2021). A third way to identify answers is to look at “news processes and production”, as cited in the above definition of constructive journalism and as called for in the important position paper published by Catenaccio et al. (2011). Given the above approaches and concerns, and given my conception of the journalist as an intercultural mediator and therefore as a translator of culture (Riggs, 2020), I present here a) the early results of a multimodal critical discourse analysis of a corpus of constructive online news texts about the cultural Other (product), and b) the research design for the larger study of which this analysis forms a part, which includes i) questionnaires targeting journalists (process), and ii) reader responses to constructive online news, through focus groups (Scammell, forthcoming; also see her PhD) (reception). This paper will draw on psychology, continue to foster dialogue between journalistic translation and journalism studies, add to the body of multimodal critical discourse analysis (still sorely lacking in journalistic translation) and should encourage the study of transedited constructive news.

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17. Interlingual and intralingual translation in science news flows

■ Conveners: Luc van Doorslaer, Jack McMartin, Michaël Opgenhaffen

The past two covid years have put the dissemination of science news at the center of attention, including among researchers. This panel aims at describing, analyzing and interpreting interlingual as well as intralingual processes in the circulation of science news. It is conceived as an explicitly interdisciplinary setting where translation studies (TS) and journalism studies (JS) can exchange approaches and findings on this topic. News translation research has developed into a subfield of TS over the past two decades, referring to specific journalistic practices (see Valdeón 2015) and research methodologies (see Davier, Schäffner and van Doorslaer 2018). Although several types of news and media have been the object of research (for instance political, economic, financial; print, online, radio), science news has remained underinvestigated so far. The covid context has drawn researchers' attention to the troublesome transfer of often difficult and delicate science information. The transfers take place at several levels, in many cases almost simultaneously: at language and content level (both inter- and intralingual translation), but also at platform and media level (remediation – Bolter and Grusin 1999), sometimes co-determined by the specificities of 'interplatform translation' and by the media logic (Welbers and Opgenhaffen 2019). The complementary experience and expertise of JS especially at the latter level can be of high value for further progress in news translation research in general, and for emerging research on science news translation in particular. Therefore, this call invites abstracts that deal with, but are not necessarily limited to, the following topics:

- common conceptual grounds between TS and JS about translation and remediation
- translation and remediation practices in science news production and dissemination
- information disorder in science news communication as a result of translation and remediation
- trajectories and linguistic and social conditions that shape the creation of transformed, distorted or even false information in science news
- analysis of existing translation and/or remediation strategies
- the position of English as a lingua franca in science news production and dissemination
- the position of universities and research institutions in the translation and remediation of science news flows
- the relevant translating and remediating actors in the science news flows
- specific media logics as instigator of inter
- and intralingual information disorder.

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Exploring the role of MT in science news flows

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Researchers in various disciplines are under increasing pressure to publish (or perish) in high-prestige journals that are usually in English, the current lingua franca of science. Although English language teaching is now being offered early in educational systems around the world, the current generation of medium-stage and established researchers in many countries may not have profited from that advantage (cf. Plo Alastrué & Pérez-Llantada 2015). In order to access information about what research groups in their area of expertise are doing, they may be forced either to increase their receptive competence in the respective language or to resort to other scholars' summaries and interpretations in a language they are comfortable in. The problem is accentuated when it comes to disseminating their own results. Gaining enough competence in writing academic English is an endeavor that can require years of work that researchers might wish to dedicate to their own disciplines instead. If they happen to have younger colleagues on their team who are confident in English, they might ask them to serve as ad-hoc language mediators and to assume the bulk of the work in producing English manuscripts and/or presenting at international conferences. The recent improvements in machine translation (MT) quality that have been widely broadcast in the media (e.g. Hassan et al. 2018) might provide a tempting alternative to both scientists and the media professionals who specialize in reporting science. For certain language combinations, the raw output from some of the freely available systems is convincingly, although often misleadingly (cf. Macken et al. 2019), fluent and might be seen as a quick, economical, accessible alternative to involving a third party who has the competence to provide professional translation. In this contribution, we present the results of a Swiss-wide survey of university staff and students that suggest that MT is being used far more widely that had previously been assumed, even in a country in which English language teaching has been a priority for decades. We will highlight some of the risks of uninformed use of this technology in science news flows and discuss how they can be mitigated though targeted training in MT literacy (Bowker & Ciro 2019).

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Transforming academic research into science news: evolution research in Arabic translation

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The past decade has witnessed burgeoning interest in the translation of science news in Arabic, as evidenced by the launch of official Arabic editions of renowned popular science publications such as National Geographic in October 2010, Popular Science in April 2017, and the web-based Arabic edition of Scientific American in September 2016. While the English editions of these publications are originally prepared for the general public, Nature Arabic Edition, launched in October 2012, takes on the additional challenge of offering specialized academic research to lay Arabic readers. This paper investigates the processes employed in circulating evolutionary biology research through translation in these publications, homing in on Nature Arabic Edition, the only one found to consistently publish articles on the subject. Evolutionary biology is specifically targeted because of its sensitive status in the target culture (Elshakry 2013). This sensitivity makes evolution research ideal for examining strategies of science news translation and the issues of remediating culturally sensitive science information. The research avails of a bilingual parallel corpus of 77 English source texts on evolutionary biology and their Arabic translations published throughout 26 issues of Nature Arabic Edition between 2016 and 2020. The electronic corpus facilitates extracting empirical data for statistical analysis, for example frequency counts, to find statistically significant differences between source and target texts (Brezina 2018). It also facilitates spotting patterns on the sentence level such as additions, omissions, changes in grammatical person or in the handling of specialized terminology. The analysis is broken down into two levels by taking external and internal factors into account. External factors targeting the media level include selection, presentation, and other editorial decisions. Internal factors targeting the language level include register variation (Biber and Conrad 2019), similarities and differences in the frequency of keywords, and terminological choices for conveying concepts of evolutionary biology. The analysis on the media level is informed by journalism studies, while the analysis on the language level draws on translation studies and terminology. The use of corpus linguistics methods on both levels adds new dimensions to the topic of science news translation.

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Contaminated, radioactive or treated? How journalators translated the release of wastewater from the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant

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On April 13, 2021, more than ten years after the earthquake and tsunami took the lives of nearly 20,000 people in Northeast Japan, the Japanese government announced its plan to release over a million tonnes of wastewater from the ruined Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant into the ocean. The decision was met with fierce opposition from the local fishing industry, global environmental activists and neighboring countries alike, but Prime Minister Suga insisted that all necessary measures would be taken to fully guarantee the safety of the "treated water," a term that the government applied to the wastewater to be discharged (Prime Minister's Office, 2021). The announcement was widely reported by both domestic and international media, but in contrasting tones. Although the Japanese media mostly repeated the government's explanation that the water to be released is 処理水 (shorisui) [treated water] with tritium concentrations reduced to one-fortieth or less of the domestic regulatory standard, "journalators" (van Doorslaer, 2012) of non-Japanese media translated the word in a variety of different ways. A corpus-based analysis of selected news articles published within one week of the announcement revealed that English-language media in neighboring countries such as China and South Korea frequently referred to it as "contaminated water," along with verbs such as "pour" or "dump" instead of the more neutral "discharge" or "dispose of" that the Japanese government used in official communications. The British media also preferred to use "contaminated water" while the American press tended to choose less contentious translations such as "treated radioactive water" or "Fukushima water." Since scientific news often involves technical terms unfamiliar to general news consumers, translation can play a decisive role in shaping the "news narrative" (Johnson-Cartee, 2005) in the international news flow. In addition, it can also inadvertently contribute to the dissemination of "misinformation" (Wardle, 2019; Baines & Elliott, 2020). Through detailed news analysis conducted by researchers with backgrounds in news translation and science news reporting, this paper aims to examine the potential impact of translation on the ways people perceive, understand and react to scientific news.

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From lab to layperson: uncovering science news flows in the Flemish press during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Various modes of translation are ubiquitous in the creation and distribution of science news: interlingual translation (e.g., from one language into another), intralingual translation (e.g., from specialized to lay language), intersemiotic translation (e.g., from text to graph), and repackaging (e.g., from a newspaper to social media). However, it is difficult to pinpoint exactly where in the information chain translation takes place (Davier & van Doorslaer 2018, Perrin and Ehrensberger-Dow 2012). Science reporters typically use a variety of sources when writing stories. These include press releases issued by scientific journals and research institutions, coverage by other media outlets, and materials supplied by press agencies (see, for example, Dobbelaer et al. 2018 and Olohan 2016). Typically, however, a published, peer-reviewed study is at the foundation of original science reporting (Trench 2008). The COVID-19 pandemic changed this. Responding to a need to get news about COVID-19 out as quickly as possible, journalists often did not wait for peer review to be completed before reporting on new research. As a result, journalists relied on a variety of other, less vetted formats of scientific information to underpin science news during the pandemic, ranging from anecdotal evidence shared in an interview to non-peer-reviewed manuscripts published on preprint servers. Our paper explores how scientific information about COVID-19 found its way to news readers in Flanders. We combine a qualitative analysis of a corpus of press releases, journalistic articles, and social media posts with interviews with reporters to retrace how Flemish journalists dealt with three different formats of scientific information: a press release of results from the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine trials, a preprint about a study on the drug hydroxychloroquine published on bioRxiv and later retracted, and clinical data on an Oxford-AstraZeneca vaccine trial published in The Lancet. For each case, we isolate instances in the communication chain where translation took place and reflect on their implications for how COVID-19 news was presented to Flemish readers. These findings will contribute to a better understanding of how science and health news circulates across languages, media, and readerships. Conceptually, our contribution seeks to foster the exchange between translation studies, communication studies and a new disciplinary neighbor: science communication.

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18. Commonalities of and differences between interpreting strands

Conveners: Elisabet Tiselius, Michaela Albl-Mikasa

Interpreting, regardless of type or strand, shares a common core in terms of skills, knowledge and cognitive resources needed to perform the task. The same modes and techniques are also used across all types. Yet, the performer of interpreting is labelled (and remunerated) according to other, external, factors, such as the setting they work in (conference, community, court), or one of their working languages (signed language), some are even labelled as not being interpreters (ad-hoc, non-professional). Prunč (2011: 22) claims that these labels are rooted in the historical development of interpreting and he also argues that they are outdated in a multicultural and polycentric world. Since Mikkelson's call in 1999, there has been a growing trend to argue for treating interpreting as the same regardless of interpreting type or strand. Advantages of this would be, among other things, that researchers can interpret results in the light of other types and strands, and that professionals regarded as one group can create a bigger critical mass for push and pull effects on working conditions, remunerations etc. To date, publications about both commonalities and differences, and calls to treat the strands as one have been theoretical and argumentative (Albl-Mikasa 2020; Downie 2020; Pöchhacker 2018) rather than empirical. The commonalities and differences across different interpreting types and strands (conference interpreting, community interpreting, signed language interpreting…) can be investigated from different perspectives (cognitive, sociological, discursive, procedural and so forth). This panel invites contributors to explore commonalities of and differences between the different strands of interpreting empirically. We invite papers with a (socio-) cognitive approach, with the aim to argue and highlight reasons for stressing either commonalities of or differences between different strands. Papers are welcome to contrast several interpreting strands, but can also discuss their results of the specificities of one with a view to whether or not they point to commonalities rather than differences or vice versa.

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Ethics of spoken and signed language conference interpreters: a synchronic and diachronic perspective

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On site presentation

This paper explores the attitudes of both spoken and signed language interpreters towards professional ethics from a synchronic and diachronic perspective. A synchronic perspective will enable a comparison of the ethical principles imposed by the codes of ethics with actual views presented by the examined interpreters, meanwhile a diachronic perspective will show a progressive perception of particular ethical principles by these interpreters in epidemiological circumstances caused by the COVID-19 outbreak. In other words, the study is expected to show, first, whether the professionals apply the ethical obligations and prohibitions literally or loosely depending on the interactional context, and secondly, whether the professionals' reading of the ethical principles has been subject to any shifts resulting from a transition from on-site to remote working during the pandemic. The study will be based on a mixed, quantitative and qualitative approach. By means of an online survey we will examine the interpreters' perception of adequacy and applicability of the existing ethical rules of quality, confidentiality, team-work and accessibility, they have been familiar with prior to the advent of COVID-19, in situations of remote as opposed to on-site interpreting. The survey will be followed by five focus groups structured around the same issues but discussed (either on-site or virtually) on a more in-depth level. Three experimental focus groups will involve: (1) spoken language interpreters, (2) hearing interpreters of Polish Sign Language, and (3) deaf interpreters of Polish Sign Language, and two control groups will include (4) students of the interpreting section at the Institute of Applied Linguistics, University of Warsaw and (5) students of PJM philology, University of Warsaw. A professional experience will be a variable in these five groups. Taking this basic variable into account, further comparison of the above-mentioned groups is planned on three levels: (1) language differences: spoken language interpreters vs. hearing and deaf signed language interpreters, (2) cultural and social differences: spoken and signed language hearing interpreters vs. deaf interpreters, and (3) differences deriving from experience: professional vs. novice interpreters. Based on our previous experiments in the field, this analysis is expected to show both similarities and differences between the two modes of interpreting.

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Semiotic/multimodal resources and strategies of signed and spoken language interpreters – detecting commonalities between different strands

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In this presentation PhD Candidates Silje Ohren Strand (Spoken Language Interpreting) and Vibeke Bø (Signed Language Interpreting) discuss several commonalities in the findings of their respective PhD theses, combined with differences as regards to theoretical assumptions/analytical tools for data analysis between the two different interpreting strands.While Vibeke Bø's presentation focuses on the use of - and combination of - different semiotic resources by all interlocutors in interpreter-mediated dialogues, analyzing her data within a theoretical understanding of the ecology of language (Haugen 1971), Ohren Strand does similar findings in her data material regarding the use and combination of multimodal resources, and from a dialogical point of view (Linell 2005; Wadensjö 1998). When Bø presents her theoretical understanding of ecological factors as involving "any political, historical or physical environment that surrounds a language […] also [including] acknowledging the language users, specifically bodies, as important elements of any language (Goodwin 2000)", Ohren Strand finds common ground in her understanding of the human body as a multimodal conveyer of meaning within a dialogical understanding of communication (Enfield 2009; Goodwin 2000, Linell 2005). Ohren Strand's starting point states that «despite of diverse research studies on multimodality over the last 40-50 years showing how people use different semiotic, meaning conveying resources when communicating, there is a lack of interpreting studies regarding interpreters' strategies when juggling the simultaneous conveying of meaning through different multimodal resources such as pointing, gestures, head movements, gaze, posture and positioning, use of artefacts in the surroundings a.o. "These descriptions of multimodal resources are in line with descriptions of languages as multimodal in Bø´s thesis, and they are further categorized into three main categories according to how the resources are connecting meaning to the real world: descriptions, depictions and indications. Both PhD-theses analyze the interpreters' combined use of different multimodal resources. Through different analyzing tools - those of description, depiction and indication, as well as signalizing cues, constructed dialogue and constructed action (Bø) and contextualizing cues, framing, inferencing and interactivity (Ohren Strand) - both theses find a myriad of resources combined in interpreters´ renderings, leading to the acknowledgment that these renderings should be labeled composite utterances.

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From speaker fidelity to agency in interpreting. A Relevance Theory account of interpreters renditions of English as a lingua franca input

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In Déjean Le Feal's classic definition of conference interpreting some amount of agency, which is generally attributed to community interpreting, and deviation from the conduit ideal is already factored in: "What our listeners receive through their earphones […] should have the same cognitive content and be presented with equal clarity and precision in the same type of language if not better, given that we are professional communicators, while many speakers are not, and sometimes even have to express themselves in languages other than their own" (1990: 155, my emphasis). That some amount of "improvement" is particularly relevant in non-native English speaker settings has been pointed out by Reithofer (2010: 151). While Reithofer's PhD results show that conference participants reliance on interpretation yields better comprehension scores than direct listening to the ELF speaker, it is as yet unclear, what this "improvement" consists in or what interpreters actually do in target speech production to enable such better comprehension. Relevance Theory (RT) (Sperber/Wilson 2001) provides the tools to analyze in detail the changes interpreters make to source text input. The fleshing out of explicatures by means of enrichments, disambiguations and reference assignments is particularly transparent in mediated communication where fleshed out target speech can be compared to underspecified source speech input. From an RT perspective, interpreters, when mediating between native speakers, are meant "to convey the message to the hearers at the same level of relevance, i.e. requiring on their part no more effort for the derivation of the same contextual effects than is required of members of the audience who are listening to the Speaker directly" (Setton, 1999: 230). Under ELF conditions, however, preliminary research results suggest a need for greater agency (Albl-Mikasa 2021), which would translate into extra enrichment, disambiguation and reference assignment processes requiring additional cognitive effort. As part of a larger project on cognitive load in processing ELF input, this paper presents an RT analysis of eight professional interpreters' renditions of ELF speaker input, demonstrating how and to what degree they "elaborate or embellish" (Setton 1999: 230), and attempting to answer the question as to whether the tenet of speaker fidelity shifts towards greater agency in conference as in community interpreting.

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Remote Interpreting Habitus: A Common Denominator For Different Strands Of Interpreting

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Interpreting, for a very long time, has been defined in different ways especially based on the mode and setting. Remote Interpreting, however, seems to cross all the differences and reveal the common denominators of the profession, rather than the differences. The study, thus, attempts to analyze the commonalities of conference interpreting and community interpreting with data from different parts of the world. Drawing on the concept of habitus, meaning internalized dispositions created within specific fields coined by Bourdieu (1990a; 1990b), an ethnographic analysis made up of surveys and interviews will be made with practicing conference and community interpreters in remote settings. As practices, perceptions, and attitudes are areas where habitus can emerge, the study will attempt to examine these through a comparative empirical study in Turkey and the USA. The research with conference interpreters will be undertaken in Turkey as Turkey is a conference interpreting-oriented market and the research with the community interpreters will be undertaken in the USA, a community interpreting oriented market. It is hoped that the concept of habitus that has long been employed in in translation studies to understand the translator as a professional, will be of use to reveal the convergence among the different strands of interpreting. The study, thus, aims to contribute deeper insight into habitus as a conceptual tool to understand interpreters as professionals. *

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20. Video Remote Interpreting in Healthcare

Convener: Franz Pöchhacker

The delivery of interpreting services via video link was a growing trend even before the covid-19 pandemic but has acquired particular significance in the context of social distancing, travel restrictions and remote work. In public service settings, video remote interpreting (VRI) has been implemented mainly in police and asylum interviews but also in healthcare settings, though empirical research on this novel practice has been relatively slow to emerge. This panel therefore aims to bring together recent and ongoing studies of VRI in healthcare settings undertaken from a variety of disciplinary vantage points, including linguistic and sociological approaches as well as the paradigms of interpreting studies and healthcare communication. The panel will also seek to cover different stakeholder perspectives on the use of VRI, including the concerns of healthcare organizations and institutional interpreting service providers (agencies); the perceptions and experiences of video remote interpreters; the needs and expectations of healthcare service providers using VRI in their professional practice; and, last, but not least, the needs and experiences of patients whose access to quality care is mediated by a video remote interpreter. Within this multitude of relevant research perspectives, thematic focal points may include but are not limited to:

1) the organizational and technical implementation of VRI services in healthcare;

2) the specific challenges of VRI use in particular healthcare settings;

3) the video remote interpreter's workplace and task demands;

4) skill requirements and training for VRI;

5) VRI users' experiences with the service;

6) the constraints and affordances arising from the visuospatial ecology of VRI in clinical encounters; and

7) the interactional dynamics of provider–patient communication mediated by a video remote interpreter.

It is expected that research on these and other topics will employ a broad range of methods (and combinations thereof), including quantitative survey research, qualitative interviews, ethnographic observations, and discourse-based analyses of video-recorded interactions.

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Listener responses in video remote interpreting and face-to-face interpreting

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In conversations, participants closely collaborate to coordinate their actions through the integration of audible and visible acts (Bavelas et al., 2002). In this coordination, participants frequently use backchannelling or listener responses (e.g., gaze and verbal acknowledgements) to organise turn-taking and to display involvement in the communication (Gardner, 2001; Rossano et al. 2009). Healthcare settings in particular, require mutual involvement by both the healthcare provider and the patient, in order to achieve the consultation's interactional goals (Heath, 1986/2004). However, when consultations take place by means of video remote interpreting, there is a twofold delay in the responses between hearer and listener; firstly, because of the indirect communication by the interpreter, and, secondly, by the mediation through technology. This makes the timing and effect of listener responses more complex compared with unmediated dialogue. This paper investigates listener responses in video remote interpreting and face-to-face interpreting by comparing video data collected in 6 simulated doctor–patient consultations. These simulations involved 3 different interpreters, who each participated in a video remote interpreting and a face-to-face interpreting session. This corpus was submitted to multimodal analysis, which focused in particular on non-floor taking, full-turn listener responses by the doctor and the patient. The results of the analysis show that, although the primary participants' responses contributed to their establishment of mutual involvement in the interaction, they were also a source of interactional issues disturbing the communication flow in the video remote configuration. Moreover, the incongruent view (Hansen, 2020) between the primary participants (who were located together) and the interpreter (located remotely) implied by this configuration, frequently excluded the interpreters from the communication and rendered their monitoring of the communication sometimes difficult. These insights are particularly relevant for users of video remote interpreting, and, in a more general sense, contribute to our understanding of the interactional dynamics of this configuration.

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Video Remote Interpreting – How Space Theory Can Deepen Our Understanding of Working in the Digital Space

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On site presentation

The pandemic has forced interpreters all around the world, regardless of their language combination or setting they specialised in, to work from home and provide their services via videoconferencing tools. This also applies to the health care sector, which had previously been defined as a field not suited for video interpreting due to the highly sensitive topics involved. While research has proven that a professional technological setup is essential for interpreting online, certain factors that make the process much more challenging for interpreters remain under-researched (cf. Downie 2020). Firstly, the interpreters do not share a physical space with their clients, but instead they have to operate from home, connecting solely in a digital space. This obstructs certain features of interpersonal communication, such as the exchange of gazes. Secondly, the bodies of the participants are reduced to mere two-dimensional representations, making it e.g. harder to detect non-verbal cues. These aspects are even more concerning with regard to sign language interpreters, since they use their body as a tool to perform their working language and operate within the three-dimensional space around their upper body to convey grammatical functions. While these facts might seem self-evident, there has been scarce research to investigate how the shift in space and the different degrees of visibility of the body may influence the communication between interpreters and their deaf clients as well as their mutual perception as agents. In an attempt to understand the significance of these phenomena, a new interdisciplinary approach, which is explored in a larger PhD research project, will be introduced in this presentation. It will be discussed how social theories of space (Lefebvre 1991; Goffman 1976; Rolshoven 2012) and presence theory from Media Studies (Short et al. 1976) open up new possibilities for analysing video remote interpreting, offering a promising theoretical framework. This presentation will discuss how different space theories can be used to describe the variety of digital spaces in which interpreters act when working remotely, using sign language interpreting in health care settings as an example.

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Interaction management in three-point video interpreting: Proposal for a methodological framework

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Past research has shown that video interpreting is a multi-faceted phenomenon which encompasses different configurations, i.e., the geographical distribution of the involved participants in relation to each other. One such configuration is three-point video remote interpreting (3VI), in which each participant is located in a different physical space. While this configuration is becoming increasingly prevalent in practice, research has rarely explored how participants in 3VI collaborate to manage the flow of interaction, and what role embodied resources such as gesture, posture, and especially gaze play in this process. Moreover, while previous research has shed light on interactional phenomena in (1) face-to-face interpreting, in which the interpreter and both primary participants are all in the same location, and (2) two-point video remote interpreting (2VI), in which both primary participants are co-located while the interpreter participates from a remote location, it is not known to what extent these phenomena might also apply to 3VI. The present paper proposes a methodological framework to investigate how participants in interpreter-mediated healthcare consultations carried out in a 3VI configuration manage interaction verbally and multimodally, and how these processes might differ for F2FI and 2VI configurations carried out under similar circumstances. First, a conceptual framework will be constructed which combines knowledge from video-mediated interaction, multimodal conversation analysis, medical interpreting and eye-tracking research. Next, a pilot-experiment will be conducted to test the physical practicalities of the configurations under scrutiny (F2FI, 2VI, 3VI), after which the main experiments will take place, in which different interpreters participate in simulated healthcare consultations carried out in these different configurations. The simulations will be videorecorded and transcribed based on the principles of multimodal conversation analysis. During each simulation, each participant will be wearing mobile eye-tracking glasses, and after each simulation, every participant will be interviewed about their impression of the interaction. While working with different data sources (multimodal transcripts, eye-tracking data, post-simulation interviews) can be considered one of the major challenges of this methodology, it is through their combination that the present study hopes to attain some deeper insights into the interactional dynamics of 3VI.

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The interactional accomplishment of interpreting in video-mediated environments

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This presentation addresses the interactional accomplishment of interpreting in hospital encounters within the visuospatial ecology of video-mediation. Video technology is commonly considered to be an efficient way to provide interpreting services, as it allows participants to cut travel time and costs while at the same time providing an interactional space promising participants visual access to each other. Drawing on multimodal conversation analysis, the current analysis is based on video recordings of multilingual hospital encounters in which medical professionals and patients do not speak the same language, and where interpreting is facilitated through video technology. The paper demonstrates how participants in hospital encounters, i.e. medical professionals, patients and interpreters, use the technology more or less actively to create an interactional space for interpreting and how they orient to the ongoing activity of interpreting within the specific visuospatial environment. While the meetings are video mediated for the sole purpose of interpreting and video technology affords participants visual access to each other, the participants in the interaction do not necessarily organize their interactional space in ways that secure congruent views of each other. Yet, the participants in the interaction do use embodied resources, such as gaze, gesture and bodily orientation, seemingly assuming that these are available to their co-participants. The discrepancy between the interactional space the participants co-create and the resources they assume might be efficient within this interactional space may in turn cause trouble in the interaction, such as trouble organizing the interaction, lack of a common understanding of the unfolding activities and misunderstandings. While the participants' incongruent views of each other may cause trouble in the interaction, the medical professionals and interpreters in this study rarely discuss their visual space and make adjustments accordingly. This paper demonstrates how the video-mediated environment is a complex setting for the interactional accomplishment of interpreting and discusses professional practice in such complex settings.

Providing interpreting services through VRI in Australian healthcare settings in times of crisis

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On site presentation

The provision of interpreting services for communities whose first language is not English has been of paramount importance in Australia for the last fifty years, especially in healthcare settings. Australia was the first country to establish a national telephone interpreter service in 1973 and started funding the provision of T&I services in hospitals as early as 1974. Facing unprecedented challenges since the COVID-19 outbreak, Australian States and Territories have had to adopt crisis management strategies to ensure equitable access to health services for all communities. Looking at data collected in recent studies, the proposed paper will show how interpreted healthcare consultations through VRI have been organised, managed and perceived as a substitute to face-to-face options. The presentation will mainly deal with information gathered from two different projects: the first one focussed on the development and implementation of VRI in one of Melbourne's hospitals and collected patients' and clinicians' feedback; the second one was a research project that surveyed a large range of professionals (interpreters, healthcare professionals, hospital-based and agency-based managers of interpreting services) through questionnaires and interviews to assess their perceptions of Video Remote Interpreting. Among other aspects, the findings will draw a particular attention to VRI's effectiveness and efficiency, usability, impact, sustainability, training and technical requirements, as well as to potential recommendations for future implementation.

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Effective Perinatal Video Remote Interpreting in the time of COVID-19?

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On site presentation

Patient safety, patient-centred care and clinical effectiveness depend on the quality of healthcare communication, especially remotely. In terms of spoken languages, little was known in video remote interpreting in healthcare settings in the UK pre-COVID (ATC and Nimdzi, 2019). While the global COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the adoption of video consultations in the NHS (Greenhalgh et al., 2020) and of the remote video interpreting (Hickey, 2020), the effectiveness of this remote cross-cultural healthcare communication remains little explored. Moreover, most healthcare staff, interpreters, and language service providers (LSPs) had little experience of interpreting-mediated remote video consultations before COVID. Therefore, the impact of video remote interpreting on different stakeholders is scarcely researched. By collaborating with one LSP and a team of in-house bilingual health advocates (BHAs), who provide both advocacy and interpreting services covering the most frequently requested languages of the culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities in east London, this case study focuses on spoken languages in maternity settings in the collaborating hospitals only. Set up before COVID, this qualitative longitudinal study investigates different stakeholders' perceptions and experiences of the perinatal video remote interpreting. Applying the Nonadoption, Abandonment, and Challenges to the Scale-up, Spread and Sustainability (NASSS) of health and care technologies framework (Greenhalgh et al., 2017), it also evaluates newly adopted healthcare and communication technologies at maternity units in the hospitals since COVID. This empirical research aims to explore the strengths and weaknesses of the current remote communication technologies used in maternity units. Therefore, findings of nonadoption, abandonment and challenges may inform future successful implementation of remote video interpreting in the NHS.

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Turn management in Sign language Video Remote Interpreting at Chinese hospitals

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Online presentation

This study looks into the issue of turn management in video remote interpreting between doctor-Deaf patient encounters at Chinese hospitals. This form of interpreting has gained momentum in China as a result of technological advancement and the limited and uneven distribution of interpreting resources for Deaf people. While it has provided convenience for the patients, video technology has presented particular challenges to sign language interpreters in various aspects and in particular, the managing of the turns. So far, little academic attention in China has been put into this area. In order to probe into this issue, the researchers collected four sign language interpreter-mediated medical encounters, totaling 42 minutes, from Voice of Hand, the biggest SLI service provider in China (all conforming with the privacy policy and ethical regulation in China). Drawing from the toolkit of conversation analysis, the videos were transcribed and annotated. The results show that video remote interpreting led to a particular pattern of turns featuring long pauses, backtrack talks, repeated turns, ignored turns, monolingual turns, semi-interpreted talk, simcom & overlaps, etc. In order to further understand why this pattern emerged and what strategies interpreters had adopted to address them, the three sign language interpreters who were involved in these encounters and who also regularly provide medical video remote interpreting are interviewed for their perceptions and experiences.

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The interpreter's external and internal listening filters in video remote interpreting in healthcare

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This paper looks at the interpreter’s listening process when interpreting via video link in healthcare settings. More specifically, the paper focuses on the occurrence of external listening filters and of internal listening filters, and on how interpreters cope with these. The term listening filter stems from listening-centered communication research (e.g. Brownell 2010). Listening filters are conceptualized as any kind of internal or external factors that filter the incoming message (Thompson et al. 2010: 272–273). They can be related to the listeners themselves (internal listening filters) or to the factors external to the listening situation (external listening filters). All these factors can affect the listening process negatively. The term listening filter was first introduced to Interpreting Studies by Viljanmaa (2020) in her doctoral dissertation on the dialogue interpreter’s professional listening competence. In order to interpret comprehensively, the interpreter needs to be aware of any possible listening filters and endeavour to avoid or eliminate them, if at all possible, or else manage them as best as possible. On the basis of a corpus of 22 in-depth interviews with dialogue interpreters, Viljanmaa (2020, 482–489) defined a first set of external and internal listening filters occurring in dialogue interpreting in face-to-face settings. She also described interpreters’ various ways to handle listening filters. This paper builds on these findings and focuses on the occurrence and handling of listening filters in the specific setting of healthcare interpreting carried out via video link. Using VRI instead of face-to-face interpreting entails changes to the interaction patterns between the primary participants and the interpreter (e.g. Davitti & Braun 2020, Koller & Pöchhacker 2018). Being remote inevitably has an effect too on the interpreter’s listening process and the listening filters involved. This paper provides a first description of listening filters in VRI in healthcare settings. Main research data consist of qualitative in-depth interviews with interpreters working in healthcare settings in Finland. The analysis conducted is a deductive content analysis. The paper is part of a larger research project by the author that focuses on the use of on-demand mobile interpreting applications (MIA) in different public service settings in Finland.

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The changing landscape of video remote interpreting in healthcare: from novel configurations to interpreters' adaptation potential and support needs

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Since the pandemic emerged, video remote interpreting (VRI) in healthcare has taken several forms, including hybrid configurations, where interpreters work remotely for co-located clients, such as a healthcare professional and a patient in hospital, and fully online configurations with each participant in a different location. The encounters can be 'fully video' or involve a mix of video and audio-only to link the participants, and interpreters regularly use more than one device to mediate doctor-patient communication online. VRI configurations used in healthcare settings before the pandemic have often elicited similar patient satisfaction rates as in-person interpreting (Joseph et al., 2018), whilst interpreters' and healthcare providers' views were generally more nuanced (e.g., Corpas Pastor & Gaber, 2018; Price et al., 2012). VRI configurations that have emerged during the pandemic have sometimes side-stepped normal safeguards such as incremental implementation and training. They therefore require investigation and systematisation to ensure their respective benefits and challenges can be identified and acted upon. Equally important, the pandemic has clearly accelerated the expansion of VRI. Therefore, whilst identifying challenges/limitations of interpreting online remains a crucial task for research—amplified by the potentially greater technological and communicative complexity of the post-pandemic VRI configurations—research is also required to examine interpreters' potential to adapt to VRI, to identify the factors impacting adaptation, and to investigate how interpreters can be supported in delivering high-quality services online, without jeopardising their own wellbeing. This presentation addresses both the need to systematise the rapidly evolving practice and the need to investigate interpreter adaptation and support. We draw on a critical review of the VRI literature from different healthcare (and other public service) domains, and a recently completed survey with follow-up interviews of healthcare interpreters in several countries, which focused on the interpreters' perceptions and experiences of VRI, and the changes in their interpreting practice since the start of Covid-19. The presentation will begin by taking stock of the current/emerging practices and reporting the findings from the survey and interviews. In the second part we will use the available evidence to identify aspects of practice that are likely to be conducive/resistant to adaptation and approaches to improving support for interpreters.

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21. The virtual shift in conference interpreting practice and research

■ Conveners: Agnieszka Chmiel, Nicoletta Spinolo

The coronavirus pandemic has accelerated the adoption of virtual tools in conference interpreting practice and research. Interpreters have been forced to quickly adopt remote interpreting solutions with little or no previous training and work out best practices for efficiently cooperating with boothmates. Professional associations have hurried to create guidelines to ensure safe interpreting conditions. Researchers have had to cope with the issue of ecological validity when collecting data remotely, pushing their creativity limits when replacing lab-based research methods with remotely available ones while profiting from geographically unrestrained remote access to study participants. Remoteness and its consequences on communication also come with a growing complexity in human-computer interaction: interpreters use multiple devices and increasingly sophisticated workstations; researchers face not only remote, but also novel environments in which to collect data, as well as a wealth of new variables to take into account. Thus, the virtual shift triggered by the pandemic has become an unprecedented learning experience for all members of the interpreting community. Despite its numerous challenges and constraints, it has led to important advancements in the practice and research of interpreting. We would like to take stock of these recent developments, discuss limitations and embrace new opportunities that have been created. We welcome presentations related but not limited to the following:

- remote interpreting platforms
- human-computer interaction in interpreting practice and research
- interface design and user experience in interpreting practice and research
- best practices and novel applications in remote interpreting
- online data collection tools
- methodological challenges for research on remote interpreting and remote research on interpreting.

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Computer-assisted consecutive interpreting: cognitive models, training and evaluation

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The increase in demand for remote interpreting, along with rapid advances in AI, has made the combined use of natural language processing technologies such as speech recognition (SR) and machine translation (MT) much more feasible in the context of interpreting. However, there is a growing body of evidence on the cognitive demands of multimodal processing (cf. Chmiel, Janikowski & Lijewsjka, 2020). This paper will discuss computer-assisted consecutive interpreting (CACI) as a mode that goes beyond using technology for terminological support, to making technology an integral part of the consecutive interpreting process. We will first provide a discussion of cognitive models that apply to this mode, starting with some early cognitive models in adjacent fields and then look specifically at the cognitive models of interpreting proposed by Gile (2009) and Seeber (2011, 2017) before presenting a preliminary CACI framework. Against this background we will then present the trialling of the CACI mode, including a proposed training schedule in the mode as well as an evaluation of its effectiveness measured in terms of interpreting quality and cognitive load. A group of students received training in the mode after which they had to perform both CI and CACI. The new mode was found to have higher interpreting quality, especially accuracy, and lower cognitive load (in the C–E direction). The new mode was further examined to look for potential ways to improve future training.

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Inside the virtual booth: mapping the practice of Remote Simultaneous Interpreting (RSI)

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A robust development of RSI due to the recent pandemic has remodelled daily practice patterns of many interpreters in terms of their interaction with equipment, colleagues and participants in the communicative event. The fast development of technologies and the urgent need for their implementation rapidly generated a gap in research on the topic, especially in terms of the cognitive implications of RSI (Fantinuoli 2019, Mellinger 2019). To investigate the impact of RSI on interpreter experience and performance, we launched an AIIC-funded project entitled "Inside the virtual booth". Its contribution to the interpreting community will help interpreters negotiate and implement optimal working conditions in the virtual booth as it becomes a regular practice. The project includes two stages: a survey study and an experiment. This presentation focuses on the first stage. We designed a questionnaire to obtain detailed feedback on the interpreters' use of RSI platforms and user experience and calculated its test-retest reliability through a pilot stage with 8 interpreters who completed the questionnaire twice with a two-week time interval (following Mellinger and Hanson 2017). The questionnaire included sections regarding demographics, experience with RSI, equipment, best practices and user experience with semantic differential questions regarding platform and booth settings (modelled after the User Experience Questionnaire by Schrepp et al. 2017). Preliminary data suggests that interpreters find their most frequently used software high in perspicuity (i.e. easy to learn how to use) and efficiency, and approaching moderate in dependability (i.e. user feeling in control of the interaction). Attending to multiple sources of input in an RSI setting is viewed as rather difficult, inconvenient and tiring. Good sound quality (and the related factors of good connection and equipment used by participants) has been deemed the most important factor for RSI. Interpreters interact with their remote boothmates usually through a chat (either on a separate device or embedded in the RSI platform). These findings indicate a change in the working patterns due to RSI constraints. The final results will inform experimental design in the second stage of the project and help map the current practice of RSI.

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The new remoteness: Investigating the role of interface design and automatic speech recognition in supporting interpreters in cloud-based remote simultaneous interpreting environments

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Over the past few years, remote simultaneous interpreting (RSI), which was traditionally performed from an interpreting booth located in a conference venue or in an interpreting hub, has undergone an evolutionary process. Accelerated by the Covid-19 pandemic, the practice of RSI has shifted towards cloud-based environments and into the interpreters' home (Collard & Bujan, 2021). This has had a significant impact on interpreters' lives and working conditions, posing new challenges and questions. Previous research on booth-based RSI has found that this modality of interpreting is more tiring and perceived as being more stressful than conventional simultaneous interpreting (e.g. Moser-Mercer, 2003). Research on both conventional and remote simultaneous interpreting has also consistently shown that a more thorough analysis of interpreter's visual needs is required (e.g. Rennert, 2008 and Seeber et al., 2019 respectively). These findings need further investigation in relation to cloud-based RSI, which involves not only remoteness (as a major source of stress and fatigue), but also a novel, visually and technologically more complex environment, compared to a booth in a hub. Furthermore, whilst previous RSI research has focused on identifying problems and their sources, one question that has become pressing in the shift towards online working is how problems can be mitigated and how interpreters performing RSI can be supported. The study we present addresses this issue by investigating two aspects that are likely to play a key role in the further development of the interpreter working environments, namely the design of the RSI interface and the integration of (AI-based) supporting technologies. Using a mixed-methods approach, this experimental study examines the impact of two features, namely a) different ways of presenting visual information (speaker view, interpreting functions) in an RSI interface, and b) integrating automatic speech recognition in the remote interpreting workflow, on the interpreters' output and experience. In the presentation, we will first outline, and reflect upon, the research design, which is based entirely on online methods for involving the participating interpreters, and then report initial results from the experimental study, with a specific focus on how the tested features contribute to interpreting quality and perceived support/user experience.

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Remote simultaneous interpreting: an overview of working conditions

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When face-to-face gatherings moved online due to the Covid-19 pandemic, most interpreters were suddenly confronted with new and challenging working conditions. Indeed, while distance interpreting has been around for years in other contexts or specific conditions (Braun & Taylor, 2012, Klaus & Giglioblanco, 2018), it was rarely used in conference interpreting and certainly not to such an extent. Today, remote simultaneous interpreting (RSI) is everywhere and has brought about fundamental shifts in the conference interpreting market. Interpreters' organisations have produced guidelines and recommendations aimed at preserving both the quality of RSI services and interpreters' health and wellbeing (AICE, 2020; AIIC, 2021). Nevertheless, the urgency of the situation means that working conditions vary greatly across sectors and organisations. In order to better understand how interpreters adapted to this shift, we conducted a survey one year into the pandemic, between March and April 2021. 946 conference interpreters (with at least 5 years of professional practice) from 19 countries took part in the survey and answered questions related to working conditions, market developments, technical arrangements, and team work. This paper will present the findings of our data analysis. It lays out the working conditions of interpreters working in RSI, the way they help each other online, the tools and equipment they use and the differences between working from home and from a hub. Furthermore, it will look into differences according to age, years of experience and type of market.

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Exploring human-machine interaction in computer-assisted interpreting: a mixed-method process study

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On site presentation

The progressive virtual shift in interpreting has encouraged the development and refinement of in-process support technologies for interpreters. Known as computer-assisted interpreting (CAI) tools, these solutions are increasingly attracting the attention of practitioners, but also of remote simultaneous interpreting (RSI) providers, who are starting to integrate CAI tools into their platforms. The favour encountered by CAI tools is motivated by recent research. Several studies have suggested that the in-process use of CAI tools, particularly with integrated automatic speech recognition (ASR), may significantly improve the accuracy of specialized terminology and numbers. Despite the potential of CAI tools to improve interpreters' performance, it has been suggested that their in-process use might result in additional cognitive effort and prove distracting for interpreters, who must integrate multiple sources of information. Regrettably, these concerns have not yet been addressed in experimental contributions. The research to date has mostly focused on evaluating the product of computer-assisted simultaneous interpreting (CASI), while very little is currently known about its process. A deeper understanding of the process of CASI may however prove highly valuable both for a more effective integration of CAI tools into SI and for the development of support tools truly targeted to interpreters' needs. The research presented in this contribution is a first step towards our increased understanding of how CAI tool use affects the process of SI. Combining multiple measures, process- and product-related data were collected in an eyetracking study on a sample of nine advanced conference interpreting trainees. The study compared digital glossaries, CAI tools with manual look-up and an ASR-CAI mock-up for terminology support following a within-subject design under controlled experimental conditions. The participants' cognitive effort was investigated by combining performance, behavioural, physiological, and subjective measures. The findings suggest that using ASR for terminological support may lead to the least additional cognitive effort and promote focused attention on the speaker. However, the study also highlighted potential drawbacks and raised additional questions which future research might address. The contribution will present the method and the key findings of the study, discuss its limitations, and trace future directions in the area of CAI research.

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22. Interpreting in Religious Contexts at the Intersection of Disciplines

Conveners: Jonathan Downie, Teresa Parish

Nearly a decade after the first appearance of Interpreting in Religious Contexts (IRC) as a panel at EST Congress (Downie and Karlik, 2012), this panel will ask how understanding of this practice and its effects on religious communities can be enlightened by inter-disciplinary research. IRC is understood as the performance in a signed or spoken language of a representation of what was said or signed in another language within any form of religious practice or religious organisation. New perspectives on this practice are especially timely in view of the changes in religious practice and interpreting delivery brought about by COVID-19 restrictions on in-person gatherings. Researchers have stressed that IRC serves wider purposes, beyond providing access to the semantic content of what was said or signed. Vigouroux (2010) argued that interpreting was the performance of vision of the church and its relationship with the surrounding community. The work of St André (2010) on the translation of Buddhist sutras and van der Louw's (2008) on the preparation of the Septuagint translation of the Jewish Scriptures pointed to the role that interpreting played in the process of sacred text translation and the adaptation of such translations to their cultural environment. This suggests that Balci Tison (2016) was correct to connect IRC with church identity formation. We particularly welcome papers on the following areas:

- Theological accounts of IRC in the light of ecclesiology, homiletics, and hermeneutics,
- Discussions of the social and cultural position and power of IRC using tools, theories and methods from cultural studies, sociology, sociology of religion, performance studies, and social psychology,
- Historical reflections of the links between IRC and religious translation,
- Reflections of the intersection between IRC and research on multi-ethnic religious and inter-religious practice, especially in light of the changes in such practices brought about by COVID-19 restrictions
- Examinations of the place of IRC within Interpreting Studies, especially as regards the theoretical and methodological insights it might offer to research on other forms of interpreting.

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Interpreting in Religious Contexts: A Case Study of the Holy See

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On site presentation

The Holy See is a complex institutional and religious setting employing secular professional interpreters from all walks of life. In spite of this, research on interpreting in this context is scarce. Drawing on a qualitative study of freelance interpreters who work at the Holy See and have extensive experience of its bodies, this study explores aspects related to the practice and evolution of interpreting in this context. This includes the interpreter's positionality, particularly affective rapport, sense of involvement, perception of self, and value and belief alignment. The Holy See is described as a highly coded and demanding interpreting environment where interpreters act as mediators for themselves and others in an insular environment. In addition, interpreting is a habitual, highly structured and proficient practice which is integral to the functioning of the Holy See. This context is considered to be challenging because of: the specialised content and terminology of the speeches, which requires in-depth knowledge of scripture and Catholic tradition; the need to be adaptive and to maintain professional distance, while being able to speak eloquently and with an appropriate tone; and the need to cope with a sense of frustration, alienation and inadequacy, in particular when dealing with gender-related issues inherent to Catholic culture. Interpreters are conscious of the specific environmental and ethical implications of their work. Furthermore, they are aware of both the positive and negative emotional impacts that the content of the interactions they interpret have on them. This can be observed when they recall interpreting content that is disturbing to hear and reproduce, as well as when recalling interpreting uplifting and poetic speeches. The findings are contrasted with those of research on Protestant and Evangelical churches, in particular in terms of interpreter agency and professional status. The comparison shows that interpreters in Christian settings, regardless of which branch, need in-depth Biblical knowledge to be able to interpret adequately and that their motivation is impacted by their experiences in this setting. However, in contrast with the institutional environment of the Holy See and its use of professional interpreters, volunteering is widespread in Protestant settings, mainly because active participation and involvement on the part of congregants is encouraged and is even considered to be a service to the Church and to God.

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Comparative Analysis of Culture-Bound Elements in the Holy Quran from Arabic into Kyrgyz

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On site presentation

Kyrgyzstan began to make publications in the Kyrgyz language in every subject after gaining independence in 1991. This was also the start of Kyrgyz translations of the Holy Qur'an. In this study, we will first give a quick overview of the Qur'an translations in Kyrgyzstan, and then employ three of these translations that are widely recognized in society in our research. One of the goals of this paper is to pinpoint the complications that a translator could face when translating cultural elements with reference to a number of culture-bound words in the Holy Qur'an from Arabic into Kyrgyz. Due to their inherent cultural patterns that may or may not exist in the target language, mistranslation of cultural terminology might have catastrophic consequences. The relevance of cultural element translation is especially evident in religious translations, when even a single mistranslation of a cultural item might result in a complete misunderstanding of the content. To accomplish so, the information will first be acquired from chapter thirty of the three Kyrgyz Quran versions. Куран Карим (Kuran Karim, 2005), ЫЙык Куран (Iyik Kuran, 2006), and Кутту Куран (Kuttuu Kuran, 2008). Second, selected culture-specific features will be compared to their Kyrgyz equivalents in order to determine what tactics translators employed. Third, the acquired data will be analyzed on the basis of the following seven procedures by Ivir (1987): Definition, literal translation, substitution, lexical creation, omission, addition and borrowing. The frequency of the employed strategies will next be examined in order to determine which technique has the best chance of succeeding. Finally, the effectiveness of the three translators' methodologies in interpreting the Holy Quran's culturally distinct themes will be comprehensively addressed.

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Ten Years of Conference Panels on Interpreting in Religious Contexts: What impact has there been on theology and Interpreting Studies?

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This paper tracks the progress of research on Interpreting in Religious Contexts (IRC) and the relationship of this research with Interpreting Studies and theology. It argues that the major accomplishments of IRC research have been in raising awareness of the practice and pioneering theories and methods. The year 2022 marks the 10th anniversary of the first EST Congress panel on Interpreting in Religious Contexts. Since then, similar panels have taken place at the conference series on Non-Professional Interpreting and Translation, and the EST Congress in Aarhus in 2016. In addition, the Nida Institute ran a seminar on Bible Translation and church interpreting in 2015. These four events suggest that IRC has become embedded in both Interpreting Studies and Bible translation. Despite the growth in the literature on the subject, it would seem that IRC remains a rather niche interest in both fields, gaining only passing mentions in a leading Interpreting Studies textbook (Pöchhacker, 2016, pp. 163, 212). Yet the tools, approaches and methods developed for use in IRC research have proven useful elsewhere. For example, Hokkanen's auto-ethnographical (2016) and 'service'-based approaches (2012) found resonance in later work in interpreting in Japan (Giustini, 2019) and translation in an NGO (Tesseur, 2015) respectively. Taking the examples of the development of Comparative Interpreting Studies and multi-lingual homiletics, this paper will therefore argue that, while the key findings of IRC research might still be seen as niche, this research acts as a microcosm for wider debates in both Interpreting Studies and theology. The value of IRC for those fields is therefore that it shows the limits of existing theories and methodologies and illustrates the difficulties that new theories and methods will have to overcome.

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Hearing Confessions through Interpreters: Tupi Territories and the Kikongo Kingdom

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On site presentation

In Roman Catholicism, the sacrament of penance and reconciliation, popularly called confession, is a strictly confidential matter between priest and penitent. Under no circumstances is or was it to be attended by any third party. During the colonial missionary period of the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries, an experiment, quite controversial from a modern perspective of understanding confession, took place in two different geo-cultural contexts: Tupi territories (current central and western Brazil in South America) and the Kikongo kingdom (current territories of Kongo and northern Angola in Africa). In both locations, all confessions were to be attended not only by a priest but also by an interpreter. These two historical cases in which interpreters played a significant role within a religious context will be discussed, with examples chosen to illustrate the most salient factors, including that of trust, in the controversial situations described. Confessions in indigenous languages through an interpreter and theological discussions on confession in multilingual contexts testify to the evolving linguistic policies of the Catholic Church at the time, and can also possibly inform further understanding of the interpreter's impact on church identity formation in the modern times.

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23. Advancing Translation Process Research

Convener: Fabio Alves

Translation process research has come of age from the first studies which solely used think-aloud protocol data in the mid-1980s to current empirical studies that draw on large data sets and use computational tools. Building on the triangulation paradigm (Alves 2003), translation process research has inquired into user activity data (UAD), investigated segmentation patterns and translation units, and attempted to account for instances of peak performance or to model translation entropy, among several other topics. The development of the database CRITT TPR-DB (Carl, Schaeffer & Bangalore 2016), storing and integrating translation-process data in a large repository, has enabled researchers to use a data pool to compare and extend empirical studies of translation-process data. In parallel with developments in empirical research, the field has also seen the emergence of a research agenda that considers human cognition, and indirectly the act of translating and interpreting, to be situated, embodied, distributed, embedded, and extended (Risku & Rogl 2020), challenging the standard computation-oriented and information-processing views of translation process research and claiming that studies need to be placed in context and consider the act of translating as embodied, embedded and affective action. At the same time, advances in machine translation systems has enhanced the focus on human-computer interaction and contributed to expand the agenda of translation process research in a new direction. The merging of translation memories and machine translation, as well as the advent of adaptive and interactive neural machine translation systems and the use of multimodal input, have had an impact on the process of translation (O'Brien 2020). Advancing translation process research is, therefore, required to understand these new forms of translational activity. Advocating in favour of a complementary approach, Alves & Jakobsen (2020) have insisted that only by integrating them into a coherent whole can cognitive translation studies lay the epistemological, paradigmatic and interdisciplinary foundations for its further development. It should ground itself "in theories of semiosis (meaning-making) and linguistics (language use) and on cognitive science (neurocognition and situated-action cognition)". For Alves & Jakobsen, cognitive translation studies must incorporate in its research agenda not only features of machine translation and aspects of human-computer interaction, but also enlarge the scope of its theoretical formulations to include situated, distributed and extended aspects of human cognition. In line with these emerging trends, this panel invites contributions seeking to advance translation process research, e.g. (but not necessarily) by suggesting an integrated alternative to the dichotomic separation of computational and non-computational approaches in translation process research or other ways of clarifying the relation between the translation process, the translation product and machine-related activities in translation. Suggestions for bridging the gap between representational and non-representational views of human cognition or for computationally modelling translating as a dynamic cognitive activity are also welcome. Contributions can be based on any language pairs and translation modes (including oral and signed), and on all kinds of empirical data, as long as the aim is to offer ideas for advancing translation process research, in particular, and to contribute to the development of Translation Studies in general.

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Salience effects on equative and similative markers in translation from English into Czech

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On site presentation

Sandra Halverson (2003) brought forward the idea that the patterns of over- and underrepresentation of linguistic items found in translated texts may be explained by asymmetries in cognitive salience within semantic networks in the bilingual brain. According to this account, high salience of a linguistic item leads to a higher likeliness of translators opting for it. In trying to find support for Halverson's revised model (2017), I examine salience effects in the highly polysemous equative and similative markers in English (i.e., as, like) and Czech (i.e., jako, jak). These markers seem to have been getting more attention recently, especially from a typological perspective (cf. Treis & Vanhove, 2017). They express equality and similarity and are used for making comparisons, which is one of the basic human cognitive abilities. However, the markers have a wide array of additional functions, such as stating a role (e.g., she works as a doctor), listing things (e.g., marine animals such as jellyfish and walruses), making concessions (e.g., as hard as it may be to accept, …), and many others. These functions are mapped differently onto the markers in the two languages, and they vary with regards to their relative salience. The goal is to find out if the asymmetries in salience lead to specific translational patterns. This first stage of a larger project consists in three steps: (1) to determine the markers' senses using reference works and general corpora (the BNC and CNC), (2) to establish the senses' relative salience on the basis of their frequencies in the general corpora and on the basis of results from elicitation experiments, (3) to form hypotheses concerning the effects of the differences in relative salience according to the model and to test them using parallel corpora (the InterCorp). The results of this study should help refine the gravitational pull model and shed more light on the workings of the translating brain.

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Testing the Usefulness of an Automatic Machine Translation Accuracy Indicator within Trados Studio: Empirical Data and Post-editor Perceptions

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On site presentation

As the practice of post-editing machine translation (MT) has become increasingly more common in the language services industry (Koponen, 2016), there have been important innovations to the post-editing user interface (UI) in order to attempt to increase productivity and make the task of the post-editor easier. For example, Unbabel and Memsource include MT quality estimation (MTQE) scores for their post-editors (Memsource; Martins, 2021). Also, the CASMACAT project experimented with including word-level MTQE scores in the post-editing UI within the CASMACAT workbench (Alabau et al., 2014). Since then, however, MT has undergone a revolution due to breakthroughs with neural networks. Additionally, the CASMACAT workbench is not a commonly used translation environment. This presentation gives results from an experiment on the utility of indicating word-level translation accuracy using highlighting in the widely used post-editing/translation environment, Trados Studio. A translation accuracy indicator (TAI) is generated automatically from an algorithm that mainly uses word translation entropy that is calculated from the output of 10 different MT systems. This TAI is used to highlight words in neural MT output (Spanish) of three source texts (English). 36 professional translators then post-edited the texts and were randomly assigned one of three conditions for each of the three texts: no highlighting, automatically generated highlighting, manual highlighting provided by a researcher. While participants worked in Trados Studio, keystrokes were logged with the Qualitivity plugin, providing data on typing duration, pauses, insertions, and deletions. Additionally, participants completed a post-survey with their impressions on the usefulness of the highlighting. This experiment was conducted in order to determine if giving post-editors more information about MT output at the sub-segment level would increase productivity or satisfaction. Surprisingly, results show that post-editors actually took longer and paused longer when highlighting was present—whether automatic or manual—though differences were not significant. It is equally curious to note that over half of the participants reported the highlighting to be either slightly, moderately, or even extremely useful. This suggests it is important to consider UI improvements even if they do not increase productivity.

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Error recognition of Neural MT in student and professional translators

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In Schaeffer et al. (2019), we studied to what extent translation student's error recognition processes differed from those in professional translators. The stimuli consisted of complete texts, which contained errors of 5 kinds, following Mertin's (2006) error typology. We presented human translations which contained errors produced by human translators and which had to be revised by translation student and professional translators. In Vardaro et al (2019), we followed the same logic, but first determined the frequency of error types produced by the EU commission's NMT system and then presented single sentences containing three error types, based on the MQM typology. The participants in Vardaro et al (2019) were professional translators employed by the EU. For the current purpose, we want to present the results from a comparison between those 30 professionals in Vardaro et al (2019) and a group of 35 translation students. We presented the same materials as in Vardaro et al (2019) and also tracked participants' eye movements and keystrokes. Results will allow us to draw conclusions regarding the role of translation competence during error recognition processes of machine translated text. This is interesting because our previous study (Schaeffer et al 2019) has shown that professionals are more strategic and efficient in their reading behaviour during error recognition, suggesting that the emphasis current models of translation competence (e.g. PACTE, 2003) put on strategic aspects does indeed help in differentiating between more and less experienced translators. Currently, the only validated instrument which allows for a non-ad hoc definition of translation expertise is the TICQ (Schaeffer et al., 2019a), which we use in the current study to predict differences in error recognition processes. As such it will serve to further validate the TICQ. To what extent professionals and students differ regarding their error recognition processes can be directly applied for didactic purposes, given that postediting expertise is and will become even more central to translator education. In addition, differences in error recognition processes can elucidate aspects of participants' bilingual lexicon and any differences between students and professionals is likely to be due to sustained practice and as such may help in delimiting our object of study: expert translation behaviour.

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Information searching in the post-editing and translation process: Advancing Translation Process Research through a Situated Translation perspective

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On site presentation

Information mining and the use of machine translation has become fixed points in translation curricula, but there remains a scarcity of research into both of these aspects when related to translation trainees (e.g., Daems et al., 2017 or Paradowska, 2021). This presentation is a recap of a PhD project investigating 11 translation trainees and 9 EFL students as they interact with machine translation (MT) and online resources (OR) during translation and post-editing tasks for two text types (operative-technical and informative-medical). One of the main objectives of the project is to expand the boundaries of a controlled lab-based study by incorporating into the design the tenets of Situated Translation (Risku, 2010). Adopting this theoretical framework introduces a multifaceted perspective on the process of translation and post-editing. Situated Translation allows to perceive them as they happen both in the minds and environments rich with (technological) artefacts while still controlling the experimental study setting. The first investigated variable is effort (cf. Krings, 2001) – temporal effort operationalised as time spent in OR (keylogging data via Inputlog) and cognitive effort operationalised as average fixation duration (eye-tracking data via EyeLink 1000 Plus). Another variable is the range of consulted OR types along with product data – translation accuracy of terminological rich points. Lastly, general attitude towards MT and perceived effort ratings pertaining to the source texts supplement the process and product data (gauged through pre- and post-task questionnaires). The variables were analysed to find correlations between them and to compare the two groups and tasks. The results indicate that the relationship between the investigated variables in information searching during translation and post-editing is intensely nuanced. Most importantly, the study shows that examining how the mind "leaks" into the environment (Risku and Windhager, 2013) is currently indispensable to advance Translation Process Research. Finally, the implications of the study also shed light on the effects of translator training on information searching and the use of MT.

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The proof of the translation process is in the reading of the target text: testing the effectiveness of the translator’s keystrokes with the reader’s eye movements

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On site presentation

The translator’s decisions and language use are vital for the reader’s meaning making process (Alves & Jakobsen 2020, Chesterman 1998). Yet, studies exploring the relationship between the translation process and product, including the effect on the target reader are scarce. In this presentation we offer a novel way of testing the effectiveness of the translator’s decisions visible in the keylogging data by looking at the eye movements of the target text readers (Walker 2019). For this purpose, we asked 20 university students to read the translations of a product description text and decide whether they would feel encouraged to buy the product described in the text. The translations were produced by professional translators in our previous project and we have complete records of the process (Whyatt 2019). We analysed the reader’s eye movements recorded by the EyeLink 1000 Plus and searched for correspondences between the ease or difficulty recorded in the eye-tracking record (fixation duration, re-fixations, gaze time) and the translator’s keylogging data (fluent typing, pauses and deletions). Our aim is to see: 1) whether the translator’s effort paid off and the reader does not display difficulty when reading the final text as indicated by long fixations and re-fixations; 2) if the easy stretches of text production correlate with the ease of reading; 3) how translation and language errors affect the reading and reception of translated texts (Rayner and Liversedge 2011). We also conducted brief interviews with the participants to supplement the eye movement data with their subjective account of the reading experience. This exploratory study is a part of the Read Me project which aims to advance our understanding of the relationship between the translation process and the reading experience of the target readership. The reception of translated language remains a very much unexplored area in cognitive translation studies.

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Revisiting the concept of representation in translation process research: reflections from contemporary cognitive science

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On site presentation

According to Recanati (2000), "Utterances and thoughts have content: they represent (actual or imaginary) states of affairs". Representation has been a key concept in defining a relationship between thoughts and utterances. However, what is meant by the term representation is quite often a subject of controversy. Relevance Theory (Sperber & Wilson, 1986/1995) recognizes that representations (particularly public representations), like any other perceptible object in the environment, have content, that is, they represent states of affairs in a possible or actual world. Gutt (2000), in his application of relevance theory to translation, claims that the translated text is an attributed representation resulting from an interpretive process of someone's mental representations. In this paper, we argue that the concept of representation is crucial to translation process research but needs to be revisited in the light of contemporary developments in cognitive science. Aiming to do so, we consider Gibson's (1977) concept of affordance and discuss whether recognizing affordances as byproducts of actions implies that affordances are experienced through representations or whether affordances are experienced without being represented. Siegel (2014), for instance, claims that basic forms of intelligent behavior, such as learning, and skillful action, can be described and explained without recourse to mind or brain representations. In this paper, we ask whether affordances are truly possible in the absence of representational content and use translation process data to illustrate our inquiry. The central argument rests on the understanding that affordances have content. It follows that depending on its content, affordances will be viewed by translators as representing states of affairs. By doing that, we hope to contribute to advancing translation process research and to offer a conceptual approach which, while still adhering to relevance-theoretic tenets, revisits such tenets in line with contemporary developments within cognitive science.

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The translation process of metaphors in comic books from Korean into English

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On site presentation

Since the rise of process research in Translation Studies in the 1980s, interest has been paid to the cognitive effort of translators. Despite various ways of measuring cognitive effort, relatively little research has been conducted concerning the cognitive effort required to translate and post-edit texts which contain metaphors. Although metaphors are pervasive in comics and make the language of comics creative enough, little research on comics has been conducted in translation studies. In this regard, exploring the translation process of metaphors contained in comic books and measuring the cognitive effort of translators and post-editors when dealing with metaphors need to be carried out. The overall aim of the project is to explore how people translate metaphors when dealing with creative parts of the text. In order to achieve this goal, this project investigates two issues. First, the process of translating metaphors in comic books of a translator and a post-editor is described and compared. Second, the effort that the translator and the post-editor make cognitively is measured and compared through measuring pauses. The process of translating metaphors is recorded by the participants themselves, using a screen-recording software, FlashBack Express, and a key-stroke logging software, Translog-II. Also, for a qualitative analysis of the data, interviews are carried out when the translation task is over. The translation is carried out from Korean into English. Thus, this project examines the extent to which machine translation may facilitate or hinder the production of a text that requires taking visual and cultural context into account. This project builds on a tradition of examining the translation process and translators' cognitive effort from the perspective of process-oriented research; at the same time, it innovates because the project deals with machine translation post-editing when translating a text which requires a translator's and a post-editor's creativity, an area that has only recently gained visibility in translation studies. Moreover, considering the fact that relatively few studies on comics have been conducted in the field of translation studies and comics studies, it is expected that this project on the translation process of metaphors in comic books will fill a gap in academic knowledge.

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24. Advancing TS through think-aloud: Showcasing a challenging but unique method

Conveners: Claudine Borg, Brita Dorer

In the 1980s and 1990s, Krings, Lörscher, Séguinot and Gerloff were pioneers in using verbal data to study translation processes, with methodological advances employing verbal reports backed by Ericsson and Simon's ground-breaking work. Introspective reports, both concurrent and retrospective, as well as dialogue protocols were the method largely applied to understand what was going on in the translators" 'black box", paving the way for what is now known as Cognitive Translation and Interpreting Studies. Since the 1990s, favoured by technological advancements and more powerful statistical tools, new quantitative methods have been added to process-oriented research, such as keystroke logging, eye-tracking, and EEG. The importance of think-aloud decreased, triggered by criticism targeting its validity and reliability, the immense effort required to gather and analyse verbal data in the form of Think-Aloud Protocols (TAPs), and its predominantly qualitative, and thus subjective, nature. However, despite such criticism, think-aloud continues being a powerful and unique method for analysing cognitive processes, particularly in triangulation settings. And technological advances nowadays facilitate data processing and analysis, for instance, transcriptions by using automated speech recognition. As Jakobsen & Alves (2021:4) put it, "[t]he TAP method remains a strong method, as there may not be a better way of getting information about a person's mind than by having the person tell us about it in words". Recent work showing the valuable and unique insights think-aloud provides include Borg (2017), Dorer (2020), Sun et al. (2020) and Vieira (2017).This panel aims to shed light on the strengths, uniqueness and power of think-aloud for TIS. We invite contributions discussing think-aloud in relation (but not limited) to:

- methodological insights and innovation (e.g. approaches to gathering and analysing data, triangulation)
- situated translation
- cognitive aspects (e.g. cognitive load, decision-making)
- psychological phenomena (e.g. emotions, self-confidence, creativity)
- personality (e.g. the effect of personality on think-aloud)
- revision and post-editing processes
- literary translation
- differences in levels of translation experience
- translator training
- professional practices.

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How think-alouds provide insight into literary post-editing

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On site presentation

In my presentation I will look at think-aloud protocols generated by five post-editors as part of an empirical study of post-editing in the field of literary translation conducted in 2019/20. In this study, five experienced literary translators revised a machine-translated German version of a short story by Ernest Hemingway produced by DeepL, the machine that is currently most widely used by professional translators who work with English and German. For authenticity and ecological validity, the participants worked at their usual places of work; the think-aloud protocols were triangulated with data from retrospective verbalizations and keylogs. The think-alouds generated in the course of this study comprise a number of different types of verbalization - ranging from merely reading out loud a snippet of source or target text or disjointed sequences of thinking aloud on the one end of the continuum to explicit and well-phrased social communications on the other, i.e., “socially motivated verbalizations generated to communicate to one or more listeners” (Ericsson and Simon 1993, xiv), such as explanations, descriptions and rationalizations addressed at the researcher. While the modes of verbal reporting differed from participant to participant, and the insights to be gleaned from the various (parts of) protocols also vary widely, I will show how all types of verbalization can serve as rich resources that allow us to better understand how post-editors make their decisions, how the cognitive effort is distributed during post-editing between soure text, machine translation and final target text (Krings 2001; Vieira 2017), and how post-editing differs from translating from scratch. I will also show how think-alouds allow us to capture the impact of situational factors on translatorial cognition, gauge the emotional state of the participants, and understand how they perceive their role as post-editors. In view of the fact that the focus of the study is on literary post-editing, the question of whether post-editing as a process mode constrains human agency and creativity will also be addressed, again based on think-aloud data.

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Using think-aloud protocol (TAP) to study the perception and negotiation of 'risk' in the process of translating health-related information in a Norwegian mobile application

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On site presentation

According to Anthony Pym (2015), translation can be fruitfully looked at and analysed as an activity that involves risk, in three carefully defined ways: the 'credibility risk' which involves the risk of losing trust and credibility with clients and co-workers, the 'uncertainty risk' which involves translators' cognitive processes (doubts and self-negotiations), and the 'communicative risk' which involves the risk of the finished translated product not achieving the expected communicative success. In this heavily triangulated case study, we look at how agents involved in the production of source texts and their translations perceive and negotiate such risks in the process of translating health-related content in a mobile application from Norwegian into English. The data gathered consists of a group interview with employees and freelancers at the translation agency that was commissioned with translating the texts, and a day of observation of an agency project manager. The data also included an interview with two of the authors providing content for the app, and most significantly – three kinds of TAP: one recorded during the session where the translator translated two of the articles in the app, another during the quality-checker's session, and finally, one during the session where the translator looked through and made decisions about which quality-checker suggestions to accept or reject. We also carried out a retrospective interview with the translator, and analysed aspects of the translated texts. Our focus in the paper is on the kinds of risk the various agents involved explicitly or implicitly point out in the data we have gathered, and how they try to manage and mitigate these risks in the ways in which they communicate with each other, and in the ways in which they think about and carry out their work. The study confirms that the TAP protocol constitutes a fruitful method for studying the various agents' perceptions and negotiation of risk. The data shows that all the agents display great sensitivity in regard to the credibility risk in all their dealings with each other and the texts and that the uncertainty and communicative risks are greatly alleviated by various quality assurance measures that are in place that precisely allow room for risk negotiation and hence mitigation.

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Studying the audience's reception of subtitling in an almost naturalistic setting: A TAP-based research

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Online presentation

TAP-based research has undergone a decrease of interest in Translation Studies due to the introduction of eye-tracking and criticism about its validity (Sun, 2011). Caffrey (2009) points out the inability to pause the videos when participants viewed them on the eye tracker, since the type of the eye tracker, the size of the computer screen, light intensity and other elements have an impact on the quality of the eye-tracking data (O'Brien, 2009). However, the popularity of online video streaming now makes non-linear reception activities quite common. If the experiment setting is to be naturalistic, it is thus necessary to study viewing behaviour based on the pace of the viewer rather than the pace of the product. It is time to consider other data-collecting methods that enable researchers to examine how audiovisual materials are received when audiences can control the pace of the product through pauses, rewinds and skips. Screen recording plus TAPs requires tools that are free and universal in terms of operating systems and mode of operation. Research subjects do not need to go to an unfamiliar laboratory equipped with an eye tracker at a scheduled time. They can do the experiment whenever they are inclined to and watch the audiovisual material on their own devices. In this research, think-aloud protocols, screen recordings, questionnaires, and interviews are used to explore how a nine-minute video extracted from a translated TV show is received and understood by eighteen participants. This research will shed light on debates over the ecological and methodological validity of TAPs and screen-recording, helping to assess whether these tools, without eye-tracking, can advance the understanding of the reception of AVT.

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How useful? How important? How difficult? English-to-French translation difficulty studied in a triangulation approach

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On site presentation

English questions using the interrogative adverb 'how' in combination with an adjective or adverb are a well-known difficulty in English-to-French translations. When translating questionnaires, this question form is relatively frequent, and so it is crucial to decide on the best-possible translation approach. As a direct translation is not possible due to the French language structure, mainly two solutions have been in use: (a) using the French interrogative adverbs 'dans quelle mesure' / 'à quel point' (e.g.: Dans quelle mesure / À quel point êtes-vous satisfait/e?), or (b) asking the question in a direct way and adding the gradation (quantification) in the answer options provided (e.g.: Are you satisfied? Very much, Not at all). I studied how experienced questionnaire translators handle this translation task. I carried out a Think-Aloud Study (Dorer, 2020) (Jääskeläinen, 2017) with six experienced professional questionnaire translators of French mother tongue. They translated five questionnaire items including the English expressions "how easy or difficult", "how difficult or easy", "how important", "how useful" into French while thinking aloud. I triangulated these concurrent ThA data with keystroke logging data (Translog 2006) (Alves and Gonçalves, 2003) (Göpferich, 2017). I could show that, the more experienced and better trained the translators were(da Silva, 2020), the more likely it was that they would use approach (a), which is also the recommendation in survey research. The level of hesitation and insecurity about which option to choose that resulted from my ThA data was confirmed by the keystroke logging data, e.g., by a higher number of corrections made, more intermediate versions, longer pauses, or a higher number of spelling errors and typos. In particular, the level of corrections varied substantially between the most experienced translator, translating these expressions correctly straight away, and the least experienced one spending much time deciding on the approach, with several recursive actions and corrections. This leads to two conclusions: (a) from the methodological point of view, I could show that the findings from both methods, ThA and keystroke logging, confirmed each other; (b) it makes sense to train even experienced translators to become good questionnaire translators, by providing them with clear guidance, backed also from survey research perspective, for not unnecessarily spending too much time on translation tasks for which recommendations do exist.

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Reflective practice in modern translation training

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On site presentation

The aim of this paper is to emphasise the significance of self-reflection in the process of building translation competence in novice translators and its implications for translator training practice. The route to professional competence may lead along different paths, and the individual stages of this journey may differ, but the direction is always the same. The paper briefly presents the state of research on the translation process to date, with particular emphasis on research focusing on the recording of the process, in the form of verbalization of thoughts, think aloud protocols, and other procedures. The main part of the paper is the presentation of two practical solutions to be applied in translation training classes to increase the awareness of the translation process within the framework of reflective practice. Two case studies described in the paper show two different ways of approaching the problem of self-reflection in translation training, applied with two different groups of students, in undergraduate and postgraduate courses. Undergraduate students starting their translation training in the Department of English philology were asked to record their mental processes facing a new translation task, while postgraduate students were given the task of analysing the changes their made in their draft translations of Wikipedia articles, which was possible through the edition history future offered by the Wikipedia portal. The conclusions derived from those two different projects, though focused on the acquisition of the same translation competence, may be important for planning the translator training curriculum to include the approach towards reflective practice.

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Translators' Metalinguistic Awareness in Retrospective Interviews

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On site presentation

Metalinguistic awareness is deemed crucial for the translation process and problem-solving and involves knowledge of abstract language qualities and contrastive knowledge (Halverson 2018). It can be tapped into through verbal reports, which provide insight into translators' cognitive processes and decision-making (Ehrensberger-Dow and Perrin 2009). Ehrensberger-Dow and Perrin (2009) find differing degrees of awareness between novices and more experienced translators in cue-based retrospective interviews while Englund Dimitrova and Tiselius (2014) find that even professional translators do not comment on most problem indicators in the process data. The present study investigates what translators comment on and if their verbalisations display metalinguistic awareness and metacognition of translation processes (Shreve 2006), that is, whether their choices are informed by explicit knowledge rather than implicit intuition. The data used in this study were elicited in an experiment on automatisation in translation (Freiwald et al. 2020), in which twelve professional translators translated ten short German texts into English while their keystrokes and eye movements were recorded. At the end of the experiment, parts of the translations were played back to the participants to ask about the reasons behind observable pauses or changes. These retrospective interviews are transcribed and manually annotated in the present study according to the reported processes and levels of reflection involved in decision-making and problem-solving and the reported reasons behind problem indicators. The context of the translation process experiment allows some triangulation of data, connecting the verbalisations to eye-tracking and keystroke logging, not only during the interview but also during the translation. The process data are consulted to help categorise unclear comments and to check whether reported and actual behaviour match. The translators' experience is also drawn on for the discussion. Overall, the results show the translators' explicit metalinguistic awareness and their ability and willingness to explain their translation process in cue-based retrospective interviews. They also complement the results from the aforementioned experiment, as strategies which seem to require more cognitive effort are commented on by the participants while more automatized decisions seem less noteworthy. This study offers insight into translators' meta-reflective ability, the multi-dimensionality of translation and the knowledge and principles drawn on in translation.

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Interpreters’ reporting styles. What do they tell us about the method of retrospective protocols?

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On site presentation

Due to the unfeasibility of eliciting concurrent verbalisations during the task of interpreting, the type of verbal data interpreting scholars obtain to study processes involved in this form of translation is retrospection. This variant of verbal protocols described extensively by Ericsson and Simon (1993) in psychology research, has been adapted to the requirements of interpreting research (e.g., Ivanova 2000; Englund Dimitrova & Tiselius 2014; Herring & Tiselius 2020; Gumul 2020, etc.) and used successfully for the last two decades to enter the interpreters’ “black box” despite its inherent weaknesses. Unlike real-time TAPs, retrospection does not allow direct access to the cognitive processes. Due to the posteriority to the interpreting task, this method can only provide a post hoc indication of cognitive load, which means that the researcher can only gain access to what the interpreter remembers about the process. Nevertheless, retrospection makes it possible to probe at least into the interpreters' conscious choices and trace some of the cognitive processes underlying the interpreting task. Retrospection may take various forms. The approaches differ in terms of immediacy, cueing, and the involvement of the researcher. In this paper, I will focus on self-retrospection cued by target-text recording in some cases and source-text transcript in others. The material analysed in this presentation has been recorded for the purpose of two different projects, both employing the method of retrospective protocols. It consists of verbalisations of 156 trainee interpreters studying at three interpreting training institutions in Poland. The aim of this study is to offer some methodological considerations. To this end, I will analyse the obtained verbal data looking at some inter-subject and intra-subject differences in reporting styles. My main focus will be on the parameters of verbosity (understood as the amount of talk), informativeness, and (ir)relevance of the reports. The verbalisation will also be compared in terms of reporting of problems and adopted solutions (preventive and coping tactics), and in search of mentions of problems (disfluencies, infelicities and omissions). Moreover, I will trace the extent of interpreters’ personal accounts of the difficulties they faced during the process of retrospection. In this presentation I am also planning to share my personal experience as a researcher working with this method and the problems I encountered in conducting research based on retrospection. I hope this study of interpreters’ reporting styles can contribute to a better understanding of this method and help to refine the retrospective procedures in interpreting research.

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Think-Aloud Protocols for and during sight translation tasks in translator training

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On site presentation

Sight translation is often defined as “a hybrid between written translation and interpreting in that the source text is written and the target text is spoken” (Agrifoglio 2004: 43). It has been frequently employed in various translation and interpreting training settings, with a notable difference, namely that, in interpreting training, the final output consists of an oral production, with little if any possibility of altering or revisiting the original text, whereas, in translation, oral production ultimately turns into a final textual output subject to subsequent revisions. The present paper focuses on the methodologies involved and the results of a series of experimental tasks currently conducted with two groups of undergraduate students studying translation at the two English Language and Literature Departments in Greece, namely a total of 20 second-year and final-year students per institution. Students are tasked to work on two types of text, one of general nature and one specialized text. They are asked to sight translate while thinking aloud their rendition by using a speech recognition and voice typing software, specifically designed for speakers of Greek. Students sight translate two thematically familiar texts of approximately 200 words each, with no access to online resources. Our methodological approach is based on Kourouni’s 4-phase model proposed for undergraduate training contexts (2012) modified to serve the sight translation framework. It is assumed that, with respect to the (sight) translating phase, less experienced (second year) students will have less revisions while verbalizing their translation than the more experienced (fourth year) ones. It is similarly assumed that, at the self-revision phase, less experienced (second year) students will offer less comments than fourth year students, as they might be less aware of the deverbalization constraints imposed by the co-presence of the two languages. It is expected that these patterns will be more prevalent when dealing with specialized texts than in the general text category. From the perspective of translation pedagogy, it is anticipated that Think-Aloud Protocols from fourth year students will provide evidence of the extent to which specific methodological approaches to translation presented in the classroom(s) have been internalized and applied as per designed learning objectives, thus contributing to theorizing on and about translation didactics theory and practice.

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Insights into the revision behaviour of translation students in response to electronic feedback

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On site presentation

This study explores the potential of electronic feedback for translation training. Computer-assisted translation training is an underexplored area; yet the use of electronic feedback for revision training is a promising road to support a process-oriented teaching approach (Oțăt, 2016). The study used a recently developed electronic interface (Hypal4MUST) (Granger & Lefer, 2020) which facilitates the annotation of student translations with a standardised tag set for translation and language errors. I investigated the uptake of the tag-based feedback for translation revision by under- and postgraduate translation trainees. The study adopts a mixed-methods approach. The analysis integrates quantitative information about the annotation tags used and the related revision activities and qualitative information about the revision activities and the rationale behind the activities, using think-aloud protocols and screen casting. The participants were ten undergraduate and eight postgraduate translation trainees. They received feedback with Hypal4MUST on a translation task from L2 German into their L1 Dutch and engaged in in-class revision activities during 15 to 20 minutes. The analysis of the revision activities revealed widely differing individual patterns. Revision strategies included online activities, such as lookups in bilingual dictionaries (27%) and the use of automated translation tools (12%), Google searches (17%), as well as offline strategies, such as requesting the help of a peer (6%) or the teacher (3%) or simply revising without research (16%). Revising without research strongly correlated with lack of translation experience. Overall, surprisingly poor use was made of advanced search options in Google (3%) and of a combined sources research (5%). With regard to correct tag interpretation and corresponding revision success, a clear difference was noted according to the two main tag categories. Tags for translation-related problems were in most cases interpreted correctly, and triggered more online research activities leading to successful revisions. On the contrary, students struggled with the linguistic information (grammar, style,…) provided in the language-related tags, sometimes even ignoring it, which led to unsuccessful revisions. The results will be discussed in the light of process-oriented translation training, adopting an activity theoretical framework to search for potential explanations for (lack of) revision success and (lack of) activation of linguistic knowledge while engaging in a translation revision task.

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25. The Reality of Revision

Conveners: Ilse Feinauer, Amanda Lourens

Revisers do not need theory or training to become revisers. And yet they operate as recognized professional revisers. We would like panellists to give account of everyday normal ways of action to make meaning of the terms reviser, revision. Also what does the agent performing revision look like and what is the role of this agent in any specific finished product? In this panel we group all revisionary activities (currently referred to with the tems revision, editing, proofreading, post-editing, fuzzy matching) under revision as the umbrella term. We request panellists to investigate professional practices to advance theoretical approaches regarding revision; in turn practice may draw on these new theoretical perspectives e.g. project managers understanding the complexities of the social networks in which the various agents operate in order to generate a specific product. The research framework used will be data-based, drawing on patterns that emerged from the analysis of real-life data. Panellists will follow a more sociological approach in researching publishing projects, since sociological theories may provide the background against which we can explain the very complex patterns in the actual revisionary activities. At this stage very little is known about the way revision takes place, but empirical data on the actual genesis of published texts will describe the various roles, power, as well as the socio-cognitive aspects operative in revision. The following research questions could for example drive the investigations of panellists:

1. What are the practices of revisionary activities in their situational embeddedness and how can they be described;

2. how do these practices come together in actual processes; and

3. how are all of these eventually played out in networks?

The styles and applications of revisionary activities may vary from project to project, and also from agent to agent, depending on the nature of the text and individual working style and personality of the agent at work. We therefore invite contributions on the following topics:

- workplace revision practices
- revision agents (author, translator, reviser, reader, reviewer) and their agencies (habitus, processes, networks, power relations, gender, post-colonialism)
- revisionary practices in various genres (e.g. literary, technical, academic) generically or in specific publications
- revisionary practices in manuscript development in various genres
- revisionary practices in all types of (sign language) interpreting.

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The reviser in the financial services industry

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On site presentation

Revision of unilingual content produced by non-native English speakers in financial services in France is integral to successful message transfer. I will investigate professional situations drawn from my experience as an in-house translator/reviser, the theoretical approaches applied, and the reviser's role. Text-producers often regard revision as mere grammatical checking, but the reality is different; it is multi-faceted in terms of action, purpose, and importance. Revision actions, oral or written, range from syntactical correction and applying house style to content and structural transediting, through plain and reconstructive reporting, reshaping to provide the right register or ensure the text is consistent, and pragmatic coherence change procedures to create textual cohesion. This activity takes place in an often high-pressure translatorial action environment, and a financial services milieu in which all participants are inter-reliant and united in purpose. The reviser is an actor in this self-contained network and bona fide member of this sphere due to their skills and dispositions. They do not need theory or training per se but strong writing competence from a cognitive and social perspective. The more knowledgeable they are about the subject matter and practised in identifying the errors and quirks of text-producers, the more efficient the revision and better quality the finished product. They have a responsibility to escalate possible errors to be verified and corrected. If this is not done, the text-producer may be sanctioned for non-compliance of ethical and regulatory rules. I will analyse workplace revision practices in two situations leading to published texts: an in-house team translation that incorporates revisionary activity, and revision of a unilingual text. It is interesting to see the approaches involved in each case and which method produces the highest quality. Both involve numerous revision agents (commissioning agents such as heads of research, text-producers, translators, revisers primarily) that come together to produce a product by a deadline and to the highest calibre possible. The text-producer is ultimately accountable for the message, but the reviser's role and 'power' must not be underestimated, as they act as a crucial and much appreciated quality controller and an agent for expressing the message most effectively.

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Subtitling revision: ingrained perceptions and market realities

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Online presentation

Subtitle revision may be envisaged as an intrinsic part of the quality control and quality assurance processes in the audio-visual translation industry. However, as demonstrated by Robert and Remael (2016: 596-597), this notion may not always accurately reflect the actual working realities of subtitlers in Europe. More often than not, the revision step in the quality control chain (hereby defined as a post-translation activity completed by someone other than the original subtitler of an audio-visual product, rather than as self-revision of one's own subtitles) is either conflated with proofreading or altogether omitted. Due to constrained economic budgets, a lack of trained translators and revisers for minority languages or a very fluid notion of translation quality, this task may not be performed by trained revisers, but rather constitute an additional burden on other subtitlers, who may be asked to revise their colleagues' work for a reduced fee. On the other hand, for some AVT providers, revision may be classified as the stringent adherence to the company's style guide and QC checklists and performed by dedicated in-house quality control personnel. This means that the final product is often shaped more by the practical market realities than the theoretical underpinnings of what is considered to be good practice in terms of subtitle quality. And yet, never in history has the need for qualified AV translators, revisers and proof-readers been more acute or more urgent. The sheer volume of translated media products circulating the globe exerts pressure on local AVT markets to produce an ever-increasing number of translated subtitles to match the competitive conditions and the demand of their audiences. This evolution of the global audio-visual industry has further been reflected in the development of new varieties of AVT services, from live subtitling and audio-description to the advance of machine translated or auto-generated captions on social media sites. However, research into human-performed subtitle revision and its working conditions remains scarce (Robert & Remael, 2016: 601), as opposed to global subtitling translation flows (see Kuo, 2014 and 2015) or small-scale local studies of subtitler experiences (Nikolić, 2010, Abdallah, 2011, Tuominen, 2018). This study aims to complement the extant literature on the subject by delving into revision processes and procedures as performed by professional revisers in Croatia. It will do so by focusing on subtitle revision as a context-dependent activity tied to specific local conditions. Such an approach follows the academic notions of audio-visual translation as a social practice occurring and embedded in its specific social, economic and cultural context (Heilbron & Sapiro, 2007: 104) and likewise, the view of subtitlers' cognition as embodied, extended, grounded and embedded in its particular context (cf. Risku 2014: 336 and 2017: 291-292).

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The Affect of Revision: Findings from an Interview Study in Switzerland

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On site presentation

Emotions and affect have attracted some attention in Translation Studies recently, notably with the publication of two monographs (Hubscher-Davidson 2018; Koskinen 2020). In this emerging field, an empirical study specifically devoted to emotions or affect in revision has yet to be conducted, although these aspects have been addressed in previous studies (Solum 2017; Künzli 2007) and handbooks (e.g. Mossop 2020). This paper aims to shed light on the reality of the affect of revision through interview data gathered in 2019 and 2020 in Switzerland in different professional contexts (institutions, private companies with in-house translation departments and translation agencies). The 45 in-depth interviews being analysed here were conducted with heads of translation departments, in-house translators and revisers, projects managers and freelancers to better understand the main practices and perception of revision and the translator-reviser relationship. The study shows that revision is mostly related to negative affect and perceptions. As a revisee, it is deemed demoralising to have one's text revised, and receiving red text can be particularly difficult. The effect on the revisee depends on different factors, e.g. if corrections are explained or not. Revisers describe the activity as difficult, stressful, exhausting and burdensome. Interviewees said they find revision more difficult than translation and feel stressed about being the last person to work on a text. They also asserted that they find the task tiring and have difficulties remaining focused on it. Revisers sometimes get upset during revision, because they feel like they are doing the translator's job for them. However, revision is also perceived as positive, as it relieves the pressure on the translators, and is enriching for both revisee and reviser. This paper focuses on how to reduce the negative affect that translators and revisers experience with revision. It argues for a positive, serene approach to revision, which brings to the fore the benefits of the activity.

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Revising a literary translation for publication: an autoethnographic study

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On site presentation

Despite the surge of interest in translation revision and despite its prevalence and ubiquitousness, very little scholarly research has been done into the revision of literary translations (Koponen et al. 2021: 9). This contribution hopes to fill part of this gap by reporting on the revision processes and practices occuring during the extended translation process of my Maltese translation of Éric-Emmanuel Schmitt's Concerto à la mémoire d'un ange, which has just gone to print. Although numerous translation scholars are also practising translators, we rarely look at our own processes and practices. Not only is this reality of translation revision largely overlooked but also the wealth of empirical data generated during the translation process remain unexploited. Building on an earlier process-oriented study which investigated in-depth the revision processes in a literary translation created by an experienced colleague translator (Borg 2016), this paper draws on my own translation practice and adopts an autoethnographic approach (see, e.g. Hokkanen 2016) to provide insights into how revision materialised during the translation and publication process of this specific Maltese translation. The case study will first look briefly at the self-revision process and practices implemented during the becoming of this literary translation and then it will move on to describe the other-revision processes, including the revision activities and negotiations taking place during the publication phase. It will attempt to answer these questions: Who are the agents partaking in the revision processes and how is their relationship? Who drives the processes? What revisions are made and why? Meticulously conserved real-life data - consisting of draft versions of the translation, the reviser's version, several galley proofs, as well as email correspondence between the publisher and the translator - will be analysed in order to shed light on the agents involved in the revision process, their working style, role and power. Special attention will be given to the situational embeddedness of the revision agents, practices and processes as the examples discussed will be contextualised.

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Editorial Intervention in Translation: An Experimental Approach

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Before publication, a translation may go through various intermediate stages and involve external agents apart from author and translator, such as editors or proof-readers. This role of different agents and practices in translation has in recent years attracted increased attention, and studies have found that editorial intervention might significantly affect translated language: Bisiada (2018) finds extensive editorial changes to nominalisations in translation manuscripts while Kruger (2017) finds evidence that so-called translation characteristics might result from editing rather than translating. Findings from most corpus-based research might therefore tell us less about translation than about revision practices, which calls for more systematic investigations of these so far largely neglected phases in the translational workflow. Heilmann et al. (2020) and Heilmann, Freiwald, and Neumann (in preparation) investigate the translation process in English to German translations using stimuli that are contrastively or cognitively challenging. Their participants mostly opt for literal translations of the stimuli even though previous corpus analyses had revealed a variety of non-literal translation strategies. This mismatch between experiment and corpus results may hint at editorial intervention. The present study aims to assess the degree of editorial interventions and reveal different strategies of revision in an online experiment. In this experiment, professional editors of German scientific and popular-scientific publications are given 18 short German translations from the popular-scientific register to revise, which were produced in the context of the aforementioned translation process experiments. The revisions are done in Etherpad, which allows both a product-based comparison of the original and the revised texts and some analysis of the process, as changes made in the text are tracked in real time. Aside from editing the texts, the participants are asked to comment on their revisions, and answer questions concerning their practice, profession and experience in a survey. In the analysis of the results, the edited versions of the texts will be contrasted with the original translations as well as corpus results, and the editors' answers will be used to inform the discussion. This multi-method approach will help gauge the significance of editing and illuminate the oftentimes neglected relationship between different agents in the translational workflow.

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On the reviser: communication and collaboration in subtitling projects

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On site presentation

This paper addresses the communication between stakeholders in subtitling projects, focusing on the interpersonal subcompetence of revisers and on the communication of revisers with subtitlers and project managers. It aims to create a contextually informed description of revisers practices and perceptions. A reviser reconciles interests and manages expectations and needs of the people involved in the translation process (Mossop 2020, 126). A subtitling reviser wields their revisionary activities (e.g., quality control) in a particularly challenging setting, both in terms of object, a multimodal text, and context, large teams and a rapidly evolving industry. With such a high number of stakeholders, communication and collaboration are among the reviser's core skills. Accordingly, the Translation Revision Competence model by Robert, Remael, and Ureel (2017) includes the interpersonal subcompetence. It concerns the "ability to collaborate as a reviser with the different actors involved in a translation project" (14). Particularly, it encompasses the ability to deal with potential conflicts, to provide significant feedback and to justify the changes implemented during the revision process. Research on revision practices suggests the lack of direct communication between translator and reviser may lead to conflicts (Künzli 2007, 44) but a real translator/reviser collaboration might be somewhat utopic (Scocchera 2015, 179). Consequently, one might infer that communication between reviser and other actors is desirable and expected, but somehow very difficult to establish, especially in subtitling projects, which typically involve a long chain of actors. Drawing on the above and on voices from the industry, this study addresses two research questions: RQ1: How is communication established between subtitling reviser and other stakeholders, namely project manager and subtitler? RQ2: How is collaboration developed among the actors of this network? A questionnaire elicited both qualitative and quantitative data on subtitling revisers professional perceptions and practices. Such data was used to understand and describe communication and collaboration in subtitling projects. Although research is still ongoing, a preliminary analysis seems to point to patterns that confirm Künzli (2007) and Scocchera (2015). Even though stakeholders value communication, feedback and a thorough justification of revision interventions, practice often falls short of this aim.

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26. Keylogging typing flows in mediated communication

Conveners: Ricardo Muñoz Martín, Erik Angelone, César A. González

Eyetracking and screen recording (e.g., Walker & Federici 2018) have drawn much attention as data collection tools in the last decade. In contrast, the case can be made that keyloggers are now increasingly underused, often relegated to collecting secondary or supportive data in otherwise welcome mixed methods research projects. However, much of what we know of translation processes is based on keylogging studies, even though many were carried out with software that does not record key-moving and typing actions (Couto Vale 2017, 211). Keyloggers yield rich behavioral descriptions of the typing flow that might be exploited in many different ways. Unlike eyetracking technology, which is somewhat expensive, many keylogging tools (e.g., Translog II, Carl 2012; Inputlog, Leitjen & van Waes. 2013) are free, which can further break down financial barriers that might otherwise exist in attempts to advance Translation Studies research. Multilectal mediated communication tasks can be seen as particular instances of language production. Across tasks, the very act of language production tends to be mainly linear, but the processes leading to its unfolding are not necessarily so. Researchers have traditionally formulated and tested hypotheses derived from the interplay between text chunking, various characteristics of the segments resulting from such chunking (e.g., length and grammatical nature, but also mistakes such as false starts and typos), delivery speed, pause types and lengths, and the interleaving of language production with other subtasks, such as listening, reading or vieweing, searching the web, online and final revision. This panel seeks to update and relaunch the use of keylogging as the main source of data, on its own and combined with other data-collection tools, to analyze language production tasks as manifest in various forms of mediated communication including, but also transcending translation, at high levels of granularity—mainly with quantitative approaches. Resemblances between tasks, such as revising as a stand-alone activity and revising as a subtask within a translation activity, are obvious, and they extend to research constructs that are often assumed to apply to both of them. However, many analytical insights may pertain to not only translation and writing in their strictest senses, but also audio description, live subtitling, transcription, and other forms of meditated communication, such as simultaneous interpreting, where keylogging the computer use of interpreters may yield additional insights into their mental processes, and consecutive interpreting, when note-taking is performed through digital means (keyboard, pen). Contributions are welcome on topics such as:

- Advances in keylogging indicators, constructs and combinations thereof.
- Applications of time- and chunking-based analyses across a range of mediated communication tasks, such as translation, audio description, live subtitling, transcription, transediting, interpreting.
- Applications of keylogging in writing systems other than those based on the roman alphabet.
- Proposals for multilectal mediated communication task models and standards to be keylogged.

- Strategies and frameworks to analyze typing flow (e.g., the Task Segment Framework, Muñoz & Apfelthaler, in press).

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Typing your mind away. Comparing keylogged tasks with the Task Segment Framework

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On site presentation

One of the main process features under study in Cognitive Translation & Interpreting Studies (CTIS) is the chronological unfolding of writing tasks. The analyses of time spans have been tackled with two main scopes: (1) studying those falling between text units of different sizes: words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs; (2) setting arbitrary time span thresholds to explore where they fall in the text, whether between text units or not, e.g., within words. Indeed, writing disfluencies may lead to comprehensive insights into the cognitive activities involved in typing while translating. Long time spans are often taken as hints that cognitive resources have been subtracted from typing and devoted to other activities, e.g., planning, monitoring, etc. (Rosenqvist, 2015). This exploratory, pilot study combined both approaches to seek tendencies and contrasts in informants' mental processes when performing different writing tasks, through the analysis of their behaviors, as keylogged. My research question was whether different tasks would prompt different behaviors that may be hypothesized to correlate with cognitive processing. The study tasks were retyping, monolingual writing, translation, revision and a multimodal task—monolingual text production based on an infographic leaflet. Task logs were chunked with the Task Segment Framework (Muñoz & Apfelthaler, in press). Time span analysis was combined with text analysis, focusing on lexical density, type-token ratio and word frequency. Several previous results were confirmed, and some others were surprising. Time spans in free writing were longer between paragraphs and sentences, possibly hinting at planning (Medimorec & Risko, 2017) and, in translation, much more frequent between and within words, suggesting more cognitive activities at these levels. The infographic was expected to facilitate the writing process, but most time spans were longer than in both free writing and translation. Results of the multimodal task and some other results suggest venues for further research.

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Investigating default translation in keylogs: developing a method

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An important question for cognitive translation research concerns why some translation choices seem to be fast and easy. There are currently two main hypotheses that attempt to explain this phenomenon. The first claims that translation choices are fast and easy because they involve a high degree of 'literality' (Carl & Schaeffer 2017). In other words, the translation string is structurally and semantically similar to the source text string. The alternative suggests that some translational choices are fast and easy because they have been learned and routinized, and this process of learning and routinizing establishes so-called 'default translations' (Halverson 2015; 2019). The first empirical investigations of default translation were presented as conference papers in 2019 (Halverson & Muñoz 2019a, 2019b). Translation process data from two pilot studies was segmented using the Task Segment Framework developed by Muñoz and colleagues (Muñoz & Apfelthaler in press). Evidence from those studies suggested, among other things, that segments that contained defaults (i.e., segments that contained uninterrupted text production and were translated in the same way by the majority of the translators) were longer in terms of number of events , that a specific pause type, namely respites (unintentional typing disfluencies) patterned differently with regard to defaults for experienced, but not inexperienced subjects, that the task segment boundaries corresponded closely to the default segment boundaries for experienced, but not inexperienced subjects, and that defaults tended to be structurally manifested in predominantly bi- and trigrams, which were mostly NP, VP, PP and clauses. This work is extended in the study reported here, with an aim to further developing the method for identifying defaults in keylog data. The full set of pilot data for the Norwegian subjects (4 translators, 2 texts) is analyzed, starting with segmentation using the TSF. Segments containing default translations are identified in all translations (eight texts of approximately 300 segments each) and the following research questions are investigated: 1. Does task segment length (in number of events) correlate with default status? 2. How does speed of production for segments containing defaults compare to speed of production for those without? 3. Does number of respites (mid-length pauses in the TSF framework) per number of events correlate with default status? 4. Does the length of the preceding pause correlate with default status? The quantitative results are analyzed using linear regression modelling.

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Chinese interpreting trainees' documentation behavior with InterpretBank

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Today technology supports simultaneous interpretation (SI) in many scenarios (Prandi, 2020), but little is known about how interpreters actually interact with computer-assisted technologies in SI tasks (Mellinger, 2019). Applications like InterpretBank are argued to offer effective, visual support for interpreters to (a) prepare glossaries before SI and also to (b) retrieve terms and solutions for other potential problem triggers during SI, thereby decreasing potentially high(er) cognitive demands (Fantinuoli 2016; Prandi 2018; Fantinuoli & Prandi 2021). In my Ph.D. project, I study the influence of using InterpretBank on changes in informants' documentation behavior, both when preparing glossaries and as term-retrieval support in three SI tasks from English to Chinese with term-dense source texts. Informants were remotely recruited among interpreting trainees at one Chinese university, and they were randomly assigned into control versus experimental groups once their SI ability was ranked through a baseline trial task. After one online InterpretBank training session, the experimental group used InterpretBank before and during an SI task, while the control group will still use traditional methods (mainly, Excel). An online survey after SI tasks aimed to evaluate end-user preferences regarding InterpretBank, and informants' perceptions of using InterpretBank. Personal documentation behavior prior and during SI performance was keylogged (Inputlog), screen-recorded (Camtasia), and recorded through the open-source platform Rebooth and their logs were synced through respective timestamps and manual tagging (videos). The analyses of my preliminary data will cover variables and indicators (e.g., online consultation indices, ear-key-span, and key-voice span) related to the informants' computer interaction as related to potential problem triggers and areas in SI documentation, in terms of cognitive load and then contrasted with assessments of SI quality. Several statistic techniques (e.g., paired-samples t test, Pearson correlation, and multiple linear regression) will verify four hypotheses derived from the research question. To the best of my knowledge, this is the first project using Inputlog to study SI concerning documentation behavior. The results are intended to provide new insights into high-quality interpretation with computer-assisted tools.

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Literal vs. default translation. Challenging the constructs with Middle Egyptian translation as an extreme case in point

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In recent years, the regular way translators proceed with their task has been conceptualised in at least two opposed constructs. Schaeffer & Carl's (2014) 'literal translation' is grounded in the principles of computational translatology and assumes that "one-to-one literal translation correspondences are easier to produce than translations that formally deviate from the source text" (p. 29). Halverson's (2019) 'default translation' is framed within cognitive translatology and is conceived as a "particular phase of translation production" in which "translators demonstrate stretches of uninterrupted production" (p. 190), regardless the nature of the relationship between the source and the target text excerpts. The opposition between these two constructs is so pronounced that their coexistence to explain the same phenomenon may be regarded as epistemologically unjustified, even under the light of epistemic pluralism (Marín 2019). Our aim is to compare both constructs as to their explanatory power by applying the analytical procedures suggested by the proponents of the two constructs as closely as possible to the very same translation process data, which was collected by means of a pre-registered observational, exploratory study with Middle Egyptian translation as an extreme case in point. Two second-year students and four graduates of the MA in Egyptology at UAB translated two 110-word (based on the transliteration of the hieroglyphic texts) Middle Egyptian literary texts into Spanish with InputLog. After completing both translations, a semi-structured interview was conducted. The keylogged data were analysed. In the case of literal translation, Schaeffer & Carl's (2014) and Carl & Schaeffer's (2017) literality indicators (CrossS, CrossT and translation perplexity) were computed. In that of default translation, the Task Segment Framework (Muñoz & Carmona 2019), used by Halverson as well, was applied to segment the translations and to identify task segments containing passages with potential default translations. Indicators of cognitive effort based on pause time and frequency within and between words, typing speed, and typos were computed. In this presentation, the divergences in the results of both constructs will be discussed and their explanatory power will be assessed.

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Cognitive suspension: When seeming breakdowns and random behaviors are not problems

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Recent works in Cognitive Translation Studies offer new frames to model translation processes in terms of cognitive ergonomics and pause-related cognitive rhythms (Muñoz and Apfelthaler, in press) that invite us to reconsider our use of keylogging and other data-gathering tools as sources of information about text-generating processes in multilectal communication. Inspired by these advances, we propose the use of keylogging to approach process phenomena from a macro perspective, focusing on breaks and pauses not necessarily as problem indicators in the traditional sense, but as features of informants' cognitive resources management. Drawing on initial, small-scale empirical evidence obtained using screen recordings (Angelone and Marín, in press), we present the construct "cognitive suspension" as an explanatory tool for various phenomena directly observable in keylogging output that would seemingly represent a breakdown associated with discrete problems. Instead, as instances of "cognitive suspension", we posit that subjects engage in a refreshing mechanism in instances when performance has either waned or runs the risk of doing so. That is, these "parallel activities" (Kussmaul, 1995) seem to be not problem indicators, but the byproduct of cognitive resource management (Angelone and Marín, in press). Re-examining these phenomena not from the perspective of their being problem indicators per se, but rather as the loci of deliberate, volitional, and strategic breaks, requires a new approach to extend on existing frameworks (Jakobsen, 2006; Carl, 2012) for the analysis of keylogging data. This new perspective does not invalidate or ignore previous keylogging use, but rather enhances the possibilities of data extraction and opens up new avenues for multimethod research. Importantly, such a new understanding of extended pauses and linked non-task-relevant behaviors enables the qualitative analysis of breaks from an emic perspective that combines with ethnographic descriptions of multilectal communication processes. Also, it could be integrated in the Task Segment Framework (Muñoz and Apfelthaler, in press) as initial data in its application seem to provide support for its modeling of the translation process as a whole steered by cognitive resources management.

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What do rendering options reveal about the translating mind? Testing the CNA hypothesis

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Assessing the difficulty of source texts is important in translation studies, both for research comparability and for didactic purposes. In order to empirically measure it, Campbell & Halle (1999) developed Choice Network Analysis (CNA). The main hypothesis behind CNA is that the more translation options (a group of) translators have to render a given source text stretch, the higher the difficulty of that text stretch will be. My research basically puts the CNA hypothesis to the test and studies whether it can actually measure difficulty. Two groups of participants (n=29) from two universities in different countries had their translation processes keylogged with Inputlog and a pre- and post-translation questionnaire. Participants translated from English into their L1 (Spanish and Italian), and worked at home, using their own computers, on 3 texts of about 800-1000 words. Each text was translated in approximately equal halves in two one-hour sessions, in three consecutive weeks. The log files were analyzed using the Task Segment Framework (Muñoz & Apfelthaler in press), yielding task segments of the recording as behavioral units. The text was segmented using these task segments since CNA does not state a clear procedure to do it. Translation difficulty was operationalized in terms of respites (unintentional pauses), disfluencies (typos, deletions, and corrections) and typing speed in task segments with text production—based on the hypothesis that the more translation options, the slower the speed might be and vice versa. In this presentation, we will discuss the results of the analysis and shed light on whether the CNA hypothesis can measure the difficulty of texts.

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Disfluency markers and cognitive load in dialogue interpreting

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Disfluencies have been studied extensively for decades in different languages and fields of study. In early psycholinguistic research disfluencies were labeled as "phenomena that interrupt the flow of speech" and associated with hesitation or language production problems (Levelt 1983). However, more recent studies suggest a functionally ambivalent approach to disfluencies and point out that they can serve different purposes (Crible and Degand 2019) i.e. language production and pragmatic functions. In interpreting, a number of experimental studies have investigated disfluency from a cognitive perspective, focusing mostly on simultaneous and consecutive interpreting (e.g. Plevoets and Defrancq 2016). To date, there is no research on disfluency and dialogue interpreting, a gap that the present study intends to fill. By means of an eye-tracking experiment, the study investigates whether there is a relationship between increased cognitive load and interpreters' production of disfluencies, and whether disfluencies can be indicative of increased cognitive load. In addition, the study investigates whether there is a difference between disfluencies use for variables of experience and directionality. Results from previous studies on cognitive load in interpreting suggest that cognitive load increases when interpreters work into their L2 (e.g. De Bot 2000). Therefore, we can expect that during interpreting task cognitive load and use of disfluencies will differ depending on interpreting directionality, especially if dialogue interpreters' language proficiency is asymmetrical (Tiselius and Dimitrova 2019). The presentation will report on data analysis and preliminary results of the study investigating the cognitive load of 17 dialogue interpreters (experienced n=7 and inexperienced n=10) and their use of disfluencies. The study is part of a larger project on cognition in dialogue interpreting funded by the Swedish Research council (Invisible process VR2016-01118).

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28. Advancing Translation Studies by understanding the Labour in Translaboration

Conveners: Cornelia Zwischenberger, Alexa Alfer

Discussions of ‘translaboration’ have so far focused on the investigative potential of the conceptual blending of ‘translation’ and ‘collaboration’. A further and rather central concept that emerges in/from translaboration is ‘labour’. Labour, as the production of appropriated surplus value, remains, we argue, an under-researched and under-discussed dimension of translation. To advance our understanding of both translation and Translation Studies, and the ways in which both fields of activity intersect with critical areas of human interest, the concept of labour, as distinct from ‘work’ (Narotzky 2018), warrants more sustained engagement. Our focus for this panel is the work/labour dimension of collaborative translation. In online collaborative translation, hundreds or even thousands of mostly non-professional and voluntary translators collaborate in crowdsourced translation drives initiated by and benefitting both profit-oriented companies such as Facebook or Skype and not-for-profit organizations such as Translators Without Borders or Kiva. Are these translation efforts work, labour, or just fun? The same question applies to self-managed online collaborative translation drives such as Wikipedia-translation, and to the various types of fan translation such as fansubbing, fandubbing etc. Digital labour (Fuchs 2010) is a particular pertinent category here, as are concepts such as playbor (Kücklich 2005), fan labour, and affective labour since this type of collaborative translation centrally builds on social relations and consequently affects (Koskinen 2020). But what about the work/labour dimension of collaborative translations in the analogue world? The collaborative translations undertaken in 17th- and 18th-century Germany between women and their male partners as their intellectual equals, for example, were often construed as ‘labours of love’, thus masking their specific constellations of agency, creativity, and gain (Brown 2018). To advance Translation Studies from the vantage point of the labour, we invite panel contributions addressing the work/labour dimension of translation in the following contexts, among others:

- translation crowdsourcing for for-profit and not-for-profit/humanitarian organisations
- self-managed and user-initiated forms of online collaborative translation
- historical or contemporary case studies of analogue collaborative translation
- translation’s relationship with digital labour, fan labour, playbor, or affective labour.

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Uberization of Translation: Impacts on Working Conditions

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Cloud-based digital labour platforms, encompassing on-demand translation work via apps and websites, have grown exponentially in recent years, and have significant consequences for translation workers; mostly because translation workers adopt novel work roles and positions in the so-called gig economy, within which digital platforms function as new intermediaries, and organizations/businesses reorganize how they operate and engage with their workers. Drawing on the findings of our MA research (Fırat 2019), this proposed 20-minute-presentation aims to advance our understanding of this relatively novel phenomenon of digital labour platforms by exploring their ramifications for translation workers from a labour studies perspective. To this end, the following questions will be addressed within the scope of this presentation: 1. How do digital labour platforms impact the working conditions of translation workers? 2. What are the risks and challenges of digital labour platforms for translation workers? In order to find plausible answers to our questions, we utilized the Cognitive Capitalism Theory (Fuchs 2011; Moulier-Boutang, 2008/2011; Vercellone and Lucarelli 2013) and conducted a small-scale, quantitative survey conducted with 70 translation workers living in Turkey and working on/for digital labour platforms. Our research concludes that the introduction of digital labour platforms into translation production and business networks has not yet provided a significant contribution to the working conditions of translation workers in Turkey. Rather, it is argued, their working conditions have been rearranged and reorganized in accordance with the uberization of (translation) work in the era of cognitive capitalism. According to survey findings, engaging in such (uberized) work on digital labour platforms exposes translation workers to the risks related to employment status, adequate income, work-life balance, social protections, free agency, bargaining power, dependence on the platform, fair allocation of risks and rewards, and data collection, protection and privacy.

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Subtitling as Data Labour in the Algorithmic Culture

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Studies on immaterial labour and the range of practices that the notion encapsulates have informed our understanding of audiovisual translation as an evolving field of mediation in the context of digital culture for the best part of the last decade. The remit and scope of research on immaterial subtitling —conceptualised as part of the wider phenomenon of co-creation that has seen ordinary citizens "participating in the process of making and circulating media content and experiences" that have become "significant sources of both economic and cultural value" (Banks and Deuze 2009:419)— has gradually extended beyond descriptive accounts of non-professional subtitling published in the noughties and drawn attention to the emergence of new subtitling agencies operating in convergence culture (Pérez-González 2013). Although the heuristic value of immaterial labour has not always been explicitly acknowledged in the literature on participatory or networked translation, scholars have capitalised on its explanatory power to categorise the motivations behind the work of citizens-turned-subtitlers. And while the range of terms deployed to harness these developments has significantly widened, immaterial subtitling has been essentially construed as the outcome of a trade-off between development and dependency (Pérez-González 2014) —i.e., variously perceived as an empowering/democratising force or a regime of economic exploitation fostering neoliberal precarity. This presentation argues that the dialectic between development and dependency is no longer able to account for the significance of immaterial subtitling, as communication becomes fully imbricated within capital against the backdrop of growing data-isation and the ubiquity of algorithmic curation. Drawing on a conceptual network that has not been so far tapped into by audiovisual translation scholars (including, but not limited to, Dean 2009, Berardi 2012 and Lazzarato 2014), I explore the transformations that immaterial subtitling is undergoing in today's attentional regime, where the production and flow of signs are prioritised over the message itself as the ultimate form of value production and extraction. This theoretical exploration draws on examples from a case study embedded in the Chinese danmu culture to examine and illustrate the role of subtitling as data labour in communicative capitalism, as part of a wider shift from representational to non-signifying semiotics.

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What do we know about translators' job satisfaction? A critical review of current research

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Recent research on how translators experience their work highlights a paradox: translators are often extremely happy about their work, yet undervalued as a profession. This presentation aims to illuminate the reasons for this paradox by means of a literature review of translators' job satisfaction, or pleasurable or positive emotions concerning one's work and its aspects, a multi-faceted and interdisciplinary phenomenon that has so far not been systematically surveyed. On the basis of a systematic and critical review of current research into translators' job satisfaction (60 articles), we will explore the following questions: - What does translators' job satisfaction involve as a phenomenon? Which aspects are covered by the various approaches, from ones rooted in psychology (e.g. Rodríguez Castro 2015, Hubscher-Davidson 2016, Bednárová-Gibová 2020) to the sociologically (Liu 2013) and ergonomically (Ehrensberger-Dow 2017) oriented ones? What aspects are highlighted or downplayed by different approaches? How can the theoretical approaches complement each other? - Which methods have (not) been used and which groups of translators have (not) been studied? - What do we know about the aspects and determinants of job satisfaction among translators working in different settings? How is job satisfaction influenced by different types of factors: psychological (personality, motivation, stress, emotional intelligence), social (status in society, relationships to colleagues and management) and ergonomic ones (organization of work, its processes and tools, physical environment)? - What are the ethical implications of job satisfaction research for translators and for translator education? On the one hand, our review will highlight gaps and convergences in theoretical frameworks, research topics and methods in order to advance theoretical dialogue and interdisciplinary research on translators' experiences. On the other hand, the results will provide in-depth understanding of factors affecting how translators feel about their work and at their work, as well as suggest concrete ways for enhancing professional practices. What with the rapidly changing landscape of the translation industry, investigating how to enhance translators' job satisfaction and commitment is vital for the future of the profession.

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29. Advancing Translation Studies through task-comparative and hybrid task research into multilectal communication

Conveners: Iris Schrijver, Pawel Korpal, Isabelle Robert

Over the past decades, Translation Studies has witnessed a growing body of research into emergent forms of mediated communication that surpass the dichotomy of translation versus interpreting, as well as the traditional divide between translation, writing and adaptation. Objects of study are technology-enabled, often multimodal, hybrid modes of practice, such as theatre surtitling, interlingual live subtitling or speech-to-text interpreting through respeaking, simultaneous interpreting with text, sight translation, (live) audiodescription, audio-introduction, audiosubtitling and interlingual summary translation. However, research in which such hybrid forms are studied and compared with their affinitive variants is still limited (but cf., Puerini, 2021; Seeber, Keller & Hervais-Adelman, 2020), even though it would yield insight into the similarities, differences and possible transfer between the tasks that are activated. In turn, these insights would advance Translation Studies as well as neighboring disciplines including Writing Research, Media Accessibility and Cognitive Science. Moreover, they would sketch a more fluid portrait of the communicative skills the human translator/interpreter of the future may need. In support of calls for more comparative research into related multilectal mediation tasks (e.g., Remael, 2016; Dam-Jensen, Heine & Schrijver, 2019; Xiao & Muñoz Martín, 2020), this thematic panel aims to provide a framework for converging critical inquiry into such research. Contributors may address a wide range of topics, such as conceptual and theoretical implications (e.g., similarities and differences in cognition and reception between related tasks, their impact on existing process and/or competence models), interdisciplinary issues (e.g., common disciplinary ground or diverging terminology and premises that allow/hinder comparative research), methodological challenges and requirements (e.g., inter-subject vs intra-subject design, matching of stimuli across tasks and/or conditions, measurement of quality and satisfaction), technological aspects (e.g., prerequisites for related tasks, level of impact on cognition and reception), practical and pedagogical aspects (e.g., affinitive tasks used and skills taught in translator training).

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Task-comparative research into the text production of instructive texts

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On site presentation

Writing and translation can be considered parts of the superordinate category of text production (Dam-Jensen & Heine, 2013). Although they are distinct entities, their similarities in terms of ontological nature, cognitive and situational factors call for task-comparative research into aspects that cut across the two disciplines of Writing Research and Translation Studies (Dam-Jensen, Heine & Schrijver, 2019). Such research may provide insight into similarities and differences in the cognitive processes of producing new semiotic entities (constituting multiple types of "target" texts) based on one or various sources (Schubert, 2005), and into the required competencies, for example. Such reflection is timely given the converging roles of translators and writers, especially in the field of technical communication (Gnecchi et al., 2008). This paper will report on a study, in which the text production of instructive texts is studied based on product and process features of writing and translation tasks. 50 undergraduate translation students were asked (1) to write a Dutch user manual based on a video tutorial and (2) to translate a Spanish user manual into Dutch. The quality of the writing and translation products was analytically assessed by two raters using the same error classification for both tasks. Correlations between error scores were calculated to assess if and to what extent (subcomponents of) writing and translation competence are related. Moreover, process data, which had been collected using computer keystroke logging, screen recording and a retrospective questionnaire, were analyzed to examine how cognitive processes in writing and translation correspond and contrast. Special attention is paid to pause length, number and position, as well as p-burst length (i.e., the number of characters produced between pauses of a predetermined length). Results of the data analysis will be reported in this conference paper.

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Temporal And Production Effort In Intercultural Audio Description Scripting Process

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Audio description (AD) in films is an additional audio track which provides intersemiotic translation of images into words. While there have been many studies which investigate AD as a theoretical concept, product or accessibility service, the AD scripting process is by far the least explored area of research with only a few studies tackling this issue (Fernández-Torné & Matamala, 2016; Holsanova, 2019; Jankowska, 2021; Mazur, 2017; Posadas Rodríguez, 2010). Our presentation explores keylogging data gathered in a quasi-experiment, which was carried out to investigate decision-making processes in the AD scripting process. A total of twelve describers (7 from Poland and 5 from Spain) took part in the study. Each describer was asked to script AD for ten short film clips (5 from Polish and 5 from Spanish films), which had been selected to include culturally specific visual information. The study was conducted using a mixed-method approach that included keylogging (InputLog), screen and face recording, and think aloud protocols (Lookback) (see footnote)*. Qualitative analysis of screen and face recordings and think-aloud protocols identified three main AD processes (pre-drafting, drafting and post-drafting) and seven intertwining subprocesses that appear unique to the AD process: understanding, planning, searching, generating text, revising, reviewing, and cueing (Jankowska, 2021). Based on keylogging data analysis, our presentation will discuss the temporal and production effort of describers. We will compare how describers allocate temporal and production effort to the different subprocesses and how this is affected by culturally specific content of the source text they translate (e.g., Polish describer scripting AD to Polish clips vs. Spanish clips). Preliminary data analysis shows that the overall temporal effort (both within and between subjects) was higher when describers worked on foreign-culture clips.

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*We are aware that TAP's reactivity is one of the main limitations of our study and that using it could have interfered with the individual process of each describer. Nevertheless, in our study, TAP allowed better insight into the details of the AD subprocesses. We are currently developing a study to test TAPs reactivity on the AD scripting process.

Exploring sight translation as a pedagogical tool in translator training programs across Europe

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Online presentation

Sight translation, the oral translation of a written text, has traditionally been tied to simultaneous interpreting (Dragsted & Hansen, 2009). Indeed, "sight translation appears to be closer to interpreting than to translation because the output is oral and because the oral modality carries an expectation of speedy delivery." (Dragsted & Hansen, 2009, p. 589). Furthermore, in most cases, sight translation is not the subject of a course per se (Agrifoglio, 2004), but is rather used as a supportive exercise in interpreting training programs (Gile, 2005). However, while some studies have been carried out in the realm of interpreting training, sight translation as part of translation training remains underexplored. Yet, according to Dragsted & Hansen (2009), it could be used as a "valuable new translation tool in the translator's toolbox" (p. 602) should this exercise be incorporated into translation training programs – when it is not already the case. In light of the above, the aim of this study is to provide not only a framework of sight translation as a pedagogical tool, but also a clear overview of the place it holds in translation training across Europe. The study will investigate the translation and interpreting training programs of the European universities which are members of the European Master's in Translation (EMT) to determine whether sight translation is used as a tool in some translation courses. Preliminary results tend to show that sight translation remains almost exclusively reserved for interpreting students, apart from a few exceptions. Based upon this discovery, it could be interesting to use this study as a starting point to further investigate the ins and outs of sight translation within the framework of translation training programs. By doing so, it could help highlight the purpose of sight translation for translation students and determine if it should be considered a fully-fledged tool in translation training programs.

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Hybrid workflows for real-time interlingual communication via speech recognition: the SMART project

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On site presentation

Technologies are changing the landscape of translation and interpreting, leading to the development of hybrid workflows to cope with the increasing demand for multilingual audiovisual content to be made accessible as quickly as possible and across sensory and language barriers. In relation to spoken interlingual communication in real time, speech recognition and machine translation are opening up new translational practices to achieve this goal, which are characterised by different degrees of human-machine interaction and can be placed on a continuum from human-centric to human-in-the-loop and automated ones. This talk focuses on interlingual respeaking as a the most human-centric practice for live interlingual subtitling. Interlingual respeaking is a speech recognition-based method that relies on human-machine interaction, where the human listens to live input and simultaneously translates it into a target language (with added oral punctuation) to speech recognition software that turns it into written text displayed on a screen (Pöchhacker and Remael 2020, Romero-Fresco and Pöchhacker 2017). As a form of ‘simultaneous interpreting 2.0‘, it relies on advanced cognitive abilities, interpersonal traits and procedural skills across various domains (Davitti and Sandrelli 2020; Sandrelli 2020). Based on findings from the SMART project (Shaping Multilingual Access through Respeaking Technology), a project funded by the Economic and Social Research Council UK (ES/T002530/1, 2020-2022), this presentation will discuss the multifactorial and multimethod designed to explore the human variables (procedural, cognitive, interpersonal) involved in this complex practice. Data was collected from an experiment involving over 50 language professionals from (a combination of) relevant backgrounds in interpreting/translation/subtitling/intralingual respeaking and working into six language directions (English <> Italian, French, Spanish). Emphasis will be placed on the interdisciplinarity of the approach adopted, which is informed by the expertise of leading experts on respeaking and interpreting and psychologists offering important cognitive insights into the intricacies of the process through triangulation of quantitative and qualitative data. Instead of using technological determinism as a starting point to study human-machine interaction, the study uses human performance as a starting point to gain increased awareness of the challenges involved in the process and skillset necessary to perform interlingual respeaking, thus ultimately feeding into the broader debate on responsible human-machine interaction.

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Investigating Formulaic Language in Constrained Language: A Corpus-driven Study

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On site presentation

This paper will focus on the investigation of the use of formulaic language across constrained and unconstrained languages based on a self-compiled corpus. The translation and interpreting studies (TIS) and second language acquisition (SLA) often share some research interests in exploring linguistic features of various language varieties. Formulaic language, for example, is one of these research agendas for it is prevalent and indispensable in both written and spoken discourse. Recently, some researchers started to call for investigating these two broad language varieties under the framework of constrained communication (Ivaska & Bernardini, 2020; Kajzer-Wietrzny, 2021) as both the lexical and grammatical features earlier considered to be specific to translation may also apply to other types of constrained communication. This study intends to testify this hypothesis by examining lexical bundles, which is a typical form of formulaic language.

The paper involves a corpus-driven analysis of the use of lexical bundles of native speech, L2 interpreted language, and L2 speech with the aim to investigate the patterns of the use of lexical bundles across examined constrained and unconstrained languages. The textual features of lexical bundles including structural and functional analysis will be analyzed. Then, the author will explore the possible explanation and implications of these findings.

The analysis will be carried out on the self-compiled corpus comprising three sub-corpora, namely, 1) a L1 original corpus consisting of speeches from the debates in House of Commons European Committees of UK parliament; 2) a corpus of L2 simultaneous interpreted texts from the speeches of the Legislative Council of the Hong Kong (HK LegCo) proceedings; 3) a L2 original corpus consisting of interview conversation of HongKongers. The topics of source data among three sub-corpora are manually selected to ensure the homogeneity of the texts. The similar size of these three sub-corpora is controlled to reach the comparability to a larger extent.

This paper attempts to deepen the understanding of the underlined mechanism controlling language production through the use of lexical bundles in examined language varieties. Moreover, comparing the use of lexical bundles in constrained communication to that of unconstrained language might help to generalize some language contact universals.

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30. Translation and Tourism: Encounters through space and language

Conveners: Sofia Malamatidou, Elena Manca

Tourism is a global phenomenon and one of the largest industries worldwide, which heavily relies on translation to achieve its goals both before and during the visit. Therefore, translation has the capacity to shape how the visitor understands and responds to the destination, attraction, event, activity, etc. and of particular interest are the various ways in which the translation of tourism texts adapts the texts in terms of language, ideology and identity. This panel aims to encourage and advance critical discussion on the important role played by translation in tourism, especially in, but not limited to, the context of the recent pandemic, which has offered an opportunity for reflection on tourism practices, including how destinations are being branded and promoted. This panel recognises tourism translation as an interdisciplinary research area that can draw from a range of fields, e.g. translation studies, tourism studies, discourse studies, narratology, linguistics, intercultural communication. Moreover, tourism texts offer translation researchers a rich source of data to examine how different languages and cultures interact and importantly how identities and ideologies are negotiated through translation. This panel ultimately seeks to open up a collaborative and supportive space for interdisciplinary research on tourism and advance our understanding of how translation mobilises and supports tourism communication. Contributors may address any aspect of tourism translation, but we particularly welcome submissions for the following areas:

- Manifestations (linguistic or other) of adaptation of tourism texts.
- Multimodal analysis of different types of tourism texts.
- The role of the translator in tourism communication.
- The development of new theories, models, and methodologies for the exploration of tourism translation.
- The construction of brand and identity in tourism texts and how these are negotiated in translation.
- Processes (linguistic or other) of destination promotion.
- Negotiation of cross-cultural differences in tourism.
- Ecotourism and its promotion.

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Around the world in a click: an overview of translation quality factors in tourism promotion

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On site presentation

It is often said that quality tourism means quality products. In this sense, quality translations are also necessary to ensure positive levels of tourist satisfaction. But what is expected of a quality translator when entrusted with the translation of a tourism text? The differentiation of a brand is achieved through the perceived image (Andreu, Bigné and Cooper, 2000). In the formation of the image, three components are normally distinguished: the beliefs and attitudes associated with the product, the level of knowledge about the destination, and the expectations created by the product (Nobs, 2003). It is precisely on the last two elements where translation plays a crucial role. In many cases, users' expectations are not taken into account when designing, creating and translating tourism promotional material, which results in failed promotional campaigns that can (and in fact do in some, unfortunately) damage the image of the destination and the products it offers. The image projected by a given tourist destination is largely derived from the different advertising campaigns. Since perceived image is not a static parameter, it is desirable that all participants in the promotional development of the tourist destination constantly review the tourist products and services on offer and the projected image they have, trying to adjust market niches, products and destinations to existing or potential tourists, process in which the translation of tourism promotional texts plays a decisive role. For the purpose of quality, translators should be actively involved in the creative process, assessing the possible implications and the level of communicative effectiveness, and establishing the degree of intercultural adaptation required (Fuentes-Luque, 2019). In this paper, we examine some of those quality factors involved in the translation of tourism promotional material (whether printed, on websites, apps and social media), besides addressing the thorny issue of machine translation and post-editing.

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Translating and presenting the Troubles Exhibition: creating a shared space through a website

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On site presentation

Museums are often regarded as crucial sites to display and disseminate local cultures (Liao, 2018). As one of the important tourism industries, museums are facing access restrictions and a sharp decline in visitors as a result of the recent pandemic. In response, many museums are actively seeking new ways of exhibiting to overcome limitations and present themselves to visitors (Choi & Kim, 2021). For this, translation, as an important tool for multilingual services in museums, to some extent, can help museums meet these challenges. Taking the Ulster Museum in Northern Ireland as an example, this paper explains how stories of the Troubles, a period of dark history happening in Northern Ireland, are being told through an online space - a Chinese translation website, and how translation makes it possible to bring voices out of the physical gallery and into a virtual shared space, to help international tourists engage with Northern Ireland's past and be involve in the ongoing conversation. This paper first gives a brief introduction to the Troubles history in Northern Ireland and the Troubles and Beyond Gallery in the Ulster Museum. Presenting both collective memories and personal stories of the Troubles, the Ulster Museum provides a platform for tourists to learn about the Troubles, share experiences and engage in dialogues. For international visitors with different cultural backgrounds, translation plays a vital role in delivering the narratives (Kim, 2020). Thus this paper then explains how to put the physical gallery into an online exhibition by discussing the Chinese translation of the Troubles and Beyond Gallery produced by the author. This study argues that a translation website provides more possibilities for a museum's exhibition by creating a shared online space, which helps increase social participation and promotes accessibility, as well as meets the expectations of tourists in this post-pandemic world.

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Translating UK-China Creative Multilingual Tourism - Rebuilding International Eco-Tourism Following Covid-19

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On site presentation

Translation can help to (re)build a multilingual, creative eco-tourism that moves away from established mass tourism to smaller-scale, distinctive, and innovative forms of tourism. This presentation references a new study that draws on tourism corpora data between English and Chinese. The study compares the translation and localization of cultural attractions on websites and in tourist literature and related contexts in Shanghai and Glasgow. It examines and compares how translation and localization can facilitate more sustainable tourism – 'long stay low impact' – by rebuilding international eco-tourism on the basis of authentic, low carbon footprint activities that mirror those of local people, activities that enable tourists to develop attachments to destinations. This presentation discusses three case studies from the study data which examine the evolving perspectives of the tourist industry and of consumers towards: 1) museums 2) galleries; and 3) the heritage sector. The three case studies evaluate the promotion and translation of innovative, emerging cultural and commercial attractions, and they assess the appeal to consumers of these newer, more sustainable modes of tourism to be found in Shanghai and Glasgow. The presentation addresses the essential roles of language, translation, and the representation / localization of culture in revitalizing tourism both from the perspective of potential tourists and that of the tourist industries themselves. The presentation advocates more systematic interdisciplinary research and outlines recommendations for future tourism-related translation research in order to build a more sustainable tourism sector that distributes economic benefits more widely.

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31. Is Machine Translation Translation?

Conveners: Dorothy Kenny, Félix do Carmo, Mary Nurminen

Any contemporary investigation of advances in translation must surely take into account the rise of machine translation (MT), acknowledging improvements in its quality and the many worthy causes it can serve (Nurminen and Koponen 2020). But irenic engagement with the technology does not have to be uncritical (Kenny, Moorkens and do Carmo 2020), and alongside a growing number of empirical, technical, investigations of translation workflows that use MT, translation studies scholars have also begun to interrogate its ethical basis. Some such studies (e.g. do Carmo 2020) touch upon the very definition of translation, its relationship to post-editing, and the material consequences for professional translators of industry's sometimes self-serving construal of these activities. But there are still only rare explorations of how we in translation studies, by embracing MT, are changing our own construal of translation. And studies that reflect on how, by integrating MT into translation studies, we may be reconfiguring our field of inquiry, are even rarer. Against this backdrop, this panel aims to (re-)examine the field of translation studies, and its object of inquiry, in a context in which translation could be conceived of as taking many forms, including forms that culminate in readers accessing raw machine outputs. We thus invite proposals for conceptual papers that address such questions as:

- Is machine translation translation?
- Is there merit in continuing to distinguish between human and machine translation?
- How does our ontological basis affect how we approach these questions?

We also wish to generate debate on the effects of the full integration of MT, and related activities such as post-editing, into translation studies as a multidiscipline, and invite reflection on whether incorporating MT represents an advance for the discipline or an impoverishment (if we think MT constitutes a reduction of translation to automatable transfer). Ultimately, the panel poses a question that goes to the heart of the discipline: could MT be the straw that breaks translation studies' back, under the weight of the ongoing import of knowledge from outside, or could MT be a golden opportunity for translation studies to reveal the value of the knowledge it has already constructed and continues to construct on its object of study?

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Humanist and Post-humanist views on the Translation Process

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On site presentation

The relation between humans and machine translation (MT) enjoys a controversial status in CTS. While some authors maintain that translation technology plays a central, constitutive role in the translation process others reject the role of MT altogether. Carl (forthcoming) originates these differences in different humanistic vs. post-humanistic views and the location and conceptualization of meaning. 1) In a mentalistic, human-centric (humanist) view, "meaning happens in our heads, and only in our heads" (Muñoz Martín and Martín de León 2020, 61), where "words have no meaning" and consequently MT systems "cheat" as they "pre-assign meaning equivalence between language units when meaning is not there, but only in our minds" (ibid. 67). Such a 'neo-enlightened' position claims that "embodied, embedded approaches view mental representations as dynamic internal support to meaning construction and translation and interpreting processes" (Martín de León 2017, p. 121) Since meaning is a necessary prerequisite for translation but only exists in our minds, machine translation is not/cannot be translation. 2) A neo-romantic position would stress that "The meaning construed by the translator is the translator's theory of what was on the mind of the source-text author" (Jakobsen and Alves 2020, 4) and the act of translation consists in rendering this theory into a target language. Translators construe representations of meaning which "is necessarily creative", but "we cannot know exactly what a person's experienced meaning is" (Jakobsen & Alves 2020, p. 3) The neo-romantic position (re-)introduces mystery into translation "through abstract reason" (Hutto & Myin 2017), gives less importance to (translation) technology and the possibility for the environment to play a constitutive role in cognitive processes. Neo-romanticists do "not deny the existence of an explanation that fully accounts for how the phenomenon in question is wholly natural; they simply deny that we will ever have access to such an explanation" (Hutto & Myin 2017, p. 47). 3) The enactivist account takes a post-humanistic view in which meaning emerges through interaction with the world and technology. Meaning manifests itself in the realization of affordances and the direct (i.e. representationally unmediated) coupling between the translator and their translation technological environment. Translation affordances are minimal loops of perception-action by which a translator produces translations. Meaning construction is facilitated through priming processes and controlled by monitoring interventions which do not presume the existence of contentful mental representations. Meaning, in this view, is not in the translator's head, but emerges as realization of affordances. Posthumanism suggests that Artificial Intelligence - and thus MT - does not need to imitate humans but provides a chance to open "ourselves to the nonhuman to learn from it" (Coeckelbergh, 2020, p. 43) It suggests a human-machine collaboration to better achieve a set goal.

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MT as 'authentic' translation: A process-based exploration

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On first consideration, the question: "Is machine translation translation?" might seem unnecessary, even trivial. However, it is an interesting question to consider as we reconcile ourselves with the fast-changing landscape of multilingual communication in an increasingly AI-driven world where claims of MT engines producing output that meets with 'human parity' (whatever that is) are made (Hassan et al. 2018), debunked (Toral et al. 2018), and remade (Haddow 2021). These claims and counterclaims are fuelled by MT's recent successes, forcing a closer inspection of 'machine translation' and 'human translation'. Expanding on the panel question, we might also ask: is the output from MT an artificial artifact that requires human intervention to be accepted as 'authentic' translation? Even after human intervention, is it authentic translation, or just a machine-based product that has been dressed up to resemble 'human translation'? Can readers of translation tell the difference? Why, and for whom, do these questions matter? To understand whether we can consider machine translation as authentic, we need to first agree on a definition of 'translation' itself, which we know is problematic. An admittedly simple dichotomy is to view translation as product and as process. This talk proposes to focus on the question from the perspective of translation as a process. Drawing on translation competence and translation process research, and viewing translation as an ill-structured, problem-solving task, that requires decision making, critical and creative thinking, I will explore how or if machine translation meets these criteria. Lastly, I will tackle the question: why does this matter and to whom?

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'I am not a number': On quantifying and mathematising translation processes

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In contemporary translation production, words and characters, actions and inactions are enumerated, quantified, evaluated, and mathematised. While some may want to portray a dichotomy between supply chains and machine translation in commercial translation production (Van der Meer 2021), automation is never ‘all or nothing’. If we look at the Parasuraman et al. (2000) 10-point scale for automation, Level 1, in which there is no machine input, does not exist in translation of digital text. On the other hand, even machine translation is not (solely) machine translation, reliant as it is on human input for its data and its legitimacy (Kenny 2011). The relationship between human and machine in interaction is variable and sometimes fraught. For some, translation is a solved problem, yet the ostensibly simple task of counting words in a document is still subject to disagreement. Quantifying words and language is an inherently difficult task, as they do not fit comfortably into categories and metrics. The urge to quantify translation comes not only from business for pricing and commodification, from engineering for retasking and leveraging, but also from Translation Studies. 50 years ago, Holmes advocated the development of 'principles, theories, and models' to 'predict what translating and translations are and will be' (1972/1987, 15). This call requires quantification and mathematics to be fulfilled. The purpose of this talk is to look at the various types of quantification and mathematisation in translation and to ask questions of ethics and validity regarding uses and effects. This includes translator measurement, machine translation, translation quality evaluation, and translation reception. Isolated measures and scores affect business decisions and pricing, prompting decisions that are unlikely to adequately consider sustainability (ecological and social) and may tell an incomplete story. Since these measures have value implications and are used as a basis for action, we should consider their validity. A measure or score should be appropriate, meaningful, and useful, and should also have functional worth 'in terms of the social consequences of their use' (Messick 1989, 5). If quantification in translation cannot be avoided - or is actively desired, we should take care that we measure accurately and that we take actions only on the basis of valid interpretations of these measures.

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A translation that is presented or regarded on whatever grounds?: on the issue of representativeness and blurred human/ MT borders in Corpus-Based Translation Studies.

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In her seminal paper the issue of representativity in translational corpus compilation, Halverson indicated that during the selection process, "[I]n specifying the boundaries, the objective is to devise a means of determining which instances are to be included in the category, and which are not" (Halverson 1998: 4). She also indicates that "most fundamental rule is that we make sure our collection of text material represents, in a legitimate way, our object of study" (Halverson 1998: 18). This paper addresses the encroaching of MT, MT post editing, transediting and human translation and the fuzzy borders in today's translational products that circulate globally. Increasingly, it is impossible to clearly differentiate between human, MT post-edited and MT translations in corpus-based product-based studies without production information. In CBTS, the most common method to define the target population is a priori (Halverson 1998), often defining what a translation is if it "presented or regarded as such within the target culture, on whatever grounds" (Toury 1985: 20). However, this blurring of human and MT translation can lead to methodological and empirical issues that need to be accounted for: human and MT (post edited or not) translations can show distinct patterns in terms, for example, of general features of translation. As Kenny claims, the current "increasing opacity of translation and other processes" (Kenny 2019: 507) and the relative lack of theoretical and methodological research into the encroaching of MT in the production of translations can have an impact on the analyses and results of corpus studies. This is so, even when theoretical issues need to precede the construction of any corpus (Biber 1993: 243). This paper addresses the issue of representativity in corpus design and the potential impact of this blurring of human and MT translation in an era in which "the traditional separation of human and machine is no longer valid, and drawing an arbitrary line between HT and MT no longer serves us in research, teaching and professional practice" (Castilho et al. 2018: 28). It is based on a critical analysis on the issue of representativity and the blurring of human/MT borders foregrounded on a multi-translational corpus of 850 tweets by former President collected from the digital media with their respective Google NMT translations. In doing so, it the paper will focus on the fuzzy area in the human/MT area in product-based corpora, such as short sentences with literal translations, small typographical edits or high-frequency constructions that can be equally translated by humans and machines. It will present a critical analysis and typology of the cases with blurred borders in which the a posteriori method is inadequate to identify the origins of translation. It will also reflect on the potential impact on studies on general features of translation since MT and MT post edited texts tend so show lower frequency of general tendencies, such as explicitation or sanitization (Jimenez-Crespo 2021. This will allow to critically reflect on the issue of representativity and target textual compilation in the construction of corpora.

The "Computability" of Translation

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The "machinisation" of translation processes has caused radical transformations in translation as an industry, a profession, and an academic field. The popularization of machine translation (MT) has largely been fuelled by technology giants who use MT as a vehicle to pursue commercial interests. The scientific discourse around machine translation (MT) still revolves around aspects such as technical functionality, metrics to measure output quality, and the integration of MT into the workflows of professional human translators to enhance time-cost efficiency. Despite the ever-increasing significance of MT in the field of transcultural communication, the field of translation studies (TS) has long neglected to discuss MT from a conceptual angle. This is connected to the persistent principle in TS to view translation as an intentional act performed by human agents, thereby leaving MT at the very periphery of its subject area (Rozmysłowicz 2019). However, the resistance towards the conceptual integration of MT into TS has been crumbling, as shown in such examples as O'Thomas' (2017) discussion of MT against the backdrop of post-humanism and Olohan's (2017) approach to describe MT as a technological artefact that is socially constructed. This paper follows up on the theory of social construction of technology (Bijker/Hughes/Pinch 2012/1987) and uses this framework to investigate translation concepts among MT developers, who constitute a relevant social group that shapes MT systems according to their understanding of translation. At the same time, MT developers are submitted to a given technological frame that only allows for certain configurations of the translation process. I will present an empirical study involving interviews with MT developers on the interplay between human ideas, commercial interests, scientific advances, and technological boundaries that shape translation concepts in this area. This study demonstrates that TS has a rich foundation of theories and methods to create an original and critical approach in the investigation of MT. By adopting a conceptual view of MT, it is possible to initiate an interdisciplinary discussion on the opportunities and limitations of this technology, while also shedding light on the added value that human translation has to offer in comparison.

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The explanatory power of translation theories in the machine translation era

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Machine translation (MT) accounts for the largest, and increasingly growing, proportion of translated text produced today, yet the most influential theoretical frameworks developed in translation studies had preceded the MT era, as we have come to know it. The question arises as to whether these theories are well-equipped to capture the makeup of the expanding reality of contemporary MT. Or looked at differently: in what ways do the characteristics of today's MT resemble the world of human translation that preceded it, inasmuch as the latter was conceptualized theoretically in translation studies? My talk examines and compares the potential explanatory power of different theoretical frameworks with regard to the processes and phenomena of today's corpus-based MT. The talk first discusses some incongruences between corpus-based MT algorithms and theoretical paradigms of translation such as natural equivalence, Skopos theory, and poststructural conceptions of translation. I then shortly argue that Descriptive Translation Studies (DTS), in its classic formulation introduced and advanced by Gideon Toury, is the theoretical approach that best corresponds to, and is the most useful framework for conceptualizing, the features of corpus-based MT. Finally, it is suggested that the commonalities between DTS and today's MT draw attention to the basic worldview that is reflected in deep learning MT algorithms.

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MT for translators and MT for non-translator users: Two sides of the same coin or different currencies altogether?

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In this presentation, two researchers that study users of machine translation (MT) hold a discussion about questions prompted by the call for this panel. They proceed through a series of statements, addressing each from their different frames of reference and then considering whether there is a common ground that would accommodate both viewpoints. Félix do Carmo has studied how translators use translation technologies, having developed a growing interest on the effects of the use of MT on translation practices. Mary Nurminen's focus has been on scenarios in which no translator is present, i.e. contexts in which non-translators consume raw, unedited MT for a variety of purposes. The presence/absence of translators would seemingly be the point of divergence in the two contexts, but it might also be more fundamental than that, lying in in the viewpoints that different communities of users adopt when looking at what each calls "translation". Some of the questions the presenters want to raise query how the word "translation" is used by MT (do Carmo, 2018). Others suggest new definitions of translation by citing efficiency and effectiveness as core requirements of communication through translation (do Carmo and Moorkens, 2019). Still others explore whether translation might be described as a form of risk management or distributed cognition (Nurminen forthcoming). The context of this discussion is inevitably technological, continuing a discussion explored in recent publications that aim at expanding the breadth of Translation Studies (Kenny, Moorkens and do Carmo, 2020). While discussing these and subsequent questions, doubts arose on the disciplinary framing of such interrogations, on whether Translation Studies could question its own positioning about the evolution/disruption/implosion of the concepts that give it its ontological academic identity.

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Old wine in new bottles? Understanding Machine Translation in the light of Translation Theory

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There is a temptation to see technology as changing how we understand translation but some longstanding definitions of translation are eminently serviceable in the Machine Translation Age. Catford's (1965:20) "the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)" seems accurate, especially given the understanding of "equivalence" as an empirical category that is established a posteriori, that is, after the fact of translating (Catford 1965, Toury 1995) and that results from the decision-making of human translators (Eco 2003), material traces of which are found in the parallel corpora with which MT engines are trained. Understandings of translation that rely on postulates such as Toury's source-text, transfer and relationship postulates are also wholly consistent with an unproblematic treatment of machine translation as just another form of translation. Such an understanding might be seen as deficient, however, if we take a praxeological approach, in which translation is seen as a purposeful activity (Nord 1997), or a performative approach, in which translation has to be experienced in its doing (Saldanha 2021). In this paper I attempt to explore understandings of translation that appear to be consistent or inconsistent with well-rehearsed arguments about what translation is, drawing on some fifty years of theorizing about translation and machine translation.

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Towards a Methodological Post-Humanism in Translation Studies – or: How (not) to distinguish between Human and Machine Translation

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Is machine translation translation? Although machine translation currently constitutes a large – if not the largest – segment of the empirical reality of translation, this question is itself not an empirical one. Rather, it is of theoretical nature: Can we meaningfully conceptualize machine translation as a specific form of translation and thus make it a legitimate object of research in Translation Studies? Or are we doomed to relegate it to fields like computer linguistics and informatics? But why does the question whether machine translation is translation even arise? Mustn't the answer obviously be: yes, what else? However, if so, what consequences does this entail for our understanding of translation? Does it not radically affect our notion of agency which has been attributed to human translators so emphatically precisely because their activity was for so long conceptualized as a mechanical act and they themselves as machines? In order to address these pertinent questions, and by building on my previous work, this paper outlines an approach with which machine translation can be meaningfully addressed and investigated within Translation Studies. I call this approach "methodological post-humanism". What distinguishes this approach from other post-humanist approaches currently advocated in different fields – and also in Translation Studies – is its ontological and normative abstinence: Whereas it shares the basic concern not to treat the distinction between human and machine (translation) as a given, it neither makes claims about the inexistence of essential differences between humans and machines (or other entities), nor does it seek to ideologically overcome "anthropocentrism" as the source of current societal problems in relation to the natural world. Instead, it proposes to treat the distinction between human and machine (translation) as a question and make it an object of empirical research: How does this distinction function in the social world? Where does this difference matter, to whom, and why? How are entities configured as humans and machines prior to our analyses within Translation Studies? Such an approach, it is hoped, can help Translation Studies advance in coming to terms with one of the most important current developments in its field.

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Is machine translation translation? It'd better be.

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With the advent of free online MT engines, many people who never employed translators before have taken to converting text in one language into text in another language for their everyday use. The professional language industry has also embraced this – apparently - time and cost-saving technology, in some cases with frightening abandon. Yet while we might acknowledge that many people, laypersons and professionals alike, use machine translation, haven't we so far failed to answer satisfactorily many of the crucial questions raised by this displacement of the ontological by the technological: can there be "genuine" translation where there is no thought? Can communication via translation proceed in the absence of human experience? If a machine cannot innovate, how can it provide that spark of creativity demanded by many translation situations? But if machine translation is not translation, then something-that-is-not-translation is manifestly edging – bludgeoning? - its way into what used to be a human-centered value-chain. How far can this process go? How far should it be allowed to go? Could translation, that humanist enterprise par excellence, really become a post-human activity – except perhaps for a few oddly human niches? This paper will make the case for re-theorizing translation as machine-driven output (if only because theorizing is something humans still do better than machines). In the light of the rapid gains now being made by automated translation systems, it will re-visit some of the traditional assumptions of translation theory (based on comprehension and reformulation through intelligent choice, for instance) and test their continued viability against the hypothesis of post-human translation. State-of-the-art MT systems seem to offer a new age of pragmatic transition between languages which could quite possibly annul the old agonistics of fidelity which has dominated so much of translation theory and practice over the years. This potential revolution invites us to reconsider the cognitive processes and aesthetic principles which have governed so much of translation practice : was that which we took to be definitively - exclusively - human really so? And is there not now a whiff of false dichotomy about the human/machine juxtaposition, at least as far as translation is concerned?

Translatorial competence and metalanguages for translation as key concepts in the MT age

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On site presentation

In 2016, Google shifted its default machine translation to neural MT (NMT) for many language pairs. The noticeable improvement of target language fluency triggered much speculation about the future of translation, including claims that NMT would achieve human parity. In such speculation, there is a growing sense of crisis that MT will take away professional translators' jobs. This trend has spread to the field of foreign language education -- what will happen to foreign language education in the future? On the other hand, we witness a lot of abuse and misuse of MT, for instance, problems of local governments (in Japan) disseminating MT mistranslations without checking the MT output by human translators. While this problem stems in part from a lack of technical knowledge about MT and AI, the root cause, as I see it, is people's lack of knowledge of the fundamental question, what is translation and what is it not? The knowledge is what the author calls "translatorial competence", or one's competence to explain about translation. In fact, the cause of this lack of understanding is related to the absence of metalanguages that can objectify the "language" to give scientific explanations and descriptions of translation and translation processes. In this presentation, the author will reconsider the issues arising from the lack of translatorial competence and metalanguages for translation. In other words, I claim translatorial competence as a key skill and concept for survival in the MT age. While translation service providers and practitioners in the translation industry distinguishes between human translation and MTPE, the author argues that translatorial competence is required for both practices. In foreign language education, learners are expected to develop the competence with the use of metalanguages for translation. Finally, MT users should also be aware of risks of errors and misuse of an MT in a form of MT user guidelines. These will be discussed, along with some of the ongoing activities.

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Translation scholars and Machine translation users: can we speak the same language?

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A recent study of the uses of MT by academics and students (Delorme Benites et al, 2021) has shown that they have already become widespread for non-linguists in their every-day professional activities --e.g. writing emails, research presentations, articles, assignments, assessments, etc. Therefore, it becomes necessary for this "lay" public to develop cognitive tools towards MT literacy (Bowker & Ciro, 2019), despite the fact that they do not always have enough linguistic knowledge for an informed criticism of its output. To consider this issue we have set up a study in a specific communicative situation: non-native academics and students required to use English in the field of biotechnology for health. Dealing with such ethically-sensitive issues as gene-editing or cellular manipulation, this is a scientific field where finding the right word is crucial. Will these non-native speakers using MT for professional purposes have the necessary skills to make the best use of MT output and how can we, as translation specialists, help them to acquire those skills? Based on the detailed analysis of a specialized corpus of English MT output on gene-editing (from French source texts, using two free online NMT engines) we designed a short survey to test academics' and students' understanding of poorly translated segments. We then organised debriefing sessions with volunteer participants to assess what linguistic skills are necessary to use MT output appropriately. If some problems regarding terms and compounds could be corrected quite easily with a little advice from linguistic professionals, other problems, like language-specific syntactic structures, might be more challenging to overcome. In our dialogue with two different groups of MT users, we sought to produce simple explanations, doing away with linguistic categories in ways that might be comparable to the basic principles of corpus-based machine translation (Hearne & Way 2011, Forcada 2017). Finally, we argue that one category might be usefully maintained in what could be a shared ontology for translators and MT users, namely translation units (Kenny 2006 : 50-51).

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32. Advancing Translation Studies: integrating research on the translational construction of the social world

Conveners: Dilek Dizdar, Tomasz Rozmyslowicz

For quite some time now, Translation Studies has been interested in translation and interpreting as constructive practices from which different types of collectivities emerge. While the focus has mainly been on understanding national or ethnic identities as products of translation processes, other research (also from other disciplines) has indicated that translation and interpreting also play a vital role in the emergence of other collectivities, such as linguistic communities, international organizations, scientific communities, religious gatherings, and social identity groups. However, these various undertakings have not yet been systematically related to each other. The aim of this panel is to bring these research endeavors together and discuss their results as investigations into the translational construction of collectivities. This way, a common frame of reference can be established which allows for comparisons between the different types of collectivities that translation and interpreting practices help to produce and the various ways in which they do this: Are similar mechanisms involved? How does the impact of translation and interpreting on the construction – or deconstruction – of collectivities differ across time and space? What concepts, theories, and methods are adequate for the investigation of such processes? Can we draw from established approaches within Translation Studies or is it necessary to look beyond disciplinary boundaries? The panel invites empirical, methodological or theoretical papers addressing questions related to the various forms and ways in which translation and interpreting practices participate in carving up the social world into collectivities. Possible topics include, but are not limited to:

- translation and interpreting as practices of drawing, redrawing and dissolving borders
- translation and interpreting as mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion
- translation/interpreting and the (de)construction of collectivities
- agents of translational constructions of collectivities: Humans, machines, institutions
- translation/interpreting and (linguistic) belonging.

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Translated fiction proved instrumental to create a sense of community within newspaper readerships. A particular illustrative case are Dutch newspaper's translations of Russian literature during the interbellum. At different levels, the selection and translation of serialized Russian fiction was instrumental for newspapers. Readers were enticed to subscribe or buy a daily copy to read the next episode, doing so newspapers increased customer loyalty. At the same time the readership was provided with ideologically deemed appropriate content. Both features added up to build a community of readers. Cast against an emerging mass democracy and the pillarizing of society, newspapers were influential vectors of social change. A comparison of practices used by the conservative newspaper De Telegraaf and the left-wing De Tribune in the 1910s, 1920s, and 1930s shows that similar strategies were applied when publishing Russian fiction. Both newspapers used Russian fiction to position themselves vis à vis the social and political discussions of the era, partly drawing on similar authors, but translating and presenting their oeuvre convergent with the newspaper's ideological orientation. Apart from these manipulations, discursive practices (are readers perceived as clients or as subjects that needed to be politically educated?) are interesting to assess the relationship with the readership. Drawing on an extensive corpus of translated Russian fiction in Dutch newspapers in a larger timeframe allows me to assess the situation in the decades before and after the interbellum, and to relate topical questions about newspapers as communities of readers to the broader context. To decrypt data on serial fiction I draw on Periodical codes (Philpotts 2012). This tool incorporates metadata relating translations to the publishing context and, more specifically, the ideological orientation of periodicals. Periodical codes are complementary with product-oriented Descriptive Translation Studies (Özmen 2019; Tahir Gürçağlar 2019) and provide insight into translational norms that become apparent through the editors' decision-making. Offering perspectives on the daily consumption of literary texts and their cohabitation in an ideological context, research on the translational construction of the social world can considerably benefit from incorporating newspaper fiction into its research agenda.

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Constructing collective identity through censorship in translation: 'We', 'they', and the fuzzy area in-between

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On site presentation

Contextualization in studies of translation product and process invites a closer look at translation policies and translation culture, and their inherent power to construct and sustain collective identities. While translation policy can be seen as the mechanism of exercising soft-power, directed both outwards and inwards of a given community, censorship can be deemed quite a versatile tool for carving particular identities, those of ‘ours’ and ‘theirs’, proponents and opponents, and can help to legitimize the elements that do not particularly fit any of those categories, yet for certain reasons have to be included into the given cultural field. The paper focuses on the research conducted within the framework of the on-going project ‘Translation and Censorship under Soviet Ideology (1940–1990),’ and presents the discussion on how and what identities are constructed by the means of censorship in Soviet Lithuania. The choice of the authors translated and published discloses what are the projected values of the collective ‘we’, how cultural, stylistic, moral, and individual taste-based preferences are integrated into this identity, while arrangement of publications and inclusion of explanatory paratextual elements shed light on how less desirable and less congruent authors and works were legitimized and reframed in order to fit the ethos of that constructed identity, thus exerting control of readership and reading process. However, the analysis of the textual level alone does not allow to recognize more complicated and indeterminate cases of the intersection of external policies and internalized cultural habits, norms, and inclinations, hence to detect cases of self-censorship. The identity-focused approach, on the other hand, allows to discuss such occurrences in their complexity and emphasizes the importance of a contextual reading. Therefore, authors of this paper assume a two-pronged theoretical perspective and seek to evaluate the discussed cases from the point of view of Burkean rhetorical theory of identification and Peircean semiotics, looking into (re)constructed ethos of identities and proposed paths of interpretation.

Women Translators Making Feminist Word in Turkey/ A Look at the Consciousness Raising Group from the Intersectional Perspective of Translation Studies, Sociology and Gender Studies

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Online presentation

This study was born from the idea that a comprehensive archeology is necessary by regarding the translational phenomenon that enables and leads to the act of women's translating and writing; the translator as a social entity in general and the female translator as a decisive and revolutionary element in society in particular. Like many processes regarding the intellectual labor and identity of women, women as agents of translation have been historically ignored. Quite parallel to this, the act of translation itself, the translator as the act/or/ress, and the voice in the text as the producer of the translated text, have been ignored in the history of dogmatic and canonical literature, philosophy and science, which glorifies and unites the original and the author. Focusing on the role of female translators in the recognition of feminist literature, the introduction of women and social studies fields into academia, and the creation of gender awareness in the public sphere in a society like Turkey where patriarchy is extremely dominant, this paper includes the components that affect the choices of what is to be translated or not to be translated and translational decisions of the female translators while translating the texts of the deliberate choices. It will also draw attention to the role of translation in creating social awareness in a particular social context. The role of the female translator as a subject that differentiates and becomes visible, constructs and is also constructed as an agent in ideology, power relations, production-distribution and consumption of translation in this social context (Simon, 1996; Inghillieri, 2005; Flotow, 2011; Flotow & Farahzad, 2016 ; Castro & Ergun, 2017) will be discussed in the example of the Consciousness Raising Group as a network of relations which was established and co-produced by a group of female feminist researchers, activists, writers and translators in the 80s in Turkey. It will be examined at the intersectionality of translation studies, sociology, and gender studies.

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Translation and the Excluded Body: Theorizing Translation as Mechanism of Social Inclusion and Exclusion

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The coronavirus pandemic is exposing, and exacerbating, a preexisting condition in our health systems worldwide: disparities in care for patients who are not proficient in the national language. Polezzi, Angouri, and Wilson point out that language, “held up as a sign of belonging, becomes a gatekeeper for inclusion/exclusion, regulating access to citizenship and education, health and legal protection” (2019). The mechanisms of social inclusion and exclusion are not only limited to linguistic identities and ideologies; the established translation (and interpreting) regimes also play an essential role. Taking this sociopolitical dimension of translating as a starting point for theoretical reflection, this paper aims to move beyond an understanding of translation as entirely neutral instrument for communication and examines how translation practices contribute to social inclusion and exclusion processes, particularly, in the context of health care. On the basis of a post-structuralist theory of exclusion (Farzin, Opitz, and Stäheli 2008; Opitz 2018) this paper explores the intersections between translation research, social theory, and political philosophy by offering a conceptual and methodological framework for the study of translation practices in exclusion/inclusion processes. The theoretical considerations specially steam from critical theory and a radical democratic strain of political theory, influenced by Jacques Derrida, Judith Butler, Ernesto Laclau and Chantal Mouffe. From this angle, two aspects are particularly considered. Firstly, theorizing translation as a mechanism of inclusion/exclusion implies reflecting about the topos of the body: the excluded body of the subaltern, but also the body in-between of the interpreter that enables “complex and ambivalent social relationships such as coalition, siding, domination, othering, exclusion, inclusion” (Bahadır 2017, 128). Secondly, the including/excluding movement relies on a spatial metaphor that creates an antagonism between ‘we’ and ‘they’, ‘here’ and ‘there’. This antagonism is irreducible to political life and on the basis of any concept of identity (Mouffe 1993, 85). Lastly, after offering theoretical insights into the double concept of “translational inclusion/exclusion”, this contribution operationalizes the theoretical framework for empirical research. In so doing, it provides a sound basis for a field study focusing on the political participatory effects of translational practices in medical contexts during the COVID-19 pandemic.

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Professionalization of interpreters: Re-conceptualization from a social worlds perspective

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Translation Studies research has traditionally drawn on progress models to describe professionalization processes, depicting professionalization as a linear and predictable development. However, progress models tend to be inspired by professional policies which seek to impose a prescribed sequence of steps as necessary achievements rather than reflect authentic development paths. In my presentation, I will discuss an alternative perspective which is neither evolutionary nor deterministic. It is based on two processual concepts, namely “social worlds” and “boundary work”. Social worlds are agglomerations of agents who engage in particular activities, deploying collective resources to achieve their goals, and developing shared views about how to manage their initiatives. Social worlds are interrelated, dynamic cultural areas, constantly (re)producing and modifying their own structures (Strauss 1978; Clarke 1991). Boundary work refers to the construction of differences. On the one hand, it generates feelings of similarity and group membership, whilst on the other hand constituting an essential means of excluding others. In this respect boundary work plays a critical role in constructing identities (Gieryn 1983; Lamont 2000). To illustrate the application of this alternative model I will consider the professionalization of sign language interpreting in Austria (see Grbić 2017). I will show how agents from different social worlds (e.g. education, church and social work) have employed boundary work to (re)construct the social world of sign language interpreters in Austria. Tracing the impact of interrelations between the different social worlds, I will then discuss how the professionalization project of the sign language interpreters has contributed to shaping the social world of the deaf. In conclusion I will present some thoughts on how the model might be applied in other empirical contexts to gain a more thorough understanding of professionalization processes.

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33. Translating Research Knowledge Beyond the Ivory Tower

Conveners: Spencer Hawkins, Lavinia Heller

The pragmatics of translation take on a heightened complexity whenever academic research is reformulated for audiences who are not themselves part of the university research community. Contributors to our panel discuss the interwoven challenges when interlinguistic translations must also account for the transmission of research knowledge over contexts beyond the traditional venues of academic publication, namely, in books and research journals. The panel shows the added complexity of translation processes that must make research accessible for public-facing outlets of knowledge, including popular science magazines, museum exhibits, essays by public intellectuals, and of course university teaching materials, which sit on that sharp edge between the inside and the outside of the academic discourse. In the twenty-first century, university courses incorporate a wide range of new teaching technologies, which allow for new forms of interlinguistic mediation, such as the subtitling of university lectures in multiple languages. This panel is meant to generate discussion of translation's function as a transmitter of knowledge not only to speakers of different languages, but to differently positioned subjects with different points of entry into the knowledge-making process.

Advancing Translation Studies Transdisciplinarity

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On site presentation

It has been observed that Translation Studies (TS) is a booming discipline, that it is expanding rapidly, and that it has been producing an increasing amount of scholarship. While it is hardly deniable that this is true because of the multiple interdisciplinary connections TS has established, these statements do not fully capture TS's potential. In line with Marais (2014) and Blumczynski (2016), I believe that not only does TS have the potential to surpass the scope of interdisciplinary scholarship, the very concept of translation, conceived of from a TS philosophical perspective (Basalamah 2018), can embrace Tymoczko's "enlargement" (2007) and Bachmann-Medick's "translational turn" (2009), and beyond. "Beyond" here means that the concept of translation is not simply the concept through which TS has so far defined its various contents (linguistic transfer, semiotic process, etc.); at a more abstract level, it is a heuristic concept that can potentially represent all instances of connection, transfer, and transformation taking place in TS, as well as in other fields of knowledge. Conceived of in this fashion, the notion of translation becomes more of a conceptual template that invites TS scholarship to get acquainted with and investigate the concept of translation or similar concepts as they appear in other disciplines. A conceptual template is not an operational concept but a meta-concept/super-ordinate concept that encompasses all the possible instances of translation phenomena in any assimilable shape or form. This level of abstraction allows for easier and more numerous connections between the concept of translation as we used to know it in TS and other, more remote, instances of the concept in disciplines that we may never have thought of. Thus, transdisciplinarity becomes the process by virtue of which research and scholarship on translation would be henceforth undertaken. This means that, as opposed to interdisciplinary research, a transdisciplinary type of scholarship, once it is envisaged, mandates an insider level of knowledge of the other discipline(s) that is/are involved in the research (Thompson Klein 2014; Frodeman 2017). This paper attempts to propose some new directions for the conceptual advancement of TS research that would not only enable TS to connect transdisciplinarily with other fields of knowledge, but that would also bring about an era of alternative contributions of translation to society, beyond verbal and semiotic communication.

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Cultural Translation, Third Spaces and Their Multimodal Expression

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On site presentation

This presentation is motivated by the conviction that cultural translation and multimodality, each in itself and the linkage between them – which is our topic - can lead Translation Studies in new and exciting directions. Our starting point is Salman Rushdies catchphrase: “The word ‘translation’ comes, etymologically, from the Latin for ‘bearing across’. Having been borne across the world, we are translated men” (Rushdie 1991: 16). Rushdies words reflect the conceptualization of cultural translation as the transformation of individuals and entire groups, usually under occupation or due to migration. Homi Bhabha (1994) has based his approach to cultural translation on Walter Benjamin’s ideas about interlingual translation (Benjamin 1997). Following Benjamin, Bhabha developed the notion of the third space, where a negotiation between contradictory stands takes place, leading to the evolution of new hybrid cultural forms. Despite the objection to this expansion of the Translation Studies (Trivedi 2007), we believe that there is room for both the notion of cultural translation and more traditional approaches. Moreover, cultural translation and interlingual translation are not disconnected (as the reliance of Bhabha on Benjamin shows), and they can intersect, as we intend to show.

Multimodality, the use of several semiotic modes in the design of a semiotic product (Kress and van Leeuwen 2001: 20), has become one of today’s dominant ways of interpreting social and cultural phenomena. The combination of various means of expression (e.g., the verbal and the visual) suits the need to articulate the experience of living in a world which bombards our senses. This is particularly true in regard to people whose world has drastically changed, whether they have moved to another place, or stayed in the same one. In our presentation, we shall demonstrate how cultural translation is reflected in several works by Israeli artists. They consist of illustrated letters (Yohanan Simon), a museum exhibition (Zoya Cherkassky), an illustrated book (Shaul Tchernichovsky’s poems illustrated by Liora Grossman), and a graphic novel (Rutu Modan). Special attention will be given to the physical space in which these works are presented and consumed (e.g., the museum), which has a major effect on the shaping of the experience conveyed.

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The effects of subtitles on the comprehension of different types of EMI lectures

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Following the European Accessibility Act (EAA) and the revised EU Audiovisual Media Services Directive (AVMSD), audiovisual translation (AVT) like subtitling or audio description will soon become omnipresent. Currently, these directives are limited to providing access to basic media, e.g., smartphones, television broadcast, e-books, etc. for persons with disabilities. In light of all-round inclusivity, however, an expansion of AVT and other accessibility services to additional sectors is sure to follow. Consequently, the need for empirical research into the effects of AVT in standard education or tourism, for example, is growing rapidly.

This paper focuses on the use of AVT in education. While AVT in education has been studied extensively before, most studies seem to be predominantly concerned with the benefits of AVT for language learning and accessibility. Moving away from this focal point, this paper reports on a largescale study conducted within the Subtitles for Access to Education (S4AE) project, which examines the effects of subtitles on cognitive load and comprehension of standard lectures (not aimed at language learning).

This paper will discuss the effects of the presence and language of subtitles as well as the effects of the lecture format on the comprehension of L2 English lectures by 70 undergraduate students of Applied Linguistics. Previous research (Hosogoshi, 2016; Kruger & Steyn, 2014) has shown the potential benefits of subtitles for the comprehension of video. In a more recent study (Liao et al., 2020), however, no interaction was found between the presence of subtitles and content

comprehension. The contrast between these findings highlights an important issue: the influence of subtitles on comprehension seems heavily dependent on a large number of factors, such as subtitle language, linguistic proficiency and content presentation. Therefore, the experiment discussed in this paper thoroughly examines what conditions lead to improved content comprehension by taking into account different levels of linguistic proficiency, three subtitle conditions (intralingual (English)

subtitles, interlingual (Dutch) subtitles and no subtitles), and two lecture formats (a Talking Head vs. a PowerPoint with added audio). The data are currently being processed and results will be reported in the paper.

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When accessibility meets multimedia learning: Effect of intralingual live subtitling on perception, performance and cognitive load in an EMI university lecture

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One of the main challenges in higher education in the 21st century is providing educational access to an increasingly multilingual and multicultural student population. Many universities are therefore considering using English as language of instruction (EMI), but students' limited proficiency in English can be a serious drawback. Live subtitling might help to overcome this language barrier, by

removing physical (auditory) and linguistic barriers at the same time. The aim of this paper presentation is to report on preliminary results of a project that investigates (1) how university students in Flanders perceive EMI lectures with intralingual live subtitles, i.e. lectures for which the words of the lecturer are subtitled in real time in the same language (English), (2) whether these subtitles influence their performance, and (3) what impact these subtitles have on their cognitive load. In this project, the impact of subtitling on perception, performance and cognitive load have been investigated during five two-hour Marketing lectures taught in English to students of

Economics who have Dutch as their mother tongue. The live subtitling was produced in real time through respeaking (using speech recognition software) each time during two lecture fragments of approximately 25 minutes (one before the break and one after the break in each lecture). Quantitative and qualitative data have been collected using (1) online language tests, consisting of a certified listening test and vocabulary test to determine the students' English proficiency; (2) online questionnaires on demographics (e.g., mother tongue and self-reported proficiency in English); (3)

comprehension tests after each lecture about the content (and the perception) of the lecture; (4) eye tracking glasses to measure cognitive load; (5) post-hoc interviews after the lecture series. Data are now being analyzed. In this presentation, we will mainly report on the quantitative data.

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Indirect and self-translation of legal language in Hannah Arendt's Ei

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Online presentation

Hannah Arendt is one of the most prominent German academic migrants of the 20th century. Her views on human plurality, migration and politics hold profound implications not only in her work as a philosopher but also in her role as a self-translator and a witness to contemporary events (Polezzi, 2012: 353-354). A paradigmatic example of said role is her Eichmann in Jerusalem, a controversial account that brought her unwanted attention and criticism. The present communication focuses on Eichmann as a self-translated (since it was first published in English) and indirectly translated (from English into Spanish) work. The Zweisprachigkeit of Arendt's writings has been well established (Heuer et al., 2011: 12), however its implications still need targeted research on the actual differences between the English and the German texts. The purpose of the present analysis is to compare the English, German and Spanish versions of legal terms and concepts in Eichmann in Jerusalem and to what extent the process of indirect translation has an impact on the Spanish target text. In this context, the notion of source text is blurred and the interpretation of the proceedings against Adolf Eichmann becomes the main point of interest. Based on previous studies on the translation of legal terms in literary texts that describe the Auschwitz trials, the analysis seeks to answer the following research questions: Which where the key legal arguments used in the Eichmann trial? How do they differ from the legal grounds of the Auschwitz trials? Are they equally conveyed in the three versions of Arendt's work under study? And lastly: How does the relocation and migration process of both the author and the text affect the final work in terms of readers' expectations and publishing circumstances? The research method comprises the manual extraction of key fragments of Eichmann in Jerusalem that contain legal language and concepts, the comparison between said terminology across languages and with previous studies based on (self-)translation techniques and a compilation of press reviews on Eichmann in the three languages involved. Finally, the conclusion discusses Arendt's awareness of her self-translation process in the adaptation of her own works.

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Translating Climate Change in the Museum

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Museum and Translation Studies are inherently multidisciplinary disciplines. Museums, like translations, rely on pre-existing ideas that they transform and share with new audiences in a new language. The idea of a "language of display" and of "museums as translations" has been developed by scholars such as Neather (2008), Sturge (2007), Valdeón (2015), and Liao (2016), who combine this metaphorical perspective with the analysis of interlingual translations. These are often present in museums to meet the needs of local multilingual audiences and/or tourists. This paper sets out to further explore this intersection of Museum and Translation Studies with the analysis of a case study. More specifically, this paper will find place in the broader context of sustainable humanities and question how the Museum of Natural Sciences in Brussels shares ideas related to climate change with its visitors. By focusing on a science museum, we hope to provide a new type of case study that might continue the discussion around museums and translations. This will be done through two approaches. First, texts in multiple languages will be compared to determine whether the translations reflect expected differences in reception across the different language publics. Secondly, the displays of the museum will be questioned for how they metaphorically translate the climate crisis. The results of these analyses will be crossed with information on the procedures of translation at the museum gathered through an interview, as well as with pre-existing visitors research. This will allow for a critical understanding of the goals and impact of translations in the museum.

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A cognitive approach to describing metaphor translation: a corpus-based study on popular cosmological articles

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Metaphor has been widely discussed within translation studies, predominately with respect to translation strategies since the early days. The originally separate developments in translation studies and metaphor studies have become increasingly overlapping, connected by the interdisciplinary field of metaphor translation. In turn, the diversifying field of metaphor translation has laid a huge influence on the two mother disciplines. Over the past decades, scholars dedicated to metaphor translation research have made a substantial contribution to the field, inspired by the development of cognitive metaphor theories. Notably, the parametric method introduced by Shuttleworth (2017) opens a new window to describe the patterns of metaphor translation in a more scientific manner. Inspired by this research, this paper takes a step forward by bringing two cognitive metaphor theories - Conceptual Metaphor Theory (Lakoff and Johnson 1980, 2003) and Conceptual Blending Theory (Fauconnier and Turner 2002) - into conversation. To understand how translators handle the intercultural and interlingual transformation of scientific metaphors from English into Chinese, this paper builds on an English-Chinese parallel corpus comprising 18 cosmological articles published in Scientific American, together with their translations identified in the two official Chinese versions published in Beijing and Taipei respectively. Guided by the metaphor identification procedure and the parametric method detailed in He (2021), two metaphor parameters are adopted for data analysis: 1) provenance, which denotes the types of metaphor; 2) projection, which denotes the content of a metaphorical expression in the conceptual blending framework at a micro level, and the underlying conceptual metaphor that governs the linguistic realisation of a metaphorical expression in the conceptual metaphor framework at a macro level. The findings and discussions offer some important quantitative and qualitative insights into how these metaphorical expressions together with the underlying conceptual metaphors are translated in practice.

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“Resonation” and the Declining the Self-translation of Lai Shengchuan de chuangyi xue/ Stan Lai on Creativity

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On site presentation

In 2006, American-born Taiwanese playwright Stan Lai’s book Stan Lai on Creativity / Lai Shengchuan de chuangyi xue was published in Chinese. It remains influential for Chinese academics, mentioned by Ge Hongbing in a 2020 comprehensive book on creative writing studies. Despite its quality and enduring impact, the book has not been translated for theorists and teachers outside Sinophone territories. Firmly centered in Chinese culture, philosophy, and spirituality, Lai’s book speaks so directly to Sinophone readers that he has said “a translation won’t do” in bringing the book into other languages. What is required, he says, is a rewriting, the production of a new original for a new target audience. This is not a position taken naively. Lai’s forthcoming collection includes self-translated plays, and proves his ability to craft English versions of challenging, culturally specific texts such as his “cross talk” humour pieces. In self-translation, Lai says, he works to “captur[e] not the actual words that resonate, but the ‘resonation’ itself.” Though not available in book form, Lai’s otherwise untranslated non-fiction text enjoys an afterlife in English through teaching and speaking projects abroad. Through comparative readings of the Chinese material and of Lai’s 2019 English presentation at the University of Michigan, this study examines the ways the oral and visual English self-translation converges and diverges from the 2006 Chinese book in an attempt to better understand his concept of “resonation” and its limitations. Of special concern are Lai’s references to aspects of Buddhism as exemplary creative models and methods. To an array of political and practical reasons for refusing to self-translate put forward by Rainier Grutman and Trish Van Bolderen in 2014, this analysis proposes an additional reason: a confidence in transcendence. As Lai retells his theories on creativity in Anglophone universities, he rejects an instrumental definition of self-translation as a process of relabeling from one code to another, emphasizing instead ultimate, universal access to all meaning, though it may require radical but resonant rewriting to inspire it.

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34. Re-thinking Translation History: Genealogies, Geo-politics, and Counter-hegemonic Approaches

Conveners: Brian Baer, Philipp Hofeneder

Informed by post-structuralist (White 1987) and postcolonial approaches to historiography (Chakrabarty 2000), this panel aims to interrogate current histories of translation and Translation Studies and to propose new, counter-hegemonic approaches. Post-structuralist historiographers, such as Hayden White (1987, 5), argue that modern history is inseparable from narration, that is to say, the events must be "revealed as possessing a structure, an order of meaning, that they do not possess as mere sequence". Indeed, most of the Romance and Slavic languages acknowledge an etymological connection between historiography and storytelling (histoire, historia, etc. mean both 'history' and 'story'). At the same time, postcolonial scholars have critiqued dominant historiographical practices, what Chakrabarty terms "western historicism," as promoting and naturalizing developmental thinking, which construes cultures as more or less advanced and posits (Western) modernity as the teleological endpoint of all histories. Histories of historiography have also traced major shifts in the focus of histories, from great men and singular events to the anonymous forces studied by the Annales School (Burke 2015), and in the framing or situating of histories, e.g., from national histories (or Eurocentric) to transnational histories and histories from the margins; from universal, meta-histories to micro-histories; and from histories of humans to histories of commodities (see Kurlansky 2003). In addition, the specific notion of disciplinary histories has been interrogated as a feature of the academic "monocultures" of the Global North that work to exclude epistemologies of the South (Santos 2018). The panel invites theoretical papers and case studies on the history of translation and Translation Studies from these post-structuralist and post-colonial perspectives and using a variety of approaches to interrogate the dominant histories of the practice and the field of translation in order to explore the cultural logic that produces lacunae and historical breaks, to investigate "forgotten" voices and marginalized histories, to trace the influence of politics on translation theory, and to propose non-hegemonic historiographic approaches. Contributors may address but are not limited to the following topics:

1) The role of the Cold War, its politics and paranoia, in shaping contemporary histories of translation;

2) Bibliometric studies that trace shifting citational patterns as a version of translation historiography or that investigate citational practices as a form of genealogy creation;

3) Case studies investigating diverse translational spaces and times. Of interest are not only studies between ideologically, politically, and culturally divergent spaces but also within them (which is the case within the Socialist bloc);

4) Comparative historiographic studies, highlighting alternative or competing histories of the practice or field of translation;

5) Micro-histories or histories from the margins, i.e., the involvement of translators and interpreters in historical situations of violence and suppression, such as the slave trade or resistance movements;

6) Investigations of the historiographic challenges of writing modern or pre-modern histories of the theory and practice of translation;

7) Studies that focus on the unpredictable and the contingent in translation history (networks, spaces, and contacts).

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What should a national history of translation cover?

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On site presentation

In 2020 the Slovene research agency started funding the creation of a national translation history – the history of Slovene literary translation. The aim of the presentation is to outline the difficulty to define what constitutes “national” in such a history, and to select criteria used for the definition of literary translations that are to be included in such a history. Background: the Slovenes lived for centuries in the multilingual and multicultural Habsburg monarchy and Socialist Yugoslavia. Today they live in the Republic of Slovenia, in territories that belong to Austria and Italy, and in diasporas in the USA, Canada, Australia and Argentina. In addition, the territory traditionally inhabited by Slovenes in Europe has been surrounded by Italian-, German-, Hungarian- and Croatian-speaking communities, which also resulted in centuries long cultural mixing. This particular national fluidity represents a challenge in defining what constitutes national in the national history of literary translation. Methodological approach: Paloposki (2022) writes that the term “national” in relation to translation history can refer to the history of translation in a nation-state, or it could also focus on the role of translations in nation-building. In the case of the history of Slovene literary translation we attempt to partially cover both definitions provided by Paloposki, and to go beyond them: the history will focus not only on literary translations from other languages into Slovene, and describe nation-building efforts of translators in the Slovene history, but also focus on translations of Slovene literature into other languages, which were closely monitored by the nascent Slovene culture. These translations into central languages were what Juvan (2019) describes with Heidegger’s term “acts of worlding” [welten], attempts to make Slovene literature a part of cross-national literary circulation. As such they represent an important step in the formation and affirmation of Slovene culture. Consequently, the history will attempt to cover also important agents responsible for this export of literature: for example, literary translators who may or may not link their national identity solely to the use of the Slovene language, for example, representatives of Slovene minority and émigré communities. Results: Although taking into consideration the criticism of methodological nationalism in Translation Studies outlined by Cussel (2021), every national history of literary translation has to accept the fact that translation often functions as “an act of drawing a border” (Sakai 2009: 83); and that it does not only help us breach the confines of our own linguistic traditions, but it also enables us to preserve our differences (Ricœur 1996: 5). This being said, the project does not subscribe to nationalist claims grounded in a Romantic identification of language and nation, but will attempt to show the extent to which every construction of nationhood or every imagining of a nation is a result of a complex dialogue with other cultural environments and is dependent on various foreign and hybrid influences.

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Recovering abandoned genealogies in translation process research

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On site presentation

Translation and interpreting process research is often said to have its roots in the mid- to late-twentieth century, with these related areas of inquiry having distinct, yet somewhat intertwined histories. In the case of translation process research, histories have aligned cognitive inquiry into the act of translation in the 1970s and 1980s alongside a general trend toward the study of cognition in several disciplines, such as second language acquisition, reading and writing research (e.g., Jakobsen 2017). In the case of interpreting studies, researchers regularly attribute early efforts to understand cognitive aspects of interpreting to several theses on interpreting in the 1950s and 1960s, with psycholinguistics and cognitive psychology providing the foundation for these efforts (Pöchhacker 2015). Subsequent developments in the field have been driven by theoretical and methodological advances, particularly with respect to the ways in which data can be collected and understood (Mellinger and Hanson 2020). However, earlier works do not fit neatly into these periodizations of translation and interpreting process research. For instance, von Wartensleben's work, 'Beiträge zur Psychologie des Übersetzens' [Contributions to the Psychology of Translation], appears in 1910 and adopts a Gestaltist approach in an effort to understand cognitive aspects of translation. Contemporary bibliographic studies of translation process research recognize the existence of these works that pre-date the period in which translation process research begins in earnest (Olalla-Soler, Franco Aixelá, and Rovira-Esteva 2020), yet they typically maintain the disciplinary narrative that situates cognitive inquiry into translation and interpreting as a mid- to late-twentieth century phenomenon. The present case study seeks to recover these abandoned genealogies of translation process research using bibliometric research methods to trace the provenance of cognitive inquiry within the field. In particular, the paper focuses not only on citation patterns as a form of genealogical creation, but also one of pruning or abandonment. Whereas many bibliometric studies focus on mapping current contributions and looking at citation patterns as a work's influence moving forward in time, the approach taken here is retrospective and relies on mapping references to determine when contributions fall out of circulation. This study seeks to better understand how disciplinary genealogies are pruned and abandoned in favor of more dominant streams of inquiry, while recognizing the potential of these earlier works to enrich our understanding of the field.

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Cold War best sellers in the Middle East: A trust-based translation history

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On site presentation

On 5th October 1953, the Arabic version of "This I Believe" was published in Cairo and quickly became popular across the Arab world. It had a print run of 30,000 copies, which sold out immediately. Work on a Persian version of the book had to be stopped. A similar book with a different title appeared two years later in Persian with a print run of 20,000 copies, proving similarly successful. These books were sponsored by Franklin Publications, Inc., an American Cold War book program that aimed to publish translated American books in developing countries to reduce people's ignorance of and resentment towards the West and America and shape the way they thought about all things economic, social, and public. How did these books come to be successful, in the "days of cynicism, pessimism and doubting," marked by a deep suspicion regarding Americans' presence in the Middle East at the time, as well as the low literacy rates in both Egypt and Iran? How can the history of Franklin Publications shape our understanding of the idea of "trust" in translation (Rizzi et al. 2019)? In our presentation, we explore the history behind translating these books into Arabic and Persian in an attempt to understand how and by what means translation and adaptation have served American cultural diplomacy in the region and what legacy they have left behind. Our discussion will extend to reframing the idea of trust in translation, arguing that trust in the translation patronage (here America, Franklin Publications, etc.) and the translation product are not mutually exclusive and exploring the possible reasons for this. We will demonstrate how a Cold War-informed history of translation with a particular attention to trust offers rich ground for understanding not only the political and cultural but also the individualistic motivations and agendas of translation agents.

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Andrei Fedorov's transnational contacts and their role in the history of translation studies

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On site presentation

This paper presents a historiographical study of academic contacts of Russian translator and scholar Andrei Fedorov. Fedorov was the author of Introduction to Translation Theory, first published in Russian in 1953, which was highly influential in the Soviet Union and other countries of the Eastern Bloc. The first English translation of the book by Baer (2021) has been published this year. Previous studies have highlighted the importance of Fedorov's work (Mossop, 2019; Pym, 2016; Shakhova, 2021) and outlined some potential contacts with other scholars. This paper focuses on Fedorov's network of connections with scholars from Western Europe. The analysis is based predominantly on unpublished letters and manuscripts, accessed from Fedorov's manuscript repository in the Central State Archives of Literature and Art in Saint Petersburg, Russia, not previously studied. The manuscripts enable the microhistorical focus on little known facts of Fedorov's academic life. Informed by the histoire croisée approach, this paper views his contacts as intercrossings of different conceptual, temporal, physical, and linguistic spaces (Wolf, 2006). When Fedorov's monograph was first published, his research circulation was limited due to the language of the publication and the geopolitical constraints during the years of the Cold War. This paper demonstrates that notwithstanding these limitations, communication between scholars in the Eastern and Western Bloc still existed, as shown by Fedorov's correspondence found in his archives, reviews of his book published in Western European outlets, and references to it. Despite the ideologically marked content of the first edition of the monograph, Fedorov's ideas crossed geographic and linguistic borders. In Western Europe, Fedorov's work was promoted by FIT and publications in Babel. This paper investigates in particular Fedorov's direct correspondence with Babel contributors Edmond Cary and George Mounin which provides new insights into communication between Russian and French scholars and allows reflecting on Fedorov's broader impact in translation studies and his role in the development of the discipline. The findings from this study are supported by my bibliometric analysis which I will not present in this paper, but which can be found in my PhD thesis.

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National genealogies and the validity of a history of translation in Uruguay within a transnational framework

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Online presentation

This paper presents a series of theoretical and methodological challenges we face as the first research group building a comprehensive history of literary translation in Uruguay, a minor, Spanish-speaking, Latin American translation space. From its independence, informed by the clashes and arrangements between major global powers in the 19th century, Uruguay has had a particular position in the Southern Cone, marked by its "foreign" condition—being known, for a few decades, as the "Switzerland of South America" and having received massive inmigration flows from European countries at the beginning of the 20th century. Negotiations between what is local and what is foreign, which are at the core of every translation practice, equally benchmark the history of literature in Uruguay and its links to the concept of nation. Within the framework of the interdisciplinary area of Translation Studies, our research group proposes to carry out a bibliometric survey of the literary works translated and published in Uruguay from 1830 until the present day. Our starting point is the systematic invisibilization of the function and role of translated literature and of translators in the shaping of the Uruguayan literary system. However, we seek to avoid outdated and restricted approaches to history, translation and nation, while taking a first and much needed step, given the lacuna around this subject in Uruguay. Given the globalization context (new configurations of the transnational capital, migration flows, reorganization of political and cultural spaces), we propose to reflect on certain dilemmas of the initial phase of our project, such as: the modern concepts and categories (Devés, 2018) on which new knowledge regarding the history of translation is constructed; the place of enunciation from which knowledge is constructed (Müller, 2019): the "global south" as producer of a situated discourse, amidst the dynamics of unequal cultural exchange (Heilbron, 2008; 2010); the way traditional historiographic chronology (nation-based) explains (or fails to) the phenomena of importation, circulation and translation (Locane, 2019); the possible paradox of reinforcing boundaries between Uruguayan literature —"the national literary capital", according to Casanova (2001)— and translated literature and, thus, reproducing a centre-periphery dynamics, whilst studying translation history in Uruguay.

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Hearing marginalized voices: Oral history in translation history

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On site presentation

In the last two decades, there has been an increasing interest in research projects that attempt to complement and thus rewrite history with the help of oral history (see e.g. Ritchie 2010), especially in post-socialist countries (see e.g. Khanenko-Friesen/Grinchenko 2015a). The main focus lies on uncovering and researching alternative social realities and personal experiences in post-socialist societies by individuals who previously did not have a voice in historiography (Khanenko-Friesen/Grinchenko 2015b:7f.). Despite this research interest in historiography, the method of oral history has hardly been used in translation history so far. In my presentation, I will demonstrate how the method of oral history, despite its methodological challenges which I will also elaborate on, can be used in translation history to lend a voice to previously marginalized (groups of) people and thereby to learn more about their own individual realities which will help to rewrite the history of translation. This approach becomes especially helpful when history was written against the backdrop of ideological wars, as was the case for the German Democratic Republic (GDR) in the Cold War. Working with oral history interviews in this context enables researchers to move away from the ubiquitous discourse of censorship and the focus on allegedly omnipresent power relations between the state. Drawing on oral history interviews I conducted with people who worked as translators in the GDR, I will shed light on the social and professional realities of these translators in the GDR during the Cold War which were not necessarily shaped by repression, at least in the perception of the people involved. Narratives that emerge through oral history are thus able to offer a more nuanced understanding of history by providing detailed, albeit subjective, descriptions of historical events and thereby constitute a new source of information previously unavailable (Niethammer 1978). Lending a loud voice to those translators can thus challenge predominant historical discourses adding to a more thorough and especially differentiated history of translation.

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Was There a Soviet Skopos Theory?: The Challenge of Integrating Translation Studies Traditions

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On site presentation

The promotion of "skopos theory" has been extremely effective from a marketing point of view. It is widely mentioned in tertiary sources and almost invariably attributed to Hans Vermeer, at times also mentioning Katerina Reiss's text typology, situating its emergence in the early 1980s in West Germany. That being said, the intellectual history of the theory provided by Vermeer is scant; in fact, he cites no one in his initial 1982??? article on the topic, presenting skopos theory as immaculately conceived. Subsequent articles mention contemporary German scholars but do little to flesh out the intellectual antecedents of Vermeer's theory. Something akin to skopos theory, however, arose in the Soviet Union and is fully laid out in Andrei Fedorov's 1953 Introduction to Translation Theory. There Fedorov presents three general textual orientations (informational-documentary, agitational-propagandistic, and artistic), which he then aligns with specific text types of genres and demonstrates how those orientations should guide translatorial practice. Moreover, Fedorov's citations allow us to reconstruct the intellectual pre-history of the Soviet model. How then do we integrate those two models, which seem quite similar but that provide radically different genealogies? What do we know about possible influences on Vermeer's concept of skopos? How might archival research help us to critically evaluate overt genealogies of knowledge and/or to propose alternatives. Can we incorporate the Soviet tradition without imposing the Western meme of skopos theory? These and other questions will be addressed as part of the panel's general theme by interrogating competing genealogies of knowledge.

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Charting TS spaces and TS networks

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This presentation aims at contributing to the historiography of translation studies (TS) rather than translation. The past two decades have seen a number of initiatives for structuring the knowledge collected in TS – bibliographies, encyclopedias, handbooks, etc. What has mainly been lacking so far, is the development of a systematic view on institutional and individual collaboration in the discipline – both synchronically and diachronically. Hofeneder (2021) has developed a methodology for analyzing and visually representing translation spaces. Similarly, based on available data it is possible to chart 'TS spaces', individual and institutional connections that are productive in academic publication and as such partly reflect, but also co-determine the distribution and circulation of ideas and approaches in the discipline. Such contacts and collaborations are not necessarily the most obvious ones, but have also shown to cross borders in the Cold War period, for instance (Baer 2022). Not only institutional and personal collaboration, but also topical parallels can be detected with the support of existing bibliographical data, and connected to the (geographical) situatedness of TS reflection and TS knowledge (see also van Doorslaer & Naaijkens 2021). In this presentation the data of the Translation Studies Bibliography (TSB) will be used for a test case on the development of institutional and topical collaboration as expressed through co-authoring networks. Earlier data has already focused on the activity based on affiliation (van Doorslaer and Gambier 2015). However, such results were rather static. Co-authoring data, particularly when connected with a diachronic approach, will express more dynamic relationships on collaboration. It will also be able to assess the additional relevance of institutionalization through universities and research groups. The test case will show to what extent Hofeneder's network and cartography approach is applicable to the available bibliographic TS data and, as a consequence, can support a dynamic approach to TS historiography.

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35. Crossing minorities in translation history: peripheries, gender and less translated languages

Conveners: Maud Gonne, Laura Fólica

Despite a growing interest in minor(ized) voices in translation studies, less translated languages, cultures and agents (regional, female) are still kept to the margins of translation and cultural history. Moreover, they are mainly approached in isolation or in relation to dominant models (national, male), rather than in intersection, i.e. in relation to each other (regional-regional, female-female, regional-female, indigenous-regional-female, and so one). And yet, such intersectionalities challenge translation scholars to rethink translation history in the light of complex decentralized, entangled and paradoxical cultural dynamics. Indeed, while translation simultaneously promotes and threatens the very existence of peripheral languages and cultures, it is also a freeing practice for less legitimate agents such as women, allowing their incorporation in the intellectual or publishing fields. With other words, the complex intertwinement of minor(ized) languages, cultures, agents and practices invites us to reassess their role in translation history. We invite theoretical-methodological papers and case studies contributing to this interdisciplinary issue through different perspectives (among others global and literary history, gender studies, postcolonial studies, sociology of translation and digital humanities) without any spatial-temporal limitation. Possible topics include, but are not limited to:

1. Intersectionalities: theoretical perspectives on the crossing of translation and minor(ized) agents, cultures and geographies in translation history, including women (women translator and/or women translated), less translated and regional languages and cultures.

2. Historiographical methods: methodological challenges in the study of (the intersection of) minorities in translation history, among others the promises and pitfalls of biographical studies, prosopography, data mining, social network analysis, geohumanities and feminist and gender approaches.

3. Minorities and activism: the relationships between translation, activism and identity building in minority contexts, among others the function of women in the promotion of less translated cultures and languages.

4. Mapping multiscale dynamics: case studies targeting multiscale (translocal, transregional, transnational) flows and intersections of minor(ized) agents, cultures and geographies.

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How to re/deconstruct voices of (female) translators. The case of Bolesława Kopelówna (1897-1961).

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On site presentation

Answering the call for the interdisciplinarity within translation history (Rundle 2014) and inspired by the current insight into the benefits of transnational perspective within translation studies (Fólica, Roig-Sanz, Caristia 2020), I would like to present the case study of a Polish female translator of a Jewish origin and a political left-wing activist, Bolesława Kopelówna. The biography of Kopelówna – who has been very active (and widely criticized) especially in the interwar (1918-1939) Polish press, and who now is almost completely forgotten is not documented in her archives and full of blank spaces, silence and lacunae. In my presentation, I would like to find possible answers to the following questions: why was Kopelówna so intensively criticised; why has she disappeared from the collective memory; why was she such an active translator, but first and foremost: who was she. By applying microhistorical tools to traces of Kopelówna's life and work (Munday 2014), I will re/deconstruct her seemingly non-existing archive (Buss 2001) from the letters of her friend and politician, Zygmunt Żuławski to her. While extending the notion of an archive into the non-tangible practices and the archives or other (usually: male) figures (Munday 2014), I aim at bringing back the voice of the silenced, overlooked and underestimated translator. By combining interdisciplinary tools from literary history, history and feminist studies, I also would like to reflect on the importance of positionality and self-reflectivity (Haraway 1988) of a translation studies scholars. I would like to put Kopelówna into the wider socio-cultural perspective of Poland in the 20th century, especially in relation to other female translators from a similar period. In a broader sense, the contextualized case study might be a contribution to the discussion of possible futures of translation history and histories of translation knowledge (D'hulst Gambier 2018).

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From 'Angels in the House' to Transla(u)t(h)ors in the Public Realm: Nineteenth-Century Greek Women Translators as Agents of Change

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Online presentation

Female translators and contributors to nineteenth-century women's periodicals urged Greek women to 'study the past, look for women in history and learn about their valuable contribution to society, for history never lies' (1871: 98). Yet, despite women's central role throughout Greek history, their work and contribution were hushed up. Male-centred history left no room for their agency. Nonetheless, throughout the 1800s, Greek women used translation as a powerful vehicle for positioning themselves as agents and claiming authority. While participating in national struggles and shaping cultural exchange, they strove to construct a new, female identity and become subjects of their own history. Their agency was undeniably affected by their place within the system and/or the lack of opportunities in the(ir) given context. This paper shall thus explore structural social elements such as class, ethnicity/nation, religion, language, and identity that intersect with gender, in a study of Greek women translators of the period through the lens of intersectional feminism. The investigation of the peritexts appended to the translations they produced and published reveals that translating liberated them, enabling them to legitimate access to the masculine world of letters and (re)negotiate their place in society and history. They self-consciously selected and translated works written by women and they targeted female readers. From the margins of discourse and life, they managed to claim visibility and rights while acting as cultural mediators and as social and political agents. Drawing on the Translator Studies, Feminist Translation Studies and Feminist History, this paper adopts a translator-based, socio-historical approach that will allow us to reassess nineteenth-century Greek women's role in translation history and explore the significance of their translatorial agency within a history of protofeminist activism.

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German Women Translators Around 1800 Between "Lowbrow" Literature and Canon

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On site presentation

Research on German women translators in the Age of Goethe (ca. 1770-1830) has tended to focus on a handful of female writers and translators who came from a scholarly milieu and had some kind of professional or personal relation to prominent male intellectuals of the time. The most famous cases are Luise Gottsched (Brown 2012, Sanmann 2021) and Sophie Mereau (Hannemann 2005). While these studies have commendably drawn attention to the activity of women translators in the male-dominated literary market of the time, many less-known translators remain to discover, especially women who came from more disadvantaged backgrounds or were unmarried or divorced and had to translate large amounts of books for money. These cases may even be more representative of the translation industry in late 18th and early 19th century Germany, which was characterized by an extremely rapid commercialization and consumption of popular literature (aimed at a primarily female readership). If translation was considered by critics around 1800 as inferior to original writing – something that legitimized women's engagement in this activity, as it was deemed ancillary to proper literary production (Chamberlain 2012) – the translation of so-called "Trivialliteratur" (lowbrow literature) was marked by a double marginalization, when compared with the translation of highbrow literature (Bachleitner 2013). Yet, it is widely known that the best-selling literature of the time did not comprise what we nowadays consider (and perhaps worship) as the canon, but rather sentimental, adventure or historical novels that had to appeal to broad audiences. In my paper, I will try to reconstruct the historical and social background in which German women translators came to operate in the late Enlightenment and early Romantic period, by looking at selected works by two prolific and successful literary mediators of the time: Benedikte Naubert (1752-1819) and Fanny Tarnow (1779-1862). I will provide an insight on some of the translation strategies used by both writers, and show how they were able to establish themselves in the literary field through the translation (and adaptation) of popular "women's literature".

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Rethinking the relationship between women, translation and activism in history: the case of German-speaking translators, 1848-1918

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On site presentation

At least since the French Revolution, women across Europe – and elsewhere – have increasingly found ways to engage in activism and develop a broad spectrum of political practices. From the perspective of translation history, it was also particularly throughout the "long" 19th century that more and more women succeeded in circumventing their formal exclusion from the world of politics and in contributing to public affairs by using translations in the service of explicitly political and/or social causes. Up until now, such "politicized" or "activist" women translators who challenge the notion of the humble and subservient female translator have mostly been studied with regard to their agency within the translation process, that is in terms of what and how they translated and – at best – how involved they were in the production and dissemination of their work. This paper adopts a broader perspective on the interconnection between women, translation and activism in history by not focusing so much on how women were able to convey their political stances on a textual level, but by exploring – with the help of Hilary Brown's "Women-interrogated approach" – the opportunities for direct political action that the women deliberately created for themselves and others through their translation work. Drawing on biographical data of 40 women who were both translating and publicly advocating for activist causes between 1848 and 1918 in the Habsburg Monarchy and the German Empire, the paper will employ Bourdieu's theory of cultural production to investigate the interrelationship between the women's translatorial and activist work. The study's results are expected to lay the foundation for a typology of "activist" women translators in the past, which will allow for a more nuanced picture of women translators engaged in political and/or social activism and at the same time help broaden our understanding of the forms of political participation open to and created by women in the historical period under investigation.

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José Mailhot and An Antane Kapesh: a mutually beneficial encounter between two minoritized women

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On site presentation

During a period when efforts of the Canadian government to assimilate the country's Aboriginal peoples were especially pronounced, a small number of exceptional anthropologists worked with some of the Aboriginal nations to help them protect their languages and cultures. One such person was Québec anthropologist José Mailhot. Mailhot learned the Innu language while living in an Innu community and in the process befriended An Antane Kapesh, a militant Innu woman. During her lifetime, Mailhot wrote anthropological works that presented the point of view of the Innu people rather than that of the dominant culture, contributed to the production of an Innu-French dictionary and notably translated two of An Antane Kapesh's most influential works, Eukuan Nin Matshi-Manitu Innushkueu/Je suis une maudite sauvagesse and Tanite Nene Etutamin Nitassi?/ Qu'as-tu fait de mon pays?, while accompanying the Innu writer on the voyage from orality to written expression. In the Canadian context, Québec language is considered minor; while in the Québec context, the Innu language, like that of other Aboriginal peoples, is considered minor, though the Aboriginal languages of Canada are clearly less translated than is Québec French. This case study brings together two minor language-cultures and two women activists, one of whom was a translator, to highlight and illustrate a unique and highly productive intersection. The proposal falls most explicitly under topic "3. Minorities and activism: the relationships between translation, activism and identity building in minority contexts, among others the function of women in the promotion of less translated cultures and languages." Both An Antane Kapesh, the writer, and José Mailhot, the translator-writer, were activists, who worked on validating and strengthening Innu identity. This paper will bring Kapesh and Mailhot out of the historical shadows, by presenting and analyzing their significant contributions in light of the cultural dynamics at play. While it would be legitimate to question whether Mailhot's translation work threatened the Innu language and culture, the study will show that Kapesh and Mailhot worked together to promote and legitimize Innu as a written and publishable language, while in the process familiarizing Québécois people with a culture that was often little known to them.

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The activist potential of self-translation

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On site presentation

The paper addresses the phenomenon of self-translation - 'the act of translating one's own writings into another language and the result of such an undertaking' (Grutman 2009) – and presents it as a useful tool for voicing the minorities. It uses the examples of Luigi Pirandello and Maria Kuncewiczowa in their capacity of self-translators, and thus agents for diversity and facilitators in building inclusive communities. Despite its long existence, self-translation has been long neglected by scholars due to its intricate nature which defies mono-lingual/-cultural categories, and due to the nationalist paradigm of monolingualism in European literary traditions (Hokenson and Munson 2007). Since self-translators write in languages and physical spaces that might not be their native ones, self-translation poses problems of the placing of self-translations and self-translators. Its distinctive feature is the unity of two roles in one figure, which makes of the self-translator an author(ity) and an authorized agent (Grutman and Van Bolderen 2014). Hence, self-translator's double role and affiliation to different contexts places self-translation in a privileged position to challenge power hierarchies, and renegotiate the ideas of 'minor' and 'major'. Although the 20th-century features various examples of Italian and Polish self-translation, there is a lack of a more systematic study of the phenomenon. The paper introduces two case studies of self-translation by Pirandello and Kuncewiczowa who deal with situations of linguistic/cultural marginality within national borders and in the context of displacement, respectively. It concentrates on Pirandello's theatre self-translations between Sicilian and Italian, and on Kuncewiczowa's Polish self-translation of the English play Thank you for the Rose (1950-1956). The paper analyses relevant elements of the historical, cultural and sociolinguistic contexts, and findings based on paratextual materials. In discussing the case studies, it draws attention to asymmetrical power relations which pervade the process of self-translation and influence the dynamics of literary production and dissemination. The cases of Pirandello and Kuncewiczowa portray self-translators as agents helping interrogate the power hierarchies existing in the geopolitical spaces in which 'major' and 'minor(ised)' meet. Hence, the paper emphasises the activist potential of self-translation as a tool of recognition and empowerment of the minor(ised) voices.

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36. Literary Translation and Soft Power in the Longue Durée

Conveners: Diana Roig Sanz, Elisabet Carbó, Lucía Campanella

This panel focuses on the analysis of literary translation and soft power in the longue durée within the growing field of global translation history. Much has been written on literary translation and politics (Tymcozko & Gentzler 2002), but the potential of translation in terms of consolidating political formations and soft power has only recently been explicitly addressed (Batchelor 2019). We argue therefore that dialogue with disciplines such as international relations, cultural diplomacy or global history (von Flotow 2018; Carbó and Roig Sanz 2022, forth.) offers fertile ground to analyse the role of translation in shaping the ways a given culture is perceived abroad. As a corollary, this panel seeks to push further the interdisciplinary analysis of translation as a form of foreign action in nation-building processes, and historicize it from a longue durée, multilingual and decentred perspective. It also proposes to explore the ways literary translation intervenes in the consecration of a given culture/literature, and as a space where power struggles are manifested and renegotiated both on a textual and extratextual level. In this respect, we propose the following topics:

1. Theoretical proposals that can integrate multiple borrowings from other disciplines, from international relations and cultural diplomacy to global history or world literature, to think the ways literary translation can become a form of intervening in the political arena.

2. Methodological challenges in the analysis of literary translation and soft power (Nye 2004) across temporalities and multiple geographies.

3. Case studies from early modern to contemporary periods that can analyse how the Empire or the State intervene in the creation and manipulation of world literature through translation, or how foreign cultural policies promote translations through national institutes, embassies, cultural centres, foreign affairs ministers, or international institutions such as the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation or UNESCO.

4. The role of agents, both individual and collective, in the promotion of translations or as responsible of non-circulation. Reflections on how gender plays in this framework are particularly welcome.

Across these research lines, we also seek to encourage the discussion on the effects and reactions triggered by translations after they are published.

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Prizing European Values: The Case of the European Union Prize for Literature

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On site presentation

This paper examines the organizational make-up and consecratory practices of the EU Prize for Literature (EUPL) in order to better understand its role in promoting emerging European writers and European values such as multilingualism, cultural heritage and diversity. Drawing on concepts developed within the sociology of translation and on studies on the cultural policy of the European Union, the paper analyzes both the position of the EUPL in relation to other supranational consecration institutions as well as to similar EU-related prizes in the field of culture. We focus special attention on the EUPL's promotional efforts to encourage the translation of winning books in (semi-peripheral) languages within and beyond the EU and examine the political valences of the prize through a textual analysis of the 2018 winners' anthology European Stories. By analyzing the dynamics of circulation and nomination, we show how the prize actively shapes the borders of European cultural identity and acts as an instrument of soft power.

The re-creation of the foreign. The _gjendikting_-concept and state-funded literature in Norway

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On site presentation

When the state-funded scheme for acquisition of literature was established in Norway in 1964, the concept of _gjendikting_ became determinant for what translated books were (and were not) acquired and further distributed to the public libraries in the country. Translations of poetry and of theatre written in verse were labeled “gjendiktninger” (“re-creations”/ “translations”) and acquired through the scheme, while the Arts Council Norway, who administered the Norwegian Cultural Fund, had “not reached to work actively” with the support of other literature with foreign origins. Translations of other valuable foreign literature have later been acquired through different schemes, and then in connection with the more common translation concept of _oversettelse_ (“translation”; cf. ger. “Übersetzung”). While Norwegian book production has escalated since the establishment of the scheme, the concept of _gjendikting_ has been conventionalized in editorial practice, mainly as a label designating translation of poetry (Wichne, 2022). The institutionalization of the _gjendikting_-concept can be understood as process where a category pertaining to the literary field makes itself applicable for the field of power – something which might be perceived as a sign of the relatively high symbolic value of literary capital (Bourdieu, 1998, p. 355). The translation concept of _gjendikting_ has been conceived as including a substantial artistic component, something which must be interpreted in relation to the high share of writers (often poets) being the re-creators/translators of such works (Wichne, 2022). This has affected what poetry that has been translated into Norwegian, where important literary actors have had the means to reproduce their esthetic preferences also in translation. The presentation will investigate how one particular Norwegian re-creator/ translator mainly re-creating/translating poetry written by women in the Northern Sami language, positions herself in relation to the concept of _gjendikting_. The presentation builds upon autohor's doctoral project. Here he examined the position of the translation concept _gjendikting_ in Norway between 1872 and 2012, relying on the theoretical concept of _assumed translations_ from Descriptive Translation Studies (Halverson, 2008; Toury, 2012) and establishing a sociological method for investigating translation (Meylaerts, 2010).

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Péter Kuczka, Hungarian apostle of (translated) science fiction (1965-1990)

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On site presentation

‟A history of translators focuses on the individual as its object of research, while an examination of translators in history sees the translator as a means to explore a particular time in history”, writes Kaindl (2021: 16); my suggested topic involves both perspectives. After the suppressed revolution in 1956, translated ‘pulp fiction’ was published in ever-increasing numbers in Hungary. By the mid-sixties pulp fiction publishing made up 15-20% of all published fiction. Even Communist sociologists had to admit that the public demand for such literature was unstoppable. One of the popular genres, science fiction has found its key promoter in the person of Péter Kuczka, a silenced poet who used to sing the praises of Stalin, but changed his mind when he saw how the regime had been abusing the people. He, making use of his extensive literary and political network, introduced and promoted a new genre, science fiction. He determined the name and nature of science fiction in Hungary. He set the trends. He launched and edited the first SF book series, the first SF periodical, the first SF periodical for children. He organised round tables, symposia, and conferences about the genre. He invited foreign scholars to discuss important SF issues, and have their talks and papers translated. He created, maintained and expanded international relations. And most importantly, he selected the authors and works to be translated into Hungarian and the translators to do the job, that is, he decided who had the opportunity to become known within – and also outside – the borders. His role, his soft power cannot be overrated (Pintér 2013, Takács 2014, Szélesi 2019, Sohár forthcoming in 2021). Based on the available documents as well as translations and interviews, I shall present and analyse Péter Kuczka's SF-related views, activities, and their impact on SF translation, as well as on the perception and the expectations of the readers of translated science fiction up to this day.

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Literary Translation as Soft Power. Theoretical and Methodological Insights

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On site presentation

This paper focuses on the relation of literary translation and soft power in the longue durée within the growing field of global translation history. Much has been written on literary translation and politics (Tymcozko & Gentzler 2002), but the potential of translation in terms of consolidating political formations and soft power has only recently been explicitly addressed (Batchelor 2019). We argue that dialogue with disciplines such as international relations, translation studies, cultural diplomacy or global history (von Flotow 2018; Carbó and Roig Sanz 2022, forth.) offers fertile ground to analyse the role of translation in shaping the ways a given culture is perceived abroad. Thus, this paper aims at presenting the panel's goal and pushing further the interdisciplinary analysis of translation as a form of foreign action in nation-building processes. In this respect, we aim at proposing: 1) a shared, novel and interdisciplinary theoretical framework at the crossroads of international cultural relations, translation studies and global literary studies, that will contribute to overcome previous disciplinary fragmentation and consider the common features, as well as the differences, of relevant undertakings that put translation at the chore of international relations and exchanges, and 2) an analysis of some mechanisms deployed by cultural organizations to establish cultural relations at different scales (local, national, regional, global), and over time, that will shed light into the relevant role of other regions, cities, localities, and less well-known actors in the development of different forms of intellectual cooperation between the local and the global. To do so, we will briefly present a state-of the art of current literature on this topic, as well as some theoretical proposals that integrate borrowings from other disciplines. Finally, we will give some examples from a case study based on the development of translation policies in the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation (1926-1946) and UNESCO with a specific focus on the role of agents, both individual and collective, in the promotion of translations.

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The Invisible Hands of Doctor Zhivago: A Study of the Translations' Reception

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On site presentation

This paper focuses on the relation of literary translation and soft power in the longue durée within the growing field of global translation history. Much has been written on literary translation and politics (Tymcozko & Gentzler 2002), but the potential of translation in terms of consolidating political formations and soft power has only recently been explicitly addressed (Batchelor 2019). We argue that dialogue with disciplines such as international relations, translation studies, cultural diplomacy or global history (von Flotow 2018; Carbó and Roig Sanz 2022, forth.) offers fertile ground to analyse the role of translation in shaping the ways a given culture is perceived abroad. Thus, this paper aims at presenting the panel's goal and pushing further the interdisciplinary analysis of translation as a form of foreign action in nation-building processes. In this respect, we aim at proposing: 1) a shared, novel and interdisciplinary theoretical framework at the crossroads of international cultural relations, translation studies and global literary studies, that will contribute to overcome previous disciplinary fragmentation and consider the common features, as well as the differences, of relevant undertakings that put translation at the chore of international relations and exchanges, and 2) an analysis of some mechanisms deployed by cultural organizations to establish cultural relations at different scales (local, national, regional, global), and over time, that will shed light into the relevant role of other regions, cities, localities, and less well-known actors in the development of different forms of intellectual cooperation between the local and the global. To do so, we will briefly present a state-of the art of current literature on this topic, as well as some theoretical proposals that integrate borrowings from other disciplines. Finally, we will give some examples from a case study based on the development of translation policies in the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation (1926-1946) and UNESCO with a specific focus on the role of agents, both individual and collective, in the promotion of translations.

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The translation of Salazar's speeches into English: a case study on soft power practices in 20th century Portugal

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On site presentation

The concept of soft power is visible in many forms. According to Nye (2004), the use of rhetoric is the resource found at the basis of soft power, and this idea is reinforced by Rothmann, for whom "strategically utilizing rhetoric or creating new rhetoric and symbols of a particular discourse allows actors to influence world politics through soft power" (Rothmann 2011, 60). This means that a specific kind of narrative can constitute an example of soft power practice in a given setting. Hence, this paper will focus on the context of the 20th century Estado Novo dictatorship in the period from 1933 to the aftermath of the second World War in Portugal. This regime employed soft power practices through the systematic publication of political texts, more concretely of the speeches written and delivered by dictator Oliveira Salazar. A state entity called National Propaganda Secretariat was the commissioner of most of these texts and in some cases the initiator of the translations of these speeches into several languages and published in different countries. This work will provide insight into the case of the translation of Salazar's speeches into English as a means to influence international relations with a specific target audience in mind. This was carried out through the qualitative analysis of translation shifts occurred in a bilingual corpus of 29 speeches. This corpus will also contribute towards the understanding of the translation process carried out by the English translator of the work Doctrine and Action (1939), published by Faber and Faber in the UK. The translation of the speeches by Salazar can be viewed as a case study in the wider scope which is translation during the Estado Novo in Portugal, especially considering the innovative approach of translation into a foreign tongue and the underlying awareness of the country's soft power needs in the European context. This unspoken and unwritten policy is visible in practice. The analysis performed during a wider study reached results which suggest that these soft power practices were not only deliberate but also viewed as essential in the regime's ongoing political behaviour.

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"Blessed be the CIA": "Mundo Nuevo" (1966-1968) translations and counterpower in the cultural cold war context

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On site presentation

Mundo Nuevo (1966-1971) was a Latin American cultural magazine published in Paris under the direction, in its first period, of Uruguayan literary critic Emir Rodríguez Monegal. The magazine appeared in association with the Instituto Latinoamericano de Relaciones Internacionales (ILARI), which was an organ of the anti-communist Congress for Cultural Freedom (CCF), active since 1950 in Europe and Asia. Coinciding with the CCF's growing interest in enlarging its activities in Latin America through the ILARI, revelations on the origins of the funding received from CCF were made by the New York Times in 1966, and reproduced worldwide. After having denied any funding-related influence in his magazine for two years, Rodríguez Monegal ended his collaboration with Mundo Nuevo when, in 1968, it became public and evident that the funding the magazine received through the ILARI came from the CIA. Several works have taken interest in this cultural operation in the cold war context and historians continue to analyze the International Association for Cultural Freedom Records (1941-1978) kept at the University of Chicago Library (Coleman, 1989; Stonor Sounders, 1999; Ruiz Galbete, 2013; Iber, 2015). Despite Rodríguez Monegal's claims of independence and the undeniably autonomous political and esthetical perspective presented in Mundo Nuevo, the scandal ruined both the magazine and Rodriguez Monegal reputation. It is possible, however, to affirm that Mundo Nuevo paradoxically carried out an agenda which opposed the ideology of its funders, exercising a sort of counter-(soft) power in the context of the "cold cultural war" (Cobb, 2008). Mundo Nuevo "invented" the literary Boom by promoting authors that would later be translated (Fuentes, Vargas Llosa, García Márquez) but also by connecting their literature with translated texts in the magazine pages. Whilst Mundo Nuevo's contribution to the expansion and success of Latin American literature and thinking is widely acknowledged (Mudrovcic, 1997; Rodríguez-Carranza, 1992; Albuquerque, 2010) it is still necessary to assess to what extent translated texts included in it (mainly essays but also fiction) by major authors, such as Susan Sontag, Lewis Mumford, Henri Michaux among others, operate in the magazine, providing a frame for understanding Latin American literature and debates.

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Female voices in translation and cultural soft power: State-sponsored translation of Chinese women's literature in the late 20th century

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Online presentation

The construction of 'cultural soft power' has been frequently raised by state-party officials in China as a significant cultural policy. Since the 1950s, the Chinese government has upheld literary translation as a crucial vehicle to disseminate culture and increase soft power. This has generated a large number of state-sponsored translation projects, such as the Chinese Literature magazine (1951-2000) and 'Panda Books' series (1981-2000), which introduced modern and contemporary Chinese literature to Anglophone audiences. English translations of some contemporary Chinese women's writing were also included in these projects, and most of them were published as anthologies in which female identity was explicitly highlighted. This made gender a dimension in this official endeavour of constructing national narrative and exporting cultural products. The transcultural flow of female voices in this way presented an overall image of contemporary Chinese women and took part in the dissemination of national culture and value systems. Considering women's issues and feminisms in China entered a dynamic era of developments and exchanges in the late 20th century, it is worthwhile investigating whether the emerging subjectivities of Chinese women during that period were manifested in the state-led literary translations. This paper takes volumes of Contemporary Chinese Women Writers (1982-1998) in the 'Panda Books' series as a case study, focusing on how female discourse plays a role in the institutional promotion of China's cultural soft power. I will examine the principles of selecting contemporary women's literary works promoted for translation, in order to find out how they manifest the goal of increasing national soft power. Moreover, I will probe into the reception of these anthologies in the Anglophone world, analysing whether translations of women's writing commissioned and produced by the source culture can function in the target cultural system, with a further analysis of how Chinese women's subjects were discursively (re)constructed as an aspect of China's self-representation and cultural dissemination in this process of constructing soft power.

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37. Translation and transcultural circulation of memory narratives

■ Conveners: Geir Uvsløkk, Anneleen Spiessens, Jeroen Vandaele

Despite the recent 'transcultural' turn in Memory Studies, which underscores the dynamism of remembering as it travels across time, space, cultures and media, little attention has yet been paid to the specific role of translation in disseminating, retransmitting and understanding memory narratives. Recent publications and initiatives are beginning to fill this knowledge gap — Deane-Cox (2013); Brownlie (2016); Castillo Villanueva & Pintado Gutiérrez (2019); Deane-Cox & Spiessens (forthcoming); and the 2019 conference Translating Cultural Memory in Fiction and Testimony, which explicitly promoted dialogue between memory studies and translation studies, thus producing a range of perspectives on translated narratives about traumatic pasts (Jünke & Schyns 2022 [forthcoming]). Inspired by these initiatives, this panel intends to explore the mechanisms and implications of various modes of translation when memories of conflicts from the 20th and 21st centuries travel across languages and cultures, both in fiction and non-fiction, and both in testimonies and postmemorial texts. Relevant topics are: Which strategies do editors, translators and other agents of translation resort to – linguistically, discursively, literarily, historically – to ensure and shape the transmission of conflict memories that are not their own? Which ethical roles and questions are at play in such processes? To what extent are agents of translation invested and involved in texts that are so intimately connected to the authors' personal or familial experiences, and in which cases can they be considered "secondary witnesses" (Deane-Cox 2013)? Moreover, how are the translations received in the target culture, compared to the original reception? And what do the translated texts themselves reveal about the way memories are received, reinterpreted and re-signified as they cross borders? The panel conveners invite contributions that address memory in translation in relation to 20th and 21st century conflicts.

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Memories of migration, literary translation and the question of genre: Magical realism in Miguel Bonnefoy's "Héritage"/"Herencia"

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On site presentation

The paper examines Miguel Bonnefoy's novel "Héritage" (Rivages 2020) and its Spanish translation "Herencia" by Amelia Hernández Muiño (Armaenia 2021), focussing on the nexus between transcultural memory, literary translation and the question of genre. Bonnefoy's novel tells the story of the Lonsonnier family's migration between France and Chile, a story closely intertwined with the History of the 19th and 20th centuries. The old Lonsonnier is a French winegrower who wants to emigrate to California but accidentally ends up in Santiago de Chile; his son Lazare decides to join the French army during the First World War; Lazare's daughter Margot is a famous aviator who fights against Nazi Germany in the Second World War; finally, her son Ilario, a left wing activist, falls into the hands of the torturers of the Pinochet regime. Stylistically, Bonnfoy draws on magical realism, a genre/aesthetics considered as the epitome of Latin American literature of the so called "boom" – "Héritage"particularly evokes the most famous magical realist family epic, Gabriel García Márquez' "Cien años de soledad". What happens when a French novel set between France and Chile 'translates' and adopts stylistic conventions especially associated with Latin American fiction? How does this impact the novel's particular construction of the memory of violent conflicts and of transatlantic migration? And what happens when the novel is translated into Spanish, i.e. the language usually identified as the 'original' medium of the genre in question? In studying the French novel and its Spanish translation on the levels of text, paratexts and reception (and in taking into account Bonnefoy's position in the French and international literary scene), the paper particularly wants to reflect on the relationship between the story of the characters' transnational migration and the transcultural 'migration' of literary aesthetics, as well as - in more general terms - on the role of genre conventions both as objects and media of (trans)cultural memory.

Translated postmemory: three times removed from reality? Receptions of Lydie Salvayre's Pas pleurer and Alice Zeniter's L'Art de perdre in Norway

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On site presentation

This paper focuses on the Norwegian translations and receptions of Lydie Salvayre's Pas pleurer (2014; tr. Gøril Eldøen, 2018) and Alice Zeniter's L'Art de perdre (2017; tr. Egil Halmøy, 2019). Pas pleurer is an autofiction in which the narrator relates both her mother's experience of the Spanish Civil War and her own readings of French author Georges Bernanos' account of the same war. L'Art de perdre is a novel on the Algerian War and the Harkis, inspired by the author's own family history. Both authors retransmit memories of conflicts that they have not themselves experienced. Salvayre is a "second generation" writer – her parents fled Spain for France in 1939; Zeniter is a "third generation" writer – her grandparents fled Algeria for France in 1962. Since they are not direct witnesses of the events they relate, they invent different techniques to convey the historical circumstances and the personal memories of their relatives. What happens when such indirect mediations of memory are translated? If translators of testimonies are "secondary witnesses" (Deane-Cox 2013), are translators of postmemory narratives "tertiary witnesses"? Does the idea of witnessing dwindle away the further one gets from the "sources", or does the adaptation of postmemory narratives into new languages add something to the target culture's understanding of the events? Which ethical challenges arise for the translators and how do these challenges influence their work? And how are these translations received and understood in Norwegian media? To answer these questions, I will proceed in three steps, presenting both the postmemory narratives and their translations as forms of reception. Firstly, regarding the source texts, I will focus both on the narrators' meta-reflections presented within the books and on the reflections proposed by the authors in interviews. Then, I will study the strategies elaborated by editors and translators, in the texts and the paratexts, to make these stories available to the target culture, and based on interviews with the two translators, I will comment upon possible ethical challenges they face when translating such texts. Finally, I will examine to what extent the authors' and translators' reflections are echoed in the reception.

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Retrieving memory of the Spanish Civil War through translation: the case of En la España roja by Ksawery Pruszyński

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On site presentation

Ksawery Pruszyński (1907-1950), a Polish journalist and publicist, was one of the leading figures in Polish reportage. He worked as a war correspondent for the weekly “Wiadomości Literackie” in Madrid in 1936. While traveling through the Spanish provinces, he was able to collect numerous testimonies and opinions not only from politicians and soldiers, but also from ordinary people. Furthermore, he himself witnessed and described several episodes of the war. In 1937, he included his writings in a volume In the Red Spain, one of the first books on the Spanish Civil War. Originally, the recipients of Pruszyński’s reports were Polish liberal intellectuals, interested in culture and politics. Thus, the author’s intention was to present them the background of the confrontation and the most important facts, as well as people from the power elite, in an accurate and understandable way, always maintaining objectivity and presenting the arguments of all sides of the conflict. His compassionate and conscientious testimony gives an insight into the atmosphere and moods in Madrid in the first month of the war. The Spanish translation appeared in 2007 and should be treated as an attempt to restore the memory of those days to the Spanish reading public, coming late, because seventy years after the end of the war. At the same time, it is an interesting example of memory which travels all its way back from Poland to Spain through translation. The temporal gap implies that the knowledge about the Civil War is considerably more extensive in Spain nowadays, all the more so that its course and long-term effects became one of the most important topics of public debate at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries. An analysis of the strategies used by the translators in order to make a decades-old work, intended for recipients from a different cultural and temporal context, accessible to contemporary readers, should answer some interesting questions: to what extent are the translators influenced by the current state of knowledge? Do they adjust the target text to the expectations of the contemporary reader? Consequently, to what extend is the memory contained in the original transformed by the translators’ manipulations?

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Don’t Take It Nationally! Subtitled Constructed Language in the Intersemiotic Translation The Painted Bird (2019) by Václav Marhoul

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On site presentation

How can you possibly avoid ethnic controversy when transmitting a story about a minority child who during World War II wanders around in an Eastern European country, where he falls victim to a series of brutally cruel and abusive people? This question preoccupied the Czech director Václav Marhoul, when a few years ago he decided to adapt the controversial 1965 novel 'The Painted Bird', by the Jewish-Polish-American novelist Jerzy Kosiński, to the screen. On the one hand, Marhoul wanted to (trans)create a high degree of Eastern European couleur locale (Vlachov & Florin 2009), which excluded the possibility of rendering the speech of the East European characters in English. On the other, according to his own account, he did not want his movie to be framed in national terms, let alone as an anti-Polish statement. The solution he came up with was rather original: he made the movie characters speak Interslavic, a recently semi-constructed Slavic language, which in the context of the international circulation of the movie was subtitled in a variety of target languages. But did this shift actually work? Was the ethnic controversy indeed avoided? My presentation first will shed light on the ethnic controversy that in the 1960s was aroused by the allegedly semi-autobiographical source narrative: the book 'The Painted Bird' by Kosiński. Special attention will be paid to the author’s preface to the book’s second edition, in which he speaks about the geographical setting in a roundabout way, using "Eastern Europe" as an umbrella term. Then, the attention will shift to the 2019 screen adaptation, which can be described as a case of intersemiotic translation (Catrysse 2014, Mus & Neelsen 2021). The use of (subtitled) interslavic language will be analyzed drawing on Imagology (Van Doorslaer & Flynn 2015) and Narrative Theory (Mona Baker 2006). To conclude, we will assess how Marhoul’s intersemiotic translation of Kosiński’s fictional conflict memory was received in a selection of Eastern European target cultures (Poland, Ukraine and Belorussia), in which subtitles are not a necessary condition for the dialogues to be (at least partly) comprehensible.

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The horror of the disappearance of the Jews of Osnabrück : translational choices for the Dutch transmission of the memoir Gare d'Osnabrück à Jérusalem by Hélène Cixous.

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On site presentation

Hélène Cixous' Gare d'Osnabrück à Jérusalem from 2016, translated in German in 2018 by Esther von der Osten, in 2020 by Peggy Kamuf and currently in final stage of translation in Dutch (by DS) tells the story of the imagined city of Osnabrück and of the destruction of its Jewish population by the Nazis. Cixous' postmemory (she was born in 1937 in Oran) is constructed with the help of her mother's and grandmother's memories who flew Osnabrück in time. Other family members, such as uncle André, were murdered. An important intertext in the memoir is the documentary book: Stationen auf demWeg nach Auschwitz by Peter Junk and Martina Sellmeyer which tells the story of the Jews of Osnabrück with the help of archival material. Cixous' narration is non-linear, the rhythm of her sentences is unconventional, her words are often deliberately polysemic. As in her other books, the author uses a particular idiom in French. In addition she integrates multiple discourses in her text like the voices of her mother and grandmother, her mother's classmates in Germany, the anti-Semitic discourse in German and the testimonies and archival material in the book Stationen auf dem Weg nach Auschwitz. Intertextual allusions with the Bible and literary texts and the play with the form and etymology of words form another characteristic of the memoir which is also a reflection on the German language. In my contribution I will comment on the translation process of the memoir for a Dutch reading public and explain the choices I had to make in order to make the text available for Dutch readers (Flanders and The Netherlands). I will reflect on domestication and foreignization, intertextuality, interpretation, polysemy and other translation problems. Where possible I will also comment on the German and English choices made for the transmission of this memoir.

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Memories of the Greek-Turkish Population Exchange Translated and Reframed in a Graphic Novel: Soloúp's Aivali

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Online presentation

This paper examines how memory narratives related to the forced Greek-Turkish Population Exchange of 1923 have been reshaped and reframed in a recent graphic novel titled Αϊβαλί (Aivali, 2014) by the Greek cartoonist Soloúp, and in its Turkish translation (2015). Originally published in Greek, Aivali presents a selection of five memory narratives by four authors (three Greek and one Turkish, all from the Aegean town of Ayvalık), collected, illustrated and retold by Soloúp. The originality of the book certainly lies in Soloúp's artistic perspective in re-voicing and re-presenting these narratives in his graphic and verbal style. What is more pertinent to our discussion in this paper is his venture in bringing together stories from both sides of the divide. Crossing the frontline invites translation at various levels: (i) One of the narratives in the Greek original is already a translation from Turkish. (ii) In retelling these narratives, Soloúp acts as an intralingual and multimodal translator, selecting the parts he finds relevant and reframing them. (iii) The book was quickly translated into Turkish and has met an audience from the other side of the divide. Against the backdrop of dominant narratives of hostility in both nations, the following questions need scrutiny: - Where does Aivali, as a multiplicity of memories, stand vis-à-vis the official histories in Greece and Turkey? -What do Aivali and its Turkish translation reveal about the way memories of the Exchange are received, and reinterpreted/reshaped as they cross the Aegean? -What were the agents' motives (author, translator, and publishers)? -Which strategies did they resort to (omissions, footnotes, media appearances)? -Can we consider Soloúp and the Turkish translator Hasan Özgür Tuna as "secondary witnesses"? What ethical roles do they play while retelling the sufferings of both sides? A preliminary textual and paratextual analysis shows that the book (in its Greek and Turkish versions) invites readers to reconsider one-sided narratives of enmity. Here, Soloúp acts not only as an illustrator or author, but also as a remediating agent, retelling the sufferings that people had to endure on both sides, reframing them and hoping to break the prejudices against "the other".

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Memory, Imagery, Emotion. Translating Detail in Hertmans's "War and Turpentine"

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On site presentation

In 2020 the Dutch-speaking Belgian author Stefan Hertmans (°1951, Gent) published 'De opgang' ('The staircase' / 'The rise'), the third installment of a historical trilogy that started in 2013 with the internationally acclaimed 'Oorlog en terpentijn' ('War and Turpentine'), which was followed in 2016 by 'De bekeerlinge' ('The Convert'). The 2013 and 2020 novels are novelistic reworkings of first-hand memoirs and other documents about the two World Wars. This paper discusses 'Oorlog en terpentijn', a moving insider account of World War I, and its English and Spanish translations. Though 'Oorlog en terpentijn' is called a novel ('roman'), its contents are presented as largely nonfictional. This paper specifically highlights the role of *narrative detail* in connecting the reader with historical reality. Because readerly emotive response greatly depends on "salience, detail particularity, and other aspects" (Hogan 2003:70), details —in phrasing, quotation, and description— contribute to the credibility and impact of the original, yet such details are often particularly difficult to translate. My question is: Did the translational handling of narrative detail affect the meaning and reception of the translations? In order to tackle this question, I will combine contextual close reading, reception analysis, and —if possible— interviews with one or two translators. David McKay was the translator of the English version, which was longlisted for the Man Booker prize in 2017 and named one of the 10 best books of 2016 by The New York Times. The Spanish translator is Gonzalo Fernández, translating for the prestigious 'panorama de narrativas' collection at Anagrama (2018). My paper thus intends to articulate the notion of narrative detail in relation to translation, memory, emotion, and credibility.

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Translation, trauma and memory in 'Petit pays'

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On site presentation

This paper explores the relation between translation, trauma and memory in 'Petit pays' (Grasset, 2016), the literary debut of Franco-Rwandan writer and singer Gaël Faye. The novel tells the story of the 11-year old Gabriel, whose untroubled childhood in Bujumbura is brutally disrupted when civil war breaks out in Burundi and genocidal violence ravages his mother's native country Rwanda. I will focus on both interlingual and intralingual translation, analysing the ways in which the connection between translation and traumatic memory features in the story-world and is imagined as a general process underlying testimonial writing. In the first section, I demonstrate how interlingual translation opens a window onto the world for the monolingual protagonist, but also how it shatters the illusion of childhood innocence as various translator figures in the novel uncover elements of traumatic family history and subdued (colonial) violence. Translation seems connected to moments of insight and at the same time to the experience (or interitance) of trauma. The second section of the paper is dedicated to processes of intergenerational transmission, where translation is conceived of as a therapeutic tool to deal with loss and traumatic memory. I draw on Bella Brodzki's work to conceptualise the semi-autobiographic writing of both Gabriel and Gaël Faye as a type of self-translation and a mode of memorialization. The third and final section covers the international circulation, via translation, of Petit pays. The Kinyarwanda version merits particular attention since it was saluted by African media as the 'homecoming' of the novel. I will discuss how the dissemination of this translation was supported by local initiatives and how it contributed to constructing and perpetuating the memory of the genocide.

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The Spanish Civil War in Norwegian Translation History: two case studies

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On site presentation

There has been relatively little research on Translation and Interpretation history during the Spanish Civil War, both in peninsular-based contexts and in international ones. This is remarkable since the conflict not only spurred a wealth of literature (relatively well-mapped out, but not so much from a Translation history perspective), but also created constant cross-lingual contact points between journalists, soldiers, sanitary personnel, and civilians, bridged by the work of countless interpreters whose role remains unknown and undervalued. The Norwegian participation in the Spanish Civil War, in comparison with other cultural areas, is even less investigated. However, the Spanish Civil War signified a peak of Hispano-Norwegian relations yet to be surmounted, as hundreds of volunteers went to Spain to collaborate with the cause (and not only in direct-action military affairs), which in tune created a marked awareness of the Spanish cause back in Norway, manifesting in the close press-coverage, the proliferation of political rallies with invited international speakers, and the surprising number of publications, including originals and translations, both fiction and nonfiction. After presenting a preliminary mapping of the problematics and potentials of this ripe field of study from a Literary and Translation history perspective, the aim of this presentation is to discuss two case studies of texts published in Norwegian in 1936 and 1938 that translate works that were never published in their source language. These texts marked the beginning and ending of Norwegian participation on the Spanish war. This research is based on translator manuscripts found in several archives across Europe. The analysis of these manuscripts and the final published product aims to understand how and why these translations were produced and received.

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38. Advancing intradisciplinary research on indirect translation

Conveners: Hanna Pieta, Ester Torres-Simón, Lucile Davier

If indirect translation is understood broadly as a translation of a translation (Gambier 1994), it can take the shape of oral mediation, intralingual, interlingual or intercultural recontextualization, intersemiotic translation, etc. Such practices are the object of research in different branches of Translation Studies, particularly those that often deal with fuzzy source-target-mediating text situations. Most strands of research on indirect translation and similar concepts have been developing separately within specialized subfields, and there has been no productive dialogue between them (see Pięta 2017). This development echoes the fragmentation of the discipline observed by Chesterman (2019). Different research strands call indirect translation different names (e.g., relay interpreting, pivot subtitling, bridge method, multilingual news reporting, cf. Washbourne 2013, Davier and van Doorslaer 2018). They look at this practice by cooperating with specialists from different disciplines (accessibility studies, computer sciences, linguistics, religious studies), resort to distinct conceptual and methodological borrowings and often focus on entirely different research questions. With this panel we aim to promote a more systematic dialogue between different subfields of Translation Studies. We welcome submissions that focus on indirect translation in any translation domain, but particularly those that cut across two or more domains or that stress advances that can be generalized to other domains. The list of topics includes but is not limited to:

- historical developments in indirect translation practices
- ethical issues in the production of indirect translation
- different stakeholders' attitudes towards indirect translation
- indirect translation in crisis situations
- technology in the production of indirect translations
- non-professional indirect translation
- competences needed to efficiently translate from translation or for further translation
- training approaches to indirect translation
- methodological, conceptual or terminological features that connect the different strands of indirect translation research.

The panel organizers intend to start and end this panel with an open discussion, to better connect common threads that emerge from the individual contributions.

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Advancing the identification of indirect translations: A corpus-based approach

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On site presentation

One of the problems of doing research on indirect translation is the difficulty of identifying the translations that have been done indirectly. The methods commonly in use, such as comparing assumed indirect translations with their potential mediating source texts and locating paratextual information on the translation processes, are often time-consuming and ineffective. In this presentation, I discuss the potential of using supervised machine learning to developing a means to identify indirect translations. Previously, corpus-based translation studies has established that large, machine-readable corpora together with suitable machine learning algorithms can be used to distinguish between translations and nontranslations, on the one hand, and between translations done from different languages, on the other (e.g., Volansky et al. 2015). Hence, similar methods could be used to also identify indirect translations: when the analysis suggests that the source language of a translation is other than the ultimate source language of the said translation, one could conclude that they are dealing with an indirect translation (e.g., for a translation done first from Greek into Swedish, and then from Swedish into Finnish, the analysis suggests that the source language of the Finnish translation is Swedish). I will present an overview of corpus-based studies focusing on indirect translation and reflect on what directions future research could take to move towards an analytical tool for the computational identification of indirect translations. Recently, there have been studies analyzing the linguistic features of indirect translations (see, e.g., Ustaszewski 2021) as well as those focusing on identifying the featuresets that can distinguish between direct and indirect translations (see, e.g., Ivaska & Ivaska forthcoming). These studies, however, are limited in generalizability or remain inconclusive. Moving forward with corpus-based studies of indirect translation there is a need for corpora with verified metadata on the source languages and the indirectness of translations; systematic meta-analyses to map which variables need to be controlled for when compiling corpora and which featuresets contribute to the identification of translations' source languages; and which machine learning techniques are best suited to identify indirect translations.

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Swedish publishers on and of indirect translation 2000–2015

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Out of over 5000 translated novels published in Swedish between the years 2000 and 2015 only 70 novels were translated indirectly (Allwood 2021, 64). Thus, it seems that the preliminary norm concerning direct and indirect translation (Toury 2012) was quite strong in Sweden during this period: Translations should be made directly from the ultimate source language. Yet, indirect translations (ITrs) were published both by large, well-established publishing houses and small, independent ones. Researching publishers' attitudes and practices is highly relevant for a better understanding of ITr (Pięta 2019), as publishers are the ones who have the final say in what is published, and in many cases have to take the financial consequences of those decisions (cf. Sapiro 2008). This paper presents some of the findings from a survey with 20 Swedish publishers of ITrs 2000–2015. The questions covered inter alia their views on ITr: when ITr can be justified, what the pros and cons of ITr are, and how to choose a translator for an ITr. The answers have been coded and analysed thematically using a software for qualitative data analysis, and the results will be discussed in the context of preliminary norms and the publishers' stated views on ITr. It is shown that the publishers in the survey take a rather pragmatic stance regarding ITr: if a novel needs to be translated and there is no translator available to do it directly to a satisfactory standard, they resort to a skilled translator producing an ITr. The preliminary norm manifests itself in the publishers' accountability: they justify the breach of this preliminary norm in several ways. Most often, the emphasis is on the urgency or quality of the novel to be published in Swedish. Other justifications are that the novel should be viewed as having been translated directly since the author made or authorised the translation, that the author or agent wanted it to be translated via a third language, or that there were not any (qualified enough) translators from the ultimate source language.

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The complex mediating role of pivot interpreters: Simultaneous interpreting competence in giving and taking relay

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On site presentation

The nature of relay interpreting as an imperfect yet inescapable phenomenon in many multilingual communicative contexts, such as the Institutions of the European Union, is a cornerstone of indirectness in simultaneous interpreting. Having one interpreter's output serve as the source for another (Pöchhacker 2004, p. 21) creates a strong interdependency between them, in a somewhat unnatural format of teamwork. Doubling an already convoluted process makes relay twice as prone to errors (Čeňková 2015, p. 340), although there are still too few studies to substantiate the hypothesis that these are inherent to the process of relay (Gambier 2003, pp. 60-61). How can quality be ensured throughout the doubly mediated communicative process of relay, considering the immediacy required by simultaneous interpreting? Revolving around this general research question, our contribution will present the main results of a study exploring the connections between indirect interpreting and the construct of quality in the ears of interpreters who regularly give and take relay. Our research is based on a survey collecting the professional perceptions of 30 EU-accredited staff and freelance Spanish interpreters on the advantages and disadvantages involved in indirect interpreting, with a particular focus on the specific challenges that this double process poses in the context of immediacy-driven communication. Building up on the survey's results, the specific interpreting competences that are essential for pivot interpreters and relay-takers will be described and further discussed. Our ultimate goal is that of presenting the audience with a didactic proposal of a training module for M.A. students in Conference Interpreting to delve deeper into the intricacies of indirectness in simultaneous interpreting and consolidate their awareness and skills when performing in contexts that require relay interpreting.

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Empowering the Margins: Indirect Translation as a Tool for Sustainable Development

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On site presentation

There is a gap in research devoted to studying the extent to which linguistic competence in the ultimate source language (USL) affects ITr. For a long time, the emphasis on linguistic competence has been deemed vital for many reasons related to the adverse view towards ITr, and because linguistic competence, arguably, sets the boundaries for a translator's visibility. This view, however, binds indirectness to the absence of linguistic competence. It, more importantly, contributes to the widening of the power imbalance gap in low-diffusion languages between which translations are scarce for reasons like access to education and economic means. Therefore, indirectness may not necessarily be a result of the absence of knowledge in USL. Rather, indirectness implies not being bound to the UST, since very often, the Translated Source Text (TST) is the only accessible ST, to begin with especially with languages that are culturally and geographically distant. Consequently, a form of nonlinearity of sources happens when the indirect translator visits multiple sources to complement their competence in the TST. Washbourne (2016) approaches this issue by outlining that nonlinearity in ITr entails contact between a translator who not only lacks linguistic competence in the USL but often translates into their second language. Simultaneously, ITr occurs more prominently in languages that do not have as much back and forth translational movement. As a result, this paper aims to showcase the manifestation of this nonlinearity in literary ITr From Korean into Arabic. This is to deduce that the nonlinearity and multiplicity of sources of ITr might be a key solution to overcoming power imbalance in languages of low-diffusion, aligning with SDG goal 8 "Decent Work" in terms of access to work opportunities and SDG goal 10, "Reduced Inequalities" in terms of access to knowledge prospects in marginalized, POC cultures.

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39. Advancing Intralingual Translation

Conveners: Karen Korning Zethsen, Linda Pillière, Manuel Moreno Tovar

Over the last fifteen years, research on intralingual translation —roughly defined as translation within the "same language"— has actively contributed to expanding the aim and scope of Translation Studies. Researchers with an interest in this concept have built on its description as "rewording" in Jakobson's classic typology to challenge reductionist understandings of translation, while also destabilising the very notion of language. Scholarly perspectives on translation today seem to be more inclusive than ever before, and the pervasive focus on interlingual phenomena is countered by initiatives such as the upcoming International Research Workshop "Intralingual Translation: Language, text and beyond" and The Routledge Handbook of Intralingual Translation. In order to further advance intralingual translation as a research priority in Translation Studies, it needs to be understood as a highly diverse set of practices that often requires a very specific set of skills. Analysing the texts resulting from such practices in search of microstrategies and shifts has proven beneficial to describe some of the (dis)similarities between interlingual and intralingual translation, as well as between different subtypes of the latter. Following the panel "Intralingual translation — breaking boundaries" at the EST Congress 2016, this panel aims to serve as a space for empirical contributions and theoretical discussions on intralingual translation, particularly by encouraging original approaches and the study of instances that have thus far received marginal attention. Submissions are welcome in areas including but not limited to:

- conceptualizations of intralingual translation that challenge Eurocentrism in academia
- intralingual interpreting, retranslating, revising and transediting
- intralingual translation across language varieties and text types
- intralingual translation and accessibility
- intralingual translation and agency
- intralingual translation and technology
- intralingual translation, ideology and power
- intralingual translation, language learning and translator training
- intralingual translation research beyond Translation Studies
- methodological aspects of intralingual translation research
- the relationship between intralingual, interlingual and intersemiotic translation.

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Comparing notes in Japanese literature: A study of in-text notes in the intralingual translations of 'Takekurabe'

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Online presentation

Ever since the field of translation studies started to grow from the 1960s, much of its attention turned to interlingual translation and the study of works translated into Western languages. And even though recent scholarship has expanded its focus to include other forms of multimodal translations and retranslations within non-Western language combinations, studies that examine intralingual translations in the context of East Asia remain scarce (Chan 2002, Abel 2005, Curran 2012). This research aims to address this point by examining several Japanese intralingual translations (‘gendaigoyaku’) and their treatment of paratextual-related phenomena specific to them, such as in-text notes. Similar to translator’s footnotes, in-text notes found in ‘gendaigoyaku’ translations offer extra information on archaic expressions or cultural references that are deemed too obscure for modern Japanese readers. However, they are placed as a ‘furigana’ gloss next to the word they allude to within the translated text. For that, they share some similarities with the ‘ruby’ characters found in Japanese interlingual and intralingual subtitles. Through a case study, this research will focus on the in-text notes found in an intralingual translation of the novella “Takekurabe” (‘Comparing heights,’ 1895-1896), written by Higuchi Ichiyō (1872-1896). Ichiyō wrote “Takekurabe” using a rather lyrical, pseudo-classical style reminiscent of the lady poets of the 11th century, which encouraged the publication of several intralingual translations into modern Japanese over the last century by writers such as Enchi Fumiko, Matsūra Rieko, or Kawakami Mieko, to reach a wider audience. These intralingual translations are relevant because they showed how translators used a wide variety of techniques —i.e., borrowings, amplifications, generalizations— that can also be found in interlingual translation (Martínez Sirés 2021). Hence, through a qualitative study of an intralingual translation and its paratexts, this study will suggest that Japanese intralingual translations are not just a ‘rewording’ of the original, as originally stated by Jakobson (1959), and that extrapolating phenomena found in intralingual translations —such as in-text notes— into the wider research field of translation studies can result in new theoretical contributions, as well as in the reexamination of intralingual translation in non-hegemonic contexts.

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Greek into Greek: From Homeric Reception to Intralingual Translation

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Online presentation

Looking to one of the earliest documented instances of intralingual translation – the rendering of the Homeric epics into ancient Greek – this paper aims to establish the central hermeneutic function of intralingual translation in the premodern period. By studying pedagogical, rhetorical, and literary rewordings produced by Greek speakers in antiquity, I argue that translations of the Iliad and Odyssey dating from as early as 600 BCE were the result of the poems' peculiar combination of cultural prestige and linguistic obscurity. In consequence, the intralingual translation of the Homeric epics, originally composed in an artificial assemblage of archaic and regional features, emerges as a crucial vehicle for the formation of Hellenic identity across space and time. Translations of Homer into ancient Greek take many forms, ranging from classroom exercises and narrative abridgments inscribed on stone and papyrus, to rhetorical paraphrases and experimental rewritings preserved in the manuscript tradition. By uniting this diverse textual corpus, my paper reveals these historically isolated examples of Homeric reception as part of a cohesive whole when viewed through the lens of intralingual translation. At the same time, the variety of ancient contexts in which Homer was translated into different idioms of Greek shows that intralingual translation can serve numerous distinct purposes. With significant roles in language learning and scholarly exegesis as well as rhetorical theory and literary adaptation, the intralingual translation of Homer informs virtually every aspect of ancient cultural production. My paper uses this emphasis on specifically Homeric translation to demonstrate for the first time that ancient Greek linguistic terminology did not differentiate intralingual from interlingual translation. Through fresh analysis of ancient commentary on textual transformation, I reveal that classical writers applied terms such as hermeneuein ("interpret") and metaphrazein ("reformulate") to acts of translation occurring both within and across languages. Consequently, this paper not only antedates the practice and theorization of intralingual translation by a millennium but also shows how ancient texts can advance the study of translation today by challenging the very distinction between its intralingual and interlingual forms.

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How do you read this? – considerations on an intralingual translation project

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On line presentation

It is beyond doubt that translation has leapt traditional borders, such as those put forth by the widely known classification by Jakobson (1959). While intersemiotic translation has been the focus of considerable and in-depth research, paving the way to Media Accessibility (Greco, 2018; Romero-Fresco, 2018), intralingual translation is still lacking this body of knowledge that hampers its development on a par with the other two. Owing to this, one can still hear translators admitting that because they carry out Subtitling for the Deaf and Hard-of-hearing or Audiodescription in their own language, they are not translators per se, nor are they such professionals when they implement plain language. In this context, our project was conducted in a museum in Bragança (northeast of Portugal), which goes by the name of Museu do Abade de Baçal (Abbott of Baçal Museum). The director of this museum asked us to adapt 16 texts that would stand as wall information in each of the museum rooms into plain language, an accessible resource that aims primarily at people with intellectual/cognitive disabilities. Nonetheless, this resource may also cater for the needs and interests of people with communication impairments (Greco, 2018), as well as children, older people, people with lower literacy or simply with less experience in museums, and people with hearing impairments or migrants either speaking Portuguese as their mother tongue (e.g. from Portuguese-speaking African countries, who have creole as their mother tongue and Portuguese as their language of instruction) or as a foreign language. These were the groups we sought to test after the "simplification" process in the Portuguese texts, having designed an online questionnaire for this purpose. As such, our presentation is two-fold: not only reflect upon the intralingual translation strategies we used, but also report on the data we retrieved from the groups mentioned above, so as to ascertain whether they comply with the pre-determined goals.

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Translations We Live By

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On site presentation

Although extensive research has been done on the notion intralingual translation and its place within translation studies, the complexity of translation practices still seem to promote a wide range of further considerations (Hill-Madsen 2019). This paper contributes to this complexity with its focus on the interlingual, intersemiotic and intralingual translation practices applied while rendering Shakespearean drama available to contemporary Hungarian audiences. The Hungarian translation of this dramatic heritage is present in various art forms that range from interlingual translations and retranslations published in print and performed on stage to the dubbed versions of canonical audiovisual products (Chaume 2018). While Hungarian theaters commission translators for retranslations of Shakespeare's plays for contemporary stage productions, the dubbing industry prefers the intralingual/intersemiotic adaptation of "canonized" literary translations mostly made in the middle of the twentieth century. This preference calls for academic attention because the Shakespearean texts and their audiovisual narratives in screen adaptations tend to vary in both text and visual content so strongly (Weissbrod 2006, Venuti 2007) that would imply the need for retranslations rather than the reliance on Hungarian texts produced decades ago. While studying the audiovisual translation of film adaptations that circulate on DVDs or through online streaming services, I intend to answer at least the following two questions. First, why are interlingual translation practices so different in Hungarian theaters and in the dubbing industry? Secondly, what role do intralingual and intersemiotic adaptations play in preserving the cultural heritage of literature?

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40. No Kidding – Translating, Transcreating and Transmediating for Children

Conveners: Joanna Dybiec-Gajer, Riitta Oittinen, Aleksandra Wieczorkiewicz

From a personal perspective, (translated) children's books provide first, intimate and unique encounters with literature. From a TS perspective, studying such texts, i.e. children's literature translation studies, seems the only research domain defined by its primary recipient – the child, which stresses the deeply engrained humanistic concern of the enterprise. The impulse to research translations of children's literature came from the field of literary studies (seminal IRSCL proceedings, Klingberg et al. 1978). Since then the research area has gained academic credibility with an enormous increase in the amount of scholarly and critical writing on the subject, especially during the last twenty years. In line with the conference theme, the goal of this panel is to study new advances in the field, at the planes of both research developments and professionalization of practices in translating, transcreating and transmediating for children. Such terminological choices allow for a broader perspective, moving beyond translation in a prototypical sense and taking into account not only the classical literary genres, but also audio-medial texts and other created and mediated in digital environs. In exploring the latest trends and developments in the field, the questions that this panel will seek to answer are:

- In what directions is the approach to and understanding of translation for children evolving nowadays?
- What areas in literature, culture and society pose major challenges for contemporary translators of texts for children?
- How are technological improvements and market globalisation affecting translation for young audiences?

More specifically, in line with progressing institutionalization of the research area and a shift to investigate transformative and mediating practices such as transreation, transadaptation and transmediation, this panel welcomes contributions related, but not limited to the following topics:

- transdisciplinarity and new methodologies (participatory research, corpus methods, (auto)ethnography)
- documentation of translated children's literature: texts, contexts, agents (histories, anthologies, dictionaries)
- institutional recognition and reception (literary prizes, curricula)
- changes in child images affecting children's literature and its translation
- evolutions of norms in translating for children

- local/national traditions in translating for children
- translation and identity
- classic and new translation problems and issues: dual address, stereotyping, ideology, gender and racial awareness
- visual literature in translation: comics, graphic novels, picturebooks
- transmediations of children's classics: re-writing, re-illustration and adaptation for other media
- translating for children within the global publishing, distribution and translation industries
- last but not least, the voice of the child recipient.

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Children's Gothic in Chinese Context: A Series of Unfortunate Events

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Online presentation

As an emerging subgenre in the twenty-first century, children's Gothic mixes and challenges the generic norms of children's literature and the Gothic, featuring child characters' growth or self-empowerment in directions of fears and dark impulses. The foreignness and strangeness that are pertained to the genre haunt the border of its translatability. Daniel Handler's A Series of Unfortunate Events (1999-2006) poses translatorial challenges, as typical of translating children's Gothic, for its linguistic creativity, paratextual art, and a mixed style of horror and dark humour to child readership. Revisiting the issue of literary style and (un)translatability in the context of cross-cultural communication, the study compares the Gothic manifestations in the original series and its Chinese translation (2017-2019). A comparative analysis shows that the Gothic is diluted in the translation, re-illustration and repackaging of the Chinese version, which is symptomatic of moral didacticism, purification, and localization tendency in translating this series. Conflating the educational emphases of Chinese children's literature with François Jullien's aesthetics of "blandness", the paper argues for the commensurability of such a diluted translation with the Chinese cultural-educational system, and draws poetic implications of translating a literary genre that is simultaneously pedagogical and transgressive.

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Children’s literature, proper names, translation, and… children – an empirical perspective

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Online presentation

In recent papers and projects, more and more attention is given to the child not only as the recipient of texts and subject of study, but an active participant in research (Chawar, Deszcz-Tryhubczak et al. 2018, Deszcz-Tryhubczak 2016). At the same time, the translation of children’s books by children themselves is being more widely recognized as a tool in promoting multilingualism and intercultural awareness, as shown for example by translation outreach in schools initiatives undertaken in the UK by the Centre for Book Cultures and Publishing and the Centre for Literacy and Multilingualism, as well as Stephen Spender Trust.

Although the potential of children’s literature as input developing translation competences in university contexts has been discussed in several studies (e.g. Kodura 2021, Begonja, Prodanović Stankić 2021), the actual reception of children’s literature by children is to a large extent still a research gap. The academic discussion of translated proper names in children’s literature has mainly focused on the (un)acceptability of domestication and foreignization strategies, with scholars speculating about the preferences of young audiences. However, as there are no major studies on the actual reception of foreign elements by children, there is no empirical basis to formulate any dogmatic prescriptions for translation. It still seems to be true that, as Gillian Lathey put it, “children’s responses to translations are still a matter of speculation and a greater emphasis of empirical research is required to discover just how much ‘foreignness’ young readers are able to tolerate” (Lathey 2009: 34).

The purpose of the present paper is to investigate children’s preferences and opinions as regards the translation of proper names in children’s books. It discusses the results of a translation task and a survey conducted in a primary school with the help of focus-group methodology, in which pre-teen children were asked to translate excerpts from one of Ron Roy’s mystery books for children, and to comment on their choices. The study includes a discussion of the translation of conventional first names, and attempts to answer the question how children react to the ‘foreignness’ of proper names in literature and whether they have any clear preferences with regard to foreignization/domestication strategies.

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Coming to light? Transcreating "Anne of Green Gables" to French

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On site presentation

"Anne of Green Gables" (1908) by L.M Montgomery has been translated into French four different times (1924, 1964, 1986 and 2020). However, it was not until the success of the Netflix series "Anne with an E" (2017) that Montgomery's text really became a success among French young readers. It took almost eighty years for the books to be published in its entirety (1986) and the text was retranslated in 2020 with a clear reference to Netflix on the cover. This paper seeks to investigate how the French translation of "Anne of Green Gables" from 2020 relates to the retranslation hypothesis (Berman 1990) and to the concept of transcreating which is "often appl[ied] in advertising and marketing context" (Pedersen 2014). I will focus on the newest translation of the first volume of the book series, but I will also compare to the older translations from 1964 and 1986. My research questions are therefore: How much does the Netflix series (marketing context) affect the translation itself? Is there room for transcreating and how does it take place? I will rely on Korzeniowska who assumes that transcreating takes "place when a translator recreates the given text for a specific audience, this mainly being within the field of advertising, when promoting brand-related products or preparing video games for foreign markets, etc." (2000:73). I will also use the retranslation hypothesis by Berman (1990) and Chesterman, which presumes that "later translations tend to be closer to the source text" (Chesterman 2004:8). Many studies show that this hypothesis holds, but that it has no universal value. It seems that in the case of translation of "Anne of Green Gables" to French, transcreating makes the text readable for a young public, even if it takes liberties with the original text, and by this way brings it back to light.

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Tackling controversial issues in intralingual translation for young English learners: with a focus on gender and sexuality in Oscar Wilde's The Picture of Dorian Gray

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On site presentation

In the translation of children's literature, the presence of controversial topics in the source text has been deemed to require intense mediating practices on the side of the translator (Dybiec-Gajer and Gicala, 2021). Such a mediation might take the shape of mitigation strategies —e.g., modification or elimination— if the translator decides that a potentially controversial passage must be adjusted for a particular context, time or target readership (Borodo, 2021). Here, the word "potentially" points at a subtle but interesting aspect of controversy: that it might be perceived as well as real. Hence, not only is there a target setting in which a given issue is likely to stir up controversy, but also a subjective element to identifying said issue as potentially controversial. For this reason, when grappling with the slippery and highly contextual concept of controversy in the translation of children's literature (as well as in other genres) we should not only consider the controversies arisen in the context of reception, but also the perceived controversies that were anticipated and possibly prevented by the agents of translation. In this paper, I will put forward a framework for the analysis of textual and paratextual elements that are considered to be susceptible of eliciting controversy in a translation's target culture. I have tentatively termed these elements "controversia". Subsequently, I will test this framework by investigating the rendering of controversia in the intralingual translation of literary classics for young English learners. The products of such a process are best known as "graded readers" and constitute an under-researched case of literature for young audiences, sometimes referred to as "language learner literature" (Day and Bamford, 1998). More specifically, I will focus on Oscar Wilde's The Picture of Dorian Gray and the controversies surrounding gender and sexuality in this novel. Selected graded readers will be analysed paratextually from a user-centred approach (Suojanen, Koskinen and Tuominen, 2015). Based on the results of my analysis, I will discuss the idea that the translation of controversy has the potential to foster dialogue and further understanding of "the other" (Zulawnik, 2020) in the context of children's literature.

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From Klingberg’s Map to the Oslo Congress: The evolution of research on translation for younger audiences

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On site presentation

In August 1976, a noteworthy event in the history of children’s literature translation research was held. Gathering participants from several, mainly European, countries, the Third Symposium of IRSCL took place in Södertälje, Sweden, with its proceedings being published two years later under the title “Children’s Books in Translation: The Situation and the Problems”. In his contribution to this volume, Göte Klingberg, then president of IRSCL, delineates, as he put it, “the main problems confronting us today” (1978: 84), and identifies five important research perspectives based on his own studies and a questionnaire conducted among IRSCL members. How topical is ‘Klingberg’s map’ today and to what extent have the problems that he mapped been examined in the studies on translating for younger audiences in the years to come? Research in this field has gradually evolved, with earlier research perspectives, represented by Klingberg himself, being concerned with the lack of respect for children’s literature and favouring foreignization and source-text-orientedness in translation. The 1990s saw the publication of several of Riitta Oittinen’s works, including functionally-oriented “Translating for Children” (2000), which emphasized that translators can adopt distinct, freer and more adaptational translation methods. In the twenty-first century, research on translated children’s literature opened up to a variety of approaches, centring on the issues of manipulation, censorship, ideology, history, (in)visibility, globalization, and the verbal/visual relationship among others (e.g. Lathey 2010; Pokorn 2012; Borodo 2017). If we were to draw a research map of translation for younger audiences today, what would it look like? And if we were to enlarge the scope of the field today, what new academic territories would it cover? The paper points to several such areas that deserve scholarly attention, including the translation and localization of comics, the tensions between globalizing and localizing tendencies in audiovisual translation, the translation of non-fiction and edutainment, the translation of children’s literature into English, and the phenomenon of adaptation and transcreation. Rather than focusing on a specific case study, the paper is an attempt to reflect on the evolution and research directions in which translation for younger audiences is evolving nowadays or, to repeat after Klingberg, “the new problems confronting us today”.

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Non-Professional Interpreting in Multilingual Spaces: Primary Schools as Translation Zones

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Research on non-professional interpreting, including children as interpreters and clients, has long been overlooked in Translation Studies (TS) as it did not coincide with the professionalisation endeavours of practitioners and the establishing of TS as an independent academic discipline (Grbić/Kujamäki 2018). Although, non-professional interpreting and translation have gained more prominence in research, children as interpreters, interpreting for children and children's interpreting needs have not yet received sufficient attention, and spaces where interpreting for or by children occurs are still under-researched. One example of these spaces are multilingual primary schools. Professional interpreters are usually called in only for parent-teacher meetings, and not to interpret for children. Consequently, non-professional interpreting is carried out on a daily basis by various adult ad-hoc interpreters, e. g. teachers or social workers, and by the children themselves. In my presentation, I conceptualise multilingual primary schools as Translation Zones (Simon 2013). This allows me to "situate translation activity within clearly delimited geographies which are not framed by the nation" (Simon 2013:182). Contrary to nations, which are oftentimes perceived as monolithic and homogeneous (Tymoczko 2003:200), multilingual primary schools harbour several linguistic communities that are forced to share one physical space that is subject to hierarchical structures, institutional forces, and societal perceptions. Furthermore, the concept of Translation Zones calls attention to the variety of Realisierungsformen (forms of manifestation, Prunč 2012:30) of interpreting or "polymorphous translation practices" (Simon 2013:181) that occur interlingually, intralingually as well as intersemiotically. My research project, thereby, aims to broaden the conceptualisation of non-professional interpreting, focusing on the under-researched polymorphous interpreting practices while highlighting the children's perspective on said practices as well as the perspective attributed to them by the adults in the Translation Zone. The examples provided are part of the results of a larger PhD project. Data was gathered by means of participant observations at multilingual primary schools in the area of Graz, Austria, as well as semi-structured interviews with children, teachers and adult lay interpreters.

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41. Being a literary translator in the digital age: Agency, identity and ethics

■ Conveners: Wenqian Zhang, Motoko Akashi, Peter Jonathan Freeth

In recent years, growing interest in the role and status of literary translators has resulted in the development of what has been called "literary translator studies" (Kaindl et al., 2021). However, while scholars have investigated the agency and ethics behind literary translator's social and textual acts in various contexts, such as the position of the translator in the literary field (Haddadian-Moghaddam, 2014), the translator's voice in retranslation (Taivalkoski-Shilov, 2015), and the development of a translator brand (Zhang, 2020), the focus has often remained on historical contexts. By contrast, approaches that focus on contemporary contexts and digital methodologies enable research to show the multifaceted roles that translators can play in the movement of literary texts between cultures and languages that goes well beyond acts of linguistic transfer. For example, by offering translation mentorships, teaching at summer schools and establishing translation prizes (e.g. Daniel Hahn), interacting with readers via social media; and even developing their own fan bases (Akashi, 2018). As such, this panel aims to further advance current understandings of the literary translator's role by pushing literary translator studies towards the digital, thereby seeking to generate more dialogue and scholarship both across disciplines, and between academia and industry. Contributions are invited on the following and other relevant topics:

- Conceptual and theoretical approaches to the role of literary translators in contemporary contexts
- The influence of digital and social media on the role of literary translators
- The broader sociocultural contexts and power structures in which literary translators work; as well as the agency, identity and ethics of literary translators therein
- Applying methods or frameworks from historical or micro-historical research to contemporary contexts
- Ethical responsibilities and/or dilemmas in translation and publishing processes; ethical principles that inform literary translator's textual and social acts
- Literary translator training and the dialogue between pedagogy and practice.

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Proposal for an Entrepreneurship Course for MA Students in Literary Translation

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On site presentation

In recent years, increasing attention has been devoted to entrepreneurial skills within Translation Studies. This increase is a direct consequence of developments in the Language Industry, where the demand for freelancers is steadily growing. Recent studies show that much potential is lost, as few translators have a hard time finding their way onto the translation market (Galán-Mañas 2018). This is also due to a lack of entrepreneurial skills (Álvarez-Álvarez and Arnáiz-Uzquiza 2017). What is striking about the entrepreneurial hype in translation, is that attention has almost exclusively been drawn to non-literary translatorial activities (see Galán-Mañas et al. [eds.] 2020; Van Egdom et al. forthcomming). This is remarkable, considering the traditionally steady demand for freelance translators in the literary field. Although not much is known about the employability rates of alumni of literary translation programmes, it is likely that literary translators also find it difficult to land translation jobs immediately upon graduation. This presentation will outline the contours of an entrepreneurship course entitled "Labour Market Orientation for Translators" - a course at Utrecht University, that has been revamped in 2021 so as to cater to the needs of MA students in the literary track. The course is the product of a close collaboration between UU course instructors and members of the Dutch-Flemish Expertise Centre for Literary Translation (Expertisecentrum Literair Vertalen or ELV). The course examines the sociological role of the translator, actors in the literary field, acquisition techniques, remuneration, visibility and long-term employability. Through the participation of the ELV, which provides continuing education for literary translators in The Netherlands and Flanders, and the interaction with translators in the literary field, the course is the ideal springboard to professional practices in the literary field. The course is firmly embedded in the tradition of so-called "Authentic Experiential Learning" (Kiraly 2016). The final product is an "Action Plan" containing a reading report for a work that is to be translated (ideally: upon graduation).

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Contemporary self-fashioning: the TOLEDO journals

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On site presentation

The present paper proposes an analysis of the TOLEDO journals as documents of contemporary self-fashioning of literary translators. The TOLEDO journals are a series of documents by German literary translators, working from different source languages, published on the webpage of the TOLEDO Program, a public initiative intended to support literary translators and their work in Germany. The idea behind the journals is to offer literary translators the opportunity to document their creative process on their projects by publishing the paratextual material that is part of any translation project, and thus to permit the public to gain "insight into the engine room of literature" (TOLEDO). On a closer look, however, the translators' supposed working diaries prove to be less mere documentations of work material; rather, they are carefully conceptualized and aesthetically sophisticated textual and visual essays in which the translators expose not only the issues of a given project, but - explicitly and implicitly - also more general considerations regarding their work. Thus, the texts represent a very specific paratextual material, with certain similarities to the classical genre of translators' prefaces, where specific translation projects are explained and commented. However, they are different in that they are published separately from the translated texts, as stand-alone essays, which turns them into more personal texts than prefaces, and, at the same time, into more general statements. Through an analysis of the formal and discursive features of the essays I am looking to identify the translators' ways of positioning themselves vis-à-vis questions of their identity as translators and their profession in general. My aim is to show that translators use this paratextual genre as vehicle for conscious, 21st-century-style self-fashioning, a "deliberate shaping in the formation and expression of identity" (Greenblatt 1980), which draws on the multiple possibilities of website publishing and presents the literary translation profession as a modern, creative and relevant activity.

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Constructing Literary Translator as a Brand: Retrospective and Beyond

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Discourses on the translatorial status primarily highlight that translators are in a low and inferior status. Despite the great efforts they have made in cross-cultural communication, they are too often underappreciated. However, a number of case studies have shown that translators are able to become prominent, calling that translators have played multifaceted roles (e.g. Daniel Hahn), have become celebrity translators (e.g. Murakami Haruki, see Akashi 2018a; 2018b) and star translators (Lindqvist, 2021), etc. In this talk, I will first construct literary translator as a 'brand' based on a case study of the prominent Chinese-English literary translator Howard Goldblatt. The concept of 'brand' is different from existing notions that have been adopted to examine the translator's prominence and presence, such as symbolic capital, celebrity translator, visibility, and translator function. As a dynamic, accumulative and diachronic construction, a literary translator's brand refers to his/her powerful and distinctive presence in the translation and publishing processes. Combining transferrable points from marketing perspectives with the Bourdieusian sociology, I propose that Goldblatt's brand-building can be investigated from three levels: intra-field (brand input), inter-field (brand investment) and inter-cultural (brand reception) levels. Although this three-level conceptual framework is built in a historical context and analyses retrospectively how a literary translator evolved into a brand, it can also offer some insights to literary translators in contemporary contexts. One recent example of an individual translator with clear potential to become a brand is the acclaimed Chinese-American translator Ken Liu. I will use Ken Liu as a case to test the applicability of this framework and explore the key elements in contemporary literary translator's brand-building process.

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Being a Literary (Re)Translator in the Digital Age: Agency, Telos and Multiple Roles

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Despite the development of literary translators studies, the scholarly literature is largely historical, hence the necessity for studies in the contemporary context which features the digital technologies. Among others, Li Jihong, a Chinese translator is under-researched but worthy of further investigation, not only because he is controversial yet commercially-successful, but also because he is uncommonly visible in China as a translator who actively exercises his agency via translation and translation-related practices. Based on the concepts of agency and telos, therefore, this research explores the activities he conducted when retranslating world classics into Chinese after he had started cooperation with Guomai Culture and Media Co., Ltd. With combined analyses of textual, paratextual and contextual materials, it is found that, as a translator, Li Jihong is endowed with the freedom to select the source texts; he had substantial in-depth research each time before translation, which enabled him to adopt the method of thick translation, adding a detailed preface and numerous endnotes for every translated book; meanwhile, he participated in various activities other than translation. For example, he had online and face-to-face discussion with the readers, he visited universities home and abroad as a scholar, he was present at the opening ceremony of the film, The Little Prince, with his new retranslation. In so doing his translations were disseminated among more readers. After exploring the different roles Li Jihong has played, the project attempts to interpret his retranslating practice on the basis of his teloi, which include his passion for translation and his pursuit of capital in various forms. It is believed that against the background of the digital age, literary translators nowadays are able to play more roles than before, by doing which their agency and teloi can be identified. The research concludes that it is high time for literary translators to walk from behind the scenes to the front of the stage, to become the central object of translation studies.

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Translator Ethics and the PETRA-E Framework

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On site presentation

The PETRA-E Framework of Reference for the Education and Training of Literary Translators (PETRA-E 2016) was the main outcome of the Erasmus-funded PETRA-E project (2014-16), which brought together eight translator-training institutions from across Europe to agree a common set of competences involved in the professional development of literary translators. Over the last five years the PETRA-E project has grown into a Network encompassing nearly 30 institutions, with a dual focus on implementing the Framework and developing it to take account both of user feedback and of new priorities in the changing profession. One of the main areas to have emerged as under-represented in the original Framework is translator ethics, which is mentioned only briefly, when "familiarity with financial, ethical, and legal aspects" is included as one of the ten sub-categories of the "professional competence", itself one of eight competences in total. The online version of the Framework includes an additional specification for the "Early Career Professional" stage: "The translator doesn't change the contents of the works s/he translates. S/he doesn't translate authors who have previously been translated by colleagues without conferring with these colleagues first. S/he doesn't undercut currently accepted conditions of fees and royalties in her/his translation contracts. S/he doesn't translate texts that propagate violations of human rights." This has the makings of an ethical code but is sorely in need of supplementation, for ethical issues have come to the fore in many areas of translation and translation studies in recent years. As the field of applied ethics has itself expanded rapidly within contemporary philosophy, this has been matched by a rapid diversification in the ethical roles ascribed to the translator in contemporary translation theory (Large 2022). For example, investigations into censorship and other political interventions in translation history have broadened out to concerns with translation and cultural memory, including translation and the Holocaust, or the translator in conflict situations. This paper has two aims. It will consider i) the ways in which these and other ethical issues (such as eco-translation, and diversity in the translation profession) have acquired particular resonance within *literary* translation studies (Washbourne 2018, Alvstad 2021), and ii) how the PETRA-E Framework might be developed to reflect these new ethical perspectives.

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Conducting a microhistory of literary translation and translators in the digital age: Theoretical and methodological considerations

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On-site presentation

Within the emerging subfield of literary translator studies, scholars are seeking to remedy the perceived neglection of literary translators within theoretical, historical and methodological work by focussing on the "roles, identities, and personalities" of literary translators (Kaindl, Kolb and Schlager 2021). By focussing in on the sociological, cultural and ideological contexts in which individual literary translators work, such approaches "help[s] us detect the cracks, conflicts and contradictions in the grand narratives of translation" by positioning the individual and society in dialogue with one another. (Kaindl 2021, 24). One methodology that is particularly suitable for such approaches is the "microhistory of translation and translators", as outlined by Jeremy Munday, in which "the conditions, working practices and identity of translators" are leveraged "to challenge dominant historical discourses of text production" and the translator's position therein (2014, 60; 77). However, whilst such approaches have proven fruitful for research into historical contexts (e.g. Bardet 2021), little work has been done to investigate how such "micro" approaches may be leveraged for research into contemporary, digital contexts. As such, this paper will reflect on the theoretical and methodological factors that must be considered when conducting a microhistory of translation within digital research contexts. The examples used throughout this paper will be drawn from the author's PhD project, which leveraged digital source materials and micro-historical approaches to investigate the position and role of translator Jamie Bulloch in the translation of Look Who's Back (2014) and The Hungry and the Fat (2020). In doing so, this paper will advance current theoretical and methodological approaches to both micro-historical research and digital humanities work within Translation Studies and invite further applications of similar methodologies within contemporary, digital research settings.

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42. New Perspectives on Ibsen in Translation

Convener: Giuliano D'Amico

Ever since the German translation of Brand (1872), the works of the Norwegian dramatist Henrik Ibsen have circulated widely in both European and extra-European languages. Although his international reception has been an object of study for over a century, relatively few studies have concentrated on his translations, either as literary works or as textual means of reception; Ibsen's stage history has always been the main narrative. The proposed panel aims to contribute to a reversal of this trend.

References

Liyang Xia, Heart higher than the sky: reinventing Chinese femininity through Ibsen's Hedda Gabler (2013)

Giuliano D'Amico, Domesticating Ibsen for Italy (2013)

Ellen Rees, Ibsen's Peer Gynt and the Production of Meaning (2014)

Thor Holt, Far from home: Ibsen through the camera lens in the Third Reich (2020)

Cristina Gómez-Baggethun, Spain in an assembly: fighting for a future through productions of Ibsen's An enemy of the people (2021)

How Nora came to Slovenia and how she has fared there

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On site presentation

In 1892, when Et dukkehjem was first staged in Ljubljana, it was the first Ibsen play that became available to the Slovenian public in Slovenian, and also the first modernist drama on the local stage. Although it was deemed "bold and demanding" by the contemporary commentators, this first performance was successful enough to be repeated in the following season, but apparently the second time round the "the ending was adequately toned down by the director." After that Et dukkehjem – under the title Nora – has been staged another ten times in six different translations and five different theatres. The reception of the play and its author has been varied. In the beginning it was mostly warm, although full of doubts about the ability of the "uncultured" domestic audience to appreciate it, and full of praise for the ensemble who were able to successfully stage "such a demanding text." The reviewers also from the beginning emphasized the exoticism of the culture from which the play and the author originated, and occasionally tried to explain Nora's behaviour with her "being Nordic." In the beginning, Ibsen was often compared to Shakespeare as an equal, and described as the most important playwright of the 19th century, but by the 1920s the critics started to feel that he was becoming obsolete and that the problems he dealt with in his plays were no longer an issue. Already at the time of the centenary of his birth, however, he was again considered one of the most important dramatists, and that is how he has stayed. After WW2, the critics focused on the evils of bourgeois society, in agreement with the prevailing ideology of the time. They occasionally stated that the women rights issue had been successfully solved in the meantime. From the late 20th century onwards, Ibsen and his play – still mostly known as Nora – have been considered classics. There have been three stagings in addition to two performances of plays based on Ibsen's piece, and it is also a part of the high school curriculum.

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Digital humanities as approach to studying affect in the English translations of Ibsen's modern dramas.

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On site presentation

Digital humanities as approach to studying affect in the English translations of Ibsen's modern dramas. Through digital methods related to research on stylometry in translations, my PhD project focuses mainly on the distribution of affect as a variable in the English translations of Ibsen's modern dramas. As a recurring trait of Ibsen's plays, affect is shown in the scripts through stage directions and side notes, through the characters monologue and through other notes in the text. Affect is a factor that can vary greatly from translation to translation, due to the individual style of each translator, which further can be influenced by when the play was translated, and other related factors. My main goal is to demonstrate that affect can be used to identify the translator's style through the study of stylometry. A further goal is to show how available digital libraries and collections enables a new and extensive field of research on translations of Ibsen's dramas. Previous research on the translations of Ibsen's works has traditionally had a close-reading-focus. My approach will be a combination of close and distant reading. This way I hope to accomplish new research and a new view on the influence the translations of Ibsen's works has had on the internationalization of Ibsen as a play writer. Using methods connected to stylometry and digital approaches will make it possible to uncover structures in the translations that traditional close reading alone cannot display. My curiosity lies in discovering the so far unnoticed and uninterpreted qualities of the translations. Previous research at the Center for Ibsen Studies (for example Hanssen, 2018 and Nyhus, 2020) has shown it fruitful using a digital approach in researching Ibsen and studying his works on a broader approach. Building on previous research, I hope to bring forward a new approach to enlighten a so far unexplored field of Ibsen studies and translation studies through a combination of digital methods and close reading analysis.

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Hermetic Semiosis in Translation: The Fantasy of Peer Gynt

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On site presentation

"Has Peer Gynt a Key? And how far is it legitimate to insist on the mystic interpretation of a work of art for which the author has emphatically disclaimed any hidden or esoteric meaning whatever? The question is most fitly answered by another: How far is it possible for a poet, writing in the full flow of what is loosely termed inspiration, to gauge, fully and accurately, the value – on all the planes – of what he has written?" These are the opening words of the theatre program of a Theosophical staging of Henrik Ibsen's Peer Gynt, which was performed in Edinburgh in 1908, and published as a printed, translated text in 1909. Articulated more than a century ago, this question has continuing relevance for the field of reception studies, translation studies, as well as Western esotericism, as scholars have repeatedly discussed the potential and limits of "esoteric" interpretations of literary works, i.e., readings that seek to find a secret, encoded meaning for initiates in works that show no apparent link to esoteric currents. Drawing upon selected examples from the translated text, I will discuss what the characteristics of this "esoteric" reading and translation are, and whether some of them, although they are based on the assumption of an esoteric undertone that is absent in Ibsen's play, actually open up exciting, interpretive keys to the play. In doing so, I will devote special attention to Umberto Eco's concept of "hermetic semiosis", and it can be used as a theoretical tool within translation studies. Eco writes on this concept in The Limits of Interpretation (1990) and uses in order to debunk esoteric readings of classic literary works, such as Dante's Comedy. I will discuss if and how this concept is applicable to describe esoteric readings such as the one represented in The Fantasy of Peer Gynt, and, more generally, whether it helps to understand how esoteric readings of works with no reference to esotericism, still can convey useful interpretive keys.

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Nora finds her house in Bengal: Eco-adaptation, Ibsen, and post-independence Bengali Progressive Theatre Movement of the 1950s – 1980s

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On site presentation

During the post-independence Bengali Progressive Theatre Movement of the 1950s – 1980s, as a reaction to long impeding colonial rule, the theatre adapters cum directors have started exploring European playwrights other than English and Ibsen, Brecht and Chekhov have taken over the theatre space of Bengal in a great sweep. This paper will take Ibsen's A Doll's House and its two Bengali i.e., Putul Khela (1958) by Sambhu Mitra; Neela (1986) by Rudraprasad Sengupta and one Hindi adaptation i.e., Guriya Ghar (1981) by Tripti Mitra as a case study to assess using the archetype of comparison how Ibsen through these productions has entered the flora and fauna of Bengal. Adaptation, we all know, is a channel through which different cultures flow towards each other; languages diffuse to make new combinations. Larry D. Frye and Michael Edidin (1970) experimented to verify the lateral movement of membrane proteins by fusing mouse and human cells with mouse-specific and human-specific membrane proteins in a controlled environment inserting the Sendai virus as an external agent which helps to produce a hybrid cell through a virus-induced infusion and this historic discovery of diffusion of cell membranes under controlled conditions helped to construct a "fluid mosaic model" (Singer and Nicolson, 1972) Adaptation, therefore, I argue, keeping the biological "fluid mosaic model" as a point of departure, is a liquefied process of lateral movement of membrane fluids which can create a hybrid target text where the qualities of the source and the target passes into one another as in Benjamin's words, "through a continuum of transformations" (1921). Now, if we take these above-mentioned adaptations as an exterior representative whose inclusion in the post-independence Bengali Progressive Theatre sphere has not only broadened "horizon of expectations" (Jauss, 1970) but also created a hybrid text through an exterior agent induced infusion, which I argue is "eco-adaptation" as the process is shaping and reshaping the coda of the receptor cellular like sphere of target culture. The paper will further employ Gengshen Hu's "ecotranslatology" (2013) as an analytical tool to demonstrate how the adapters has employed both "selective adaptation" in order to adapt him/herself to the translational eco-environment of Bengali theatre, as well as "adaptive selection" in order to make decisions in selecting suitable adaptation strategies to indigenize Ibsen into an organic text living and sustaining in a new environment. Keywords: post-independence Bengali Progressive Theatre Movement; Ibsen; Bengal; fluid mosaic model; eco-adaptation; translational eco-environment.

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43. Song Translation Studies

Conveners: Johan Franzon, Annjo Klungervik Greenall

In the bibliography accompanying the introductory chapter of the book Song Translation: Lyrics in Contexts (2021, edited by Franzon, Greenall, Kvam & Parianou), 49 academic articles are listed, published since 2010, all dealing with the subject of song translation. This is evidence of a recent increase in interest in this fascinating field which is no less than remarkable. But also timely, since research done within this field can help shed essential light on the process, product and reception of translation in general, especially concerning leading-edge topics such as creativity and voice in translation, non-professional translation, multimodal translation, and translation as a tool for 'rapprochement' between cultures (Susam-Saraeva 2015). Seeing as most of the mentioned research comes in the form of relatively disconnected case studies, we wish to dedicate the proposed panel to reflections on the distinctive and shared characteristics of this research topic, as well as possible avenues for research in the future. More specifically, we will invite research on the following topics:

- The relative identity and autonomy of the field of 'song translation studies'
- Terminological issues: how useful is general translation-studies terminology within the field, and do we need (more) tailormade terms?
- Strategies in song translation
- Song translation as a creative and multimodal task
- Travelling songs and rapprochement – how song translation works in mediating understanding between cultures
- How song translation may contribute to our understanding of translation in general, and how it connects with and adds insight to neighbouring fields, e.g., adaptation studies and ethnomusicology.

We wish to include both theoretical advancements in the topic as well as further case studies of a descriptive-explanatory nature, e.g. on songs, genres (e.g. pop, rock, art song), modes (folk tradition, theatrical performance, audiovisual services), as well as the skopoi and afterlife of song translations.

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Song Translation as a Constraint-Driven Process of Reconciling Various Demands

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On site presentation

The paper will address the problem of translating song texts with the intention to produce a singable version in the target text. It is certainly a challenge or to quote after Gorlée (1997: 235) "a complex enterprise subject to multiple constraints." It is almost automatically associated with the problem of rhythm and singability that include, e.g. the question of the anatomy of the human voice apparatus along with high and low pitches, as well as language-related features, such as stress, prosodic and intonational patterns, rhymes, or long and short syllables, all of which are a matter of the specific medium of communication (Low 2017). Unquestionable as it is, the problem of singability or rhythm is not the only constraint the translator is faced with while translating song texts. Song texts exist in wider contexts of semiosis and as such the event of translation is burdened with multiple impediments related to, e.g. the time and place, the singer in question, the socio-political context, different polysystems and poetics of translators or the question of intermodal translation (Kaindl 2020). To illustrate the point, the paper will present a comparative and multimodal analysis of three Polish translations of Frank Sinatra's song My Way, done in various contexts and for different singers. It will be carried out according to a set of nine constraints, including the constraint of the medium and mode. The analysis will present the product-, process- and function-oriented characteristics of each translation and will aim to indicate how different frameworks of constraints may have influenced the end products. The discussion will address also theoretical and conceptual problems, as it will contribute to the debate concerning the polarity between translation and adaptation (considered on the basis of the problem of semantic fidelity), the concept of a text (understood from a broader semiotics-oriented perspective) or translation constraints (understood as the common controlling element of translation in general), thus integrating translation studies and semiotics.

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Ave Maria Out Of Context: Prosody, Poetry Or Piety?

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On site presentation

Ellens Gesang III (Ave Maria! Jungfrau mild!) (D 839) is a piano song for a soprano and is one of the seven songs (Opus 52, 1826) composed by Franz Schubert (1797-1828), based on Sir Walter Scott's (1771-1832) narrative poem The Lady of the Lake (1810), translated into German by P. Adam Storck (1780-1822). There are a number of language versions (e.g., Italian, Catalan, Korean), but the well-known Roman Catholic version in Latin (Ave Maria, gratia plena) is often believed to be the original text. This paper focuses on two Turkish versions of Ellens Gesang III with special focus on singability and reception. The first version Ah! Güzel yavrum 'Oh, my beautiful child' is a lullaby written and performed by Şükriye Tutkun, a professional folk singer with formal education in opera singing (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X0kyhlYmx7c). The second one Duy ey sevgili sesimi! 'Hear, o beloved, my voice' is a prayer by the second author of this paper, produced with the intention to foreground the music itself through singable lyrics. Arguing for a hierarchical understanding of Johan Franzon's three layers of singability, namely (i) prosodic, (ii) poetic and (iii) semantic-reflexive, she tried to satisfy prosodic constraints (e.g., syllable structure) before looking for a poetic (e.g., a rhyming pattern) or a semantic-reflexive match (e.g., a pious mood) for the original verbal content, whose literary, historical and socio-cultural context is no longer available for many present-day international listeners. In order to test whether this version is actually singable, a professional opera singer has agreed to perform it and comment on various aspects of the lyrics concerning vocal performance. This recording, the Turkish lyrics and a literal translation into English will be made available on her YouTube channel, enabling users to comment on those aspects of the song they find relevant. This paper aims to provide a data-driven discussion on various aspects of song translation such as intended text function, lyric writing strategies, target text categorization (e.g., spin-off, replacement text) as well as context and other possible factors influencing reception by primary and secondary text users.

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Musical Theatre Translation Research: Focus on the Translator

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Musical theatre translation is a multi-layered social phenomenon involving the translator as well as the stage production team. Moreover, the inseparability of text, music and performance is one of the fundamental components of the musical theatre translation process, thus making musical theatre translation more complex, compared with other genres. Several publications have recently documented the interaction between theatre translators and other participants of the translation and staging process (Aaltonen 2013; Marinetti and Rose 2013; Brodie 2018; Sorby 2019). This paper draws on sociologically-driven TS research and aims to present methodology for researching the role and position of the translator in the musical theatre translation process. Triangulation of research methods is proposed in order to depict the complexity and dynamism of the topic under research. The paper presents mixed research methods: both quantitative and qualitative research methods (theatre database macroanalyses, theatre database microanalyses, biographies, semi-structured interviews, observations). This methodology is subsequently applied in our survey of the Czech theatrical system of the twenty-first century, focused primarily on the role and position of Czech translators in the musical theatre translation process. The areas of interest include: prevailing translation norms in the Czech musical theatre; the translator's self-identification and self-contentedness; the translator's influence on the selection of texts for translation; the translator's cooperation with other stakeholders involved in the staging process, or in other words, the degree to which the translator is involved in the staging process, if at all.

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Rainy Day Women #66 & 95: a Multimodal Approach To Translating Bob Dylan's Humour

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On site presentation

In 2016, The Nobel jury opted to award the Nobel Prize in literature to Bob Dylan. This choice was motivated by an aspiration to bring to the attention of the public the fact that literature was born of orality. Their decision raises issues related to the place of the text in Dylan's works, and more generally questions the relationship between lyrics and music in a song. I believe that translation studies and comparative literature have a role to play in answering these questions, in particular thanks to the recent emergence of multimodal translation. Thus far, multimodality has been essentially centered on audiovisual studies, in particular relationships between images and sound. In my paper — and my research on song translation in general - I adopt this approach to investigate the interaction of text, voice, music and sound engineering in song translation. These observations enable me to show the porosity of these intermodal relationships during the process of translation, and thus to account for occurrences of crosspollination, allowing meaning to be transferred from one mode to another. Multimodality is also very relevant to appraise the influence of context on how messages are produced and received. One of Bob Dylan's most prominent hits, "Rainy Day Women #12 & 35", is famous not only because it is the opening track of Blonde on Blonde, the first double album in the history of rock, but also because its refrain, which can be construed as a pun, is emblematic of the period in which it was written, i.e. the 1960s. The song was translated into French by performer Hugues Aufray and released on the album Aufray Trans Dylan in 1995, exactly 30 years after his first collection of Dylan works, Aufray Chante Dylan, sought to introduce the US performer's works to the French public. I shall analyse the source work, both within the context of its creation in 1966 and diachronically throughout its performance history. Then I shall examine Aufray's translation strategies to show how the elements of meaning of the source work are sometimes to be retrieved simultaneously from different modes. For this opus, I shall focus in particular on the way Dylan's brand of humour is transferred.

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Song translation studies – transcreation or appropriation?

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On site presentation

Are song translation practices examples of transcreation, tradaptation, translaboration, or multimodal text activities verging onto adaptation studies? Of course they are, but those terms do not solve all problems involved when trying to conceive of song translation studies as a subfield of translation studies. At the foot of the problem, I think, is the fact that song is not a text product as much as a basic mode of human communication. More precision is needed to take account of, not just musical-lyrical relations, but a multitude of song genres, skopoi, changes, artistic endeavors, and translation relations (with very variable notions of fidelity). I will present the term pair approximating and appropriating as a way of handling this multitude, and the theatrical communication model of Ivo Osolsobě to highlight the most relevant dimensions of appropriating target song uses, such as staging, references, registers, intertextual resonance, and metatextual reflection. Examples will be taken from my corpus of 20th century song translations from English into Swedish (also presented in Franzon 2021), particularly “Bye Bye Blackbird” in various guises, but also snippets of other cases: perhaps the repertoire of Charles Aznavour, translated into English, opera translation, or songs in oral tradition as appropriated into Scandinavian languages. Comparing song translation research with translation studies at large, one may discern a prescriptive-linguistic turn, a descriptive-cultural turn, and a (post-translation) technological turn, within which new interest in music and translation have flourished. Are such studies best seen as parts of their own research traditions (e.g., art music, pop, and folk song separately)? What use is a general blanket heading such as transcreation? Or can a definition be conceived that allows enough of both variation and precision – such as: a song translation can be an approximation of some qualities of a source song, but it may change those qualities in an appropriation for a new situation? Or even more precisely and variably: a song translation is a target version of a source song that allows chosen qualities of its music OR lyrics OR its sung performance (or presentation) to be reproduced in a target language (or target mode)?

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Putting the 'Pop' into J-Pop: Promoting Japanese Popular Music Internationally by Harnessing Creative Approaches to Translation On-Screen

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On site presentation

In this paper, we will explore the power of creative approaches to promote global accessibility for Japanese popular music songs (J-Pop). J-Pop acts (e.g., celebrated dance-and-vocal idol group Morning Musume) have recently used interlingual subtitling to market their videos outside Japan, opting in some cases for so-called 'literal' translation approaches which do not fully convey the contextual sense or culturally-specific nature of the songs. Given the high level of artistic and dramatic expertise associated with J-Pop music videos, our project looks beyond the confines of the subtitling 'text box', traditionally conceived. We argue that by combining interlingual translation with creative approaches that embrace graphic design, animation and visual effects, these visually stunning music videos can be communicated meaningfully to non-Japanese-speaking audiences globally. Taking inspiration from the entertainment-enhancing supplementary values and "highly biased intention" of Japanese telop (O'Hagan and Sasamoto, 2016), together with McClarty's call (2014) for a transformed filmic experience for target audiences through greater collaboration with the creative arts industries, we aim to stimulate debate about disruptive approaches to song translation that promote J-Pop cross-culturally in partnerships between AVT practitio¬ners, broadcasters and music producers. Our industry partners include both Nobuyuki Harada, senior director at Japan's public broadcaster and creator of the J-Pop TV show 'J-MELO', and the Morning Musume management company. With this unprecedented access, our primary project outcome will be a proof-of-concept on-screen translation strategy that takes an artistically-attuned approach to enhancing global audience engagement with one of Morning Musume's music videos. Our model is also intended to facilitate live-action translations during world-tour stage concerts. We will share our preliminary findings based on a survey and focus group at Goldsmiths, University of London, and discussions with expert informants drawn from the Japanese broadcast and popular music industries.

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Colonization or Rapprochement?: The translation and non-translation of Ryukyuan music for the Japanese audience and its impact on the identity of Okinawans at home and in Japan.

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Looking at a map of east Asia upside down reveals how the four main islands of Japan are very closely connected to the continent while the Ryukyuan Island chain is clearly on its own further off in the ocean. The music from these islands far from continental Asia is vastly popular in all of Japan and fundamental to the Okinawan way of life and Identity. Decisions on the translation of these songs into Japanese have had a profound effect on the integration of the archipelago into monolingual Japanese society. A growing trend in language efflorescence, even with languages once declared extinct, is growing partly due to an increase in interest and pride among the youth in their heritage culture and growing platforms for indigenous knowledge holders to work within their communities throughout the world (Roche et al., 2018). Despite these welcome signs of a more decolonized future, in the Ryukyuan context, language death appears near certain in many communities where only a dwindling number of L1 speakers primarily in their 90's remain (Heinrich, 2012). Ryukyuan song, both traditional and popular, serves as one of the few lifelines remaining that connect people to their non-Japanese identity and provide opportunities for them to use their heritage language (Gillan 2015). Ryukyuan culture was at its zenith during the Ryukyu Kingdom from 1429 until 1879 when it was formally annexed into Japan as Okinawa Prefecture. Less than thirty years later, following the global trend of the time, Japan began a suppression campaign against Ryukyuan labeling the language a dialect and banning its use entirely from schools (Heinrich 2012). These policies were further upheld by the local governments themselves who were more concerned with their acceptance in mainstream Japanese society than with preserving their heritage languages (Gillan 2015). Further reasons Ryukyuan was so vulnerable to Japanese monolingual shift include the abstand nature of the language forming a dialect continuum across the archipelago and the lack of an established orthography even after 450 years of self-rule (Ogawa 2015). This presentation will demonstrate how translation into Japanese has had both positive and negative effects on Ishigaki island in the southern Ryukyus including increasing tourism but also an erosion of local customs that previously required use of the heritage language. Translation strategies used to spread Ryukyuan culture and music to mainland Japan will also be highlighted that include multimodal changes to make the music more palatable for the Japanese public. Finally, the trend of modern popular artists throughout Okinawa who perform in their heritage languages on mainland Japan and their successes in finding audiences who are satisfied to read the translation rather than listen in Japanese will be analyzed along with the motivations behind these artists' decisions. I will show how song translations of these artists are helping to modernize heritage languages and raise the regretfully low status of these languages throughout the Japonic sphere.

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To be or not to be translated? The functions of lyrics within the broader framework of multimodal communication

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For many years, the translation of popular music was not considered a relevant research topic within the discipline of Translation Studies. However, for the past two decades, song translation is receiving more and more academic coverage, but all too often research is still caried out on the sole basis of isolated case studies. In this paper, I want to answer a more general question: is it possible to determine the status(es) and function(s) of lyrics, and (hence) their potential of being translated, by situating them within a broader framework of multimodal communication? Why did Nick Cave open his most recent concert tour by asking the audience to translate the title of his album Carnage? Why do so many pop artists, from Bob Dylan to Alicia Keys, decide to publish their lyrics in printed volumes (sometimes rechristened as "poetry"), while others, such as Pet Shop Boys, explicitly refuse to include booklets with printed lyrics when they release a new album? Why is subtitling a common practice in opera and musical and very rare (but not inexistent) in pop concerts? Why do some artists combine several languages within one song? Why do others perform their songs in dialect or even in nonsensical languages? In order to answer this set of at first sight very different questions, I will analyze several examples, and show how lyrics can be connected to other modes. This will allow me (a) to elaborate a typology of different functions that lyrics can hold within the larger framework of multimodal communication of pop music, and (b) to determine why and how lyrics can/should be translated (or not). In some cases, a full comprehension of the original lyrics is considered of minor importance. Sometimes, the relative inaccessibility of the song text in a given receiving community can even be advantageous to its success. In other cases, translation does occur and strategies applied to vocal music differ greatly.

Schlagerizing the Subversive: Taming Teen Culture in German Translations of Pop Songs in the 70s

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On site presentation

In the wake of the post-war Wirtschaftswunder, Germany became a big market for music. Unlike today, where music circulates at a very fast pace and mostly in its original version, it was at this time to a certain degree closed off linguistically. Many foreign artists – from Johnny Cash to the Beatles or Adamo – tried to get a foot in the door by recording their original songs in German. But there was also a tendency of appropriating international pop music from within the German market: adaptations or translations of successful songs to a very German genre – Schlager music. The genre is often defined as the most conservative and conformist genre of popular German music, so these translations become particularly interesting when they appropriate pop songs that were originally "the expression of an international youth culture bent on rebellion" (Schütte 2017: 31). Two examples are Benny's version of Sham 68's famous punk song If the kids are united (German: Du hast Angst vor der Wahrheit, 1978) and Cindy und Bert's 1971 cover of Black Sabbath's Paranoid (German: Der Hund von Baskerville). This paper focusses on two different aspects of these translations: 1.) What happens in the translation on a textual level for example from an ideological point of view, and 2.) What is the cultural context in which these cover versions were published and why; investigating the possible conflict between Schlager as "the manifestation of a self-affirmative nationalistic culture" (ibid.) and the increasing influence of English as "lingua franca of popular music all around the world" (ibid.), parallel reception circuits (German/English) as well as commercialization.

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On translating nonsense

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Poetry translation scholarship is uniquely positioned to arrive at novel and meaningful insights regarding language and literature, as well as translation itself. Nonetheless, numerous scholars have indicated that poetry translation is still a somewhat marginal genre within Translation Studies. However, it is an extremely important one, since poetry is uniquely able to free language from the mere communicative functions so often associated with translation (Venuti, 2011:128). The interpretative act that is poetry translation is typically described in terms of the "form" and "content" binary. Robinson (2010:46), for example, describes the constant trade-off between retaining meaning and retaining form, as does Nabokov, Steiner, and numerous other scholars over many decades. As far back as 1975, Lefevere indicated that translators should actually translate the interaction of all the various elements that make up the poetic text. Even before this seminal work, Levý (1963/2011) also indicated that the semantic content of poetic text forms stands in a relation of interaction to its form, not in a superior position but not in a secondary one either. More recently, scholars like Bassnett (1998) and Low (2003) have reiterated these notions, with Jones (2011) adding the caveat that despite this aim, most poetry translators still seem to be wary of deviating from the semantic surface of the source text. Considering the above, what is it that translators do with poetry that problematizes the very notion of "meaning" or "content", such as nonsense verse? How should they handle other poetic potentialities foregrounded by the author in language-driven literature, like the unique relationship between Afrikaans, a minoritized African language, and Dutch, a major European one, when translating a literary work into English, a global lingua franca? And what new understandings can the Translation Studies scholar gather from these processes? In this paper, I will describe and discuss strategies used for translating elements of nonsense verse, lyrical verse, as well as related poetic language, in Marlene van Niekerk's Die Sneeuslaper (2010), in terms of problematizing the form/content binary, and with a view to arriving at novel insights on the translation of poetry and the training of literary translators.

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The Persuasive Power of Self-Translating Humour and Stand Up-Comedy

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Choosing, or being forced, to reside abroad results in the fascinating phenomenon of bi- or plurilingualism, which is more typical worldwide (Maria Tymoczko, 2006: 16) than many may think. Also, be they refugees escaping poverty and war or well-travelled cosmopolitans who have decided to live in another country, (some) migrants may become translators for others or themselves. This gives them the opportunity to shift from being the objects of translation to active subjects or agents in the process. Agency can take many shapes and, as Polezzi (2021: 350) suggests, when migrants turn into self-translators, the boundaries between the “original” and its translation become blurred, thus requiring a broadened notion of translation. In this light, here I concentrate on humour self-translation and language variation in Marsha De Salvatore’s stand-up routines. She is a semi-professional Italian American comedian whose one-woman shows talk about her chronic illness (i.e., Beta-Thalassemia Major) and her life in Italy as a “half-expatriate”. The textual analysis of the original English scripts and the Italian scripts De Salvatore self-translated is supported by this comedian’s answers during a semi-structured interview. The findings show that De Salvatore consciously mixes tragedy and comedy to defy stereotypes about sick people (a.k.a. ableism), win over her audience and persuade them to donate blood, thus proving the cathartic and persuasive power of stand-up comedy. Also, the comparative analysis proves that, while the scripts in English are mainly constructed on the opposition between English and Italian (and Calabrian) language and culture, De Salvatore’s self-translated scripts recast this opposition between Italian and Calabrian, albeit retaining some English since her audience normally has a good grasp of it. The use of a dialect helps the comedian to involve the target audience and win their affiliation.

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45. A Global Perspective on Translation Flows

Conveners: Ondrej Vimr, Diana Roig-Sanz, Julia Miesenböck

Systemic approaches (Zohar, Hermans) or sociology of translation (Heilbron, Sapiro) have sought to understand the historical and contemporary acts of translation as embedded in a wider international context. Yet, the former has been criticised for overlooking the human agent, while the latter has far too often employed a centrist world-systems model and dichotomies of centre vs. periphery or dominated vs. dominating, diverting attention from the distributed (multicentric), multi-layered and non-deterministic nature of intercultural communication, including literary circulation. This panel aims to advance the investigation of translation flows by taking inspiration from Global Studies and focus on concepts that allow fresh investigations while addressing many of the familiar issues of the place of literature in international communication and cultural exchange. We suggest topics falling into three categories: Connectivity, connections, and space. How does connectivity – or the fact that people stay in touch with each other as technology of the time allows – impact the international translation flows both now and from a historical perspective? Translations are results of such connectivity, and they are a form of connections across linguistic and geographical borders. How can we map translation zones and understand the patterns and circuits of connections between multiple regions, literatures, publishers, authors, literary agents, book fairs and festivals, or translators? How does connectivity and connections relate to each other? Scales, layers, and time. A global perspective involves an integration of different scales and layers. How do we approach local acts or regional patterns of translation from a global perspective? What is the interplay between the local, regional, and global scale of translation? How do unforeseen layers of international literary circulation (such as involving specific genres, topics, or repertoires) impact our understanding of translation flows at various scales and different historical epochs? Agency. Literary translation involves many actors, including translators, authors, publishers, literary agents, scouts, diplomats, institutions, or other cultural mediators (Roig Sanz and Meylaerts 2018). Most of them act in multiple capacities, across various scales and layers at the same time. What methods do we have at hand to disentangle the complexity of such relations and explore the impact of individuals or groups of individuals on literary flows at a particular time and place? How does global consciousness and connectivity affect their choices and actions? How do the actions of individuals affect the global? And what role do women play in these global translation flows? We welcome proposals employing all methods, including qualitative and computation (digital humanities) approaches, from all parts of the globe, addressing issues at any scale dating to any historical era as long as a global perspective is employed.

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Consecration and trust at the beginning of translators' careers

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On site presentation

In my paper, I will examine the notions of consecration (Casanova 2002) and trust (Rizzi et al. 2009) in light of my ongoing research into the starting moments of translators' careers. In line with the social turn in Translation Studies and the exploration of translators' agency (see Bassnett 1996; Chesterman 2009; Venuti 1995; Pym 1998, 2009), I focus on the starting points of the trajectories of Polish translators of Czech literature in 1975-2020. Exploring the concept of trust, I concentrate on the understanding of the beginning of translators' professional trajectories, namely how trust towards people who have not yet published a translated book is established. How do aspiring translators build trust through interactions with publishers and editors? What is the role of personal connections, institutional authority, and coincidence? Are some literary genres (and their translators) more trustworthy than other? Is easier to start a career as literary translator for men or women? How does the process of building trust change over time? I have been conducting semi-structured interviews with Czech literature translators in Poland who debuted between 1975 and 2017, thus my research covers years of substantial changes in political and economic system in Poland (and in Czechoslovakia). It reveals, inter alia, that the notion of mediator/consecrator, especially the triad of "ordinary mediators", "consecrated/charismatic consecrators", and "institutional consecrators" (Casanova 2002), requires a reconsideration. As translators usually act "across various scales and layers at the same time", they are involved in more complex relations, in which their degrees of consecration vary. Therefore, a more detailed categorization is needed. The same applies to the conceptualization of trust (Rizzi et al. 2019), especially the notions of interpersonal and institutional trust. I will sketch these limitations, discuss issues that occur within the Polish context of the past decades, and propose an alternative scheme.

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The tale(s) of the savage and the peasant: translation and colonialism in the history of folklore collection

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On site presentation

The central role of translation in the development of folklore as a discipline in the 19th century has been recognised primarily in its contribution to the global diffusion of folk and fairy tales (Dollerup 1999). However, translation also played a crucial – less visible and more controversial – role in the folklore collection process itself. There was a significant degree of linguistic modification and inter- or intra-lingual transfer between the oral folktale or folk song as performed in the source culture and its appearance as a written text in the target culture. Further, the very concept of folklore, the delimitation of the source text and its categorisation as worthy of collection was shaped by the values, prejudices, and political context of the contemporary target culture, including colonialism (Naithani 2010; Briggs and Naithani 2012; Inggs 2019). The burgeoning interest in folklore in 19th century Europe was to a large extent driven by a belief that folklore retained aspects of a universal, primitive human culture, which was considered to have been best preserved by the least educated classes, or as the British folklorist Andrew Lang put it (1884, 11), the "savages" and the "peasants". Although valued as the primary source of European folklore, European "peasants", like colonial "savages", represented a cultural and linguistic periphery. At the time, the European peasantry largely spoke peripheral languages and dialects, often as national minorities in multilingual nation states, but folktale collections were often published exclusively in translation in central languages. In France, for example, Basque, Breton, Occitan and Corsican folktales were published in French and in the United Kingdom Irish folktales were published in English, and only many years later, if at all, in the original. The use of translation as part of the folklore collection process thus contributed to the loss of an important part of the folklore – its original linguistic form and immediate cultural context – as well as to the appropriation of part of the literary heritage of peripheral cultures by central cultures. This paper explores the underresearched role of translation and its wider cultural context in the history of 19th century European folklore collection.

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Translation and self-translation in Valeria Luiselli's Lost Children Archive: From process to product

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Lost Children Archive, the first novel by the Mexican Valeria Luiselli written in English (following in the footsteps of Ingrid Rojas, Julia Álvarez and Junot Díaz) and translated by her and Daniel Saldaña into the author's mother tongue of Spanish, was published in 2019. As in her essay Tell Me How It Ends: An Essay in 40 Questions, which she also self-translated, the novel narrates the experiences of unaccompanied Latin American children seeking asylum across the border with the United States. Although "the Luiselli effect" (Sánchez Prado, 2021) has been described as the phenomenon of the translation of Mexican literature into English and the "rapid articulation of a Mexican literary canon in that language," nothing has yet been said about the creative and translational implications of a Mexican-born author's immediate self-translation. Therefore, this study aims to determine how the Spanish translation project has marked the genesis (Walkowitz, 2015; Logie, 2020) of Lost Children Archive and what strategies have been used by both the author herself and the second translator to rewrite in Spanish this critical history of the dehumanizing politics of the United States that are primary articulated through the hegemonic language of English. To this end, two methods have been used: first, a questionnaire has been developed for the artist and the second translator regarding the translation process and editorial guidelines based on the methodology of Castillo Bernal (2021) and Gentile (2019). Secondly, a contrastive analysis of the key fragments on the recovery of the identity in the exodus through the child and female protagonists' voices of the novel is approached on three levels: lexical-semantic, syntactic-syntagmatic, and translatological. With this study, we determine how this cultural product took shape in the hands of all the agents involved (Milton and Bandia, 2009) and the way in which the broken and lyrical style of the original makes its way into Spanish to reconstruct the historical archive of the Latinx diaspora through literature, given that the author intends her experimental prose to be the means to show the truth deformed by the media.

World literature in indirect translation: an unnecessary task? Rabih Alameddine's An Unnecessary Woman

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In 2009, Andrew Chesterman charted the so-called field of translator studies, which he divided into three strands of agent-oriented research –cultural, cognitive, and sociological. The last strand encompasses not only translators' networks but also public discourses by and on translators, these statements including fictional representations of translators. My paper will focus on Rabih Alameddine's 2013 novel An Unnecessary Woman, whose main character is a woman from Beirut confined at home translating pieces of world literature that do not circulate beyond the walls of her dwelling. Her work ethics compels her to translate exclusively pieces that were not originally written in English or French, the foreign languages that she masters and from which she translates into (classical) Arabic. Openly professing indirect translation, this woman has never published any of her translations: once a work is complete, she stores it into a box and shelves it. Fictions of translators being an invaluable source for theorizing and advancing research about translation (Vieira 1995; Pagano 2000; Kaindl 2014; Arrojo 2018), the aim of this paper is to examine An Unnecessary Woman as a comment on indirect translation and elaborate on the implications of this fictionalization to understand beliefs and attitudes towards indirect translation. This aim cannot disregard the potential target readership of the unnecessary woman's translations, in that Lebanese society is plurilingual, using French, English and basic Arabic in their daily lives and exchanges. Itself a reception site of world literature, the novel suggests that keeping up with and accessing some of the best works of the world's many literary traditions is more important than the means employed for a text to travel beyond the borders of its culture of origin. Hence, can translation, regardless of the degree of mediation and the market available for its consumption, work here as a stimulus to mother language and literary literacy? The interrelation between indirect translation, world literature and literacy will be framed within the discussion of mother-tongue protection/instruction and of translation as a democratizing force towards cultural enrichment and cultivation/personal improvement.

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46. Exploring translation policy in translation publishing

Conveners: Paola Gentile, Jack McMartin, Reine Meylaerts

This panel seeks to explore translation policy in literary publishing settings. As a concept, translation policy has most recently been used to explore legal, institutional and administrative aspects (Meylaerts 2011), e.g., how translation policy is enacted in the European Union, or how it is used by governments to guarantee or limit citizens' right to understand information and access public services (González Núñez & Meylaerts 2017). However, translation policy also operates in "a wide range of relatively informal situations related to ideology, translators' strategies, publishers' strategies, prizes and scholarships, translator training, etc." (Meylaerts 2011, 163). In recent years, researchers working at the intersection of translation publishing and the sociology of translation have foregrounded translation policy in the literary sphere by focusing on the transnational processes and institutions involved in the publication of translated works from the 'periphery' (McMartin & Gentile 2020), which are often facilitated by state-sponsored institutions with clear strategies for international literary circulation and promotion (Heilbron & Sapiro 2018). This panel seeks to further explore the link between translation policy and the publishing industry, with a special focus on the selection, acquisition, production, and marketing of translated literature, the institutions facilitating the production of translated literature, and the overlapping social spheres (cultural, commercial, political) and scales (local, national, regional, global) that shape how translated literature comes into being in the contemporary, globalized book market. Relevant topics include but are not limited to:

- Theoretical and methodological reflections on translation policy in relation to the publishing industry
- Case studies examining the translation policy of specific publishing houses or governmental institutions, or clusters thereof
- The role of government organizations in literary transfer to and from (peripheral) cultures and languages
- Links between the various institutional actors involved in the publication of a translated book
- Translation policy as it relates to literature in contexts in which censorship is practiced.

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The Astrid Lindgren Memorial Award, multiple mediatorship, networks and institutions of power in transnational flows: the case of Bart Moeyaert.

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On site presentation

Earlier research has shown that literary awards can have a specific influence on the translation and consecration of children's literature into semi-peripheral and peripheral languages (Alvstad and Borg, 2020). In our study we investigate the consecrating role of the Astrid Lindgren Memorial Award (ALMA) regarding its impact on the transnational circulation, but also on the Swedish translation in particular, of the work by Belgian author Bart Moeyaert, ALMA laureate in 2019. The ALMA can be seen as a counterpart to the Nobel Prize where the Swedish state, by annually granting a substantial sum of money to a specific author, illustrator or an organisation contributing to children's and young adult literature, is taking on a particular role in the consecration of children's literary authorships in the world. In order to map and to study the transnational flows and network(s) of actors and institutions involved on different (trans)national levels in the cultural mediation process for Moeyaert's work pre- and post-ALMA, and also more specifically between the two peripheral languages Dutch and Swedish, we use a multi-level field approach (van Es and Heilbron, 2015). In our analysis we put special focus on forms of so called 'multiple mediatorship' established by networks constructed around and between actors and institutions of power, each playing their specific role in the chain of events leading to the circulation, translation and consecration of a specific authorship (Schwartz, 2018; McMartin and Gentile, 2020). In our case study we analyse the role of state agents such as Flanders Literature and their strategies to reach out to Swedish publishers (Heilbron and Sapiro, 2018), but also Bart Moeyaert's Swedish publisher's own transnational network (including foreign publishers, authors, translators, …) and the translation policy that this network informs. Furthermore, we also focus on the specific role of German as a mediating central language with regards to Moeyaert's translation into Swedish. An important methodological goal with our study is to integrate the analysis of multiple mediatorship and networks as part of an analysis of the transnational flows leading to the establishment of Moeyaert in (and beyond) the Swedish literary field.

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The Polish Book Institute 2016-2021: Translation Policy at a Time of Political Polarisation

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On site presentation

The Polish Book Institute (https://instytutksiazki.pl/en/) is a government-funded cultural institution whose mission is to popularise reading in Poland and promote Polish literature abroad. The latter aim has been pursued chiefly through three competition-based support programmes: ©POLAND Translation Program, which offers funding to publishers (both Polish and foreign) interested in bringing out Polish books in translation, Sample Translations ©POLAND, which offers funding to translators of Polish literature who want to produce sample translations and present them to publishers, and Translators' Collegium, a residence programme for translators of Polish literature. With more than 3,000 book-length translations published in 60 countries with financial support from ©POLAND Translation Program since 2004, the Book Institute has been a major force shaping the image of Polish literature abroad. Drawing chiefly on bibliometric data, supplemented by testimonies from various agents involved and preliminary research on translation reception, this paper examines a shift in the Institute's translation policy (authors, titles, genres, and topics selected for funding, collaborating translators and publishers) that occurred with the change on the Polish political scene. Following the 2015 victory of the conservative, right-wing Law and Justice Party (PiS), the staff of governmental cultural, educational, and scholarly institutions were replaced, including the director of the Book Institute. There has been an increasing political influence on culture and a growing polarisation of the divided society. It is argued that the government's idea of cultural diplomacy is reflected in the body of the supported translations (for example, a shift in non-fiction from Holocaust narratives by Polish Jews to works by historians presenting Poland as a hero, martyr, and/or victim), and that the new translation policy does not seem to match the genuine interests of foreign readers; in other words, public funding is granted to works corresponding to the authorities' vision of Polish culture, regardless of whether their translations might really find readers abroad. The paper also addresses methodological and ethical concerns (e.g. data availability and researcher's integrity/involvement) related to researching translation history and sociology "in the making" in a politically charged socio-cultural reality.

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Unlimited Translations – Limiting Translators: Characterizing the translation policy in Suhrkamp's Theorie-Reihe

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On site presentation

In this paper I will present a case study discussing explicit and implicit dimensions of the translation policy developed in the "Theorie-Reihe" published by the renowned German publishing house Suhrkamp from 1965 onwards. Based on archival research undertaken at the DLA Marbach (German Literature Archive) (see Schögler 2019, 2020), paratext analysis and biblio- as well as biographical research I will illustrate how the editors Hans Blumenberg, Jürgen Habermas, Dieter Henrich and Jacob Taubes as well as the powerful in-house editor Karl-Markus Michel made sense of translation for this series. The translation policy that emerged in this context is characterized on the one hand by a strong dependency on translations to create the intellectual spaces targeted by the programmatic orientation of the series in (Federal Republic of) Germany. On the other, it is marked by a clear power imbalance restricting translatorial agency and the translators' recognition of their conceptual work, which will be illustrated in personal communications and the (mostly implicit) policies governing translatorial paratexts. In retrospect, let alone the abundance of translations – 99, or about half of the books published in this series from 1965 to 1986 –, but especially the lack of the publisher ever calling into question translation-projects for economic or any other reasons, marks a stark contrast to the dominant logics of (academic) book publishing, while the position of the translators remained restricted and defined by a lack of symbolic recognition. On a conceptual level, the paper will develop dimensions of translation policy specific to the academic book translation market of the time, as well as specific to the field of social science and humanities knowledge translation.

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49. What cognition does for interpreting - what interpreting does for cognition?

Conveners: Kilian Seeber, Alexis Hervais-Adelman, Rhona Amos

Interpreting has long been recognized as a complex and demanding cognitive activity. Early accounts of the intellectual requirements for aspiring interpreters, such as "quick-wittedness" and "good memory" Jean Herbert (1952:4), have fuelled a recurring debate about whether interpreters are born or made. In other words, whether a unique cognitive architecture allows interpreters to perform this complex task, or whether it is the execution of the task that engenders changes to the interpreter's cognitive architecture. By analogy with the, admittedly increasingly controversial, bilingual advantage hypothesis, whereby exercising multilingual language control leads to benefits for domain general executive functions, it has been proposed that interpreting expertise may also drive benefits in various cognitive domains, such as predictive processing (Chernov, 1994), attentional control, cognitive flexibility (Yudes, Macizo, & Bajo, 2011), and working memory. Babcock and Vallesi (2017) found that interpreters had an advantage over multilinguals in a subset of skills directly associated with interpreting – working memory and language control. In a longitudinal investigation of trainee interpreters Babcock et al. (2017) found that there was no significant difference in working memory between interpreter trainees and control groups prior to training, but that an advantage developed after training. However, the evidence in favour of the "made" over "born" view remains scant, and there is currently little agreement as to the cognitive domains in which the "interpreter advantage" (García, 2014) can be reliably detected. In this panel we want to revisit the question about the complex relationship between cognitive ability and interpreting expertise. Submissions are welcome in the following areas:

- Meta analyses of studies into a cognitive interpreter advantage
- Longitudinal studies of cognitive effects of interpreter training and expertise
- Cognitive parameters in aptitude and proficiency testing
- Comparative studies of naïve multilinguals and trained interpreters.

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Does expertise in simultaneous interpreting influence multimodal comprehension of noisy speech?

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On site presentation

Manual co-speech gestures can facilitate spoken language comprehension in L1 and L2 settings (Hostetter, 2011; Dahl & Ludvigsen, 2014), especially when a verbal message is difficult to understand (Rogers, 1978). Simultaneous interpreters produce verbal output while simultaneously comprehending spoken and multimodal input. The influence of noise on simultaneous interpreting is particularly relevant given the development of remote simultaneous interpreting. Interpreting expertise positively influences cognitive performance, e.g. dual-task performance (Strobach et al., 2015) and cognitive flexibility (Yudes et al., 2011) suggesting that simultaneous interpreters may process multimodal utterances better than other bilinguals. However, it remains unknown whether gestures influence comprehension in simultaneous interpreters in noise, and how degrees of expertise may modulate such an influence. This study explored these questions. Twenty-four L1 Spanish professional simultaneous interpreters and twenty-four L1 Spanish professional translators completed an audiovisual comprehension task. Materials comprised spoken utterances accompanied by a) representational gestures depicting speech content expressed in verbs (targets), b) pragmatic gestures expressing stance (controls), c) no gestures. Gestures were timed with the spoken verbs. After watching videos of multimodal utterances, participants were asked to select a picture corresponding to the utterance from an array containing a target and a distractor. The task was carried out at two noise levels (no noise vs. noise). Participants' response accuracy and reaction times were measured and their eye movements to face vs. gestures were tracked. Noise did not affect accuracy or reaction times in either group. However, both groups were significantly more accurate in the target gesture than the no-gesture condition, and significantly faster in the target gesture condition than in the no-gesture and control gesture conditions. This suggests that semantically related co-speech gestures facilitate processing. Moreover, both groups showed significantly longer visual dwell time on gestures in the target gesture than in the control gesture condition, suggesting that gestures expressing speech-related semantic content draw more overt visual attention than semantically irrelevant ones. Both groups looked less at the speaker's gestures in the noisy condition. Thus while co-speech gestures facilitated multimodal language comprehension, noise only affected visual behaviour, whereas expertise in simultaneous interpreting did not affect behaviour.

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Memory skills or experience: Which one is the better predictor for performance in professional interpreting?

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On site presentation

The question of which characteristics make a good interpreter and positively affect interpreting performance has sparked many studies. One factor that has emerged from these studies is memory skills, with high-span individuals typically scoring better than low-span individuals (Mellinger and Hanson 2019). Another factor is professional experience: The more working days interpreters reported, the better they performed in an interpreting task (Injoque-Ricle et al. 2015). Questions remain as to how experience interacts with memory skills and whether experience can compensate for memory skills. Macnamara and Conway (2016) found that memory skills have the same effect on the performance of interpreting trainees independent of the length of training, while Wei and Dewei (2019) found a larger effect of memory skills at the beginning of training than at the end. However, interpreting training rarely exceeds two years, and the case may be different for professional interpreters who continue to develop their skills during years of practice as interpreters. In order to investigate the role of professional experience and memory skills for interpreting performance, we collected data from 15 professional interpreters. Participants were asked to interpret a general speech from English to German, that is, their native language. Their renditions were assessed for sense consistency with the source text in a unit-by-unit analysis of propositional content and a total score as index of interpreting performance was derived. Furthermore, participants were administered a so-called auditory three-back task. The three-back task tests different working memory skills including updating and inhibition, which have been suggested to be a relevant component of interpreting (Morales et al. 2015). Interpreting experience was operationalized as the number of self-reported years of professional experience and the number of conference days per year. The effects of three-back performance and interpreting experience on interpreting oerformance were tested by conducting a regression analysis with interpreting accuracy as dependent variable and three-back performance and interpreting experience as predicting variables. The findings may inform further research on the role of memory skills and professional experience, as well as their interaction in interpreting performance.

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The devil is in the details: Differential effects of interpreting and translation training on white matter asymmetry

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On site presentation

Santiago Ramón y Cajal once wrote “any man could, if he were so inclined, be the sculptor of his own brain” (Ramón y Cajal, 1999, p. xv). While Ramón y Cajal may not have intended this in a biological sense, research over the past two decades has shown that particular experiences do sculpt our brain structure and alter our cognitive abilities. This has been shown for a range of skills, from juggling to speaking multiple languages. Here we focus on how our brains are sculpted by specific high-level language training, that is, training in interpreting and translation. These two skills are rather similar as they both involve the transformation of meaning in one language to another language. The details of how these skills are performed, however, differ in a number of ways which we hypothesize will influence brain structure and cognitive abilities. To examine these differential effects, we conducted a longitudinal study of students earning a Master’s degree in Conference Interpreting or Translation. Diffusion weighted imaging data were collected at the start and completion of the Master’s courses to examine the micro- and macro-structure of language-related white matter tracts. The data revealed differential effects of the two training programs, with interpreting training associated with a leftward shift in lateralization of white matter tracts and translation training with a rightward shift. This pattern was visible in the micro-structural data as well as in the macro-structural data. These results demonstrate that although interpreting and translation share a base process, the details of how this process is performed leave measurable effects on brain structure. In particular, we posit that differences between the processes in timescale and therefore the relative importance of speed and accuracy drive the differences seen in white matter asymmetry. The left hemisphere is reactive, retaining only a single interpretation of a word, while the right hemisphere is integratory, maintaining multiple meanings of words and metaphoric interpretations. Thus, interpreting and translation training may differentially nudge the brain toward the more appropriate hemisphere.

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50. General Stream

Our general stream panel offers a variety of presentations which are not linked to any thematic panel in particular.

Does guided machine translation improve productivity on an MT output? Comparative study of post-editing an output with general vs. specialized guidelines

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On site presentation

Migration is a complex phenomenon. The European Commission (2021) defines this term as the "movement of a person either across an international border (international migration), or within a state (internal migration) for more than one year irrespective of the causes, voluntary or involuntary, and the means, regular or irregular, used to migrate". In this sense, communication is critical to ensure the right of every citizen to be heard and have access to information. Thanks to the role of third sector organizations, the language mediation in this context is possible and supported along the journey. The main issue these organizations are facing nowadays is directly linked with the scarce of economic and technological resources, which makes difficult the adaptation to digitalization and improvements related to a faster communication and better quality, among others (Rico, 2020; Tesseur, 2018). The need of integrating this technology into these organizations is raising interest lately and many different authors (Rico, 2020; Sánchez Ramos, 2020; Sales and Valero, 2007) are exploring the impact of using translation memories, CAT tools, machine translation and post-editing practices in this context. However, the existence of post-editing guidelines is not widely extended, and even some general style guidelines or grammar ones are shared with translators when working within the scope of a NGO, post-editing guidelines focused on specific domains are not that popular. The aim of this study is to analyze the different content types texts these NGOs translate most, select one of them and design a post-editing guideline based on that specific domain. Then, the paper will investigate the productivity of some professional translators when performing post-editing tasks with and without specialized guidelines on the subject they are translating into. The measure performance will then be compared with the post-editors' perceptions of their productivity and the scores obtained after calculating automatic metrics. This study will contribute to understand how these guidelines could improve post-editors' productivity with the implementation in the third sector and overcome one of the existing edges with technology integration.

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The role of localization quality on the effective use of mobile apps by the migrant population in Europe: an exploratory study

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Online presentation

In recent decades, there has been a worldwide increase in human mobility due to human rights violations, conflicts, violence and persecution. Europe receives more than 100,000 people each year (IOM, 2021), and an increasing number of associations and institutions of many migrant-receiving countries have tried to create a rapid response by developing and implementing mobile apps intended to help migrants in the integration process (Rosenbaum et al., 2018). Our proposal aims at examining the quality of the localization of apps used by migrants in Europe and its possible impact on the effective use of these digital tools. To this end, we will start by presenting a statistical record of the current offer of mobile apps available in Europe, taking into account different variables, such as availability, field, developer, number of downloads and languages offered. Based on this first overview, and by using certain established criteria, we will compile an ad hoc corpus of apps (MIGRAppCORP). The analysis methodology will be based on the specific criteria for the evaluation and classification of localization errors of Jiménez-Crespo (2013) and Ramírez-Delgado (2017), which will be adapted for the particular purpose of this study. Finally, we will show a sample of the most relevant errors based on the categories included in our methodological proposal.

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Dialogue Interpreter Training in Higher Education: Results of a Survey

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On site presentation

The number of training programs for dialogue interpreters offered by institutions of higher education (tertiary institutions) has grown significantly over the past couple of decades. However, relatively little is known about the details of the curricula and materials used in these programs. This paper reports on a survey of educators who train dialogue interpreters in institutions of higher learning. The survey collected data about aspects such as:

• length & specific components of training courses • qualifications & professional status of respondents • theoretical constructs and frameworks informing dialogue interpreter training • materials employed for instructional/didactic purposes (that is, excluding stimuli used for interpreting practice) • strengths and weaknesses of available instructional/didactic materials The presenter will provide an overview of the results and what they tell us about the current state of dialogue interpreter training in higher education. She will also discuss the implications of the survey results in relation to issues such as curricula, materials development, and professional development for educators. The same researcher plans to carry out a similar survey focused on dialogue interpreter training outside institutions of higher learning; it is hoped that partial results of this study may also be available to mention in the conference paper, in addition to reporting on the already-gathered data related to institutions of higher education.

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The interpreter's role as coordinator of the dance for three in the courtroom

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On site presentation

Building upon Wadensjø's metaphor of the interpretation situation as a communicative pas de trois or dance for three (1998:12), in this presentation I will explore the interpreter's role as a coordinator of this dance. In the courtroom, the roles of the interlocutors are clearly defined and follow fixed and relatively strict patterns. When there is a need for an interpreter, the roles may be altered, and the interpreter, in many cases, will have to take on the role of coordinator of the interactions in the courtroom. As stated by Hale, "the bilingual courtroom presents us with a process of cooperation, negotiation and even power struggle between the lawyers, the witness and the interpreter" (2004:236). According to Wadensjø, the interpreter's coordination can be considered both implicit and explicit. Explicit coordination consists of utterances that have no counterpart in the original discourse and makes the interpreter more visible. She distinguishes between two types of explicit coordination: textual and interactional (1998:109-110), where textual coordination is more concerned with language-specific issues and interactional coordination refers to situational issues, such as turn-taking. In my presentation, I will analyse a series of court hearings from Norwegian Town Courts where interpreters perform their tasks in different ways: by being present in the courtroom, in cabins or via video link. I will analyse the way the interpreters deal with their roles as coordinators in the different settings.

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Translating the French pronoun on into Finnish

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On site presentation

The French indefinite personal pronoun on is exceptional in its referential versatility. Depending on the context, it can refer to all people, to a certain group of people, or it can replace any deictic or anaphoric personal pronoun (Fløttum, Jonasson & Norén 2007). In Finnish, there are no direct equivalents for the pronoun on (Helkkula 2006), and various grammatical constructions are needed in the Finnish language to express the spectrum of meanings of on. In this presentation, I will discuss the usage of the pronoun on and its Finnish equivalents in a bilingual and bidirectional corpus. The corpus consists of 800 occurrences of the pronoun on and corresponding constructions in Finnish representing both fiction and non-fiction. The occurrences are classified into six categories by re-evaluating and combining the categories proposed by Fløttum et al. (2007) and Achard (2015). The most typical equivalents in Finnish are passive and zero person constructions. Among the Finnish passive constructions (which are agentless), the most common equivalent is the unipersonal passive (ISK: 2005). As regards the zero person, this construction allows to describe the active or experiencing person in an imprecise way. Neither construction uses a grammatical subject: the passive is used notably when referring to a group of people or people in general, whereas the zero person adopts the point of view of an individual (ISK: 2005). These two Finnish constructions and the pronoun on have in common the fact that they have a human referent and that several interpretations are possible. This presentation starts with the description of the corpus and presents a categorisation of the pronoun on and its most frequent equivalents in Finnish. Thereafter, I will use logistic regression to analyse which contexts of the pronoun on (including verb tense, eventual modal verb etc.) are related to the Finnish passive and zero person constructions. Finally, I will discuss the possibilities of complementing the corpus-based method with questionnaires among translation students.

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Professionalism Reconsidered: Experiences of Sign Language Interpreters at Chinese Hospitals

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Online presentation

The concept of professionalism as a collective social pursuit of "work culture" has sparked frequent scholarly discussion in the field of interpreting. In recent decade, a growing body of research starts to challenge the Western-centered conception of professionalism, arguing that it should be viewed as a society- and culture-bound concept. In this study, we follow this line of research on professionalism by looking into the experiences of sign language interpreters working in Chinese hospitals and exploring how they do their work and the shaping forces behind their practice. In total, we carried out semi-structured interviews with twenty practicing sign language interpreters and six doctors who see Deaf patients regularly. Their narrations show that interpreters' understandings of professionalism and their professional practices are deeply governed (most of the time constrained) by a combination of personal factors (perception of deafness and self-identity), profession-related factors (lack of training opportunities, the absence of a professional community), institutional factors (the power imbalance between doctor and Deaf patients and strained medical resources in big cities), and sociocultural factors (the slowly-changing social attitudes and cultural values about deafness). Moreover, although their practices seem to be in contradiction with the Western-centered conception of professionalism, the interpreters are providing to the best of their ability the most suitable service for the Deaf patients, the medical institution, the profession and themselves. Therefore, we argue that such efforts should not be simply dismissed as failing to meet the dominant standards of professionalism but be carefully discussed as to further problematize the concept of professionalism and challenge the stance that views it as a set of static, universal, and generalizable standards.

Living History and Collective Memory: Exploring Sign Language Interpreting in Chinese Social Welfare Factories

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Online presentation

This study reports findings from a larger project effort to explore and document the history of sign language interpreting in contemporary China and it focuses on the earliest period -- interpreting at Chinese welfare factories. After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, as part of the reform in social welfare and relief system, the Chinese government established state-owned social welfare factories to provide its disabled citizens with a stable job. The natural needs to communicate with their Deaf colleagues drove some hearing workers to learn sign language and consequently undertake language mediation in their daily life. Documenting this historical period is of particular contingency because there was little paper or video records and the first-generation interpreters are now at their 70s and 80s. Their memory of this period, if not collected, will be lost in the torrent of times. Therefore, this study conducts semi-structured interviews with 15 retired employees from those factories who regularly interpreted for their Deaf colleagues. Adopting grounded theory as the data collection method, we listened to their narrations of their life history and seek to understand their perceptions of deafness, how they started to interpret for Deaf people and how they formulated ideas on issues such as their professional identity, role, work ethics and code of conduct. The results show that the experience of working with Deaf colleagues had dispelled the myth around deafness and encouraged them to learn sign language to communicate with their Deaf friends. Gradually, they started to be asked to interpret at routine meetings in the factories and help mediate disputes involving Deaf workers both at work and home. At this early stage, none of the interpreters thought that they were "interpreters", their practice was largely guided by their self-perception as a friend and a co-worker. As time proceeded, the period of Cultural Revolution brought these early interpreters in contact with interpreting formal meetings and political ideas, and they were asked by local authorities to interpret at police stations and courts, forcing them to think deeper about issues around professionalism. Their practices and understanding of professionalism, though differ significantly from today's views and standards, shed light on the historical shifts that make up the history of sign language interpreting.

Hermeneutic Interviewing In Community Interpreting Research

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On site presentation

Hermeneutics is "based on interpretivist epistemology and aims at developing understanding" (Willis, 2007, p.104). The understanding of the researcher is influenced and shaped by their pre-existing views and suppositions. To investigate the experience and the way that experience unfolds for a person, the researcher seeks to merge their frames of thinking, or in H. G. Gadamer's terms, a Horizontverschmelzung. Therefore, the researcher makes their pre-understanding as clear as possible at the outset of the so-called "data collection" process and only then approaches to the world of experience of the participants. Since the experience is ever evolving, it brings new data into question, and the need for interpreting the data to understand it reiterates. This movement between the data and the understanding is a hermeneutic circle that grows larger with new information. Interviews provide an invaluable resource to reveal the evolving and circular nature of understanding from a qualitative analytical point of view in hermeneutic research, which has a focus on "how it is lived out in the world of practice, how it relates to the surrounding culture, and what it means to the practitioners involved" (Moules, 2015, 117). The aim of this study is to discuss the question of how a hermeneutic approach to the data in a qualitative study may contribute to research on the example of community interpreting. The two above-mentioned main concepts of hermeneutical thought are used as a method to understand the affective experiences of healthcare interpreters: Trust, empathy, sensitivity and closeness. Excerpts from the interviews conducted by the author as part of a doctoral research will be used to illustrate the interviewing process. The interviews were conducted with the perspective of a fusion of horizons and the data was analyzed in the light of the guiding concept: The hermeneutic circle. In this sense, it can be said that hermeneutic interviewing makes the data collection technique and the research method compatible. The understanding of the researcher, shaped by her subjectivity is transformed through an intersubjective commonality agreed on by both interlocutors. As an approach that is frequently referred to in another setting in healthcare research (Abu Ali & Abushaikha, 2019, 138), this approach in can be claimed to have the potential of opening new horizons in understanding and analyzing experiences in interpreting in healthcare settings.

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What technologies to teach translation?

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Online presentation

Rapid improvement in machine-translation quality has transformed the way we translate and the way we teach translation. Nowadays, a great number of MA programs have integrated translation technology into their curricula, as reported by surveys conducted in Europe (OPTIMALE 2013; Rothwell and Svoboda 2018) and China (Wang, Li, and Lei 2018). These studies have also discussed the pedagogical approaches suitable for teaching translation technology. However, the association between teaching methods and teaching contents does not seem to have been fully addressed. For instance, educational psychologists acknowledge that while the lecture-based approach is appropriate for teaching a well-defined body of knowledge (such as the history and nature of machine translation), this approach should be avoided when a deep conceptual change is the learning objective (such as the change from fully human translation to post-editing) (Slavin 2018). We thus predict that different methods are preferred when teaching different components of translation technologies. Our participants were eleven expert educators who coordinated translation technology subjects from ten Australian and New Zealand universities. The present study adopts a sequential mixed method design, including an online questionnaire survey and a group interview. Most MA programs in the region are striving to keep up with advances in the technologies, and educators' connections with the industry help make sure that the training is useful and up-to-date. The survey results show that the contents and the methods are significantly associated with each other ($p = 0.031$). Lecture-based methods are reportedly used to teach background knowledge such as history and current trends, while hands-on skills can be learned in a variety of student-centred activities. Focus-group discussion then indicates that the selection of teaching methods depends on the difficulty level of a specific learning task and that teacher-centred and student-centred approaches are often used in combination in the translation technology classroom in particular orders. To conclude, this study critiques the idea that translation technology should be taught as just one thing, with reliance on a single pedagogical method. Our findings show that different types and levels of learning exist, even while training in translation technology remains fundamentally practice-oriented.

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Remote training and testing of the AI-powered RSI platform SmarTerp

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On site presentation

The ‘virtual shift’ in conference interpreting, propelled by the COVID-19 pandemic, offers new opportunities for conference interpreters, such as increasing service quality and productivity. Computer-assisted interpreting (CAI) tools powered by automatic speech recognition (ASR) and artificial intelligence (AI) (cf. Fantinuoli, 2017) are an example of new technologies aimed at supporting the work of interpreters. However, the opportunities they offer are accompanied by multiple challenges associated with adding a novel element into the interpreting process.

This presentation is about an ongoing doctoral research project addressing the new skill demands for ASR/CAI tool-supported SI. This is an interdisciplinary research project drawing on expertise studies (Ericsson et al., 2018), instructional design and educational design research (McKenney & Reeves, 2019). Starting from empirical CAI research (Frittella, in press), the aim of the project is to develop a model of cognitive structures and processes that make the effective integration of ASR- and AI-powered CAI tools into SI possible to then propose a blueprint for the design of research-based training interventions.

In the presentation, I will discuss the methods and theories used to model ASR/CAI tool use during SI present initial insights from empirical studies and discuss the next steps in the project.

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Investigating Personalised Toptitles for Chinese Audiences in American English Dramas: A Methodological Proposal

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Previous research on reception in AVT has considered various aspects of subtitling practices including ‘creative subtitling’ (Romero-Fresco, 2018), ‘telop’ (O’Hagen and Sasamoto, 2016), ‘authorial titling’ (Pérez-González, 2013) and ‘integrated titles’ (Fox, 2016). However, we still have little knowledge of the impact on viewers of reading subtitles that appear on different parts of the screen. In particular, do these subtitles facilitate viewers’ understanding of the intended humour when watching translated comedies? This research pays special attention to ‘toptitles’, the fansubbed annotations that appear on top of the screen explaining English-language humour to assist Mandarin-speaking viewers’ understanding of culture-embedded dramas. It introduces the idea of ‘personalised toptitles’, which refers to toptitles adapted by the researcher to meet viewers’preferences for various subtitling modes based on their collected demographic information. From the stance of audience, it attempts to measure the impact of personalised toptitles using specific translation strategies. The research considers the optimal methodological approach to the research goal by examining previously proposed objective physiological techniques for testing cognitive workload in experimental studies of AVT. For instance, Matamala et al. (2020) proposed the use of electrodermal activity (EDA) as a measure of emotions in media accessibility research and AVT based on a project testing the effect of different audio subtitling voicing strategies on emotional activation utilising EDA. Kruger et al. (2016) presented a methodology for investigating the neural processing of subtitles involving electroencephalography (EEG) and psychometrics, and Hu, O’Brien and Kenny (2020) adopted eye tracking devices to investigate viewers’ reception of machine translated subtitles. The paper proposes a triangulated research methodology towards a cognitive audiovisual translatology by focusing on this novel fansubbing practice, permitting viewers to choose toptitles adapted to their personalised preferences to enhance their understanding of translated humour. By going beyond the existing subtitling personalisation projects, e.g., HbbTV4all (Orero, Martin and Zorrilla 2015), which only allow viewers to change text sizes, fonts, etc. in the subtitles, this research focuses on the empirical investigation of the content of toptitles and subtitles with the hopes to make further contributions to AVT studies and to media-service providers such as Netflix.

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Historical Developments of Indirect Translation Practices of Foreign Films in Chinese Cinemas (1949-2021)

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Online presentation

Scholars have acknowledged the wide practice of indirect translation in audiovisual translation. Text analysis has been employed by researchers to explore the effects of indirect translation in voiceover and subtitling. However, a bigger picture of indirect translation in the audiovisual translation landscape has yet to be painted, and the historical developments of indirect audiovisual translation practices remain to be unknown. This paper creates a database of 3200 foreign films, which contains all the imported films for cinematic release in China from 1949 to 2021. Combining the methods of big data and distance reading, the author will give a quantitative and qualitative analysis to show the historical developments of indirect translation of foreign films for cinematic release in China. Following the changes of the official policy of exhibiting foreign films in China, the author divides the history into three periods: 1940-1978, 1979-1994, and 1994 - 2021. Using big data visualization tools, the research will provide effective overviews and demonstrate patterns of indirect translation from a historical perspective, such as to what degree, indirect translation has been employed in translating foreign films for cinematic release in China in different periods of the PRC, and the changes in intermediate languages. Adopting the method of distance reading, the research will probe into the reasons behind the historical evolution.
Keywords: indirect translation, foreign films, China, landscape, big data, distant reading

Grammatical Features of Polish Interpretese

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On site presentation

Placed at the crossroads of Translation Studies and Corpus Linguistics, our paper means to contribute to the field of Empirical Translation Studies, particularly within the area of interpreting. It attempts to do so by interfacing the research paradigm of recurrent features of translation/interpreting and advanced statistical methods that allow to adopt a more data-driven approach, which is still relatively rare in Corpus-based Translation Studies. Following the tradition of investigating interpreted discourse, i.e., interpretese started by Shlesinger (2008), scholars have mostly relied on operationalizations of the phenomena established a priori like the investigations of linguistic patterns based on lexical density, lexical variation, type-token ratio (Sandrelli & Bendazzoli 2005). Studies exploring cohesiveness or explicitness in interpreting looked at connectives and cohesive devices (Defrancq, Plevoets & Magnifico 2015). In this paper, we apply a data-driven approach to investigate the grammatical features of Polish interpretese in the Polish Interpreting Corpus (PINC) comprising transcriptions of English-Polish and Polish-English interpretations of the speeches delivered at the plenaries of the European Parliament and their source texts. Following, in part, the methodology adopted in the study of constrained written varieties by Ivaska and Bernardini (2020) we first apply the Boruta feature selection method (Kursa & Rudnicki 2010) to retrieve a set of POS bigrams that allow to differentiate between interpreted and non-interpreted language best. Then we train a Random Forest model to establish the accuracy with which the selected features allow the model to tell interpreted and non-interpreted Polish discourse apart. Our preliminary results show that the POS bigrams help distinguish the two datasets with 0.7368 accuracy. Features that contribute to the outcomes most include, among other, the following POS bigrams sconj_verb, noun_sconj, noun_noun, noun_adj, intj_verb, verb_part, part_verb, adp_verb. These sequences are further analysed to narrow down the list only to the features characteristic of the Polish interpretese. Corpus-based Interpreting Studies have so far lacked contributions on Polish interpretese. This paper aims to fill this gap by revealing differences in grammatical structures in Polish used by interpreters and non-interpreters. We will look into overused and underused POS bigrams hoping to discover how formulating and linking ideas in interpreting differs from unconstrained communicative situation due to bilingual processing and text dependent production constraints.

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Empathy and Emotion Management among Refugee Interpreters: The Case of Turkey

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Online presentation

Working with traumatized individuals can be challenging for professionals and continuous exposure might cause psychological conditions such as burnout, secondary traumatic stress, vicarious traumatization and refugee interpreters are no exception. With respect to the unique and complex nature of refugee interpreting, the issue of empathy and emotion management comes to the fore as a promising area of research. Such research has the potential to contribute directly to the daily practice of interpreters working with asylum-seekers and refugees. Taking this potential as a point of departure, this study explores the psychological and emotional status of refugee interpreters through questionnaires and semi-structured interviews with a view to gathering data from freelance and in-house public service interpreters working with refugees and asylum-seekers. The questionnaires investigate the self-perceptions of refugee interpreters regarding stress, pressure, changes they go through as a result of their work as well as empathy, satisfaction, and psychological support besides personal information contributing to a broader perspective of this specific field of interpreting. The interviews, on the other hand, seek further information on the interpreters' emotional conditions, aiming at gaining a deeper understanding. Both questionnaire and interview questions were officially approved by the Ethics Committee of DEU and permissions were taken from the involved institutions as a prerequisite to conduct the study. The results of data analysis will be discussed in this paper which aims at presenting a picture of refugee interpreters in Turkey with a focus on empathy and emotion management. This picture is expected to pinpoint specific needs in the field as regards the issue, and the future prospects of the present study include cooperating with the involved institutions in order to plan training sessions for refugee interpreters intended for improving their coping skills/mechanisms with such a psychologically demanding task.

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Directionality and valence in emotion processing in interpreting

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On site presentation

The role of emotion has become an emerging trend in Interpreting Studies. For example, previous psychophysiological research into emotional language processing in interpreting has shown that interpreters may be affected by negative emotions expressed in the source language (Korpal & Jasielska 2019). However, little attention has thus far been devoted to the impact of emotional valence (positive vs. negative emotions) and interpreting direction (L1>L2 vs. L1>L2) on the way emotional language is processed and rendered in interpreting. Moreover, little is known about the relationship between emotion processing and interpreting quality, as previous studies on the impact of emotion on performance have been mostly conducted on translators (Lehr 2013; Rojo López & Ramos Caro 2016), and not interpreters. In this experiment we aimed to investigate how interpreters process emotional content when interpreting affect-laden and neutral (a control condition) sentences from English (L2) into Polish (L1) and in the opposite direction, as reflected in psychophysiological and self-report patterns. Additionally, we wanted to examine a potential relationship between emotional responses and interpreting quality. To this end, we recruited professional interpreters with Polish as their native tongue and English as their working language. During the experiment, participants interpreted audio-recorded sentences (15 negative, 15 positive, and 15 neutral) in both interpreting directions. To measure physiological arousal, we employed the skin conductance (SC) method, which indexes the activity of the autonomic nervous system. We also used the SUPIN S30 questionnaire (Brzozowski 2010; Polish adaptation of PANAS – Positive and Negative Affect Schedule, Watson et al. 1988) to measure self-reported emotional states based on an individual's experience. Furthermore, to quantify interpreting quality, we adopted an error analysis. In the talk, we will present preliminary psychophysiological and self-report results obtained from the experiment, along with their relevance and potential contribution to interpreter education.

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Is AI dubbing really Flawless?? An eye-tracking study on the reception of dubbed films

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On site presentation

One of the most challenging aspects of dubbing is synchronizing the translation with lip movements of the characters visible on the screen. This tricky task, however, may soon become obsolete owing to the emergence of video synthesis technology and artificial intelligence (AI) dubbing. This technology allows manipulation of the actors' lip movements to fit the words spoken by voice talents, seemingly ending the decades old problem of synchronization. However, no industry can survive without consumers. In this study, we examine the perception of AI dubbing by viewers . We conduct an eye-tracking study of viewers watching clips with human dubbing and AI dubbing. Our goal is to establish whether participants can spot a difference and if the reception of the AI dubbing would be more positive than that of the traditional dubbing. In order to do so, we used an SMI 250 eyetracker to monitor participants' gaze. The study is conducted on three groups: Spanish speakers watching a traditionally dubbed video, Spanish speakers watching an AI dubbing and English speakers watching the original non-dubbed video. We measured the number of fixations made on the mouths of characters, mean fixation duration, dwell time indicative of one's cognitive effort (Holmqvist et al., 2011), as well as comprehension, immersion and enjoyment scores obtained with self-report questionnaires. We believe our result could be equally beneficial to companies asking the question of whether the AI dubbing could become the future of audiovisual translation, as well as everyday viewers, who in the age of VOD platforms have more say in what type of content is being produced.

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“Lend Me Your Ears: Hermeneutical Reflections on Translator-as-Listener”

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The hermeneutic approach has largely been greeted positively within Translation Studies because hermeneutics addresses interpretation itself. Since human translators are also interpreters of a sort, then surely the hermeneutic approach is deeply relevant to the study of translation and translators. Yet it’s hardly as simple as that, and because it isn’t there is much more to be said – both by proponents of the hermeneutical approach, and by its critics. At issue in my paper is that hermeneutics – Gadamer’s in particular – often appeals to hearing, and to text performances of recitation and reading aloud in order to envisage the basic scene of hermeneutic interpretation. This, I will try to show, has significant consequences for how Gadamer addresses the practice of translation, and it offers us a means to highlight what one might call an ‘acoustic hermeneutics’ of translation where attunements of the ear matter as much as philosophy’s more familiar appeals to the eyes. My first ambition is hence to make salient the acoustic, and indeed musical dimension to hermeneutic thinking upon translation, and then to introduce hermeneutics to a more wide-ranging discussion of translatory scenarios where hearing the text, whether recited aloud or in one’s inner ear, are important moments where sounds of discordancy or harmony are keyed to the translator’s sense of a successful or failed rendering. In this respect, my second ambition is to think along the lines proposed by Szendy (2008), and wonder if one chapter in the history of our ears, as he puts it, should be written in view of translators -- they who are commanded, I suggest, by that elusive Muse, namely Echo. Ears in philosophy, ears in Translation Studies – such will be the nature of my intervention into current debates concerning Translational Hermeneutics.

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Roland Barthes, Kate Briggs and I: On the Death of the (Invisible) Translator

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Online presentation

This paper presentation offers to examine the #namethetranslator campaign and recent debates surrounding the translator's (in)visibility in light of my own translation practice, specifically as it concerns my translation, into French, of Kate Briggs' This Little Art, a book where she chronicles her experience of translating Roland Barthes into English. Drawing from Barthes' interest in the figure of the author—starting with La mort de l'auteur, and later in La Préparation du roman—, I will explore how the goal of naming the translator, while it certainly complicates in productive ways the notion of authorship and textual propriety, can also be understood as perpetuating the sacralization of the author(s), without meaningfully exposing the complex set of relations that produce and shape translated texts. Considering that the act of naming a translator on a book cover means bringing the translator closer to the status of author, the recognition of translators as (some kind of) authors in their own right certainly appears to be one of the goals of the #namethetranslator campaign. But, is gaining access to the sacrosanct category of the author really what translators want to be seeking? Rather than aiming for the sharing of the authorial position, should we not instead aim, more radically, for its deconstruction? Concrete examples from my own reading/rewriting of Barthes as he appears in English translation in Briggs' This Little Art—rather than the recovering of the "original" quotes in French—will illustrate that, beyond visibility and invisibility, what matters is the translator's presence as embodied in the relational practice of reading and as inscribed in the practice of writing—a nod to Barthes' newfound interest, late in his career, for the personal circumstances and limitations of the writing (and reading) subject. More of an exploration of the implications of naming the translator than a clear argument, this presentation will seek to uncover what the translator's visibility, as an end it itself, can paradoxically obscure, namely that "le vrai lieu de l'écriture, c'est la lecture." (Barthes 1968, 66)

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Translator’s name in the age of fake identities

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Translator’s name has always been the center of attention in the Turkish literary translation field, even before its popularity today with the #namethetranslator campaign. The 21st century dawned with the Literary Translators’ Association of Turkey and The Translation Society demanding from the publishers that the publishers place translators’ names on book covers. Thanks to these campaigns and also articles in magazines focusing on translation such as Çeviribilim (Translation Studies), today publishers tend to pay more attention to translator’s name. Translator’s name is not only important for their visibility and popularity, but also for a better and healthier cultural and translational ecosystem. Studies on plagiarism and mass-plagiarism cases in translation revealed that fake, so-called translator names are commonly used in the Turkish publishing sector and that similar cases exist in other countries (Gürses 2006; 2008; Şahin et al. 2015; 2018). Such cases were investigated in a research study funded by the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK) by Şahin, Duman and Gürses (2013), who developed an analysis model for identifying plagiarisms in the translations of classical books published mostly under fake translator names. This suggests that not only the translator's name but in fact a complete presence of the translator is needed for a better translation process. In this presentation, we will focus on several historical cases of use and misuse of translators' names in literary translation and discuss the impact of such practices on the translation profession and translation ecosystem. We will also explore the idea of presence of translator in the age of AI and machine translation and propose a critical analysis of the #namethetranslator campaign.

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Tracing Differences in Translations. The Discussion about Translation Plurality in 18th and 19th Century Europe and its Consequences for Translation Hermeneutics

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Much attention in Translation Studies has been paid to Friedrich Schleiermacher's well-known academic speech, "Ueber die verschiedenen Methoden des Uebersezens" (1813, reprinted in Störig 21963), which has also been translated in many languages. The discussion of two (or more) rival translation strategies, however, is quite older. Centuries before Schleiermacher, Cicero, Jerome, and others commented on the general differences between a freer and a literal method of translation. However, although the discussion is so old, essential theorems on the distinction of different, and sometimes competing, translation strategies are condensed in the 18th and early 19th centuries. At that time, the discussion is a pan-European discourse spanning several nations and authors. In addition to the German author Schleiermacher and, for example, the French intellectual Mme de Staël, who was exiled in Germany and later in Italy, the Italian author Melchiorre Cesarotti also writes a weighty treatise on the different strategies of translating texts of authority (such as literary, philosophic and religious texts). He is largely unknown in Translation Studies today and has not been translated into German and English yet (although he will be soon). The aim of this talk is to trace the European discourse addressed above and to show its connectivity to current tendencies in translational hermeneutics. In particular, the talk will focus on how to deal with the possibilities and limits of what today could be called “translation plurality”—a concept that, according to George Steiner, constitutes the “matrix of our culture”.

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Studying patterns of metaphor and their translation: breaking through an analytical logjam?

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After a slow start, metaphor in translation (MiT) has been well established as a research area within translation studies for some years now. Much useful research has been conducted, and many important insights gained, and scholars have, by and large, been conscientious in drawing on approaches – such as cognitive metaphor theory and conceptual blending theory – and methodologies – such as those concerning metaphor identification – that are derived from metaphor studies, while at the same time thoroughly grounding their research in their own discipline. Interdisciplinary collaboration and cross-fertilisation continues to be important on an ongoing basis (Shuttleworth 2014), and there is a need for translation scholars to keep up to date with developments in metaphor studies as well as those closer to home. Thus with research up to now having been very largely restricted to investigating procedures for translating metaphorical expressions principally as individual, isolated phenomena, although an important body of knowledge has now been generated, we may perhaps have been missing an essential aspect of MiT phenomena. In this respect, Semino's work on metaphorical patterning in text was identified in Shuttleworth (2019) as a suitable starting-point from which to try to advance MiT research. Semino's ideas centre around how metaphorical expressions occur and interrelate within and across texts. Semino identifies a total of eight 'textual manifestations that metaphor may exhibit' (2008:22); these are repetition, recurrence, clustering, extension, combination and mixing, literal-metaphorical oppositions, signalling and intertextual relations (2008:22-8). A research project is currently underway in which Semino's ideas are being applied to a set of articles taken from the popular science journal Scientific American in order to see how the various configurations of metaphorical expressions that they contain place the spotlight on specific aspects of the concepts described. Moving on to the translation angle, it also seeks to examine the corresponding metaphor patterns in the translations of these articles that appear in various international editions of the periodical. This aspect is what will be examined in this paper. The project is funded by a generous grant from the Hong Kong University Grants Committee (General Research Fund reference number 12607920) and is still ongoing, and it is hoped that it will help give MiT research a more discoursal focus.

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Literary Multilingualism, Sociolinguistic Relationships And Translation: Observations From A Case Study

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Literary multilingualism, or according to the seminal work by Rainier Grutman (1997, 2006) heterolingualism, is a practice that has been well represented in many literatures. The translation of multilingual literary texts has also received considerable attention from researchers, in particular over the past decade (cfr. Suchet 2014, Hansen 2016, Denti 2017). Of special interest are perhaps those multilingual literary texts and their translations in which language is not only an instrument of literary expression, but also an object reflected upon and thematized in the polyphonic text. In the translation of such texts, a central question is how to take into account the relationships between the different languages, whose presence may point to specific issues of multilingualism and multiculturalism, in particular when interlinguistic and intercultural as well as sociolinguistic relationships are treated in a highly creative manner. To illustrate the issues at hand the paper will explore the Slovene novel Čefurji raus (2008; Southern Scum Go Home!) by Goran Vojnović (b. 1980) in the original and in various translations, especially Italian, German and English, which posed several problems to the translators because of the relative linguistic and cultural distance between the source and the target settings, but also in the Serbian, Croatian, and Bosnian versions, which are interesting in their own right, since the Slovene text is interspersed with Serbian/Croatian/Bosnian elements of different length and complexity (morphemes, lexemes, phrases, textual chunks). The two codes, Slovene and non-Slovene (Serbian/Croatian/Bosnian), are in a continuous dialogue with each other and much of the literary value of the novel is derived from the way in which the narrator's identity is constructed through language. The translations of the novel into these three languages therefore pose questions related to linguistic self-referentiality as well as to the representation of otherness. The novel, which revolves around questions of identity, migration and multiculturalism within the (post-)Yugoslav context, is an exemplary case of a language-centred literary text whose complex multilingual polyphony presents specific challenges in terms of translation. In conclusion, attention will be drawn to some other multilingual literary texts and their translations embedded in different cultural and linguistic settings.

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Machine Translation under the Scope: Critical assessment of MT's capacity to handle user-generated toxic texts and its potential implications

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It is widely known that producing translation of high quality through machine translation (MT) independent of human linguistic intervention is currently not possible, with claims of MT output having 'parity' with professional translation quality have been robustly challenged (Toral 2020). However, there is always a discussion about what quality means and how it should be measured, especially with the increasing use of online MT systems by general users. It has been suggested that the quality of MT should be evaluated in the context for which it is intended (Way 2018), so, if the translation serves its purpose, then it is considered as good. In this paper, we look at quality from this perspective, given that our focus is on how MT is utilised by users for everyday communication. Nowadays, online social platforms (e.g. Twitter) provide a built-in translation feature which gives users the option to have the content translated into their language allowing them to interact with other users in other languages. However, unlike commercially edited content, user-generated content is a non-standard type of text, written in colloquial, abbreviated language, have many symbols and hashtags and be ill-formed from a grammatical perspective (Al Sharou et al. 2021). Such content includes colloquial "bad" language which could be described as "toxic" because it contains a substantial amount of profanity and obscenity. Handling said features of these informal texts could be challenging for the machine, resulting in misleading translations that could affect online interaction and might carry health, safety, religious, or financial implications. This paper explores the quality of MT for such content, generated in online conversational settings, and from the point of severity of the errors where the meaning deviates drastically from the source sentence. We use guidelines we developed on critical errors where the text is translated incorrectly into a different meaning; new content is introduced in the translation; or where content is omitted from the translation. The aim is to examine the machine's capacity at translating such content which can then give some indications as to what extent we should trust MT as a translation tool for facilitating online communication. This work will put forward a set of recommendations on aspects of the MT that needs further scrutiny.

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How does video remote interpreting affect the interpreter's use and perception of gaze and gestures?

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Due to rapid improvements in videoconferencing technology, video remote interpreting (VRI) has now become a well-established practice in a number of community settings (Braun 2015). Especially in the context of the Covid-19 crisis, the importance of VRI for providing interpreting services has drastically increased. Although video technology enables "co-presence at a distance" (Hutchby 2000), research has indicated that embodied resources do not function in the same way as in face-to-face interaction (e.g. Heath & Luff 1991). However, we still have a limited understanding of the exact impact that reduced presence has on dialogue interpreting (Napier et al. 2018). Moreover, previous studies have not been able to capture in detail the interpreter's nonverbal behavior in the context VRI. Based on a dataset of interpreted counselling interactions that were recorded with eye-trackers, this study addresses the following questions: How are interpreters' gaze behavior and gestures affected when the interpreter interacts with primary participants via video link? Do interpreters display awareness of the constraints placed on their use of gaze and gestures? This paper specifically focuses on the use of gesture and gaze (i) during problems of hearing and understanding and (ii) in the process of next-speaker selection. The results show that VRI offers opportunities for subtle monitoring and for seeking confirmation from the currently unaddressed participant, without excluding the main addressee. On the other hand, the data reveal that effectiveness of interpreter's gaze and gestures as a communicative device is reduced. In closing, the paper also discusses the strengths and limitations of eye tracking in dialogue interpreting research and outlines current and future research.

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Where to next? Digital geographies and online social translation: social audio, short-form video, and crypto

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This paper examines current trends in the social media landscape to theorize what future directions in translation praxis and in Translation Studies might look like. If we are to advance Translation Studies, we must further understand ever the ever-evolving digital and online spatialities in which translation activity takes place, which is why digital geography affords an interesting lens to frame part of this work. Digital geographers have charted some of the contours of amorphous digital and online spaces (which may seem contradictory, but makes sense when we think of social media platforms, for instance: circumscribed by a 'platform', but providing various affordances to users to express themselves and share/create content). Complementing this work with insights from Translation Studies would provide additional theoretical and interdisciplinary scaffolding. This scaffolding could address some of the challenges involved in studying an ever-shapeshifting object of study: i.e. online and digital communication. The current digital and online "landscape" includes work on the translation of social platforms, audiovisual translation on streaming platforms, Wikipedia translation, online social self-translation, and online/web-based crisis translation during the Covid-19 pandemic. However, little has been said about newer directions that would more carefully examine the role(s) of translation (broadly and specifically) in the context of 'new(er)' social applications, such as social audio apps (e.g. Spotify; Clubhouse) and short-form video apps (e.g. TikTok; Instagram Reels). Further, advancing the field and the profession also prompts the question of how to remunerate and how to valuate translation in these new areas, especially at a time when automation undercuts human value. Here, I examine whether trends associated with cryptocurrencies and the influencer/creator economy might not lead to creative and innovative solutions/avenues. Without falling prey to techno-utopianism, I also foreground this analysis with an eye to digital justice and agency, which is informed by perspectives in feminist geography and data feminism.

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Translating the language of the Parisian banlieue The Case of Fayza Guène´s Kiffe Kiffe Demain

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Born in 1985 to Algerian parents, Faïza Guène grew up in Pantin, in the north-eastern suburbs of Paris. Her debut novel, Kiffe kiffe demain was published in 2004, when she was only 19 years old. Immediately, her book became an international bestseller and was translated into 26 languages. Guène is the first female French writer from North African origins whose work has achieved global success. While in France Guène was called "la Sagan des banlieues", in the English speaking world she was frequently compared to Zadie Smith or Monica Ali. Guène's style of writing presents a particular challenge to translators. Written in a humorous tone, Kiffe kiffe demain stands out due to an unusual play with linguistic registers. Setting her novel in the underprivileged Parisian suburb Livry Garan, Guène imitates the local way of speaking. She constantly switches between standard French, youth speak and slang, while at the same time using Arabic terms as well as "velan", a type of French argot in which words are formed by inverting the order of their syllables. Furthermore, Kiffe kiffe demain contains numerous references to a specific migrant sub-culture on the margins of French society and allusions to life in Algeria, the country where most of the novel's characters stem from. In this paper, I shall explore the English and German translation of Guène's book and analyse the different choices made by the translators. The task of translating references to a specific cultural environment is particularly demanding when the latter does not exist in the culture of the target text. Due to France's colonial history, a strong presence of citizens from the Maghreb can be observed in different parts of the country, which is not the case in Germany or in the UK. Thus, the translator has to act as a cultural mediator in order to communicate a particular suburban reality to a German speaking and Anglophone readership, which might not be familiar with the hybrid culture of French-Algerian migrants.

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The Dialects of South Indian Subjectivity Across Borders: A Critical Study of Benyamin's Goat Days and Selected Chapters from Deepak Unnikrishnan's Temporary People

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One of the world's most diverse and complex migration histories can be understood through the nation named India. It is recorded that since the nineteenth century, ethnic Indians have established communities on every continent as well as on islands in the Caribbean and the Pacific and Indian oceans. The composition of flows has evolved from mainly indentured labor in far-flung colonies to postwar labor for British industry to high-skilled professionals in North America and low-skilled workers in the Middle East. The description of various reasons behind migration from the homeland, the migrant's experiences, and the difficulties of adapting to the culture and tradition of the host nation have been portrayed in various literary writings. Writings that record these different patterns of migration or are an outcome of these movements faced by people from South Asian nations like India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and so on residing in foreign nations are represented through South Asian Diasporic Writing. Since South Asian Diasporic Writing is a large space, this paper concentrates mainly upon narratives that focus on voluntary migration from one's homeland within South Indian states to hostland like nations within Gulf Cooperation Council. Through the critical study of Benyamin's Goat Days (2012) and selected chapters from Deepak Unnikrishnan's Temporary People (2017), this research aims to examine the various languages used by the South Indian migrant to create a sense of self in the hostland. Subsequently, this research represents the different manner in which Goat Days, translation of the Malayalam novel Aadujeevitham (2008), and Temporary People, contemporary English "novel-in-stories", use vernacular languages and English to depict the plight of poverty, exploitation, dehumanization, and marginalization leading to migrant escape and the gradual disintegration of selfhood and dreams faced by the migrants of South Indian states within the Middle Eastern Arab Countries.

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Language teaching in T&I: Delimiting the contours of a new sub-discipline

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Despite language competence being a "driving force" (EMT 2017) and indispensable tool for professional translation practice (and interpreting, we add), it hasn't received the attention it deserves in T&I pedagogy research. This might be due to the fact that, on the one hand, language competence was not considered a primary topic of interest in Translation Studies and, on the other, that the dialogue between Translation Studies and Foreign Language Teaching focused more on the role of translation in language teaching than vice versa. However, since the 1990s research in this area has proliferated, with contributions mostly by practising teachers in translation degree programmes who identified a need for more focused and needs-oriented pedagogical practice. Initially, contributions focused mainly on teaching goals and teaching methodologies. However, over the past decades the literature has swerved to more empirical-based research (e.g. Koletnik and Froeliger 2019) and specific topics like enculturation of students (Seidl 2021). In this presentation, we will give an overview of the research that has been carried out in the field of language teaching and learning for translation and interpreting purposes and for which we have created and introduced the acronym TILLT (Translation and Interpreting oriented Language Learning and Teaching, cf the volume edited by Schmidhofer/Cerezo Herrero 2021). We have divided TILLT into different periods according to research focus, beginning with the integration of language teaching in TI programmes in the 1990s and the first steps towards a specific teaching approach. In the decades of the 2010s, authors started gearing language teaching more and more towards translation competence, which was seen as the ultimate goal of the degree programmes. This orientation also connects with the changes introduced by the Bologna process with a strong focus on competence and employability. A burning issue of this last period for TILLT was the suitability and shortcomings of the communicative approach, which is still the most widespread teaching approach in Europe and the possible advantages of framing TILLT within LSP (Languages for Specific Purposes) due to the future use of language in a professional context. The presentation will conclude with an outline of the emerging new trends and research avenues that shall establish TILLT as an independent sub-discipline within Translation Studies.

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Professionally unaligned interpreting in Belgian marriage fraud investigations: towards a functional-contextual appraisal of professional interpreting

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In this paper, we present a comparative empirical analysis of interpreter selection and the performance of professional interpreters and informal ad hoc interpreters mediating in marriage fraud investigative interviews conducted by Belgian municipal authorities. These interviews are particular contexts in which interpreting is needed, as they are hybrid in nature and imply interview encounters in both administration and police contexts and can have legal aftermaths. As Belgian law does not provide guidelines for the type of interpreter required to mediate in these interviews, a high degree of variation is found in the type of interpreter selected and in the handling of ethical and deontological issues. Based on our analysis of both the municipal practice and empirical examples, this variation gives rise to professional interpreters' performance resembling ad hoc or informal interpreting practices with non-normative patterns of turn-taking and footing, non-impartial roles and a definite influence exerted on the selection of information conveyed and entextualised in the report. It also brings forward the suggestion that the interpreter's performance in this particular institutional investigation is more influenced and steered by the context and perceived function of the encounter, rather than the interpreter's professional status. Based on our analysis of the interpreters' practices, some of which are sub-optimal, we argue that these do not ensure equal treatment and due process as should be expected in a legal-administrative investigation as consequential and high-stakes as a marriage fraud investigation.

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Speech recognition and machine translation in cloud subtitling workflows: the ¡Sub! project

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Over the last few years, cloud-based subtitling has become more and more common in the AVT industry and have made it possible for virtual teams of professionals to work together from all corners of the Earth. At the same time, there has been a progressive automatisation of translation practices in many sectors, with the integration of various technologies into workflows: Computer Assisted Translation (CAT) tools and Machine Translation (MT) tools are now a feature of the translator's workstation, while Speech Recognition (SR) software is commonly used to produce live subtitles via respeaking in many countries. Until now, however, these technologies have only marginally been used in AVT workflows, despite the recent exponential growth in demand for localised audiovisual content available via the many online streaming platforms and other web-based multimedia services. Thus, it is becoming essential to find ways to accelerate translation processes and streamline workflows, whilst ensuring the highest quality of the final output. The presentation will illustrate the results of ¡Sub!: Localisation Workflows (th)at Work, an international pilot project carried out in 2021 and funded by the University of International Studies (UNINT) in Italy, in partnership with Roehampton University (UK) and with the support of four industry partners, OOONA, Captionhub, Sub-ti, and Matesub powered by Translated. The project compares 3 different subtitling workflows in the subtitling of documentaries from English into Italian and from Spanish into Italian: traditional, semi-automated (involving the use of an automatic captioning ASR tool) and fully-automated (involving both ASR and MT). The participants were professional and semi-professional audiovisual translators recruited from among recent graduates and current MA students of the two academic project partners, UNINT and Roehampton University. The aim of the experiments was to identify the most efficient workflow equation, i.e. the best quality output in the tightest turnaround time. The presentation will illustrate the results emerging from a quantitative and qualitative analysis of our data. The pilot study is proving so interesting that funding has already been secured for a follow-up project in 2022 in which a similar experiment will involve more experienced translators.

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Exploring gender in academic articles on Islamic family law: a corpus investigation

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On site presentation

Considered an iconic symbol of indigenous legal heritage, Islamic law is adopted nowadays in whole or in part in the legal systems of the Muslim world and is also of significance in Muslim-minority European countries, where it typically finds its niche in civil and financial domains. It has attracted considerable attention, both scholarly and popular, from the perspective of historiographical, legal accounts and political debates. However, little attention has been paid, from the perspectives of linguistics and translation studies, to the lexicon that makes up this specialized discourse. Much of the commentary has so far been prescriptive, with scholars arguing in favour of one or other approach to the translation of culture-specific terms, but with limited empirical evidence. The current study is part of a wider research project, involving a multi-million-word electronic corpus, intended to shed new light on Islamic law as a prototype of what is called "cultural translation," which is a paradigm that uses translation metaphorically to signify the transfer of concepts or ideas from one language or culture into another (Asad, 1986), and proceeds from the contention that "language is a translation of thought" (Pym, 2014, p.153). Working across texts that produce descriptions about foreign cultures, with their indigenous aspects and exotic concepts, translation here grants peripheral or marginalized cultures an evolving avenue to strive for survival despite inequality of exchange. The study presented here is based on a specially constructed corpus of over 400 academic articles on Islamic family law, addressing topics such as marriage, divorce, and personal-status matters, thus capturing gender representation in legal content. Using the Sketch Engine corpus-processing software, the analysis will use the 'keywords' function to investigate cultural icons that feature in the English-language discourse of Islamic law. Furthermore, through a concordance analysis of selected terms it will explore the different mechanisms used to render Sharia-based concepts, seeking to explore concomitant translation norms based on linguistic frequency in the corpus and to interpret ideological implications.

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The P'urhépecha community waits unhurriedly for the pandemic: A sociological approach to Mexico's translation policies during the COVID-19 crisis

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On site presentation

Covid-19 pandemic emergency has exacerbated social and economic inequality (UN, 2021). In Mexico, a country that has experienced a high number of Coronavirus-related deaths - it has recorded 267,979 deaths since the epidemic began -, the impact of the pandemic in the local indigenous communities, an already marginalised, economically impoverished and vulnerable population, has been particularly dramatic. These communities are facing the pandemic with limited financial support and without proper access to drinking water and to public health services and information in their own languages (Alcalá Goméz, 2020). As a multilingual country (Meylaerts, 2018), access to public services such as health, education, and justice, is mediated by translation, primarily from Spanish into indigenous languages (Hernández Rodríguez, 2020). However, Mexico's dense linguistic diversity - the catalogue of the National Institute of Indigenous Languages lists 69 languages and over 360 linguistic variants (INALLI, 2021)- and its cultural and linguistic policies, which traditionally have been aimed at promoting a homogenous and monocultural society (Singer Sochet, 2014), have hindered both the national recognition of this diversity and other translation, education, and communication In this paper, I will address the translation policies and actions implemented by the Mexican government to disseminate health guidelines and other documents dealing with the COVID19 crisis amongst indigenous communities. I will focus on the translation of these materials into P'urhépecha, which is the main indigenous language of the Mexican state of Michoacán. Nowadays, with the number of speakers ranging between 150,000 (Lafaro, 2021) and 120,000 (INEGI, 2020) speakers, it is considered an endangered language. Drawing on a sociohistorical approach and on data collected via documentary research and semi-structured interviews with translation agents (Buzelin, 2011), I will offer an overview on how these translations were conducted and implemented (e.g., who decided what to translate, what motivated the translators and other agents of translation to translate and produce these contents, and what constrained or enhanced their participation) to offer insight into the interplay between translation agents and governmental translation policies during the pandemic.

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Gender identities across languages and cultures

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On site presentation

Translation is known to involve matters of dominance, power, and norms, thus being not only a cultural, but also a political and ideological process (Tymoczko 2010: 6). Marginalized groups, as for instance women, have therefore used translation as an instrument of activism to oppose dominant groups and cause shifts in society (see von Flotow 1997). The work started by Feminist Translators in the 1970s has been expanded with the rise of Queer Studies (Burton 2010). Matters of identity and sexuality have more strongly permeated Translation Studies that has begun focusing, among others, on the representation of non-normative sexual categories in literary queer texts (Démont 2017). Numerous strategies to overcome a binary conception of gender (male/female) in language have been proposed in the last few years with an increased visibility of non-binary people in society and research. These strategies greatly differ across languages, spanning from gender-neutrality (e.g., English chairperson or singular they) to gender-inclusivity (e.g., German gender star , e.g. Leser*in, or Italian schwa, e.g. lettorə). The term gender-fair language subsumes gender-inclusive and gender-neutral strategies (Sczesny et al. 2016). This increased visibility can also be observed in celebrities recently coming out as non-binary (e.g., Demi Lovato and Sam Smith) and non-binary individuals being featured in films and TV series (e.g. Sex Education, Transparent). Since gender-fair language strategies differ strongly across natural languages, there is the need to develop strategies to translate gender-fair language in a context-aware manner. The proposed paper aims to provide a comprehensive overview of current gender-fair language strategies in English, German and Italian and to present a case study on the translation of Demi Lovato's coming out as non-binary in German and Italian media texts, thus answering the research question of how non-binary individuals are represented in cross-cultural media language. To this end, articles on Lovato's English announcement in major and minor German, Austrian and Italian online journals and blogs were analyzed. This analysis reflects upon current gender-fair language use and permits for a discussion of implications for translation studies.

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Dialects in Anime: Assimilating minorities?

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Little work has been written about the translation of Japanese animation, with most of it concentrating on fansubbing, e.g. Díaz-Cintas and Muñóz-Sánchez (2006) and Pérez-González (2006). Some research has been done on the censorship and localisation of anime products (Ruh 2010), as well as the translation of gender in anime (Hiramoto 2013, Josephy-Hernández 2017).However, an area that is constantly ignored in AVT, and Japanese studies, is the analysis of the way anime dialects have been subtitled, dubbed, and fansubbed. This presentation analyses three different cases of anime characters speaking in Japanese dialects (that are different from "standard Japanese"). It concentrates on the translation into English and Spanish of, first, Perfect Blue (1997, Kon Satoshi), where the film's main character, Mima, speaks in her native southern-Japanese accent when talking with her mum; second, on the case of Chiyoko, from Millennium Actress (2001, Kon Satoshi), who speaks in different dialects in different time periods; and third, on the case of Dragon Ball (1986, Toriyama Akira), where the character of Mr Popo, as well as the aliens Namekusei-jin, speak in their own idiolect of Japanese. The scenes—in Japanese and English—in which specific characters speak in a dialect were transcribed and analysed not only linguistically but also phonetically in order to determine if the translations correspond to the "dialectal equivalent" of the Japanese original (e.g. a countryside accent in the Japanese and the translation). The subtitles are analysed to see if these actually render the dialect, or if they are a translation of a script with no knowledge of the original. The study arrives at some surprising conclusions. For example, the English dubbing of the scene in Perfect Blue maintains the "countryside" aspect, whist the subtitles do not, and the dubbing of Dragon Ball's characters maintain their dialectal idiosyncrasies.

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Translating the Avant-Garde: Tristan Tzara's Vingt-Cinq Poèmes

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On site presentation

Despite its capacity to challenge the boundaries of language and form, avant-garde poetry remains largely untranslated and occupies a marginal position in academic programs and textbooks. As theoreticians have argued, poetry is "the least translated literary genre" (Venuti 2011: 127) and a "disinterested activity par excellence" (Bourdieu 1993: 51). By focusing on Tristan Tzara's Vingt-Cinq Poèmes, this paper explores the possibility of translating avant-garde poetry and teaching literary translation at University level. Special focus will be set on English translations of Tzara's Vingt-Cinq Poèmes, a groundbreaking collection of twenty-five poems whose language innovations in French echo Gertrude Stein's poetic language and envisage a new form of French poetry. As member of the Cabaret Voltaire Dada group in Zurich, Tzara advocated against the ideologies that had pushed Europe into a world war and explored art as a rejection of nationalism. These ideas were reflected in his poetry and had a considerable impact on public dialogue. My aim is to explore literary translation as a form of resistance to nationalist discourse and present the avant-garde as a heterogenous movement that exercised soft power on the international stage. As a Romanian poet who wrote in French, Tzara is a prime example of a "marginal" poet who transcended national borders and disseminated his ideas on a transnational level. By exploring translations of his poetry, we will reflect on the subversive potential of avant-garde language and the important role of the translator as a cultural mediator. Discussion points and questions: How did the avant-garde challenge political discourse and impose a new vision of society? Who owns a language and who are its gatekeepers for those wanting to employ it, perhaps possess it and even change it? What are the (new) possibilities that arise thanks to the growing impact of literary translation?

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Vividness in translation – Translating flashbulb memories in Virginia Woolf's Mrs Dalloway

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On sitepresentation

Detailed, vivid memories can be crucial for preserving personally significant past events and play an important role in interpersonal communication. However, the existing literature on the intersection of translation and memory focuses on the sociocultural aspect of memory theories and investigates memory translation in global politics and the practice of public history (see Deane-Cox 2020). Less attention has been directed to the more individual aspect of memory, such as personal memory and its cognitive bases, which may inform the translation & memory nexus in yet another way. Personal memory can be analysed through the characters' memories in literary texts. Compared to memory accounts in everyday life, literary texts offer clearer narrative forms (Smorti 2020). Some of Virginia Woolf's novels feature extensive depictions of the characters' memories. Influenced by modern photography, memory narratives in Woolf's novels tend to be visual and photographic, resembling flashbulb memories. Flashbulb memories (FBMs), coined by Brown & Kulik (1977), refer to vivid, detailed, 'live' quality personal memories as if captured by a flashbulb camera; they can be triggered by personally consequential, surprising or emotional events. Drawing upon cognitive narratology (Herman 2002, 2003) and the concept of Flashbulb Memories (Brown & Kulik 1977) from psychology, this paper considers some characters' memories in Woolf's Mrs Dalloway (1925) as clear and vivid FBMs, perceived and presented by the character-bound focalizer. The paper examines the translation of these FBMs into Chinese (1988, 2003). It focuses on memories from the romantic relationship and breakup between Clarissa Dalloway and Peter Walsh, in order to find out how the vividness and 'live' quality of these recalled life events can be preserved and even strengthened in the retelling in translation. It is found that a series of linguistic and narrative strategies are involved in the preservation of memories and in building FBM scenes. The paper suggests a new approach for studying memory depictions in literary texts and deals with how consequential personal memories can stay relatively intact when transmitted in translation.

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A Creative Hermeneutics of “Minor Translation” in Mistranslations and Non-translations

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On site presentation

My paper proposes a poststructuralist rethinking of translational hermeneutics as the repetition of originality and return of pure difference per se, based on Gilles Deleuze’s emphasis on the ceaseless production of newness in “mistranslation,” which he defines in *Dialogues* as a non-interpretative kind of translation that constitutes a “minoritarian-becoming,” and argues that in such rethinking lies the political potential that may be needed for the reformation of contemporary translation theory. Deleuze encourages us to translate the pessimism in “traduttore, traditore” into utter optimism—and to pursue a hermeneutics that bears fidelity to the chaotic heterogeneity of the empirical rather than simply fidelity to a text or an author. While Derrida laments that any attempt to translate *pharmakon*, where contradictory meanings superimpose on one another, will necessarily fail, Deleuze sees joyous possibilities in every deviance and betrayal. Built on his claim that “all mistranslations are good,” read alongside the Deleuzo-Guattarian concept of “minor literature,” I will first develop a theory of “minor translation” and ask to what extent unconventional translation practices can offer us the potential of Deleuzian “mistranslation.” Discovering the affinities between Mikhail Bakhtin’s concepts of centrifugal/centripetal forces and Deleuze and Guattari’s ideas of minoritarian/majoritarian usages, I argue that translation is a politically transformative activity that opens up literary texts once more to centralization and decentralization amid the heteroglossia of the target language, and that the choice lies in the hand of translators. To move beyond Lawrence Venuti’s foreignizing method of translation in the Schleiermacherian tradition—where relative deterritorialization falls short of becoming absolute deterritorialization—I propose “mistranslation” and “non-translation” as two alternative kinds of “minor translation” that perform a threefold “flight” from the source text, the norm of fidelity, and the dominant literary convention in the target language. Approaching Ezra Pound’s mistranslations of Chinese poetry in *Cathay* and Feng Tang’s erotic Chinese (mis)translations of Tagore, I suggest that their rewriting of the traditional into the singular points toward a Deleuzian *repetition* of difference-in-itself, which may replace an uncreative, politically meaningless representation of the original. Furthermore, I look at how the “non-translations” of ideograms in Theresa Hak Kyung Cha’s *Dictee* and Pound’s *Cantos* defy the source-target binary and the majoritarian readerly expectation that everything foreign must be domesticated. Ultimately, I use “minor” as both a verb and an adjective, to not only explore the minoritarian potential of those aberrant practices but also experiment with a critical mode of minoritarian reading that gestures toward a creative hermeneutics of minor translation.

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What if we added some technology?

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The so-called third technological wave in interpreting is under way (Fantinuoli 2018). After a first and second wave in the 20th century bringing steadily better equipment to perform simultaneous interpreting and web-based resources delivering information at the doorsteps of interpreters, time has come for natural language processing technologies to be used both to support interpreters and to replace them in specific contexts. In recent years, new computer-assisted interpreting (CAI) tools became available and slowly but surely speech recognition (and synthesis) and neural machine translation (NMT) technology are gearing up to levels where it becomes imaginable to offer on-the-fly interpreting support and translation solutions during meetings and conferences. One of the most promising technologies is the so-called virtual or artificial booth mate (ABM). An ABM offers interpreters support for the interpretation of terms and numbers, by displaying automatically recognised items from the source speech on a screen in the eye-sight of the interpreter. There is substantial evidence that giving visual support to interpreters improves their performances on targeted items (Lamberger-Felber 2001). Automatically generated visual support that is fast and accurate may therefore be of significant help to interpreters. However, it may also increase the cognitive requirements that simultaneous interpreting imposes (Seeber 2015). There is experimental evidence that interpreters try to find a balance between investing effort in consulting visual input if the cognitive gains to be obtained offset the efforts (Seeber 2012; Korpal & Stachoviak 2020). I will present new evidence that no significant differences exist in cognitive load while interpreting numbers with and without automatically generated visual support.

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The hermeneutic role of paratexts as vectors of translatability

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On site presentation

The hermeneutic role of para-texts as vectors of translatability In a parallel with the way in which genetic information can help explain textual and stylistic characteristics of a translation, para-textual information can greatly contribute to understanding the conditions of a translation's reception. Indeed, from the angle of reception and canonization, para-textual materials play a primordial role in interpretation and are a deciding factor in translatability. Seen from this angle, interpretation can be put on a par with translatability, since translatability includes both interpretation and reception, and therefore covers a wider range of issues than Genetic Translation studies sets out to do. Wolfgang Iser, whose work in translational hermeneutics remains relatively unexplored, posits that interpretation and translatability are the same thing, and this perspective allows us to develop a conceptual framework within hermeneutics to accurately describe the conditions of reception and canonization of works of literature. The aim of the paper is therefore to show how Iser's translational hermeneutics offers concepts by which the role of para-texts as vectors of interpretation and reception can be better understood, which in turn allows us to better understand various processes of canonization. Iser shows how the "liminal space", the in-between zone where text and register meet, can be colonized by interpretations contained in para-texts, and that sometimes these interpretations put a stop to the relay movement of the hermeneutic circle by monopolizing the liminal space. This shows that it is never merely the translation, but the entire case of translatability that should be considered when we talk about interpretation. To illustrate all this, the example of the recent re-canonization of Frantz Fanon's major work in a new English translation by Richard Philcox will be discussed. These retranslations have brought about a re-evaluation of Fanon's message in light of the Black Lives Matter movement, and, significantly, a re-examination of the forewords with which Fanon's texts were accompanied at the time of their first translation into English. Moreover, in one of the new translations' afterword the translator presents genetic, bibliographical, and para-textual information that neatly shows how Iser's translational hermeneutics can allow us to take a wide view of translatability, one that includes the conditions not only of interpretation, but also of reception. [358 words]

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Translating Dutch written literature in a bilingual and bicultural country – the Czech case

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From 1848 till May 1945, the Czech Republic was at least formally a bilingual country, where German and Czech had equal status. Before about 1848 and during the German occupation (1939-1945), German was de facto the primary language. Almost all better educated Czechs knew perfect German, the reverse was less true, also because the majority of the 3.5 million German speakers lived in the so-called Sudetenland, a contiguous strip of land about 20-75 km wide along the borders with Austria and the Reich where nearly 90% of the population was German speaking. Successful translations into German, published mainly in Germany, were often a reason for Czech publishers to publish a book in Czech as well. On the other hand, from the middle of the 19th century onwards, Czech writers and publishers strongly strove to emancipate Czech culture from German. The Czech problem was repeatedly compared to the Flemish struggle for emancipation from the French. Partly for this reason, we sometimes come across works that were published (much) earlier in Czech than in German - a well-known example is the novella Kaas by Willem Elsschot. The strong internal Czech-German competition resulted, among other things, in many more Dutch-written works being translated into Czech before 1945 than into all the other Slavic languages combined. In this paper we will look at Czech translation standards, reviews of Dutch-written literature and of German translations of Dutch and Flemish literary works, and finally Czech discussions of the Belgian language situation. On the basis of three cases - Siska van Roosemael by Hendrik Conscience, Max Havelaar by Multatuli and Kaas by Willem Elsschot, we will look at how the bilingual situation influenced literary translations into Czech.

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The use of depiction when creating intersubjectivity in interpreting

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Our presentation will focus on intersubjectivity in interpreted situations. We are investigating how professional deaf interpreters use depiction to achieve intersubjectivity in interpreted settings where the interpreters and the deaf interlocutors do not share culture, nor a common signed language. Depictions are an essential part of signed languages, and deaf people are skilled at using depictions in conventional and creative ways during interactions. Depiction shows meaning through iconicity, which is motivated by links between form and meaning. Depiction also relies on the specific contexts in which it is embedded. In this way they partially require a shared experience to fulfill their communicative purpose (cf. Bø, Ferrara & Piene Halvorsen, 2018, p. 69-72). The data in our presentation are preliminary results of a larger study, consisting of five videos of interpreted situations and five qualitative interviews with the professional deaf interpreters shortly after their interpretation. The interpreters are filmed while interpreting interviews between a hearing interviewer and deaf refugee women. In the following interview with the interpreters, their reflections on how depiction was used to negotiate meaning in the interpreted settings is in focus. In order to promote communication and inclusion, interpreters must contribute to create a common ground for communication. Our presentation will show examples on how professional deaf interpreters do this. We will invite the audience to discuss our material to contribute to describing how, and what type of depiction the deaf interpreters use, to create intersubjectivity when not sharing a language with the deaf interlocutors. Furthermore, the presentation will enlighten how the interpreters reflect on their way of creating a shared understanding in interpreted interactions.

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Inclusive Communication and Crisis Translation: Lessons learned from the Design of Accessible COVID-19 Crisis Communication Videos in Belgium

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On-site presentation

In times of crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic, authorities continuously provide the population with information. Ensuring that people of all abilities have access to such pertinent crisis information and can process and interpret it is crucial in controlling and eventually exiting the crisis situation at hand. During the initial outbreak of COVID-19 in Belgium, crisis translation was not optimally available and accessible to all, despite various notable endeavors. In this paper, we present and reflect on one of the outcomes of a transdisciplinary, government-funded research project aimed at optimizing the accessibility of COVID-19 crisis communication in Belgium, namely four inclusive animation videos on the topic of vaccination that were developed in collaboration with the responsible government partners in the project (NCCN and Atlas). To develop these videos, project partners (a) took a proactive approach that takes accessibility needs into account from the start of product development; (b) developed communication materials based on scientific as well as user- and practice-based evidence collected through round tables, focus groups and questionnaires; (c) followed a participatory approach with several feedback loops with intermediaries and end-users and (d) experimented with the integration of the needs of different target groups into one, universalist product. The results are four two-minute videos available in 8 audio languages, 8 subtitle languages, French and Dutch Audio Description as well as Flemish and Belgian-French sign language. All accessibility features are simultaneously offered per video and made available through an accessible and customizable web player. In this paper, we present the videos and critically reflect on the challenges we experienced due to both the crisis context and the videos' universalist design and solutions we applied. This includes the integration of the complex, and at times unaligned, needs of end-users in terms of (tailored) content, access to visual and aural information, information in easy language and multilingual translations in line with the diversified population of Belgium. As such, different types of translation were combined in one audiovisual crisis communicative product: crisis translation, media accessibility, multimodal translation, intersemiotic translation, intra- and interlingual translation. With this case-study we offer insights and lessons to be learned on the achievement of inclusion in crisis translation and, more broadly, reflect on the particular challenges that universal design approaches pose for (crisis) translation

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